

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

During the period under review, the Council held 24 meetings and adopted six resolutions under the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan”. Eighteen of the meetings took the form of briefings, and six were convened for the adoption of a resolution.¹⁹⁷ 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 this item.¹⁹⁸ The Council further held two private (closed) meetings with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#).¹⁹⁹

Consistent with prior practice, the Council considered several topics under this item, namely: (i) the situation in the Sudan and the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Transition Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS); (ii) the relations between the Sudan and South Sudan, the situation in the Abyei Area and the mandate of UNISFA; and (iii) the situation in South Sudan and the mandate of UNMISS.²⁰⁰ The Council also discussed the work of the Committees and Panels of Experts concerning the Sudan and South Sudan.²⁰¹ and the implementation of resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#), by which the Council referred the situation in Darfur to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

(i) Sudan

With respect to the Sudan, the meetings of the Council focused on the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation across the country following the outbreak of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces on 15 April. The Council heard briefings on a quarterly basis by the representatives of the Secretariat further to the reports of the Secretary-General,²⁰²

¹⁹⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹⁹⁸ Council members held informal consultations on 14 occasions in connection with this item during the period under review. See [A/78/2](#), part II, chap. 26.

¹⁹⁹ Held under the item entitled, “Meeting of the Security Council with troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution [1353 \(2001\)](#), annex II, sections A and B”. See [S/PV.9273](#) and [S/PV.9455](#).

²⁰⁰ For more information on the mandates of UNISFA, UNMISS and UNITAMS, see part X.

²⁰¹ For more information on the mandates of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan and [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan, see part IX, sect. I.

²⁰² [S/2023/154](#), [S/2023/355](#), [S/2023/644](#) and [S/2023/861](#).

as well as twice in emergency meetings convened to discuss developments in the conflict. Specifically, the Council heard briefings three times each by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of UNITAMS²⁰³ and representatives of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,²⁰⁴ twice by the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa in the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations,²⁰⁵ and once by the Secretary-General.²⁰⁶ The Council also heard a briefing by the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs,²⁰⁷ the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations,²⁰⁸ and Ms. Mayada Adil, a civil society representative.²⁰⁹ In addition to the representatives of the Sudan, the representatives of Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and South Sudan participated in the first meeting on the Sudan held following the outbreak of fighting.²¹⁰ With regard to the decisions on the Sudan during the period under review, by resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#), the Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNITAMS and, by resolution [2676 \(2023\)](#), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#).

In his first briefing of the year, on 20 March, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNITAMS reported that, further to the political framework agreement of December 2022, the signatory Sudanese military leadership and civilian actors, with the facilitation of the African Union-IGAD-United Nations trilateral mechanism, began broad consultations in the form of workshops convened on five contentious issues, focusing on dismantling the old regime, the Juba Peace Agreement, the east of the Sudan, transitional justice, and security sector reform.²¹¹ Notwithstanding this progress, he expressed alarm about the rising tension between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, and recalled his appeal to both sides for urgent de-escalation.

During the emergency meeting convened on 25 April, in his introductory remarks, the Secretary-General stated that, since 15 April, the Sudan had been ravaged by a deadly conflict that was having an impact across the country and a potential impact on the region and beyond.²¹² He called on the fighting to stop immediately and on Generals Abdel Fattal Al-Burhan and Mohammed Hamdan Daglo “Hemmedti”,

²⁰³ See [S/PV.9289](#), [S/PV.9310](#), [S/PV.9326](#) and [S/PV.9417](#).

²⁰⁴ See [S/PV.9310](#), [S/PV.9394](#) and [S/PV.9417](#).

²⁰⁵ See [S/PV.9394](#) and [S/PV.9480](#).

²⁰⁶ See [S/PV.9310](#).

²⁰⁷ See [S/PV.9326](#).

²⁰⁸ See [S/PV.9310](#).

²⁰⁹ See [S/PV.9417](#).

²¹⁰ See [S/PV.9310](#).

²¹¹ See [S/PV.9289](#).

²¹² See [S/PV.9310](#).

the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces to silence the guns. In his statement, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reported limited success in securing humanitarian pauses or ceasefires, while the situation on the ground had escalated dramatically. The 72-hour ceasefire that went into effect on 24 April was showing mixed results with both parties accusing each other of violating it. Condemning their disregard for the laws and norms of war by attacking densely populated areas, the Special Representative urged the parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law and ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure. Further, he stressed the need to ensure the safety and security of United Nations, personnel, premises and assets, as well as that of humanitarian and medical workers and concluded that, notwithstanding its relocation to Port Sudan and the relocation of some of its staff from the country, the United Nations remained committed to maintain its presence in the Sudan and achieve a sustained ceasefire.

On 22 May, the Special Representative reported that, more than five weeks since the eruption of fighting and despite the earlier declaration of ceasefire by both sides, there had been no day without fighting and neither side was able to claim a military victory.²¹³ In parts of the country, the fighting had sharpened intercommunal tensions or triggered conflict between communities, particularly in El Geneina, West Darfur. With regard to mediation efforts, under the facilitation of Saudi Arabia and the United States, on 11 May in Jeddah, the parties had signed a declaration of commitments with an agreement on a short-term ceasefire and humanitarian arrangements. The Special Representative urged the parties to honour these commitments and allow access for humanitarian relief, protect humanitarian workers and assets, and allow for the safe passage of civilians. Moreover, while commending regional and international mediation efforts, he stressed the need to ensure better coordination to forge a common approach to enhance collective leverage and effectiveness. At the emergency meeting held on 9 August, the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa reported that Khartoum state remained an epicentre of the conflict, while brutal violence was taking place in El Geneina and Sirba.²¹⁴ Noting that the coordination of mediation efforts remained essential to maximize their leverage and effectiveness, she welcomed the ongoing efforts by civilian leaders in the Sudan to unify anti-war forces in one broad front and prepare for an inclusive political process with the participation of Sudanese women.

On 13 September, noting that this was his final briefing to the Council in this role, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reflected on the outbreak and course of the war in the Sudan since 15 April.²¹⁵ Specifically, he shared the view that both sides were clearly setting the stage for war

²¹³ See [S/PV.9326](#).

²¹⁴ See [S/PV.9394](#).

²¹⁵ See [S/PV.9417](#).

choosing to settle their conflict by fighting, and that it was their duty to the Sudanese people to end it. The conflict was leaving behind a tragic legacy of human rights abuses, including the ethnic-based attacks on the Massalit community, following the murder of the Governor of West Darfur and other Massalit leaders in June, and the killing of hundreds in El Geneina and other parts of West Darfur. There was little doubt as to who was responsible for what, with aerial bombing, often indiscriminate, being conducted by the Sudanese Armed Forces, and most of the sexual violence, looting and killing conducted or tolerated by the Rapid Support Forces and its allies. Concluding, he stated that the Sudanese people had inspired the whole world when they bravely upended three decades of dictatorial rule in 2019 and now needed international support more than ever to pressure the military leaderships to end the war, hold them to account and empower civilians for a transition towards democratic governance.

At the meeting held on 16 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa reported an intensification of the conflict with significant military gains by the Rapid Support Forces in Darfur by gaining control in Nyala, Zalingei and El Geneina between 26 October and 4 November.²¹⁶ She further noted credible reports which indicated that Arab militias affiliated with the Rapid Support Forces committed serious human rights abuses against members of the Massalit community between 4 and 6 November, particularly in the Ardamata neighborhood of El Geneina. While welcoming the resumption of talks between the parties in Jeddah on 29 October, including the adoption of the statement of commitments on 7 November, the Assistant Secretary-General expressed regret that the parties had not reached an agreement on a ceasefire. Moreover, given the dramatically changing circumstances on the ground since the outbreak of the conflict, she announced that the Secretary-General had initiated a strategic review of UNITAMS²¹⁷ and underscored that it was important for the situation in the Sudan not to fall off the international radar.

With regard to the humanitarian situation, on 25 April, following the outbreak of the conflict, the Assistant Secretary-General of OCHA reported that more than 400 people had been killed in the fighting, more than 3,700 injured and at least 20 hospitals had been forced to close due to damage, military use and a lack of resources.²¹⁸ Citing numerous reports of sexual and gender-based violence, she called on all parties to protect all women and girls from such crimes. She also noted that the humanitarian community had lost five of its own members and stressed that, although it had reduced its footprint in areas where the fighting was most intense, humanitarian operations would continue where possible. The Assistant Secretary-General also highlighted reports of tens of thousands of people from the Sudan arriving in

²¹⁶ See [S/PV.9480](#).

²¹⁷ See [S/2023/849](#).

²¹⁸ See [S/PV.9310](#).

neighboring countries, the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan, underlining the critical need to keep the borders open.

On 9 August, the OCHA Director of Operations and Advocacy reported that nearly four months into the conflict, over four million people had fled their homes, with 3.2 million internally displaced and close to 900,000 people crossing the border into neighboring countries.²¹⁹ More than 40 per cent of the population was facing high levels of food insecurity, while the conflict was disrupting livelihoods and physical access to markets and fueling steep increases in commodity prices. The Director emphasized that ensuring cross-border access into Darfur represented a key milestone, as the United Nations was seeking to access all areas in the Sudan that were hard to reach. The Director requested the strong support of Member States to facilitate such efforts and further appealed to all Member States and donors to help fund the \$2.6 billion humanitarian response plan for 2023, which was only 25 per cent funded. In her briefing on 13 September, the OCHA Director of Operations highlighted the expansion of the conflict into more areas of the country, including Al-Jazirah state.²²⁰ The number of displaced was over five million, while civilians were also dying due to an almost complete breakdown of the health system and almost half of the population experiencing high levels of food insecurity. While more than 3.2 million people had received humanitarian assistance, this was only close to 18 per cent of the 18 million people that humanitarians were trying to reach.

With regard to the role of regional and subregional organizations in addressing the conflict in the Sudan, on 25 April, in a statement made on behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations outlined the organization's actions to halt the fighting, including proposals for the coordination of international and regional mediation efforts.²²¹ She highlighted the real risk of a regional conflagration and internationalization of the conflict and reiterated the call of the Secretary-General for all belligerents to de-escalate and fully respect and uphold the ceasefire in order to facilitate the mediation efforts being deployed. On 22 May, the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs noted that only well-coordinated collective action would give success, while separate, competing or rival actions would further complicate and undermine the search for a peaceful resolution to the crisis.²²² He added that the African Union was closely monitoring the steps taken by Saudi Arabia and the United States in Jeddah and called for further actionable efforts towards a lasting cessation of hostilities. At the same meeting, the Executive Secretary of IGAD noted that the

²¹⁹ See [S/PV.9394](#).

²²⁰ See [S/PV.9417](#).

²²¹ See [S/PV.9310](#).

²²² See [S/PV.9326](#).

organization had been actively working with other partners to secure a ceasefire, including through a high-level delegation led by President Salva Kiir Mayardit of South Sudan, which had been engaging the parties and consulting regional and international actors. While expressing appreciation for and commending Saudi Arabia and the United States, he encouraged the mediation to involve and engage the African Union-IGAD-United Nations trilateral mechanism, as the entity entrusted by the regional, continental and international communities to facilitate the political process in the Sudan.

In their discussions on the Sudan during the period under review, Council members expressed grave concern regarding the situation in the country following the outbreak of fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, urging them to uphold humanitarian ceasefire agreements. Council members widely condemned the killing of civilians and targeting of civilian objects in the conflict, as well as humanitarian and diplomatic staff in the country, and called on the parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian and international human rights law. Multiple delegations specifically condemned and expressed grave concern with acts of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls and violence against children.²²³ Delegations also widely condemned the intensification of ethnic-based violence, including the targeting of the Massalit community in West Darfur. Speakers commended neighboring countries for welcoming Sudanese refugees and emphasized the need for the parties to facilitate humanitarian access, with some delegations also calling on the international community to strengthen the humanitarian response.²²⁴

Further, Council members welcomed and called for the strengthening of mediation efforts to facilitate a humanitarian ceasefire followed by a general cessation of hostilities in the Sudan. They recognized the role of Saudi Arabia and the United States in this regard, and commended the efforts of the Secretary-General, neighboring countries and regional and subregional actors such as the African Union, IGAD and the League of Arab States. Multiple speakers called for more coordination and coherence between these various efforts.²²⁵ Some speakers underscored the need to respect the sovereignty of the

²²³ See [S/PV.9310](#) (United States, Ecuador and Malta); [S/PV.9326](#) (Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Ecuador, United States and Malta); [S/PV.9394](#) (United Kingdom, Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Malta, Switzerland, Albania, Ecuador and United States); [S/PV.9417](#) (United Kingdom, Malta, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), United States, Switzerland, Ecuador, Brazil and Albania); and [S/PV.9480](#) (United Kingdom, Ecuador, Japan, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), United Arab Emirates, Albania, United States, Brazil and Malta).

²²⁴ See [S/PV.9326](#) (Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), China, Russian Federation and Sudan); [S/PV.9394](#) (Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana) and Ecuador); [S/PV.9417](#) (United States, Russian Federation, China and United Arab Emirates); and [S/PV.9480](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Albania, United States, China and Sudan).

²²⁵ See [S/PV.9310](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique) and Switzerland); [S/PV.9326](#) (United Kingdom, Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana) and Switzerland); [S/PV.9394](#) (United Arab Emirates,

Sudan, including by avoiding the politicization of international assistance, imposing outside solutions, unilateral sanctions or foreign interference in the country.²²⁶

With regard to its decisions on the situation in the Sudan, by resolution [2685 \(2023\)](#) of 2 June, in the context of ongoing discussions with regard to the future mandate of the Mission, the Council unanimously extended the mandate of UNITAMS as contained in resolution [2579 \(2021\)](#) for a period of six months, until 3 December 2023.²²⁷ Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom, as the penholder on the draft text, explained that the six-month roll-over of the UNITAMS mandate would provide the Council with the necessary time to assess the impact of the developing context on the Mission's ability to fulfil its mandate.²²⁸

On 1 December, by resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#), while taking note of the request of the Government of the Sudan to this effect,²²⁹ the Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNITAMS as of 3 December.²³⁰ The Council requested UNITAMS to immediately start on 4 December the cessation of its operations and the process of the transfer of its tasks, where appropriate and where feasibly to United Nations, agencies, funds and programmes, with the objective of completing this by 29 February 2024.²³¹ The Council further decided that the Mission's liquidation phase would commence on 1 March 2024.²³² Furthermore, the Council welcomed the appointment of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and requested the Secretary-General to provide a written report in 90 days, and then brief the Council every 120 days on United Nations efforts to support the Sudan on its path towards peace and stability.²³³

Resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#) was adopted with 14 votes in favour and one abstention (Russian Federation).²³⁴ In her statement after the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation noted that the goals of the resolution were to respond to the request of the Sudanese leadership to liquidate UNITAMS, which she underscored was their sovereign right. The representative of China pointed out that the

Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Switzerland, and Albania); [S/PV.9417](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and Brazil); and [S/PV.9480](#) (Switzerland, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation and Malta).

²²⁶ See [S/PV.9310](#) (China, Japan, Russian Federation, Sudan and Ethiopia); [S/PV.9326](#) (Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana)); [S/PV.9394](#) (Russian Federation, Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Brazil, China and Sudan); and [S/PV.9410](#) (Russian Federation).

²²⁷ Resolution [2685 \(2023\)](#), para. 1.

²²⁸ See [S/PV.9337](#).

²²⁹ See [S/2023/884](#).

²³⁰ Resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#), para. 1.

²³¹ Ibid., para. 2.

²³² Ibid.

²³³ Ibid., paras. 6 and 7.

²³⁴ See [S/PV.9492](#).

operations of the United Nations missions had to adhere to the principle of country consent and be conducive to enhancing trust and cooperation with the countries concerned, which was a prerequisite for the smooth delivery of their mandates. Going forward, the representatives of China, United Arab Emirates and Ghana, who also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique, emphasized the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations and the Sudan as the host country during the transition period. The representative of the Sudan thanked the Council for positively responding to his Government's request to terminate UNITAMS and reaffirmed its readiness to continue constructive engagement with the United Nations. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his delegation would not have chosen to close UNITAMS at this moment, but given the unequivocal demand of the Sudanese authorities, as penholder, they worked to agree a compromise in order to allow an orderly transition and liquidation. He added that, although the mission to assist the democratic transition in the Sudan would close, the need for United Nations and the international community to support the Sudanese people had not diminished. Similar views were expressed by the representatives of Albania, Brazil, Japan, Malta and the United States.

Also in connection with the situation in the Sudan, the Council heard four briefings by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) on the work of the Committee and its Panel of Experts.²³⁵ The Chair informed Council members that the Panel had submitted its final report to the Committee in December 2022, after which the Committee considered its recommendations and follow-up actions.²³⁶ In August, the Committee discussed the Panel's interim report as requested, in which the Panel informed the Council of the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Darfur.²³⁷ On 8 March, by its resolution [2676 \(2023\)](#), the Council renewed the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban measures on Darfur until 12 September 2024.²³⁸ The Council expressed its intention to review the measures no later than 12 February 2024 through, inter alia, modification, suspension or progressive lifting, in the light of progress achievement by the Government of the Sudan on benchmarks 2 and 3 and related targets, as outlined in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2021.²³⁹ The Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct, in close coordination with the Panel of Experts, no later than 1 December 2023, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks and the Government of the Sudan on the progress achieved in that regard to the Committee by the same

²³⁵ See [S/PV.9288](#), [S/PV.9348](#), [S/PV.9416](#) and [S/PV.9503](#).

²³⁶ See [S/PV.9288](#).

²³⁷ See [S/PV.9416](#).

²³⁸ Resolution [2676 \(2023\)](#), para. 1.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 4. See also [S/2021/696](#). Benchmarks 2 and 3 address, respectively, progress on transitional security arrangements in Darfur and progress on the national action plan for the protection of civilians.

date.²⁴⁰ The Council further extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a period of one year, until 12 March 2024.²⁴¹

Resolution [2676 \(2023\)](#) was adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions (China and the Russian Federation).²⁴² Explaining the decision of his delegation to abstain in the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that the Sudan sanctions regime no longer reflected the actual situation in Darfur and hindered the Government of the Sudan's implementation of State-building plans and the socioeconomic development of the region. Similarly, noting requests to that effect from the Government of the Sudan, the Group of Arab States, Group of African States and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the representative of China offered the view that the right course of action for the Council was to immediately lift the sanctions without preconditions and criticized the lack of assurances in the resolution of the automatic lifting of the measures upon the expiration of the 18 months. Expressing similar disappointment with the extension of the measures for 18 instead of 12 months, the representative of the United Arab Emirates, also speaking on behalf of Gabon, Ghana and Mozambique, nevertheless stated that the adoption of a "sunset clause", which changed the sanctions regime from open-ended to time-bound, was an important development and charted the pathway for the lifting of those measures.

In addition, pursuant to resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#), the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court briefed the Council twice in relation to the situation in Darfur.²⁴³ On 25 January, he noted swift progress in the trial of Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb") and that the prosecution intended to close its case by the end of February.²⁴⁴ He also reported that cooperation with the Government of the Sudan had deteriorated during the reporting period, and that his office faced difficulties in accessing the country and documentation. In his second briefing on 13 July, the Prosecutor noted that 90 days had passed since the eruption of fighting between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces, and underscored that the mandate of his Office pursuant to resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#) was ongoing and that any individual found to have committed the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes would be investigated.²⁴⁵ The Prosecutor further noted the closing of the prosecution's case in the trial of Abd-Al-Rahman and called on the Government of the Sudan to join him in providing every assistance to the

²⁴⁰ Resolution [2676 \(2023\)](#), para. 5. In his letter dated 28 November 2023, the Secretary-General stated that, following the outbreak of violence and pronounced deterioration of the security situation in the Sudan on 15 April, the implementation of benchmarks and the assessment of progress made on them would not be possible ([S/2023/918](#)).

²⁴¹ Resolution [2676 \(2023\)](#), para. 2.

²⁴² See [S/PV.9278](#).

²⁴³ See [S/PV.9249](#) and [S/PV.9375](#).

²⁴⁴ See [S/PV.9249](#).

²⁴⁵ See [S/PV.9375](#).

defence, the legal representatives of the victims and the Court so that the trial could come to a final determination, following an assessment by the judges of the Court.

(ii) *Sudan and South Sudan*

With respect to the Abyei Area and relations between the Sudan and South Sudan, further to the reports of the Secretary-General,²⁴⁶ Council members heard two briefings by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa and one briefing each by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations and the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa in the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations.²⁴⁷ At the briefing held on 9 May, the Assistant Secretary-General reported that, despite some positive momentum between the Sudan and South Sudan, the outbreak of violence in the Sudan on 15 April could deeply impact the chance for political progress on Abyei and border issues.²⁴⁸ She highlighted the ongoing clashes inside the Abyei Area between the Ngok Dinka and Twic Dinka, despite the cessation of hostilities agreement signed between them in April 2022, while violence between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka had declined overall. The humanitarian environment remained challenging, with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations aiding some 212,000 vulnerable people in Abyei, including roughly 30,000 internally displaced. With regard to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, there had been no progress on the re-operationalization of its Sector 1 headquarters in Gok Machar, South Sudan, and the two corresponding team sites, following the Mechanism's forced withdrawal in 2021.

In her remarks at the same meeting, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa noted that the conflict in the Sudan was having a profound effect on the bilateral relationship between the Sudan and South Sudan. She expressed the view that the Government of South Sudan was wary of the conflict's impact on South Sudan's stability and security and had been proactive in engaging with the Sudanese parties. She also noted that, prior to the outbreak of the conflict, in January, General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, Chairperson of the Sovereign Council of the Sudan, and President Kiir had agreed to establish a joint security force, deploy joint patrols along their border to halt the uncontrolled flow of arms and ammunition and hold regular meetings between their respective national security agencies to share intelligence.

In his briefing on 6 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations reported that

²⁴⁶ [S/2023/305](#) and [S/2023/777](#).

²⁴⁷ See [S/PV.9318](#) and [S/PV.9467](#).

²⁴⁸ See [S/PV.9318](#).

the Sudan crisis had resulted in an influx of 9,000 people into Abyei.²⁴⁹ UNISFA had also noted an increase in the circulation of weapons and economic hardship for the population due to the disruptions in the flow of basic goods and commodities from the north. While aerial patrolling by the Border Mechanism had been halted due to airspace restrictions, its personnel remained in place and were conducting ground monitoring in the border area. Further, the crisis had delayed the completion of the reconfiguration of UNISFA from a single troop-contributing country mission to a multinational peacekeeping force, as the deployment of personnel and equipment had been disrupted and shifted the longer route from South Sudan. Nevertheless, the Secretariat expected the remainder of the troops and contingent-owned equipment to arrive and the Mission to reach its full operational capacity by the first quarter of 2024.

In her remarks, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General stated that the unprecedented conflict in the Sudan was a matter of deep concern for the South Sudanese political leadership. In addition to the thousands of Sudanese fleeing the conflict, more than 353,000 registered returnees and refugees from the Sudan had crossed into South Sudan. Meanwhile, the Government of South Sudan was engaging with regional leaders and the warring parties to support efforts to de-escalate the conflict, while continuing to publicly exercise neutrality amid concerns over the security of the oil installations and pipeline South Sudan used to export oil through Port Sudan. The Special Envoy expressed the view that conditions were not conducive to talks on the final status of Abyei. Furthermore, while also noting the deterioration of security conditions in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, she emphasized that the international community had to pursue a comprehensive political strategy which dealt simultaneously with the conflicts in the Sudan, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and which paved the way for talks on Abyei's final status.

In their discussions on Abyei and the border during the reporting period, Council members expressed concern with the regional impact of the conflict in the Sudan, including on the country's relations with South Sudan and the operations of UNISFA. Council members widely recognized the important role of UNISFA in maintaining security and protecting civilians in Abyei, including in helping de-escalate intercommunal tensions and reducing violence. Several speakers expressed concern regarding the continued presence of armed groups from the Sudan and South Sudan in Abyei, including in the context of attacks against UNISFA peacekeepers, and stressed the need for the territory to remain fully demilitarized.²⁵⁰ A number of delegations also stressed the need to either maintain or strengthen

²⁴⁹ See [S/PV.9467](#).

²⁵⁰ See [S/PV.9318](#) (United States, Malta, United Kingdom, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), France, Albania, Russian Federation, Ecuador and Switzerland); and [S/PV.9467](#) (United States, France, Albania, Switzerland, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Ecuador, Brazil and Russian Federation).

international humanitarian and development assistance in Abyei.²⁵¹ Council members further underscored the importance of the unhindered and secure freedom of movement of both UNISFA and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.²⁵² The representatives of China and the Russian Federation called on UNISFA to increase its engagement with both Governments to ensure to facilitate the implementation of its mandate.²⁵³

On 14 November, by resolution [2708 \(2023\)](#), the Council unanimously extended the mandate of UNISFA to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Mission's mandate in the Abyei Area, until 15 November 2024.²⁵⁴

(iii) South Sudan

In connection with the situation in South Sudan, the Council heard four briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of UNMISS further to the periodic reports of the Secretary-General.²⁵⁵ The Council also heard two briefings from representatives of OCHA and one briefing each from the interim Chairperson of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, the President of the Community of Sant'Egidio and a civil society representative. In their meetings on South Sudan in 2023, briefings in the Council focused on the status of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, preparations for the country's first elections since independence in December 2024 and ongoing challenges related to continued inter-communal violence and rising humanitarian needs. With regard to its decisions on South Sudan, by resolutions [2677 \(2023\)](#) and [2683 \(2023\)](#), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council respectively extended the mandate of UNMISS, as well as the sanctions measures on the country and the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

In his first briefing of 2023, held on 6 March, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General shared with Council members his observations on the status of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the mandate objectives of UNMISS.²⁵⁶ As key priorities, he cited the drafting of a new

²⁵¹ See [S/PV.9318](#) (China and Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique)); and [S/PV.9467](#) (Albania, Switzerland, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Ecuador and China).

²⁵² See [S/PV.9318](#) (United States, Malta, Japan, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique) and Albania); and [S/PV.9467](#) (United States, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Japan and Malta).

²⁵³ See [S/PV.9318](#) (China); and [S/PV.9467](#) (Russian Federation and China).

²⁵⁴ Resolution [2708 \(2023\)](#), paras. 1 and 2. See also [S/PV.9474](#).

²⁵⁵ See [S/PV.9274](#), [S/PV.9353](#), [S/PV.9420](#) and [S/PV.9507](#). See also [S/2023/135](#), [S/2023/433](#), [S/2023/657](#) and [S/2023/784](#).

²⁵⁶ See [S/PV.9274](#).

constitution, preparation for inclusive and credible elections, expansion of civic and political space, and the consolidation, strengthening and deployment of the necessary unified forces. He also highlighted tackling the subnational violence and addressing the economic and humanitarian situation caused primarily by climate shocks and conflict. In his briefing on 15 September, the Special Representative noted some progress in electoral preparations with the passage of the National Elections Act, the establishment of a joint task force between the Government and the trilateral group of the African Union, IGAD and the United Nations to coordinate support to the constitution-making and electoral processes, the commencement of electoral security planning, initial election budgetary discussions and an agreement on the deployment of the first batch of the newly graduated necessary unified forces.²⁵⁷ He stressed the importance of sustaining the country's overall stabilization, through continued international engagement and support to the implementation of key road map benchmarks, including electoral preparations. In his final briefing of the year, on 14 December, the Special Representative expressed the view that, with only 11 months until the elections, the pace of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement had been uneven.²⁵⁸ He stressed that, as things stood, South Sudan was not in a position to hold credible elections in December 2024 unless a critical mass of prerequisites were met by April 2024. He further recognized that creating conditions for peaceful elections required the support of the international community and demanded that UNMISS acted in partnership with Member States, the African Union, IGAD, the European Union and the Troika. The Special Representative concluded his remarks by calling on the Government of South Sudan to take decisive action to put in place conditions that would lead to peace and credible elections and deliver genuine peace dividends and stability after the vote.

In connection with the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, at the meeting held on 6 March, the acting Director of the OCHA Operations and Advocacy Division reported a worsening humanitarian situation, with violence, displacement, hunger, climate-related shocks and public-health challenges continuing to drive humanitarian needs.²⁵⁹ In that regard, an expected 9.4 million people, or 76 per cent of the country's population, including 350,000 refugees, would require humanitarian assistance in 2023, which was an increase of five per cent compared to 2022. On 15 September, the OCHA Director of Operations and Advocacy reported that \$356 million was needed for the humanitarian response plan between May and December to cover an expected 600,000 arrivals from the Sudan by the end of 2023.²⁶⁰ She underscored the urgent need for the international support for the humanitarian response and invest in

²⁵⁷ See [S/PV.9420](#).

²⁵⁸ See [S/PV.9507](#).

²⁵⁹ See [S/PV.9274](#).

²⁶⁰ See [S/PV.9420](#).

longer-term solutions for sustainability. Moreover, she underscored that the humanitarian community needed unimpeded humanitarian access and that issues such as the safety and security of humanitarian workers, physical access and bureaucratic impediments should not limit their ability to reach people in need. Concluding, the Director called for the international community's support to address the drivers of humanitarian issues in South Sudan, such as conflict, including what was happening in the Sudan, and natural disasters.

In his statement on 20 June, the interim Chairperson of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission emphasized that holding free, fair and credible elections as scheduled in December 2024 required attaining several critical benchmarks as per the Revitalized Agreement, including the completion of the unification and redeployment of the necessary unified forces, the reconstitution and operationalization of the institutions tasked with the preparation and conduct of elections, the making of a people-led and owned permanent constitution, judicial reforms and the improvement of the overall political and civic space in which multi-party elections were conducted.²⁶¹ At this critical juncture, more support from the Council and the international community for the revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity was required, including for securing predictable and adequate funding for the constitution-making process, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and the preparation and conduct of elections. At the same meeting, the President of the Community of Sant'Egidio provided an overview of the organization's Rome initiative, born in the aftermath of the signing of the Revitalized Agreement. The initiative had led to the mutual recognition between the Government of South Sudan and the non-signatory opposition, namely the South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance, and created a negotiating framework for political engagement between them.

The Council also heard a briefing on 15 September from Ms. Racheal Juan, a civil society representative. She outlined three key issues that could contribute to putting South Sudan on a trajectory towards sustainable peace, including widening civic space, increasing funds allocated to community-led peacebuilding initiatives and the inclusion of civil society, women, youth and faith-based institutions in the implementation of the road map, including in the ongoing process of the joint task force for the elections.²⁶² She further called on Council members to keep supporting humanitarian, peacebuilding and development efforts in South Sudan.

In their discussions on the situation in South Sudan during the period under review, Council members paid particular attention to the status of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement,

²⁶¹ See [S/PV.9353](#).

²⁶² See [S/PV.9420](#).

including the establishment of conditions for the holding of national elections, as well as the challenges related to inter-communal conflict and the difficult humanitarian situation in the country. While recognizing the progress made, most Council members underscored the need for the parties to demonstrate political will and urgently implement the priority measures identified by IGAD, the African Union and the United Nations, particularly with respect to transitional security arrangements, the drafting of the permanent constitution, the establishment and operationalization of electoral institutions and the creation of the necessary political and civic space. Many speakers called for further action, particularly from the Transitional Government of National Unity, to ensure the greater participation of women and youth in the transition and electoral processes.²⁶³ The representatives of China and the Russian Federation specifically emphasized the sovereignty of South Sudan vis-à-vis the transition and elections and rejected any foreign pressure or interference in those processes, with the latter specifically emphasizing its objection to the use of sanctions measures for that purpose.²⁶⁴ Some Council members called on the international community to continue supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including financially and through technical assistance.²⁶⁵

Many speakers condemned, expressed concern or requested accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly sexual and gender-based violence and violations against children, committed in the context of inter-communal fighting in South Sudan.²⁶⁶ Some recognized and exchanged views on the role of UNMISS in the protection of civilians.²⁶⁷ With regard to the humanitarian situation in the country, most delegations called on the Government to ensure free and secure humanitarian access throughout the country and for the international community to ensure the necessary humanitarian support. Some delegations recognized and called for greater efforts to address the

²⁶³ See [S/PV.9274](#) (United States, Ecuador, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Malta, Japan, France, Albania and Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana)); [S/PV.9353](#), (Malta, Ecuador, Albania, Switzerland and United Arab Emirates); [S/PV.9420](#) (United States, Ecuador, Malta, France, Switzerland and Albania); and [S/PV.9507](#) (Malta, Switzerland, Brazil, United Arab Emirates and Ecuador).

²⁶⁴ See [S/PV.9353](#) (China and Russian Federation); [S/PV.9420](#) (China and Russian Federation); and [S/PV.9507](#) (China and Russian Federation).

²⁶⁵ See [S/PV.9274](#) (China and Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana); [S/PV.9420](#) (Russian Federation); and [S/PV.9507](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique)).

²⁶⁶ See [S/PV.9274](#) (United States, Ecuador, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Malta, Japan, United Kingdom and Albania); [S/PV.9353](#) (United States, Malta, Ecuador, Albania and Switzerland); [S/PV.9420](#) (United States, Ecuador, Malta, Switzerland and Albania); and [S/PV.9507](#) (United States, Malta, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Switzerland, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Ecuador and South Sudan).

²⁶⁷ See [S/PV.9274](#) (United States, Albania and Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana)); [S/PV.9353](#) (United States and United Arab Emirates); [S/PV.9420](#) (China, Russian Federation, France, United Arab Emirates and Switzerland); and [S/PV.9507](#) (Malta, Switzerland, France, Albania and United Arab Emirates).

impact of climate-related shocks in the country.²⁶⁸ Some delegations also underscored the need for greater humanitarian and development assistance for South Sudan.²⁶⁹ Several countries specifically welcomed the engagement of South Sudan with the Peacebuilding Commission.²⁷⁰ Council members and South Sudan also discussed the impact of the conflict in the Sudan on South Sudan.

With regard to decisions concerning the situation in South Sudan, by resolution [2677 \(2023\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS for one year, until 15 March 2024.²⁷¹ The Council modified the mandate of UNMISS, particularly concerning its role in the protection of civilians, the creation of conditions conducive to the completion of the political transition and the holding of elections, and human rights.²⁷²

Resolution [2677 \(2023\)](#) was adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions (China and the Russian Federation).²⁷³ In her statement after the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation expressed concern with, among other issues, what she described as an overly broad protection of civilians mandate of UNMISS. She underlined that the successful settlement of intercommunal disputes could only be undertaken in close coordination with local authorities and by adopting a comprehensive approach to eliminating the root causes of violence and South Sudanese capacity-building, including by strengthening the joint armed forces that were being established. The representative of China expressed reservations regarding several provisions in the resolution which it described as unbalanced, including regarding the cause of intercommunal violence in South Sudan, the mentioning of internal matters such as elections, finances and resources management, and the additional mandate language related to the protection of civilians which, according to the representative, overemphasized the use of force. Furthermore, both the representatives of Brazil and the Russian Federation expressed reservations regarding the inclusion of language related to climate change in the mandate of UNMISS, which they maintained was not an appropriate role for peacekeeping operations. In his statement, the representative of South Sudan underscored the importance for the Council to observe the principle of consent and that doing so would

²⁶⁸ See [S/PV.9274](#) (United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Malta and Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana)); [S/PV.9353](#) (Malta, Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana) and South Sudan); [S/PV.9420](#) (Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Malta, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Albania and South Sudan); and [S/PV.9507](#) (Malta, United Arab Emirates and South Sudan).

²⁶⁹ See [S/PV.9274](#) (Brazil, Japan, Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana) and South Sudan); [S/PV.9353](#) (Mozambique (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), China, Brazil, Switzerland and South Sudan); [S/PV.9420](#) (China); and [S/PV.9507](#) (China, Russian Federation, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique) and South Sudan).

²⁷⁰ See [S/PV.9274](#) (Ecuador, United Arab Emirates, Brazil and Japan); [S/PV.9353](#) (Ecuador and Brazil); [S/PV.9420](#) (Brazil); and [S/PV.9507](#) (Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique)).

²⁷¹ Resolution [2677 \(2023\)](#), para. 1.

²⁷² For more information on the mandate of UNMISS, see part X, sect. I.

²⁷³ See [S/PV.9281](#).

enhance the credibility of the UNMISS mandate and help the Mission carry it out effectively.

In addition to the regular briefings relating to UNMISS, Council members heard a briefing on 14 December by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), providing a summary of the work of the Committee in 2023, including its discussions on the final report of the Panel of Experts and the granting of three exemptions requests concerning the travel ban and asset freeze measures.²⁷⁴ The Chair updated the Council on his visit to South Sudan from 21 to 28 October, during which he discussed with stakeholders the arms embargo and the implementation of key benchmarks, as set out in resolution [2577 \(2021\)](#) and the progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including on transitional security arrangements.

By resolution [2683 \(2023\)](#) of 30 May, the Council extended the arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze on South Sudan until 31 May 2024, as well as the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 1 July 2024.²⁷⁵ The Council also decided that the notification requirements as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2633 \(2022\)](#) would no longer apply to the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the Revitalized Agreement, and related technical assistance or training on non-lethal military equipment.²⁷⁶

Resolution [2683 \(2023\)](#) was adopted with 10 votes in favour and five abstentions.²⁷⁷ In explaining their decisions to abstain in the vote, the representatives of China, Gabon, Ghana, Mozambique and the Russian Federation argued that the sanctions measures on South Sudan were counterproductive, were not in support of the Government's efforts to implement the Revitalized Agreement and did not reflect the progress made in that regard. The representative of Ghana further expressed regret that the resolution did not include language proposed by the African members of the Council, from the resolution of the Assembly of the African Union adopted during its thirty-sixth ordinary session, on the socioeconomic impact of the sanctions. The representative of China noted that the sanctions had seriously hampered the efforts of South Sudan to enhance its security capacities, develop economic and trade ties and conduct humanitarian operations. He also objected to the inclusion in the resolution of the obstruction of free and fair elections in the listing criteria and interference in South Sudan's affairs on issues such as finance, anti-corruption and resource management. Similarly, the representative of the Russian Federation expressed regret that its proposal for language recognizing the negative impact of unilateral sanctions measures on post-conflict reconstruction had been rejected by the

²⁷⁴ See [S/PV.9507](#). For further information on the sanctions measures relating to South Sudan, see part VII, sect III.

²⁷⁵ Resolution [2683 \(2023\)](#), paras. 1, 12 and 19. For further information on the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) and the Panel of Experts, see part IX, sect. I.B.

²⁷⁶ Resolution [2683 \(2023\)](#), para. 5.

²⁷⁷ See [S/PV.9332](#).

penholder. While voting in favour of the resolution, the representative of Japan shared the view that sanctions against South Sudan should be lifted as soon as possible through appropriate procedures, once it was judged that the objectives had been achieved. Finally, noting his country's objection to resolution [2683 \(2023\)](#), the representative of South Sudan described the text as counterproductive and as having an adverse humanitarian effect and being an example of interference in domestic affairs.

Table 1

Meetings: Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South – the Sudan, 2023

<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.9249 25 January			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9278 8 March	Letter dated 7 February 2023 from the Panel of Experts on the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/93)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2023/179)			Five Council members ^a	Resolution 2676 (2023) 13-0-2 ^b (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.9288 20 March	Letter dated 7 February 2023 from the Panel of Experts on the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/93)		Sudan		One Council member (Ghana), ^c Sudan	
S/PV.9289 20 March	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sudan and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (S/2023/154)		Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of the United Nations Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan	13 Council members, ^d 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.9310 25 April			Seven Member States ^e	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Special Envoy of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development ^f	Secretary-General, 13 Council members, ^g all invitees under rule 37, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	
S/PV.9326 22 May	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sudan and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (S/2023/355)		Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development	13 Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	

<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.9337 2 June		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2023/399)			Nine Council members ⁱ	Resolution 2685 (2023) 15-0-0
S/PV.9348 15 June			Sudan		One Council member (Ghana), ^k Sudan	
S/PV.9375 13 July			Sudan	Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court	All Council members, all invitees	
S/PV.9394 9 August			Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations, Director of Operations and Advocacy, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^l all invitees	
S/PV.9416 13 September			Sudan		One Council member (Ghana), ^m 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.9417 13 September	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sudan and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (S/2023/644)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Director of Operations and Advocacy, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Ms. Mayada Adil, civil society representative	13 Council members, ⁿ all invitees	
S/PV.9480 16 November	Letter dated 6 November 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/849) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sudan and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (S/2023/861)		Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations	13 Council members, ^o all invitees	
S/PV.9492 1 December		Draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (S/2023/940)	Sudan		11 Council members, ^p Sudan	Resolution 2715 (2023) 14-0-1 ^r

<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.9503 12 December			Sudan		One Council member (Ghana), ^q Sudan	

^a Brazil, China, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates (also on behalf of Gabon, Ghana and Mozambique) and United States.

^b *For*: Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: China, Russian Federation.

^c The representative of Ghana spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.

^d The representative of Mozambique also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Ghana.

^e Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan and the Sudan.

^f The Special Envoy of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, who was invited by the Council under rule 37, did not speak at the meeting due to an interrupted videoconference link.

^g The representative of Ghana also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique.

^h The representative of Mozambique also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Ghana.

ⁱ The African Union Commissioner and Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^j China, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^k The representative of Ghana spoke in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.

^l The representative of Mozambique also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Ghana.

^m The representative of Ghana spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.

ⁿ The representative of Ghana also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique.

^o The representative of Ghana also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique.

^p Albania, Brazil, China, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique), Japan, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^q *For*: Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: Russian Federation.

^r The representative of Ghana spoke in her capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.

Table 2

Meetings: Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan – the Sudan and South Sudan and Abyei, 2023

<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.9318 9 May	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2023/305)		South Sudan, Sudan	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	13 Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	

<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.9467 6 November	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2023/777)		South Sudan, Sudan	Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General	13 Council members, ^c all invitees	
S/PV.9474 14 November	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2023/777)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2023/852)				Resolution 2708 (2023) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

^a The representative of Gabon also spoke on behalf of Ghana and Mozambique.

^b The Assistant Secretary-General for Africa participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c The representative of Ghana also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique.

Table 3

Meetings: Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan – South Sudan, 2023

<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.9274 6 March	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in South Sudan (S/2023/135)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, Acting Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	13 Council members, ^a all invitees	
S/PV.9281 15 March	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in South Sudan (S/2023/135)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2023/188)	South Sudan		Four Council members, ^b South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023) 13-0-2 ^c (adopted under Chapter VII)

<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.9332 30 May	Letter dated 26 April 2023 from the Panel of Experts on South Sudan established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/294) Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021) (S/2023/300)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2023/379)	South Sudan		Seven Council members, ^d South Sudan	Resolution 2683 (2023) 10-0-5 ^e (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.9353 20 June	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in South Sudan (S/2023/433)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Interim Chairperson of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, President of the Community of Sant'Egidio	13 Council members, ^f 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.9420 15 September	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in South Sudan (S/2023/657)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Director of Operations and Advocacy, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Ms. Racheal Juan, civil society representative	13 Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	
S/PV.9507 14 December	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 2677 (2023) (S/2023/784) Letter dated 4 December 2023 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2023/955)		South Sudan	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	14 Council members, ⁱ all invitees	

^a The representative of Mozambique also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Ghana.

^b Brazil, China, Ghana (also on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique) and Russian Federation.

^c *For*: Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: China, Russian Federation.

^d China, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Mozambique, Russian Federation and United Arab Emirates.

^e *For*: Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Japan, Malta, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: China, Gabon, Ghana, Mozambique, Russian Federation.

^f The representative of Mozambique also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Ghana.

^g The representative of Mozambique also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Ghana.

^h Ms. Racheal Juan participated in the meeting by videoconference.

ⁱ The representative of Gabon spoke in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan. The representative of Ghana also spoke on behalf of Gabon and Mozambique.