4. The situation in Burundi

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings in connection with the situation in Burundi and issued one presidential statement. One meeting was convened under this item to adopt a decision; all others were briefings. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

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42 For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.
In 2018, the briefings under this item were delivered by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi and the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, both invited under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. The briefers focused on three main aspects, namely, the political, security and humanitarian situation in the country. Invitations to those meetings under rule 37 were extended to Burundi.43

With regard to the political situation, the deliberations in the Council were focused on the impact of the decision of the Government of Burundi to conduct a referendum on 17 May in order to amend the Constitution and, in particular, on the effects of that decision on the inter-Burundian dialogue process and the implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi. During his briefing in August, the Special Envoy informed the Council of the promulgation by the President of Burundi of the new Constitution on 7 June, adopted by more than 73 per cent of the Burundian people, as well as the official announcement by the President of the end of his mandate in 2020 and his commitment to give full support to the new President to be elected.44 The Council’s discussions thereafter centred on the activities of the Office of the Special Envoy in support of the fifth round of the inter-Burundian dialogue, despite the lack of participation by the Government, and the obstacles posed by the decision of the Government to temporarily suspend the work of international non-governmental organizations. Council members also focused on the new political environment and the road map for the 2020 elections and discussed the role of the United Nations in the context of the referendum on the constitutional amendment.45

In his briefings, the Special Envoy informed the Council that the security situation in the country had remained relatively calm. Nonetheless, he indicated that violations of human rights and other abuses, such as arbitrary arrests, forced disappearances, hate speech against opposition actors and other acts of intimidation, continued.

Concerning the humanitarian situation, the Council heard three briefings by the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, including on his two visits to Burundi and on the activities of the Burundi configuration.46 He briefed the Council on the country’s socioeconomic challenges and on humanitarian issues relating to the return of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania and the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as on the newly launched national development plan for the period 2018–2027. At the meetings, speakers affirmed that the humanitarian situation was a cause of concern, in particular in view of the deterioration of the country’s socioeconomic situation and the threat of food insecurity.

In addition, Council members continued to discuss the standing issues of the status-of-mission agreement for the Office of the Special Envoy and the memorandum of understanding between the Burundian authorities and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The issues outlined above were also addressed by the Council in its decision during the reporting period. In a presidential statement issued on 5 April 2018, the Council expressed deep concern over the slow progress of the inter-Burundian dialogue led by the East African Community and the lack of engagement by the Government in that regard and underscored its deep concern regarding the continued worsening of the humanitarian situation.48 The Council welcomed and supported the renewed commitment of the African Union and the East African Community to a peaceful resolution of the political situation in Burundi through an inclusive dialogue on the basis of the Arusha Agreement and urged the guarantors of the Agreement to meet their obligations and ensure that the entirety of the Agreement was adhered to.49 The Council called upon the Government of Burundi and the Secretary-General to expeditiously finalize and implement the status-of-mission agreement for the Office of the Special Envoy, with a view to supporting the inter-Burundian dialogue and, in the areas of security and rule of law, to engaging with all stakeholders to the crisis to improve the human rights and security situation and foster an environment conducive to political dialogue.50

43 For more information on participation in meetings of the Council, see part II, sect. VII.
44 S/PV.8325, p. 2.
45 For more information on the constitutional discussions of the Council members related to the role of the United Nations and Article 2 (7) of the Charter, see part III, sect. IV.B.
46 S/PV.8189, S/PV.8268 and S/PV.8408.
47 S/PRST/2018/7, first paragraph.
48 Ibid., eighth paragraph.
49 Ibid., second and third paragraphs.
50 Ibid., sixteenth paragraph.
Meetings: the situation in Burundi

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* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan and Peru.

5. The situation in the Great Lakes region

During the period under review, the Security Council held one meeting in connection with the situation in the Great Lakes region, which took the form of a briefing. The Council did not adopt any decision on this item in 2018. More information about the meeting, including invitees and speakers, is given in the table below.

On 10 April 2018, further to the most recent report of the Secretary-General, the Council heard a

51 For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.