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Part X

**Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: Peacekeeping
operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

Contents

Introductory note	4
Section I. Peacekeeping operations	6
Note	6
Africa	12
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	12
United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC).....	14
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).....	17
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	28
United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI)	34
United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)	56
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	63
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	70
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	79
United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	84
Americas	91
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).....	91
Asia	101
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	101
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).....	102
Europe	109
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	109
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	111
Middle East	113
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	113
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).....	114
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	116
Section II. Political and peacebuilding missions	119
Note	119
Africa	123
United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS).....	123

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	132
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA).....	137
United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)	141
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	145
United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)	151
United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB).....	153
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).....	157
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA).....	160
Asia	162
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	162
United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)	171
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA).....	174
Middle East	176
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	176
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL).....	179
Annex	180

Introductory note

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 28

The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question.

The powers of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs are set out in Article 29 of the Charter and reflected in rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. This part covers decisions of the Council relating to field-based subsidiary organs that the Council established for the performance of its functions under the Charter. These field-based subsidiary organs can be divided into two categories: a) peacekeeping operations; and b) political and peacebuilding missions.

Other subsidiary organs – committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, special advisors, envoys representatives and the Peacebuilding Commission – are covered in part IX.

Accordingly, this part is divided into two sections: I. peacekeeping operations; and II. political and peacebuilding missions. The sub-sections provide brief background information as well as a summary of the major developments for each subsidiary organ during the period covered based on relevant provisions of Council decisions. The annex contains other documents of the Council related to the subsidiary bodies such as exchanges of letters between the President

of the Security Council and the Secretary-General and the reports of the Secretary-General that include recommendations regarding the mandate and/or composition of the organ.

The mandates of the peacekeeping operations, political and peacebuilding missions as reflected in the provisions of Council decisions are categorized under 77 “mandated tasks” and grouped under eleven “mandate categories” that broadly define their nature, such as electoral assistance and certification, human rights, rule of law and political processes. Furthermore, to assist the reader in understanding each mandated task in relation to any previously active mandate, each mandated task is assigned with a “mandated task level” by being classified as either a “new mandated task”, a “reiteration” or an “additional element”: if the provision, either in its entirety or in part, contained one or more mandated tasks that the Council has mandated the subsidiary organ to carry out for the first time, it is classified as new mandated tasks; if the provision is referred to as a reiteration or additional element, the Council is either reiterating a previously established mandated task, or providing additional instructions relating to it that expand upon its original scope. For example, a Council decision which requests a political mission, for the first time, to assist in the organization of national elections is considered to have within its overall mandate a new mandated task of “Electoral assistance” in the mandate category of “Electoral assistance and certification”. If the Council subsequently requests the political mission to assist with local elections, it is classified as an additional element to the existing mandated task of “Electoral assistance”. This system of classification and categorization does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council and is utilized for the purpose of the *Repertoire* only.

Section I. Peacekeeping operations

Note

This section focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment and termination of peacekeeping operations as well as their composition as authorized by the Security Council during the period under review.

The descriptions of each peacekeeping operation are organized into separate sub-sections, which are grouped by region. Within the region, the sub-sections follow the order in which they were established while grouping related operations together. Each sub-section includes an overview of the mandate and composition of the peacekeeping operation at the start of 2010, followed by the summary of developments relating to its mandate during the period under review. In addition, it generally contains three tables: i) a table including last authorization of military and police strength and the last mandate extension prior to 2010 as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength and the extensions of mandate during the reporting period; ii) a table featuring an overview of the mandated tasks by 11 mandate categories of the peacekeeping operations since its establishment or since the last reinstatement of the mandate by Council decisions;¹ iii) a table providing the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes of the mandate during the period under review. Other documents relating to the mandate or composition of the peacekeeping operations are listed in the annex at the end of the part.

¹ Decisions that did not contain any change to the mandate of a peacekeeping operation are not reflected in the table.

Overview of peacekeeping operations during 2010 and 2011

During the two-year period covered, the Council managed 15 peacekeeping operations it authorized; the total number remained unchanged during 2010 and 2011.

Newly established and terminated peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, three new peacekeeping operations were established while terminating two preceding missions. As successor missions to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), two peacekeeping operations were established in 2011 in view of the imminent independence of South Sudan, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) by [resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#) and the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) by [resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#). In addition, as a result of a new phase reached in the country, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) became a new peacekeeping operation entitled the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) by [resolution 1925 \(2010\)](#).

Mandates of peacekeeping operations, including authorization of use of force

During the period under review, seven peacekeeping operations in total were authorized to use force: the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID),² MONUSCO,³ the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI),⁴ UNMIS,⁵ the United

² [Resolutions 1935 \(2010\)](#) and [2003 \(2011\)](#).

³ [Resolutions 1925 \(2010\)](#) and [1991 \(2011\)](#).

⁴ [Resolutions 1911 \(2010\)](#), [1924 \(2010\)](#), [1933 \(2010\)](#), [1962 \(2010\)](#) and [1981 \(2011\)](#).

⁵ [Resolutions 1919 \(2010\)](#) and [1978 \(2011\)](#).

Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT),⁶ UNISFA⁷ and UNMISS.⁸

The mandates of several peacekeeping operations continued to expand in scope during the period with new mandated tasks or additional elements added to existing mandated tasks in several peacekeeping operations. Four peacekeeping operations, i.e., the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), continued to carry out relatively few mandated tasks, such as monitoring ceasefires and patrolling buffer zones between the parties. On the other hand, the majority of the peacekeeping operations were mandated to carry out a wide range of tasks, such as supporting peace processes, providing assistance to institution building, security sector reform and promotion and protection of human rights and protecting civilians. Across all peacekeeping operations, ceasefire monitoring, policing and humanitarian support were the most common mandated tasks. Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations during the period covered.⁹

Furthermore, during the period under review, the Council continued to authorize inter-mission cooperation of peacekeeping operations, as originally authorized under [resolution 1609 \(2005\)](#) of 24 June 2005 between the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

⁶ [Resolutions 1913 \(2010\)](#), para. 1 and [1922 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

⁷ [Resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#), para. 3 (d) and (f).

⁸ [Resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#), paras. 3 and 4.

⁹ The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) took over from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) during the period covered. Both preceding and successor missions are included in this table.

(UNOCI).¹⁰ The Council continued to authorize the temporary redeployment of troops between UNMIL and UNOCI.¹¹ In addition, the Council authorized UNAMID to assist and complement the efforts of UNMIS in preparing for the referenda in Southern Sudan and Abyei, including through close coordination with UNMIS in areas such as the sharing of risk analysis for the border areas.¹²

¹⁰ [Resolution 1609 \(2005\)](#), para. 4.

¹¹ [Resolution 1938 \(2010\)](#), para.6.

¹² [Resolution 1935 \(2010\)](#), para. 14.

Table 1
Mandate categories of peacekeeping operations in Africa

<i>Type of mandate</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MONUC</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNMIL</i>	<i>UNOCI</i>	<i>UNMIS</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNAMID</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>MINURCAT</i>
Chapter VII		X	X	X	X		X			
Chapter VII (partial)						X		X	X	X
Use of force		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Coordination		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Demilitarization and arms control		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Electoral assistance and certification	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Humanitarian issues				X	X	X		X	X	X
Human rights		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Institution building		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Military, police and security sector reform	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rule of law		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

Table 2
Mandate categories of peacekeeping operations in Americas, Asia, Europe and Middle East

<i>Type of mandate</i>	<i>MINUSTAH</i>	<i>UNMOGIP</i>	<i>UNMIT</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNTSO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>
Chapter VII	X				X			
Chapter VII (partial)								
Use of force								X
Coordination	X		X		X			X
Demilitarization and arms control	X							X
Electoral assistance and certification	X		X					
Humanitarian issues	X			X	X			X
Human rights	X		X		X			
Institution building	X		X		X			
Military, police and security sector reform	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X	X			
Rule of law	X		X					

Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, nine missions including three newly established ones went through a change in composition. Table 3 shows the changes in the composition of peacekeeping operations during the period covered.

Table 3
Changes in authorized strength of peacekeeping operations during 2010-2011

Mission	Changes in composition	Decision
MONUC	The military component was reduced from 20,575 to 18, 575.	Resolution 1906 (2009)
MONUSCO (new mission)	A military component of 20,575 personnel and 1,441 police personnel was authorized.	Resolution 1925 (2010)
UNMIL	The military component of 250 personnel providing security to the Special Court in Sierra Leone was withdrawn.	Resolution 1971 (2011)
UNOCI	The military component was first reduced from 7,857 to 7,392 and then increased from 7,392 to 7,792 and then to 9,797.	Resolutions 1962 (2010) and 1967 (2011)
	Its police component was increased three times, from 1,200 to 1,250, to 1350 and then to 1,555.	Resolutions 1942 (2010), 1962 (2010) and 2000 (2011)
UNMISS (new mission)	A military component of 7,000 personnel and up to 900 police personnel was authorized.	Resolution 1996 (2011)
UNISFA (new mission)	A military component of 4,200 personnel and 50 police personnel was authorized.	Resolution 1990(2011)
MINURCAT	The military component was reduced to 2,225 personnel from 5,225.	Resolution 1861(2009)
MINUSTAH	The military component was adjusted twice first increased from 69,940 to 8,940 and then reduced from 8,940 to 7,340.	Resolutions 1908 (2010), 1927 (2010) and 2012 (2011)
	The police component was adjusted three times first increased from 2,211 to 4,391 and then reduced from 4,391 to 3,241.	Resolutions 1908 (2010), 1927 (2010) and 2012 (2011)
UNMIT	The police component was decreased from 1,608 to 1, 280.	Resolutions 1912 (2010) and 1969 (2011)

Africa

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Background

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by [resolution 690 \(1991\)](#) of 29 April 1991, in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). The mandate for MINURSO, as given in [resolutions 690 \(1991\)](#) and [1148 \(1998\)](#), included the following tasks: (a) monitoring of the ceasefire agreement; (b) monitoring of the confinement of Moroccan and Frente POLISARIO troops to designated locations; (c) taking steps with the parties to ensure the release of all Western Saharan political prisoners or detainees; (d) oversight of the exchange of prisoners of war; (e) implementation of the repatriation programme; (f) identification and registration of qualified voters; and (g) organization of a free and fair referendum. The mandate of MINURSO was last extended by [resolution 1871 \(2009\)](#) until 30 April 2010 with 230 military and 81 police personnel as authorized by [resolutions 1056 \(1996\)](#) and [1133 \(1997\)](#), respectively. Table 4 features the last authorization of military and police strength and the last extension of the mandate of MINURSO prior to 2010 as well as the extensions of the mandate during the reporting period, while Table 5 provides an overview of the mandate of MINURSO since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of MINURSO twice for periods of one year each, with the last extension until 30 April 2012,¹³ without any changes to its mandate.

Table 4
Extensions of mandate and authorized strength of MINURSO

	<i>Resolution</i>				
	1056 (1996)	1133 (1997)	1871 (2009)	1920 (2010)	1979 (2011)
Date	29 May 1996	20 October 1997	30 April 2009	30 April 2010	27 April 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength					
Military (total)	230				
Police (total)	81				

Table 5
Overview of mandate of MINURSO by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>			
	690 (1991)	1148 (1998)	1920 (2010)	1979 (2011)
Demilitarization and arms control				
Demilitarization or arms monitoring		X ^a		
Electoral assistance and certification				
Electoral assistance		X ^a		
Humanitarian issues				
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return		X ^a		
Military, police and security sector reform				
Police: executive policing		X ^a		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons		X ^a		
Ceasefire monitoring		X ^a		
Mine action			X ^a	
Political processes				
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation		X ^a		
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to		X ^a		

^a New mandated task

¹³ [Resolutions 1920 \(2010\)](#), para. 9 and [1979 \(2011\)](#), para. 13.

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

Background

The United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) was established under Chapter VII of the Charter by [resolution 1279 \(1999\)](#) of 30 November 1999, following the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in July 1999 between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and five regional States. The mandate of MONUC as given in resolutions [1756 \(2007\)](#) of 15 May 2007 and [1856 \(2008\)](#) of 22 December 2008, included the following categories of tasks: (a) protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel and facilities; (b) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of foreign and Congolese armed groups; (c) territorial security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (d) support for the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law. The mandate of MONUC expired on 31 May 2010 and the authorized military and police strength of MONUC stood at 20,575 and 1,441 personnel as originally authorized by [resolution 1843 \(2008\)](#) and renewed by resolutions [1856 \(2008\)](#) and [1906 \(2009\)](#). Table 6 features the last authorization of military and police strength of MONUC and the last mandate extension prior to 2010 as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength during the reporting period, while Table 7 provides an overview of the mandate since resolution [1906 \(2009\)](#) by which the Council reinstated the mandate of MONUC.

Developments in 2010 and transition of MONUC to MONUSCO

By [resolution 1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, the Council extended the mandate of MONUC by one month until 30 June 2010, without modifying its mandate or composition. Furthermore, the Council authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 United Nations military personnel by 30 June 2010 from areas where the security situation permitted¹⁴ and decided that with effect from 1 July 2010, MONUC would bear the title “the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)” in view of the new phase reached in the country.¹⁵

Table 6
Extensions of mandate and composition of MONUC

	<i>Resolution</i>	
	1906 (2009)	1925 (2010)
Date	23 December 2009	28 May 2010
Mandate duration	Extension (5 months)	Transition
Authorized strength		
Military (total)	20,575	18, 575
<i>Military personnel</i>		19,815
<i>Military observers</i>		760
Police (total)	1,441	1,441
<i>Police personnel</i>		391
<i>Formed police unit personnel</i>		1,050

Table 7
Overview of mandate of MONUC by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	1906 (2009)	1925 (2010)
General mandated tasks		
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a	
Benchmarks	X ^a	

¹⁴ [Resolution 1925 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	<i>1906 (2009)</i>	<i>1925 (2010)</i>
Coordination		
of international engagement	X ^a	
Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a	
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	X ^a	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Capacity building	X ^a	
Investigation and prosecution	X ^a	
Women and peace and security	X ^a	
Children and armed conflict	X ^a	
Institutions and governance		
Institution building	X ^a	
Military, police and security sector reform		
Monitor movement of armed personnel	X ^a	
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a	
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a	
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a	
Support to national military	X ^a	
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence	X ^a	
Military reform	X ^a	
Police: capacity building	X ^a	
Police: operational support to national police	X ^a	
Security sector reform	X ^a	
Consolidation of state authority	X ^a	
Rule of law		
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a	
Prisons	X ^a	
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a	
Other		
Natural resources	X ^a	
Public information	X ^a	
Civil-military coordination	X ^a	
^a New mandated task		
^b Additional element		
^c Reiteration		

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Establishment

By [resolution 1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was established under Chapter VII of the Charter, as of 1 July 2010 for an initial period of 12 months, by succeeding the earlier peacekeeping mission, MONUC,¹⁶ in view of the new phase that the Democratic Republic of the Congo was entering.¹⁷ The Council authorized MONUSCO to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate relating to the protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence. MONUSCO was also mandated to support the efforts of the Government towards the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, to support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Congolese armed groups, to consolidate state authority in the territory freed from armed groups, to support the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its stabilization and peace consolidation efforts, and to monitor implementation of the arms embargo imposed under [resolution 1896 \(2009\)](#).¹⁸

By the same resolution, the authorized military and police strength of MONUSCO was set at 20,575 and 1, 441 personnel, respectively and the Council authorized MONUSCO to keep a reserve force capable of redeploying rapidly elsewhere in the country, while concentrating its military forces in the east of the country.¹⁹ It was decided that future reconfigurations should be determined based on the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of the objectives to be pursued by MONUSCO and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the

¹⁶ See the section above concerning MONUC in this part.

¹⁷ [Resolution 1925 \(2010\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

¹⁸ [Ibid.](#), para. 12

¹⁹ [Ibid.](#), para. 2.

Congo.²⁰ Table 8 features relevant decisions that authorized the military and police strength of MONUSCO since its establishment as well as the extensions of the mandate during the reporting period.

Developments since its establishment

During the period under review since it was established, the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO once for a period of 12 months, until 30 June 2012.²¹ While its authorized strength remained the same, the mandate of MONUSCO was modified by resolutions [1991 \(2011\)](#) of 28 June 2011 and [2021 \(2011\)](#) of 29 November 2011 in the areas of coordination, electoral assistance, political process, rule of law, human rights and military tasks. The overview of mandated tasks of MONUSCO since its establishment as well as the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of MONUSCO during the review period are provided in tables 9 and 10, respectively.

By [resolution 1991 \(2011\)](#), the Council added a new mandated task related to transitional justice under rule of law. In that regard, MONUSCO was called upon to assist the Government in actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with the International Criminal Court.²² Furthermore, the Council modified several previously authorized tasks, such as electoral assistance, political processes and human rights, mandating MONUSCO to, inter alia, provide electoral assistance by: facilitating enhanced and regular dialogue with the National Independent Electoral Commission; supporting the Commission in facilitating dialogue among various

²⁰ Ibid., para. 6.

²¹ [Resolution 1991 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

²² Ibid., para. 19.

Congolese stakeholders; monitoring, reporting and following up on human rights violations in the context of the elections; and using the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council also encouraged the use of “innovative measures” implemented by MONUSCO in the protection of civilians.²³ By [resolution 2021 \(2011\)](#), the Council expanded the existing mandate of MONUSCO in the areas of military and sanctions enforcement and monitoring.²⁴ As a new mandated task, MONUSCO was encouraged to take into account the findings of the Group of Experts regarding armed groups and challenges to the integration of armed groups in the contingency plans of the Mission in the six-month post-electoral period.²⁵

Table 8
Extensions of mandate and composition of MONUSCO

	<i>Resolution</i>			
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	2021 (2011)
Date	28 May 2010	29 November 2010	28 June 2011	29 November 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)		Extension (12 months)	
Authorized strength				
Military (total)	20,575			
<i>Military personnel</i>	19,815			
<i>Military observers</i>	760			
Police (total)	1,441			
<i>Police personnel</i>	391			
<i>Formed police units</i>	1,050			

Table 9
Overview of mandate of MONUSCO by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>			
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	2021 (2011)
General mandated tasks				
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a			
Benchmarks				

²³ Ibid., para. 1.

²⁴ [Resolution 2021 \(2011\)](#), paras. 16 and 18.

²⁵ Ibid., para. 18.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>			
	<i>1925 (2010)</i>	<i>1952 (2010)</i>	<i>1991 (2011)</i>	<i>2021 (2011)</i>
Coordination				
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a		X ^b	
with other United Nations entities in the region of international engagement	X ^a	X ^c		X ^c
	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms control				
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a			
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	X ^a			
Mine action	X ^a			
Electoral assistance and certification				
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	
Humanitarian issues				
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a			
Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict				
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a			
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	X ^a			
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a		X ^b	
Women and peace and security	X ^a			
Children and armed conflict	X ^a			
Institutions and governance				
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a			
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	X ^a			
Military, police and security sector reform				
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b	
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities	X ^a			
Protection of humanitarian personnel and facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a			
Monitor movement of armed groups	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b
Support to national military	X ^a			
Military reform	X ^a			
Police: capacity building	X ^a			
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a			
Security sector reform	X ^a			
Political processes				
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a		X ^b	
Rule of law				
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a			
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a	X ^c		
Prisons	X ^a			
Transitional justice			X ^a	X ^c
Other				
Natural resources	X ^a		X ^b	
Public information	X ^a			

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>			
	<i>1925 (2010)</i>	<i>1952 (2010)</i>	<i>1991 (2011)</i>	<i>2021 (2011)</i>
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	X ^a	X ^c		X ^b
Development and reconstruction	X ^a		X ^b	
Contingency planning				X ^a

^a New mandated task
^b Additional element
^c Reiteration

Table 10
Establishment and changes to mandate of MONUSCO in 2010 and 2011

[Resolution 1925 \(2010\)](#) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Authorization of use of force	Emphasizes that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, and authorizes the Mission to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate as set out in paragraphs 12 (a) to (k) and (t) below (para. 11)	New mandated task
Coordination		
with United Nations agencies in the country	Calls upon the United Nations system, along with international partners, to focus its efforts on helping the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to consolidate the conditions to ensure effective protection of civilians and sustainable development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate all the activities of the United Nations system in the country through continued cooperation between the Mission and the United Nations country team under the authority of his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encourages the international and donor community to support the activities of the country team (para. 9)	New mandated task
with other United Nations entities in the region	To coordinate strategies with other United Nations missions in the region for enhanced information-sharing in the light of the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army and, at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, may provide logistical support for regional military operations conducted against the Lord's Resistance Army in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and the need to protect civilians (para. 12 (k))	New mandated task
of international engagement	Taking fully into account the leading role of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to support, in close cooperation with other international partners, the efforts of the Congolese authorities to strengthen and reform security and judicial institutions (para. 12 (l))	New mandated task
	To support, in close cooperation with other international partners, the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to consolidate State authority in the territory freed from armed groups through the deployment of trained Congolese National Police, and to develop rule of law institutions and territorial administration, with respect to the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan and the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (para. 12 (p))	New mandated task

	With respect to the urgent need to fight illegal exploitation of and trade in natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and enhance its capabilities, along with international partners and neighbouring countries, to prevent the provision of support to armed groups, in particular support derived from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources, and consolidate and assess, jointly with the Government, the pilot project of bringing together all State services in five trading counters in North and South Kivu in order to improve the traceability of mineral products (para. 12 (r))	New mandated task
Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	To support, including through its political mediation efforts, the completion of activities of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Congolese armed groups or their effective integration in the army, which would remain subject to prior adequate training and equipment (para. 12 (i))	New mandated task
	To support activities of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of members of foreign armed groups, including the Forces democratiques de liberation du Rwanda and the Lord's Resistance Army, and support strategies towards a sustainable solution of the issue of the Forces democratiques de liberation du Rwanda, including repatriation, reinsertion or resettlement in other areas, or judicial prosecution as appropriate, with the help of all countries, especially those in the region (para. 12 (j))	New mandated task
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	To support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to bring the ongoing military operations against the Forces democratiques de liberation du Rwanda, the Lord's Resistance Army and other armed groups to completion, in compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and the need to protect civilians, including through the support of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in jointly planned operations, as set out in paragraphs 21 to 23 and 32 of resolution 1906 (2009) of 23 December 2009 (para. 12 (h))	New mandated task
	To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1896 (2009) , in cooperation, as appropriate, with the Governments concerned and with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004, seize or collect any arms or related materiel whose presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo violates the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1896 (2009) and dispose of them as appropriate, and provide assistance to the competent customs authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in implementing the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 1896 (2009) (para. 12 (t))	New mandated task
Mine action	To assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in enhancing its demining capacity (para. 12 (s))	New mandated task
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	To provide technical and logistical support for the organization of national and local elections, upon explicit request from the Congolese authorities and within the limits of its capacities and resources (para. 12 (q))	New mandated task
Humanitarian issues		
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	To support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, along with international partners and neighbouring countries, to create an environment conducive to the voluntary, safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, or voluntary local integration or resettlement (para. 12 (g))	New mandated task

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	To support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to promote and protect human rights and to fight impunity, including through the implementation of the Government's "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights and humanitarian law violations committed by elements of the security forces, in particular the newly integrated elements (para. 12 (c))	New mandated task
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	To support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice, including by establishing prosecution support cells to assist the military justice authorities of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in prosecuting persons arrested by the Armed Forces (para. 12 (d))	New mandated task
Human rights: monitoring	Calls upon the Mission to collect information on potential threats against the civilian population as well as reliable information on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and bring them to the attention of the authorities as appropriate (para. 17)	New mandated task
Women and peace and security	See above (para. 12 (c))	New mandated task
Children and armed conflict	To work closely with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the implementation of its commitments to address serious violations against children, in particular the finalization of the action plan to release children present in the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to prevent further recruitment, with the support of the monitoring and reporting mechanism (para. 12 (e))	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (r))	New mandated task
Territorial control/Consolidation of state authority	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (p))	New mandated task
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	To ensure the effective protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular violence emanating from any of the parties engaged in the conflict (para. 12 (a))	New mandated task
	To implement the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, operationalizing it with the Mission's protection strategy built on best practices, and extend useful protection measures, such as the joint protection teams, community liaison interpreters, joint investigation teams, surveillance centres and women's protection advisers (para. 12 (f))	New mandated task
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment Support to national military	To ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment (para. 12 (b))	New mandated task
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access	See above (para. 12 (a))	New mandated task
Monitor movement of armed groups	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12 (h))	New mandated task
	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (k))	New mandated task
Support to national military	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12 (h))	New mandated task
	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (k))	New mandated task

Military reform	In line with the relevant legislation on the reform of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the army reform plan presented in January 2010, to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, along with international and bilateral partners, in strengthening its military capacity, including military justice and military police, in particular by harmonizing efforts and facilitating exchanges of information and lessons learned and, as the Government requests it, assist in the training of the Armed Forces and military police battalions, support military justice institutions and mobilize donors to provide equipment and other required resources (para. 12 (m))	New mandated task
Police: capacity building	To develop and implement, in close consultation with the Congolese authorities and in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform, a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the criminal justice chain, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas and a strategic programmatic support at the central level in Kinshasa (para. 12 (o))	New mandated task
Police: reform/restructuring	To support the reform of the police led by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by providing training to battalions of the Congolese National Police and mobilizing donors to provide basic supplies, recalling the urgent need for the Congolese authorities to adopt the appropriate legal framework (para. 12 (n))	New mandated task
Security sector reform	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (l))	New mandated task

Political process

Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	See above under "Demilitarization and arms control" above (para. 12 (i))	New mandated task
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Rule of law

Promote rule of law	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (p))	New mandated task
Judicial and legal reform	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (l))	New mandated task
Prisons	See under 'Military, police and security sector reform' above (para. 12 (o))	New mandated task

Other

Natural resources	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12 (r))	New mandated task
Public information	Encourages the Mission to ensure regular interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities (para.16)	New mandated task
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12 (t))	New mandated task
Development and reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 9)	New mandated task

Resolution 1952 (2010) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Cooperation		
with other United Nations entities in the region	Encourages enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, the Mission and the Group of Experts, and encourages further all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control (para.17)	Reiteration
of international engagement	See above (para. 17)	Reiteration

Rule of law

Judicial and legal reform	Urges the Mission to continue supporting the efforts of the Congolese authorities to strengthen their justice system, to consolidate the trading counters in North and South Kivu and to monitor the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, as mandated in paragraphs 12 (o), (r) and (t) of resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010 (para. 16)	Reiteration
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Other

Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	Encourages the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to share all relevant information with the Group of Experts, especially information on the recruitment and use of children and on the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict (para. 13)	Reiteration
	See under ‘Rule of law’ above (para. 16)	Reiteration
	See under ‘Cooperation’ above (para 17)	Reiteration

[Resolution 1991 \(2011\)](#) (Chapter VII)

Mandate category and task

Text of mandate

Mandated task level

Coordination

with United Nations agencies in the country	Calls upon the Mission to continue to work with the United Nations country team and the Congolese authorities towards the adoption and implementation of the Peace Consolidation Programme covering provinces not affected by the conflict and to continue to support the implementation of the Government’s Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan, including through the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, and calls upon donors to support these efforts (para. 20)	Additional element
of international engagement	Takes note of the respective initiatives taken by the United Nations and the African Union to facilitate regional action against the Lord’s Resistance Army and to protect civilians, reiterates the need to enhance cooperation of all relevant parties to help to address the threat to civilians posed by the Lord’s Resistance Army, welcomes the steps taken by the Mission to enhance information-sharing and coordination with those conducting military operations against the Lord’s Resistance Army, and encourages the Mission to continue to keep close contacts with Lord’s Resistance Army-affected communities and to keep under review the deployment of its available resources to ensure maximum effect (para. 14)	Additional element

Electoral assistance and certification

Electoral assistance	Decides that the Mission shall support the organization and conduct of national, provincial and local elections through the provision of technical and logistical support as requested by the Congolese authorities, by facilitating enhanced and regular dialogue with the National Independent Electoral Commission, including through the Election Partnership Committee, by supporting the Commission in facilitating dialogue among various Congolese stakeholders, by monitoring, reporting and following up on human rights violations in the context of the elections, and by using the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo as required (para. 7)	Additional element
	Calls upon the Mission and the United Nations country team to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population, as well as reliable information on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, to bring them to the attention of the Congolese authorities as appropriate, and to take appropriate action in accordance with the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in harmonization with the Mission’s protection strategy, and further requests the Mission, consistent with its mandate and within its current capabilities, to provide assistance and advice to the Congolese authorities with security preparations in relation to the elections (para. 8)	Additional element

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict

Human rights: monitoring	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 7)	Additional element
	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 8)	Additional element

Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Decides to extend until 30 June 2012 the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as set out in paragraphs 2, 11 and 12 (a) to (p) and (r) to (t) of resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, reaffirms that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, and encourages further the use of innovative measures implemented by the Mission in the protection of civilians (para. 1)	Additional element
	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 8)	Additional element
Monitor movement of armed groups	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 14)	Additional element

Political processes

Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 7)	Additional element
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Rule of law

Transitional justice	Commends the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the apprehension and the transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda of Mr. Bernard Munyagishari, a fugitive from international criminal justice, further stresses the importance of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through cooperation with the International Criminal Court, and calls upon the Mission to use its existing authority to assist the Government in this regard (para. 19)	New mandated task
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Other

Natural resources	Welcomes the initial steps taken by the mining authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and throughout the region to address the tracing and certification of minerals, encourages further demilitarization of the mining areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the professionalization and deployment of the Congolese Mining Police in these areas, and calls upon the Mission to support the relevant Congolese authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources, including to carry out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters (para. 17)	Additional element
Development/reconstruction	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 20)	Additional element

[Resolution 2021 \(2011\)](#) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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Coordination

with other United Nations entities in the region	Encourages enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, the Mission and the Group of Experts, further encourages all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and reiterates its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate (para. 16)	Reiteration
of international engagement	See above (para. 16)	Reiteration

Military, police and security sector reform		
Monitor movement of armed groups	Encourages the Mission to take into account the findings of the Group of Experts regarding armed groups and challenges to the integration of armed groups in the contingency plans of the Mission in the six-month post-electoral period (para 18)	Additional element
<hr/>		
Rule of law		
Transitional justice	Stresses the importance of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court, and encourages the Mission to use its existing authority to assist the Government in this regard (para. 15)	Reiteration
<hr/>		
Other		
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16)	Additional element
Contingency planning	Encourages the Mission to take into account the findings of the Group of Experts regarding armed groups and challenges to the integration of armed groups in the contingency plans of the Mission in the six-month post-electoral period (para. 18)	New mandated task
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United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Background

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established under Chapter VII of the Charter by [resolution 1509 \(2003\)](#) of 19 September 2003. The initial mandate of UNMIL was to, inter alia, support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement²⁶ and the peace process; protect United Nations personnel, facilities and civilians; facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance; and assist in national security sector reform, including national police training and the formation of a new reconstructed military.²⁷ The mandate of UNMIL was last extended until 30 September 2010, the police component was set at 1,375 by [resolution 1836 \(2008\)](#) and the military strength was set at 8,202 by [resolution 1885 \(2009\)](#). Table 11 features the last authorization of military and police strength of UNMIL and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength and the extensions of the mandate of UNMIL during the reporting period, while Table 12 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIL since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL twice for periods of one year each, the last of which was until 30 September 2012, while modifying its mandate and reducing the authorized military strength from 8,202 to 7,952 personnel.²⁸ The full

²⁶ Agreement on Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia ([S/2003/657](#), annex).

²⁷ [Resolution 1509 \(2003\)](#), para. 3.

²⁸ [Resolutions 1938 \(2010\)](#), para. 1 and [2008 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 13.

The Council, during the period under review, modified the existing tasks in the areas of benchmarks, coordination with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), women and peace and security and military. With regard to the military-related mandated tasks, by [resolution 1971 \(2011\)](#) of 3 March 2011, the Council discontinued its authorization, pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 7 of [resolution 1626 \(2005\)](#), to provide security to the Special Court for Sierra Leone and to evacuate officials of the Special Court in the event of a serious security crisis affecting those personnel and the Court, and requested that UNMIL withdraw the military personnel providing security for the Special Court by 7 March 2011.²⁹

Table 11
Extensions of mandate and composition of UNMIL

	<i>Resolution</i>				
	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)
Date	29 September 2008	15 September 2009	15 September 2010	3 March 2011	16 September 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)		Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength					
Military (total)		8,202		7,952	
Police (total)	1,375				
<i>Police advisors</i>	498				
<i>Correction officers</i>	32				
<i>Formed police units</i>	845				

²⁹ [Resolution 1971 \(2011\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

Table 12
Overview of mandate of UNMIL by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution												
	1509 (2003)	1521 (2003)	1626 (2005)	1638 (2005)	1657 (2006)	1712 (2006)	1750 (2007)	1777 (2007)	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)
General mandated tasks													
Benchmarks			X ^a			X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b		
Coordination													
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a												
with other United Nations entities in the region			X ^a		X ^b								X ^b
of international engagement	X ^a												
Demilitarization and arms control													
Disarmament, demilitarization and reintegration	X ^a		X ^c										
Electoral assistance and certification													
Electoral assistance	X ^a									X ^b	X ^c		X ^c
Humanitarian issues													
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a												
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a												
Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict													
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a												
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a												
Women and peace and security	X ^a												X ^b
Institutions and governance													
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a												
Territorial control	X ^a												
Consolidation of state authority	X ^a												
Military, police and security sector reform													
Border monitoring			X ^a										X ^b
Monitor movement of armed groups			X ^a										X ^b
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a												

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>												
	<i>1509</i> <i>(2003)</i>	<i>1521</i> <i>(2003)</i>	<i>1626</i> <i>(2005)</i>	<i>1638</i> <i>(2005)</i>	<i>1657</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1712</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1750</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1777</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1836</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1885</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1938</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1971</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>2008</i> <i>(2011)</i>
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b							X ^b	
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence	X ^a										X ^b		X ^c
Military reform	X ^a												
Police: capacity building	X ^a												
Police: executive policing													
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a												
Operational support to national police									X ^a				
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a												
Civilian-military coordination	X ^a												
Security for other institutions or bodies			X ^a				X ^b					X ^d	
Political processes													
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	X ^a												
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	X ^a												
Rule of law													
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a												
Prisons	X ^a												
Transitional justice				X ^a			X ^b						
Other													
Natural resources	X ^a		X ^c										
Public information	X ^a												
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring		X ^a		X ^b									

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

^d Discontinuation

Table 13
Changes to mandate of UNMIL in 2010 and 2011

<u>Resolution 1938 (2010) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the conduct of free, fair and peaceful elections be a core benchmark for the future drawdown of the Mission (para. 4)	Additional element
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor progress on core benchmarks, in particular on preparations for the 2011 elections, and on building the capability of the Liberia National Police, in that regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the police component of the Mission has the required specialized expertise, including civilian expertise, in accordance with its mandate, and further requests a revision of current benchmarks to include transition benchmarks, and requests the Secretary-General to report regularly on that progress to the Council (para. 9)	Additional element
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Authorizes the Mission to assist the Government of Liberia, as requested, with the 2011 general presidential and legislative elections by providing logistical support, particularly to facilitate access to remote areas, coordinating international electoral assistance and supporting Liberian institutions and political parties in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections (para. 2)	Reiteration
Military, police and security sector reform		
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence	Encourages the Mission and the Government of Liberia to continue to make progress in the transition planning process, especially towards conducting a comprehensive situational assessment and identifying critical gaps that need to be filled in order to facilitate a successful transition, and requests that the Secretary-General draw up, in coordination with the Government, a joint transition plan on the transfer of responsibility for internal security from the Mission to the appropriate national authorities and brief regularly on its progress and, if applicable, its implementation (para. 5) (para. 10)	Additional element
<u>Resolution 1971 (2011) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	Further decides to discontinue the authorization and request to the Mission in paragraph 7 of resolution 1626 (2005) to evacuate officials of the Special Court for Sierra Leone in the event of a serious security crisis affecting those personnel and the Court (para. 2)	Additional element
Security for other institutions or bodies	Decides to discontinue the authorization granted in paragraph 5 of resolution 1626 (2005), and requests that the Mission withdraw, by 7 March 2011, the military personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone (para. 1)	Discontinued
<u>Resolution 2008 (2011) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Coordination		
with other United Nations entities in the region	Emphasizes the need for the Mission and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, in order to contribute to subregional security and to prevent armed groups from exploiting the seam of political boundaries, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries (para. 7)	Additional element

Electoral assistance and certification

Electoral assistance	Reiterates its authorization to the Mission to continue to assist the Government of Liberia, as requested, with the 2011 general presidential and legislative elections, by providing logistical support, particularly to facilitate access to remote areas, coordinating international electoral assistance and supporting Liberian institutions and political parties in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections (para. 2)	Reiteration
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Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict

Women and peace and security	Requests the Mission to continue to support the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions, appointed and elected in Liberia, within existing resources (para. 14)	Additional element
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Military, police and security sector reform

Border monitoring	Emphasizes the need for the Mission and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, in order to contribute to subregional security and to prevent armed groups from exploiting the seam of political boundaries, and requests the Secretary-General to report on them to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries; (para. 7)	Additional element
Monitor movement of armed groups	See above (para. 7)	Additional element
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence	Encourages the Government of Liberia and the Mission to continue to make progress in the transition planning process, particularly in addressing critical gaps that need to be filled in order to facilitate a successful transition, and requests that the Secretary-General deploy a technical assessment mission to Liberia after the inauguration of the elected Government in 2012 that should focus on the security transition and also develop detailed proposals for the next stages of the drawdown of the Mission, based on a thorough review of progress made towards the transition benchmarks, with a view to providing timelines and recommendations for the further reduction of the military component of the Mission	Reiteration

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Background

The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established under Chapter VII of the Charter by [resolution 1528 \(2004\)](#) of 4 April 2004. UNOCI took over from the peacekeeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), a political mission established by the Council in May 2003.³⁰ The mandate of UNOCI was originally set by [resolution 1528 \(2004\)](#) and subsequently modified by a number of decisions to reflect the evolving situation on the ground and the needs of UNOCI. The Council had authorized UNOCI to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate. The mandate for UNOCI as given in [resolution 1528 \(2004\)](#) and [1880 \(2009\)](#) included the following tasks: ceasefire monitoring, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement, support for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections and the protection of United Nations personnel, institutions and civilians. UNOCI had been supported by the French forces, which had also been authorized to use force by the Council. The mandate was last extended until 31 January 2010 and the last authorized strength of military and police components was 7,450 and 1,200, respectively. Table 14 features the last authorization of military and police strength of UNOCI and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength and the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period. Table 15 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCI since [resolution 1765 \(2007\)](#) by which the Council had reinstated it prior to the period under review.

³⁰ For detailed information relating to the mandate of MINUCI prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, section E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 14th Supplements, as well as section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI six times for various periods ranging from one to 12 months, by a series of resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, with the last extension until 31 July 2012.³¹ The Council also adjusted the authorized strength of military and police components of UNOCI on a number of occasions, last of which stood at 9,792 and 1,555, respectively. The mandate of UNOCI went through several modifications during the review period and was reinstated twice by [resolutions 1933 \(2010\)](#) of 30 June 2010 and [2000 \(2011\)](#) of 27 July 2011.

Concerning the authorized strength of the military and police components of UNOCI, by [resolutions 1933 \(2010\)](#), the Council decided, while maintaining the current combined total authorized strength at 8,650 personnel, to set the military component to a maximum of 7,200 troops and staff officers and 192 military observers, and a maximum of 1,250 police personnel and 8 seconded customs officers.³² By [resolution 1942 \(2010\)](#) of 29 September 2010, the Council authorized a temporary increase in the number of authorized military and police personnel from 8,650 to 9,150. That temporary increase continued to be extended by a series of resolutions.³³ Furthermore, by [resolution 1967 \(2011\)](#) of 19 January 2011 the Council authorized the deployment of an additional 2,000 military personnel until 30 June 2011, to bring the total number to 9,792.³⁴ That authorization continued to be extended during the period under

³¹ [Resolutions 1911 \(2010\)](#), para. 14; [1924 \(2010\)](#), para.1; [1933 \(2010\)](#), para. 16; [1962 \(2010\)](#), para 3; [1981 \(2011\)](#), para. 1; and [2000 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

³² [Resolution 1933 \(2010\)](#), para. 19.

³³ [Resolutions 1962 \(2010\)](#), para. 4; [1967 \(2011\)](#), para. 2; and [1992 \(2011\)](#), para. 3.

³⁴ [Resolution 1967 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

review.³⁵ Turning to the police component, by [resolution 1967 \(2011\)](#), the Council authorized the deployment of 60 formed police unit personnel, replacing 60 United Nations police officers³⁶ and by [resolution 2000 \(2011\)](#), the Council authorized a further increase by 205 advisers.³⁷

In addition, within the framework of inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6 of resolution 1609 (2005) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1938 (2010), there were a series of authorizations of temporary redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI: by [resolution 1951 \(2010\)](#) of 24 November 2010 the temporary redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI of a maximum of three infantry companies and an aviation unit comprised of two military utility helicopters were authorized for an initial period of no more than four weeks,³⁸ which was subsequently renewed four times for additional periods ranging from four weeks to three months, expiring on 30 June 2011.³⁹ In addition, by [resolution 1967 \(2011\)](#), the Council also authorized the transfer, on a temporary basis, of three armed helicopters with crews from UNMIL to UNOCI for an original period of four weeks,⁴⁰ which was renewed three times for additional periods ranging from one to three months, but expired on 30 September 2011.⁴¹

With regard to the mandate of UNOCI, by [resolution 1933 \(2010\)](#), the Council reinstated the mandate of UNOCI, in order to support the Ouagadougou political process and a credible electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, by authorizing tasks in a wide range of areas, including demobilization and arms control, electoral assistance and certification, humanitarian issues, human rights, institutions and governance, military, police and security sector reform, political processes, and rule of law. By that resolution, the Council renewed its authorization of use of

³⁵ [Resolutions 1992 \(2011\)](#), para. 3; and [2000 \(2011\)](#), para. 2.

³⁶ [Resolution 1967 \(2010\)](#), para. 5.

³⁷ [Resolution 2000 \(2011\)](#), para. 4.

³⁸ [Resolution 1951 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

³⁹ [Resolutions 1962 \(2010\)](#), para. 6; [1967 \(2011\)](#), para. 3; [1968 \(2011\)](#), para. 1; and [1981 \(2011\)](#), para. 3.

⁴⁰ [Resolution 1967 \(2010\)](#), para. 4.

⁴¹ [Resolutions 1968 \(2011\)](#), para. 1; [1981 \(2011\)](#), para. 3; and [1992 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

force for UNOCI and mandated UNOCI, for the first time, to contribute to the support provided by the United Nations country team and other relevant actors to the process of identification of the population.⁴² Subsequently, by [resolution 2000 \(2011\)](#), the Council again reinstated the mandate of UNOCI, reiterating the elements of the mandate contained in [resolution 1933 \(2010\)](#) with some expansion. The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 16.

⁴² [Resolution 1933 \(2010\)](#), para. 16.

Table 14
Extensions of mandate and composition of UNOCI

	<i>Resolution</i>											
	<u>1682</u> <u>(2006)</u>	<u>1865</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1880</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1911</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1924</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1933</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1942</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>(2011)</u>
Date	2 June 2006	27 January 2009	30 July 2009	28 January 2010	27 May 2010	30 June 2010	29 September 2010	20 December 2010	19 January 2011	29 June 2011	13 May 2011	27 July 2011
Mandate duration			Extension (6 months)	Extension (4 months)	Extension (1 months)	Extension (6 months)		Extension (6 months)			Extension (1 month)	Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength												
Military (total)	8,115	7,450				7,392	7,392	7,792	9,792	9,792		9,792
<i>Troops and staff officers</i>						7,200						9,600
<i>Military observers</i>						192						192
Seconded customs officers						8	8	8	8	8		
Police (total)	1,200					1,250	1,750	1,350	1,350	1,350		1,555
<i>Uniformed personnel</i> <i>(military police)</i>							500					
Total authorized composition	9,315	8,650				8,650	9,150	9,150	11,150	11,150		11,347

Table 15
Overview of the mandate of UNOCI by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>														
	<u>1739</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1765</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1795</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1819</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1826</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1842</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1865</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1880</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1893</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1911</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1933</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1946</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>(2011)</u>
General mandated tasks															
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a											X ^a			X ^a
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X ^a														
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict															
Benchmarks				X ^a			X ^b	X ^b		X ^b		X ^a			

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>															
	<i>1739</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1765</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1795</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1819</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1826</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1842</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1865</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1880</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1893</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1911</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1933</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1946</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1980</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>1981</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>2000</i> <i>(2011)</i>	
Coordination																
with United Nations agencies		X ^a														X ^a
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a	X ^c									X ^a			X ^b		X ^a
of international engagement		X ^a									X ^a					X ^a
Demilitarization and arms control																
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a	X ^b					X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a			X ^b		X ^a
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	X ^a	X ^b									X ^a		X ^c			X ^a
Small arms and light weapons		X ^b														X ^a
Electoral assistance and certification																
Electoral assistance	X ^a	X ^b			X ^b		X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a					X ^a
Electoral certification		X ^a	X ^c		X ^c		X ^c	X ^b		X ^c	X ^a					X ^a
Humanitarian issues																
Humanitarian support/coordination		X ^a									X ^a					X ^a
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a	X ^b														X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict																
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a	X ^c					X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a					X ^a
Human rights: capacity building																X ^a
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a	X ^c						X ^a			X ^a					X ^a
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c			X ^a					X ^a

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>																
	<i>1739</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1765</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1795</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1819</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1826</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1842</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1865</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1880</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1893</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1911</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1933</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1946</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1980</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>1981</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>2000</i> <i>(2011)</i>		
Women and peace and security	X ^a						X ^b	X ^c		X ^c						X ^a	
Children and armed conflict	X ^a						X ^b	X ^c		X ^c						X ^a	
Institutions and governance																	
Promotion of autonomy	X ^a																
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy		X ^a															X ^a
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	X ^a	X ^c										X ^a					X ^a
Border issues																X ^c	
Military, police and security sector reform																	
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a							X ^b				X ^a					X ^a
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment												X ^a					X ^a
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a																
Police: capacity building	X ^a	X ^b						X ^c				X ^a					X ^a
Police: operational support		X ^a															
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a	X ^b						X ^c									
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^b										X ^a					X ^a
Security for Government officials	X ^a											X ^a					X ^a

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>															
	<i>1739</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1765</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1795</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1819</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1826</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1842</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1865</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1880</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1893</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1911</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1933</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1946</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1980</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>1981</i> <i>(2011)</i>	<i>2000</i> <i>(2011)</i>	
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a															
Security for other institutions or bodies	X ^a	X ^b														
Support to national military	X ^a	X ^b									X ^a					X ^a
Territorial security - including in key areas - patrolling - deterrence		X ^a									X ^a					X ^a
Border monitoring	X ^a	X ^b									X ^a		X ^c			X ^a
Monitor movement of armed groups											X ^a					X ^a
Political processes																
Facilitation of political processes / dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^c		X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a					X ^a
National reconciliation		X ^a														X ^a
Peace agreement monitoring/ implementation	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^c		X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a					X ^a
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/ support to	X ^a															X ^a
Rule of law																
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c			X ^a					
Capacity building		X ^a														
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c								X ^a
Prisons		X ^a														X ^a
Other																
Public information	X ^a	X ^b						X ^c			X ^a					X ^a
Media capacity building	X ^a	X ^b									X ^a					X ^a

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>														
	<u>1739</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1765</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1795</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1819</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1826</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1842</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1865</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1880</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1893</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1911</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1933</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1946</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>2000</u> <u>(2011)</u>
Sanctions enforcement/ monitoring	X ^a			X ^a		X ^b			X ^c		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c		X ^a
Development/ reconstruction	X ^a	X ^b													
Contingency planning															X ^a
Logistical support (non- combat)															X ^a
Resource mobilization		X ^a													
Conduct of census											X ^a				

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 16
Changes to mandates of UNOCI in 2010 and 2011

<u>Resolution 1911 (2010) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to provide an update to the Council by mid-March 2010 and a full report by the end of April 2010, including detailed recommendations and options for the future of the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire as well as revised benchmarks based on the results of a technical assessment mission (para. 22)	Additional element
Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Requests the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire, within its existing resources and mandate, to continue to bring its full support to the parties in the implementation of the remaining tasks under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its supplementary agreements, in particular those that are essential to the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential elections, to provide technical and logistical support to the Independent Electoral Commission for the preparation and holding of the elections in a secure environment, to continue to support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the disarmament and dismantling of militias and to continue to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including the protection of women and children, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1880 (2009) (para. 15)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
Electoral certification	Reiterates further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall certify that all stages of the electoral process provide all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards, and reaffirms its full support for the Special Representative in his certification role (para. 5)	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
Women and peace and security	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
Children and armed conflict	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Requests the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire to continue to assist the Facilitator and his Special Representative in Abidjan in the conduct of the facilitation, including by helping the Facilitator, as appropriate and upon his request, to carry out his arbitration role according to the provisions of paragraph 8.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and paragraphs 8 and 9 of the third supplementary agreement (para. 18)	Reiteration
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
<u>Resolution 1933 (2010) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Authorization of the use of force	Authorizes the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment (para. 17)	New mandated task

Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to monitor progress on the achievement of the existing benchmarks and to prepare a new set of benchmarks for a possible drawdown of the force, taking fully into account the necessary consolidation of the stability of the country (para. 26)	New mandated task
	Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council of the publication of the final voters list and to provide to it a midterm report, no later than 22 October 2010, and a full report, no later than 30 November 2010, on the situation on the ground, on the implementation of the present resolution and on the revised benchmarks referred to in paragraph 26 above, which should include possible adjustments to the structure and strength of the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council recommendations in this regard, as appropriate (para. 28)	New mandated task
Coordination		
with other United Nations entities in the region	<p><i>Monitoring the armed groups</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To observe and monitor the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of 4 March 2007 as far as the armed groups are concerned, to prevent, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, any hostile action, including against civilians, and to investigate and report on any act of violence committed by the Ivorian parties to the Agreement; – To support the Integrated Command Centre through continued technical advice, training and logistical support and to participate in the patrols of the Centre's mixed units in sensitive areas; – To liaise with the National Armed Forces of Cote d'Ivoire and the military elements of the Forces nouvelles, in coordination with the French forces, in order to promote mutual trust among all the Ivorian forces involved and to ease tensions; – To assist the Government of Cote d'Ivoire in monitoring the borders, with particular attention to any cross-border movement of combatants or transfer of arms and to the situation of Liberian refugees, in close coordination with the United Nations Mission in Liberia; – To support, in coordination with the Ivorian authorities, the provision of security for members of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire and key political stakeholders, in view of the preparation and holding of the elections (para. 16 (a)) 	New mandated task
with international engagement	<p><i>Operations of identification of the population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To contribute, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to the support provided by the United Nations country team and other relevant actors to the process of identification of the population (para. 16 (h)) 	New mandated task

	<p>(g) Support for the organization of open, free, fair and transparent elections – To provide, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, technical and logistical support to the Independent Electoral Commission which is responsible for the preparation and holding of the elections, including to enable the Commission to continue the appeals process, to distribute the provisional and the final voters lists, to sensitize the media, to distribute identity cards and voters cards and to distribute and secure sensitive electoral material, notably ballot papers; – To work with all relevant actors in implementing the agreed security plan for the elections, and, in particular, to contribute to securing the high-risk areas where voting is to take place; – To ensure the coordination of the work of international observers and to contribute to their security, within its capabilities and areas of deployment; – To provide to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General the assistance necessary to fulfil his role of certification of the electoral process consistent with paragraph 4 above; – To monitor the implementation of the Code of Good Conduct for Elections and the efforts of the Ivorian authorities in guaranteeing equitable access to public media, in particular in the electoral context, and to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of the situation; – To regularly inform the Council of any threat to the electoral process, as defined in paragraph 11 of resolution 1911 (2010), and to bring to its attention all individuals identified as responsible for such a threat (para. 16 (g))</p>	New mandated task
Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	<p><i>Disarmament, demobilization, storage of weapons and reintegration of former combatants of the two parties and members of militias</i> – To support the Integrated Command Centre in conducting the processes of: • Disarmament and secure storage of weapons of former combatants of the two parties; • Demobilization of the former combatants of the Forces nouvelles; • Disarmament, storage of weapons and dismantling of militias; – To assist the Ivorian authorities in particular in moving forward with the implementation of planned training of the former combatants of the Forces nouvelles selected to join the ranks of the future national army who are to be cantoned in Bouake, Korhogo, Man and Seguela, including in the area of human rights and international humanitarian law; – To contribute to the reintegration of former combatants and members of militias and to encourage donors to continue to support initiatives in this regard (para. 16 (i))</p>	New mandated task
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	See above (para. 16 (i))	New mandated task
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 16 (g))	New mandated task
Electoral certification	Reiterates that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall certify that all stages of the electoral process provide all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards, and reaffirms its full support to the Special Representative in his certification role (para. 4)	New mandated task
	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 16 (g))	New mandated task
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/coordination	<p><i>Support for humanitarian assistance</i> – To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by contributing to enhancing security and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and displaced persons (para. 16 (f))</p>	New mandated task

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict

Human rights: promote and protect	<i>Assistance in the field of human rights</i> – To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Cote d'Ivoire, with special attention to violations committed against children and women and to all forms of sexual violence, to monitor, help to investigate and report on human rights and humanitarian law violations with a view to ending impunity, including as called for in resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), to support the efforts all parties should make pursuant to paragraph 13 above, to bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard (para. 16 (e))	New mandated task
Human rights: monitoring	See above (para. 16 (e))	New mandated task
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	See above (para. 16 (e))	New mandated task

Institutions and governance

Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	<i>Support to redeployment of Ivorian State administration and justice throughout the country</i> – To support, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, enhancing the security conditions to enable the Government of Cote d'Ivoire and United Nations agencies to identify and implement peacebuilding priorities throughout the country; – To assist the Government of Cote d'Ivoire, in conjunction with relevant regional organizations, in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout Cote d'Ivoire (para. 16 (j))	New mandated task
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Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (a)) <i>Protection of civilians</i> – To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, including in high risk areas identified by the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire on the basis of the comprehensive protection of civilians strategy and the threat assessment referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 May 2010; – To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tension and areas of return of displaced persons, and to exchange information on possible outbreaks of violence and other threats against civilians in order to respond thereto in a timely and appropriate manner (para. 16 (b))	New mandated task New mandated task
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	<i>Protection of United Nations personnel</i> – To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel (para. 16 (m))	New mandated task
Police: capacity building	<i>Reform of the security sector</i> – To advise the Government of Cote d'Ivoire, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future national army, including on establishing an effective vetting mechanism, in accordance with international standards; – To contribute, as appropriate, to the development by the Ivorian authorities of the capacities of the police and gendarmerie, in particular through crowd control training, and to restoring their presence throughout Cote d'Ivoire (para. 16 (k))	New mandated task
Security sector reform	See above (para. 16 (k))	New mandated task
Security for Government officials	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (a))	New mandated task
Support to national military	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (a))	New mandated task

Territorial security - including in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (a)) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (g)) See under 'Institution and governance' (para. 16 (j))	New mandated task New mandated task New mandated task
Border monitoring	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (a))	New mandated task
Monitor movement of armed groups	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (a))	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political processes/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	<i>Facilitation</i> – To coordinate with the Facilitator and his Special Representative in Abidjan, to assist them in the conduct of the facilitation, as needed and as appropriate and within available means, including by providing logistical support to the office of the Special Representative (para. 16 (l))	New mandated task
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	See under 'Cooperation' above (para. 16 (a))	New mandated task
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (para. 16 (j))	New mandated task
Other		
Public information	See above (para. 16 (d)) See under 'Electoral Assistance' above (para. 16 (g))	New mandated task New mandated task
Media capacity building	<i>Public information</i> – To promote the peace process arising from the Ouagadougou Political Agreement throughout the territory of Cote d'Ivoire through the public information capacity of the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire, in particular its radio broadcasting capability through ONUCI FM; – To encourage the Ivorian mass media and the main political actors to fully implement the Code of Good Conduct for Elections that the Ivorian parties have signed under the auspices of the Secretary-General as well as to sign and adhere to the Code of Good Conduct for the Media; – To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence, to bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard (para. 16 (d))	New mandated task
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (g)) <i>Monitoring of the arms embargo</i> – To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, in cooperation with the Group of Experts on Cote d'Ivoire established pursuant to resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and when appropriate without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, consistent with resolution 1893 (2009) ; – To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Cote d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate; (para. 16 (c)) See above (para. 16 (d))	New mandated task New mandated task New mandated task
Conduct of census	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16 (h))	New mandated task

[Resolution 1946 \(2010\)](#) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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Other

Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	Calls upon the Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and all States, in particular those in the subregion, to fully implement the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above, including, as appropriate, by making the necessary rules and regulations, calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to bring its full support, within its capacities and its mandate, and calls upon the French forces to support the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire in this regard, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities (para. 3)	Reiteration
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Resolution 1980 (2011) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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Demilitarization and arms control

Demilitarization or arms monitoring	Urges all illegal armed combatants to lay down their arms immediately, encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, within its mandate and the limits of its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in collecting and storing those arms, and calls upon the Ivorian authorities, including the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or are not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials (para. 4)	Reiteration
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Institutions and governance

Border issues	Also encourages the Ivorian authorities to deploy customs and border control officials throughout the country, particularly in the north and the west, and encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, within its mandate, to assist the Ivorian authorities in the re-establishment of normal customs and border control operation (para. 20)	Reiteration
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Military, police and security sector reform

Border monitoring	Expresses its deep concern about the presence of mercenaries in Côte d'Ivoire, notably from neighbouring countries, and calls upon the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to coordinate their action to solve this issue, and further encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to assist respectively the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in monitoring their border, with particular attention to any cross-border movement of combatants or transfer of arms (para. 6)	Reiteration
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Other

Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	Calls upon all Member States, in particular those in the subregion, to fully implement the measures renewed in paragraph 1 above, including, as appropriate, by enforcing the necessary rules and regulations, calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to lend its full support within its capacities and its mandate, and calls upon the French forces to support the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire in this regard, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities (para. 3)	Reiteration
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Resolution 1981 (2011) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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Coordination

with other United Nations entities in the region	Requests the Secretary-General, further to paragraph 6 of resolution 1980 (2011) , to keep the Council informed by 30 June 2011, in the final report referred to in paragraph 2 above and further in his next relevant reports on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, of developments, measures taken and efforts made in the coordination of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia to assist respectively the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in monitoring their border and surrounding areas, including on how the redeployed assets are assisting in this effort, with particular attention to any cross-border movement of combatants or transfer of arms, and in this regard encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their mandates and limits of capabilities and areas of deployment, to assist respectively the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and of Liberia jointly in disarming those endangering national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace (para. 5)	Additional element
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Demilitarization and arms control

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5)	Additional element
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[Resolution 2000 \(2011\)](#) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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General mandated tasks

Authorization of the use of force	Decides to continue its authorization given to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to use all means necessary to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, pursuant to resolutions 1933 (2010) and 1962 (2010) (para. 8)	New mandated task
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Coordination

with United Nations agencies in the country	<p><i>Protection of civilians</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, the civilian population from imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment; – To revise the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians and coordinate it with the United Nations protection of civilians strategy in liaison with the United Nations country team, to take into account the new realities on the ground and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, and to include measures to prevent gender-based violence pursuant to resolutions 1960 (2010) and 1882 (2009); – To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tension and areas of return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population, as well as reliable information on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, to bring them to the attention of the Ivorian authorities, as appropriate, and to take appropriate action in accordance with the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in harmonization with the protection strategy of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; – To monitor and report on violations and abuses against vulnerable populations, including children, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) and contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses (para. 7 (a)) 	New mandated task
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with other United Nations entities in the region	<p><i>Addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– To continue to support, within its existing authorities, capabilities and areas of deployment, the national authorities in stabilizing the security situation in the country;– To continue to monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups consistent within its existing mandate to protect civilians, and to keep the Security Council regularly informed of developments in this regard;– To support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in monitoring and addressing cross-border security and other challenges along the borders and in border areas, notably with Liberia, with particular attention to the cross-border movement of armed elements and weapons and, to this end, to coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia with a view to further inter-mission cooperation, such as undertaking joint patrols and contingency planning, where appropriate and within their mandates and capabilities;– To liaise with the Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire in order to promote mutual trust among all elements composing the Republican Forces;– To support, in coordination with the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, the provision of security for members of the Government and key political stakeholders, including in view of the preparation and the holding of the upcoming legislative elections (para. 7 (b)) <p><i>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, in close coordination with other international and bilateral partners, in developing and implementing without delay a new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups that includes clear individual criteria and is tailored to the new context, taking into account the rights and needs of the different categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women;– To continue to support the registration and screening of former combatants;– To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Liberia and United Nations country teams in the region (para. 7 (e))	New mandated task
of international	See above (para. 7 (e))	New mandated task

engagement	<p><i>Reconstitution and reform of security and rule of law institutions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in conducting, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, a sector-wide review of the security institutions and in developing a comprehensive national security strategy and plans for their reform, taking also into account the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; – Under the leadership of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire and in close cooperation with international stakeholders, to support effective coordination, transparency and harmonization of efforts, as well as a clear division of tasks and responsibilities, by all international partners involved in assisting the security sector reform process, and to report to the Security Council, when appropriate, on developments in the security sector reform process; – To advise the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future national army, to facilitate the provision, within its current resources, as requested by the Government and in close coordination with other international partners, of training in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence to the security and law enforcement institutions, as well as support for capacity development through technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes for the police, gendarmerie, and justice and corrections officers, to contribute to restoring their presence throughout Côte d’Ivoire and to offer support with regard to the development of a sustainable vetting mechanism for personnel that will be absorbed in security sector institutions; – To support the development and implementation by the Government of Côte d’Ivoire of a national justice sector strategy as well as the development and implementation of a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the police, judiciary, prisons and access to justice in Côte d’Ivoire, as well as the initial emergency rehabilitation of relevant infrastructure and the provision of equipment, within existing resources and in coordination with international partners; – To support, within its current resources and in collaboration with the broader United Nations system, reconciliation, including the establishment and functioning of mechanisms to prevent, mitigate or resolve conflict, in particular at the local level, as well as to foster social cohesion (para. 7 (f)) 	New mandated task
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Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (e))	New mandated task
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	<p><i>Collection of weapons</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To continue to assist the national authorities, including the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, in accordance with resolution 1980 (2011); – To support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in coordination with other partners to develop and implement community weapons collection programmes, which should be linked to community violence reduction and reconciliation – To coordinate with the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy, as referred to in point (f) below (para. 7(d)) 	New mandated task
Small arms and light weapons	See above (para. 7 (d))	New mandated task

Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	<p><i>Support for the organization and conduct of open, timely, free, fair and transparent legislative elections</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To promote an inclusive political process and support the creation of a political environment conducive to the upcoming elections, including in coordination with efforts undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union; – To support the organization and conduct of open, free, fair and transparent legislative elections, provide appropriate logistical and technical assistance and assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to put in place effective security arrangements; – To provide technical and logistical support to assist the Independent Electoral Commission in completing outstanding tasks prior to the holding of the legislative elections and to facilitate, as required, consultations between all political stakeholders as well as with the Commission to this end; – To undertake the coordination of international observers and to contribute to their security, within its capabilities and areas of deployment (para. 7 (i)) <p>See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))</p>	<p>New mandated task</p> <p>New mandated task</p>
Electoral certification	<p>Reiterates that, pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1933 (2010) and previous resolutions, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire shall certify that all stages of the upcoming legislative elections provide all the necessary guarantees for open, free, fair and transparent elections, in accordance with international standards and the agreed criteria (para. 6)</p> <p>See above (para. 7 (i))</p>	<p>New mandated task</p> <p>New mandated task</p>
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/coordination	<p><i>Support for humanitarian assistance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To continue to facilitate unhindered humanitarian access and to help to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, notably by contributing to enhancing security conducive to this delivery; – To support the Ivorian authorities in preparing for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons in cooperation with relevant humanitarian organizations, and in creating security conditions conducive to it (para. 7 (h)) 	<p>New mandated task</p>
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	<p>See above (para. 7 (h))</p>	<p>New mandated task</p>

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	<p><i>Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights</i></p> <p>– To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire, with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the independent expert whose mandate was established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 of 17 June 2011</p> <p>– To monitor, help to investigate, and report publicly and to the Security Council on human rights and humanitarian law violations with a view to preventing violations, developing a protecting environment and ending impunity, and to this end to strengthen its human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting capacity;</p> <p>– To bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard;</p> <p>– To support the efforts of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including by contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities, to appoint women’s protection advisers and to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and from within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) (para. 7 (g))</p>	New mandated task
Human rights: capacity building	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (f))	New mandated task
Human rights: monitoring	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 7 (a))	New mandated task
	See above (para. 7 (g))	New mandated task
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	See above (para. 7 (g))	New mandated task
	Calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, where consistent with its existing authorities and responsibilities, to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d’Ivoire (para. 12)	New mandated task
Women and peace and security	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 7 (a))	New mandated task
	See above (para. 7 (g))	New mandated task
Children and armed conflict	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 7 (a))	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	<p><i>Redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority throughout the country</i></p> <p>– To support the Ivorian authorities in extending and re-establishing effective State administration and strengthening public administration in key areas throughout the country, at the national and local levels, as well as the implementation of the unfinished aspects of the Ouagadougou Agreements as they relate to the reunification of the country (para. 7 (k))</p>	New mandated task
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	See above (para. 7 (k))	New mandated task
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 7 (a))	New mandated task

Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	<i>Protection of United Nations personnel</i> – To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel (para. 7 (m))	New mandated task
Police: capacity building	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 7 (f))	New mandated task
Security sector reform	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (f))	New mandated task
Security for Government officials	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))	New mandated task
Support to national military	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))	New mandated task
Territorial security - including in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))	New mandated task
Border monitoring	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))	New mandated task
Monitor movement of armed groups	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political processes/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	<i>Facilitation</i> – To coordinate with the Facilitator and his Special Representative in Abidjan, to assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in the implementation of the outstanding tasks of the peace process, as needed and within available means, including by providing logistical support to the office of the Special Representative, as appropriate (para. 7 (l))	New mandated task
National reconciliation	See ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 7 (f))	New mandated task
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	See ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 7 (k))	New mandated task
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	See ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 7 (i))	New mandated task
Rule of law		
Judicial and legal reform	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (f))	New mandated task
Prisons	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (f))	New mandated task
Other		
Public information	<i>Public information</i> – To continue to closely monitor the Ivorian media and continue to facilitate providing assistance, as appropriate, to media and regulatory bodies, consistent with its mandate; – To continue to use the broadcasting capacity of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, through ONUCI FM, to contribute to the overall effort to create a peaceful environment, including for the legislative elections; – To encourage the Ivorian mass media and the main political actors to fully implement the Code of Good Conduct for Elections that the Ivorian parties have signed under the auspices of the Secretary-General as well as to sign and adhere to the Code of Good Conduct for the Media; – To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence and bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) regularly informed of developments in this regard (para. 7 (j))	New mandated task
Media capacity building	See above (para. 7 (j))	New mandated task

Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	<i>Monitoring of the arms embargo</i> – To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, in cooperation with the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire established pursuant to resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and when appropriate without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, consistent with resolution 1980 (2011) ; – To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d’Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) , and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate (para. 7 (c))	New mandated task
	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 7 (g))	New mandated task
	See above (para. 7 (j))	New mandated task
Contingency planning	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 7 (b))	New mandated task
Logistical support (non-combat)	See under ‘Political process’ above (para. 7 (l))	New mandated task

United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)

Background

The United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) was established by [resolution 1590 \(2005\)](#) of 24 March 2005 to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) on 9 January 2005. Under Chapter VII of the Charter, UNMIS was authorized to take all necessary action to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence as well as to protect United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers. Furthermore, UNMIS was mandated to: (a) support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; (b) facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and humanitarian assistance; (c) provide humanitarian demining assistance, technical advice, and coordination; and (d) contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in the Sudan, as well as to coordinate international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. The last mandate extension was until 30 April 2010 and the authorized strength remained at 10,715 as specified in [resolution 1769 \(2007\)](#). Table 17 features the last authorization of military and police strength of UNMIS and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as the extensions of the mandate of the UNMIS during the reporting period, while Table 18 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIS since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

By [resolution 1919 \(2010\)](#) of 29 April 2010, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIS for a period of one year until 30 April 2011 without modifying the authorized strength.⁴³ By the same resolution, the Council modified some of the existing mandated tasks in the areas of demilitarization and arms control, electoral assistance, institutions and governance, military and political processes, as reflected in Table 18 with the full text of all provisions related to the changes to the mandate in resolution [1919 \(2010\)](#). In particular, the Council called upon UNMIS to implement a mission-wide civilian protection strategy, comprehensively throughout the Mission area, including the implementation of tribal conflict resolution mechanisms and urged it to enhance its presence in areas at high risk of localized conflict, including by conducting frequent patrols.⁴⁴ Furthermore, the Council requested UNMIS to be prepared to play a lead role in international efforts to provide assistance to support preparations for the referendums in 2011.⁴⁵ By [resolution 1978 \(2011\)](#) of 27 April 2011, having considered the results of the referendum of Southern Sudan held on 9 January 2011 and considering the request by the Government of Southern Sudan for a continued United Nations presence in South Sudan, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIS until 9 July 2011, while announcing its intent to establish a mission to succeed UNMIS.⁴⁶ The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 19.

⁴³ [Resolution 1919 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁴⁶ [Resolution 1978 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

Termination/transition to new peacekeeping operation

By [resolution 1997 \(2011\)](#) of 11 July 2011, the Council decided to withdraw UNMIS effective 11 July 2011, requesting the Secretary-General to transfer appropriate staff, equipment, supplies and other assets from UNMIS to the two successor peacekeeping operations, the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA).⁴⁷

Table 17

Extensions of mandate and composition of UNMIS

	<i>Resolution</i>		
	1769 (2007)	1919 (2010)	1978 (2011)
Date	31 July 2007	29 April 2010	27 April 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (2 months)
Authorized strength			
Military (total)	10,000		
Police (total)	715		

Table 18

Overview of mandate of UNMIS by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	1590 (2005)	1663 (2006)	1706 (2006)	1784 (2007)	1812 (2008)	1870 (2009)	1919 (2010)
General mandated tasks							
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a		X ^b				
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security					X ^c		
Benchmarks				X ^a		X ^c	X ^c
Cross-cutting: protection of civilians							X ^a
Coordination							
with other United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
with other United Nations entities of donors	X ^a					X ^a	X ^c
of international engagement	X ^a		X ^b				
Demilitarization and arms control							
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Demilitarization or arms monitoring							X ^a

⁴⁷ [Resolution 1997 \(2011\)](#), paras. 1-3. For more details on UNMISS and UNISFA, see relevant studies in this section.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	<i>1590</i> <i>(2005)</i>	<i>1663</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1706</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1784</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1812</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1919</i> <i>(2010)</i>
Mine action	X ^a						
Electoral assistance and certification							
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Humanitarian issues							
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a				X ^b		
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a				X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict							
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a		X ^b				
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a		X ^b				
Women and peace and security							
Children and armed conflict						X ^a	X ^c
Institutions and governance							
Border issues					X ^a	X ^c	X ^b
Military, police and security sector reform							
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^b			X ^c	
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a		X ^b			X ^c	
Police: capacity building	X ^a				X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a		X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a		X ^b				
Support to national security						X ^a	
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence			X ^a			X ^b	X ^b
Border monitoring			X ^a				
Monitor movement of armed groups	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b			X ^b	
Political processes							
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c		X ^b	
National reconciliation	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	X ^a		X ^b				X ^b
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	
Local conflict resolution					X ^a	X ^b	X ^b
Rule of law							
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a		X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a						
Prisons					X ^a	X ^c	X ^c

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	<i>1590</i> <i>(2005)</i>	<i>1663</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1706</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1784</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1812</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1870</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1919</i> <i>(2010)</i>
Transitional justice							
Other							
Public information	X ^a		X ^b				
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring			X ^a				
Development/reconstruction					X ^a		

^a New mandated task
^b Additional element
^c Reiteration

Table 19
Changes to mandate of UNMIS in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1919 (2010)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Also stresses the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of the Mission can be measured, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to report on and assess the progress in meeting benchmarks in each quarterly report, as well as any consequent recommendations regarding the configuration of the Mission (para. 22)	Reiteration
Cross-cutting: protection of civilians	Calls upon the Mission to implement a Mission-wide civilian protection strategy, comprehensively throughout the Mission area, including the implementation of tribal conflict resolution mechanisms, and urges the Mission to enhance its presence in areas at high risk of localized conflict, including by conducting frequent patrols (para. 6)	New mandated task
Coordination		
with other United Nations agencies in the country	Also encourages the Mission to work closely with the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army to reinvigorate the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and to assist in voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction efforts in implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to ensure the timely provision of sustainable reintegration programmes, which will help to promote continued and enhanced funding support from donors for the reintegration phase, and to coordinate with local authorities and with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes initiatives that strengthen disarmament, demobilization and reintegration with the creation of economic opportunities for reintegrated individuals, further urges donors to respond to calls for assistance to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in particular the reintegration phase, calls upon donors to honour all obligations and pledges of assistance, and takes note in this context of the need to also assist the victims in conflict-affected communities (para. 18)	Reiteration
	Also welcomes the continuing organized return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the Three Areas and Southern Sudan, and requests the Mission, within its current mandate, capabilities and areas of deployment, to coordinate with United Nations and other partners to facilitate sustainable returns, including by helping to establish and maintain the necessary security conditions (para. 20)	Reiteration

with other United Nations entities in the region	Reiterates its call upon the Mission to coordinate strategies with other United Nations missions in the region for information on the protection of civilians in the light of the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his quarterly reports on the Mission information on cooperation between United Nations missions in dealing with the threats of the Lord's Resistance Army (para. 5)	Reiteration
	Notes that conflict in one area of the Sudan affects conflict in other areas of the country, and therefore urges the Mission, consistent with its current mandate, to cooperate closely with all United Nations entities operating in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Joint Mediation Support Team and other stakeholders, so that the implementation of the mandates of those bodies supports the overall objective of peace in the Sudan and the region (para. 14)	Reiteration
Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	Additional element
	Welcomes the adoption by the Sudan People's Liberation Army of an action plan to release all children still associated with its forces by the end of 2010, and in order to achieve this goal, calls for timely implementation of this action plan, requests the Mission, consistent with its mandate and in coordination with the relevant parties and with particular emphasis on the protection, release and reintegration with their families of children recruited to and participating with armed forces and armed groups, to increase its support for the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council and the Northern and Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions and to monitor the reintegration process (para. 19)	Additional element
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	Recognizes the detrimental impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, encourages the Mission to continue its efforts in providing assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan with regard to the civilian disarmament process, in particular by strengthening the capacity of local authorities to deter inter-communal conflicts and by monitoring forced civilian disarmament initiatives in an effort to avert disarmament operations that could exacerbate insecurity in Southern Sudan (para. 15)	New mandated task
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Recalls the provision in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for referendums, as well as the responsibility of the parties to pursue efforts to make unity attractive, reaffirms the support of the Mission for these activities, requests that the Mission be prepared to play a lead role in international efforts to provide assistance, as requested, to support preparations for the referendums in 2011, including in consultation with those Member States able and willing to provide support, and an advisory role related to security arrangements for the referendums, and urges the international community to provide technical and material assistance, including observation capacity for the referendums, as requested by the relevant Sudanese authorities to support the referendums and popular consultations (para. 7)	Additional element
Humanitarian Issues		
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 20)	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Children and armed conflict	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 19)	Reiteration

Institutions and governance

Border issues	Requests the Mission, within its current mandate and capabilities, to continue to assist the parties, as requested, in the implementation of all elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including creation of, and appointments to, the referendum and popular consultation commissions, implementation of the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague regarding Abyei, north-south border demarcation, wealth-sharing, security arrangements, and resolution of conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states (para. 9)	Additional element
	Requests the Mission, acting within its current mandate and within its current means and capabilities, to continue to provide technical and logistical support to the Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee, as requested, to help the parties to urgently conclude the process of demarcation of the north/south border of 1956, in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (para. 16)	Reiteration

Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 20)	Reiteration
Police: capacity building	Encourages the Mission, consistent with its mandate, and within authorized levels of civilian police, to continue efforts to assist the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in promoting the rule of law, restructuring the police and corrections services throughout the Sudan, particularly in the south, owing to the lack of development of the police services, and assisting in the training of civilian police and corrections officers (para. 17)	Reiteration
Police: reform/restructuring	See above (para. 17)	Reiteration
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling-deterrence	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 6)	Additional element

Political processes

Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	See under ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 9)	Additional element
Local conflict resolution	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 6)	Additional element

Rule of law

Promotion of rule of law	See under ‘Military, police and security sector reform’ above (para. 17)	Reiteration
Prisons	Encourages the Mission, consistent with its mandate, and within authorized levels of civilian police, to continue efforts to assist the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in promoting the rule of law, restructuring the police and corrections services throughout the Sudan, particularly in the south, owing to the lack of development of the police services, and assisting in the training of civilian police and corrections officers (para. 17)	Reiteration

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

Establishment

Welcoming the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 upon its proclamation as an independent State, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) under Chapter VII of the Charter by [resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#) of 8 July 2011 for an initial period of one year as of 9 July 2011.⁴⁸ UNMISS was tasked to: support peace consolidation and thereby foster longer-term State building and economic development; and support the Government of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protection of civilians as well as in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish the rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors.⁴⁹ UNMISS was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out the protection of civilians.⁵⁰ Table 20 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMISS, while Table 21 presents the full text of all provisions of [resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#) that relate to the mandate of UNMISS.

As to its composition, the Council decided that, headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan, UNMISS would consist of up to 7,000 military personnel, including military liaison officers and staff officers, up to 900 civilian police personnel, including as appropriate formed units, and an appropriate civilian component, including technical human rights investigation expertise, while deciding to review in three and

⁴⁸ [Resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 2 and 3.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

then in six months, whether the conditions on the ground could allow a reduction of military personnel to a level of 6,000.⁵¹

Developments since its establishment

No further decisions were taken during the period under review concerning the mandate of UNMISS.

Table 20
Overview of mandate of UNMISS by category

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i> <i><u>1996 (2011)</u></i>
General mandated tasks	
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict	X ^a
Benchmarks	X ^a
Coordination	
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a
of international engagement	X ^a
Demilitarization and arms control	
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a
Mine action	X ^a
Electoral assistance and certification	
Electoral assistance	X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a
Human rights: legal and constitutional support	X ^a
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	X ^a
Children and armed conflict	X ^a
Women and peace and security	X ^a
Institutions and governance	
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	X ^a
Military, police and security sector reform	
Territorial security - including ensuring presence in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	X ^a
Border monitoring	X ^a
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a
Protection of humanitarian personnel: facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a
Police: capacity building	X ^a

⁵¹ Ibid., para. 1.

Security sector reform	X ^a
Political process	
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a
Regional cooperation	X ^a
Rule of law	
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a
Constitutional support	X ^a
Prisons	X ^a
Other	
Development/reconstruction	X ^a
Media capacity building	X ^a

^a New mandated task

Table 21
Mandate of UNMISS during 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1996 (2011) (Chapter VII)

Mandate category and task

Text of mandate

Mandated task level

General mandated tasks

Authorization of the use of force	Authorizes the Mission to use all means necessary, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate as set out in paragraphs 3 (b) (iv) to (vi) (para. 4)	New mandated task
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict	Calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army to renew the action plan (signed by the United Nations and the Sudan People's Liberation Army on 20 November 2009) to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers that expired in November 2010, and requests the Mission to advise and assist the Government in this regard; and further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in the Republic of South Sudan and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children (para. 10)	New mandated task
Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the expected timeline of the deployment of all Mission elements, including the status of consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries and of the deployment of key enablers; and, stressing the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of the Mission can be measured, also requests the Secretary-General, following consultations with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, to present benchmarks for the Mission to the Council within four months and to keep the Council regularly informed of progress every four months thereafter (para. 19)	New mandated task

Coordination

with United Nations agencies in the country	See above (para. 2) See above (para. 18)	New mandated task New mandated task
with other United Nations entities in the region	See above (para. 15) Authorizes the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, and authorizes, within the overall troop ceiling set out in paragraph 1 above, appropriate transfers of troops from other missions, subject to the agreement of the troop-contributing countries and without prejudice to the performance of the mandates of these United Nations missions (para. 17)	New mandated task New mandated task
of international engagement	Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the operations of an integrated Mission, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and support a coherent international approach to a stable peace	New mandated task

in the Republic of South Sudan (para. 2)

Calls upon the Mission to coordinate with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and participate in regional coordination and information mechanisms to improve protection of civilians and support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in the light of the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in the Republic of South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his trimesterly reports on the Mission a summary of cooperation and information-sharing between the Mission, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and regional and international partners in addressing the Lord's Resistance Army threats (para. 15)

New mandated task

Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to work with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, the United Nations country team and bilateral and multilateral partners, including the World Bank, and report back to the Council within four months on a plan for United Nations system support to specific peacebuilding tasks, especially security sector reform, police institutional development, rule of law and justice sector support, human rights capacity-building, early recovery, formulation of national policies related to key issues of State-building and development, and establishing the conditions for development, consistent with national priorities and with a view to contributing to the development of a common framework for monitoring progress in these areas (para. 18)

New mandated task

Demilitarization and arms control

Disarmament,
demobilization and
reintegration

Support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, in accordance with the principles of national ownership, and in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international partners, in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish the rule of law and to strengthen the security and justice sectors by:

- (i) Supporting the development of strategies for security sector reform, rule of law, and justice sector development, including human rights capacities and institutions
- (ii) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing and implementing a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy, in cooperation with international partners, with particular attention to the special needs of women and child combatants;
- (iii) Strengthening the capacity of the Republic of South Sudan Police Services through advice on policy, planning and legislative development, as well as training and mentoring in key areas;
- (iv) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing a military justice system that is complementary to the civil justice system;
- (v) Facilitating a protective environment for children affected by armed conflict, through the implementation of a monitoring and reporting mechanism;
- (vi) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in conducting demining activities within available resources and strengthening the capacity of the Republic of South Sudan Demining Authority to conduct mine action in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (para. 3 (c))

New mandated task

Mine action

See under 'Coordination' above (para. 15)
See above (para. 3 (c))

New mandated task

New mandated task

Electoral assistance and certification

Electoral assistance	Decides that the mandate of the Mission shall be to consolidate peace and security and to help to establish the conditions for development in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours, and accordingly authorizes the Mission to perform the following tasks: (a) Support for peace consolidation and thereby fostering longer-term State-building and economic development, by: (i) Providing good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on political transition, governance and establishment of State authority, including the formulation of national policies in this regard; (ii) Promoting popular participation in political processes, including by advising and supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on an inclusive constitutional process; the holding of elections in accordance with the constitution; promoting the establishment of an independent media; and ensuring the participation of women in decision-making forums (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
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Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict

Human rights: capacity building	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 3 (c)) See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 18)	New mandated task New mandated task
Human rights: monitoring	Support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protect civilians by: (i) Exercising good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation at the national, state and county levels within capabilities to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict; (ii) Establishment and implementation of a mission-wide early warning capacity, with an integrated approach to information-gathering, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and follow-up mechanisms; (iii) Monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting regularly on human rights and potential threats against the civilian population as well as actual and potential violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, working as appropriate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, bringing these to the attention of the authorities as necessary, and immediately reporting gross violations of human rights to the Security Council; (iv) Advising and assisting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, including the military and police at the national and local levels as appropriate, in fulfilling its responsibility to protect civilians, in compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law; (v) Deterring violence, including through proactive deployment and patrols in areas at high risk of conflict, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, protecting civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular when the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is not providing such security; (vi) Providing security for United Nations and humanitarian personnel, installations and equipment necessary for the implementation of mandated tasks, bearing in mind the importance of mission mobility, and contributing to the creation of security conditions conducive to safe, timely and unimpeded humanitarian assistance (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
Human rights: legal and constitutional support	Encourages the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ratify into law and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees and statelessness, and requests the Mission to advise and assist the Government in this regard (para. 11)	New mandated task
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	See above (para. 3(b))	New mandated task

Children and armed conflict	See under ‘General mandated tasks’ above (para. 10)	New mandated task
	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task
Women and peace and security	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
	Reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) , recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, looks forward to the appointment of women’s protection advisers in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) , requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009) , as appropriate, and encourages the Mission as well as the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to actively address these issues (para. 24)	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	Decides that the mandate of the Mission shall be to consolidate peace and security and to help to establish the conditions for development in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours, and accordingly authorizes the Mission to perform the following tasks (para. 3)	New mandated task
	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	See under ‘Electoral assistance and certification’ above (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
Military, police and security sector reform		
Territorial security - including ensuring presence in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
Border monitoring	Requests the Government of the Sudan and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to propose by 20 July 2011 modalities for the implementation of the agreement on border monitoring of 29 June 2011, and, in case the parties fail to do so, requests the Mission to observe and report on any flow of personnel, arms and related materiel across the border with the Sudan (para. 5)	New mandated task
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 15)	New mandated task
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
Protection of humanitarian personnel: facilitation of humanitarian access	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
Police: capacity building	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task
	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 18)	New mandated task
Security sector reform	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task

	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 3 (a)) See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict' above (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task New mandated task
Regional cooperation	See under 'Institutions and governance' (para. 3) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 15)	New mandated task New mandated task
Rule of law		
Promote rule of law	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 3 (c)) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	New mandated task New mandated task
Judicial and legal reform	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 3 (c)) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	New mandated task New mandated task
Constitutional support	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
Prisons	Calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to end prolonged, arbitrary detention and to establish a safe, secure and humane prison system through the provision of advice and technical assistance, in cooperation with international partners, and requests the Mission to advise and assist the Government in this regard (para. 14)	New mandated task
Other		
Development/reconstruction	See under 'Institutions and governance' (para. 3) See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 3 (a)) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	New mandated task New mandated task New mandated task
Media capacity building	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

Background

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established by [resolution 1769 \(2007\)](#) of 31 July 2007 in support of the early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement of 5 May 2008. UNAMID succeeded the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) on 31 December 2007. The mandate of UNAMID included the following tasks: support for the peace process and good offices, security, rule of law, human rights and humanitarian assistance. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council also authorized UNAMID to take the necessary action in order to: (i) protect its personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, and ensure the security and freedom of movement of its own personnel and humanitarian workers; and (ii) support early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, prevent the disruption of its implementation and armed attacks, and protect civilians, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of the Sudan. The last mandate extension was until 31 July 2010 and the authorized strength remained at 25,987 with 19,555 military and 6,432 police personnel as specified in [resolution 1769 \(2007\)](#). Table 22 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of UNAMID and the last mandate extension prior to 2010 as well as the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period. Table 23 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMID since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice for periods of one year each, the last until 31 July 2012,⁵² without modifying its authorized strength. With regard to its mandated tasks, the Council modified its existing mandate in the areas of coordination, electoral assistance and the military and political process, among others. In addition, the Council added two new mandated tasks: local conflict resolution in the area of the political process and coordination of the political engagement.

By [resolution 1935 \(2010\)](#) of 30 July 2010, UNAMID was tasked, inter alia, to assist and complement UNMIS by providing electoral assistance in preparation for the planned January 2011 referendums in Southern Sudan and Abyei, and, in the political process to support the Chief Mediator and Joint Mediation Team, the African Union/United Nations-led political process and to support local conflict resolution mechanisms.⁵³ The Council underlined the need for UNAMID to make full use of its mandate and capabilities to protect civilians across Darfur and to ensure safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and humanitarian activities, as elaborated in [resolution 2003 \(2011\)](#) of 29 July 2011.⁵⁴ In addition, by [resolution 2003 \(2011\)](#), while adding tasks to the existing mandate in such areas as coordination and the military and political process, the Council emphasized the Chapter VII mandate of UNAMID to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of the Sudan, as defined in [resolution 1769 \(2007\)](#).⁵⁵ The full

⁵² [Resolutions 1935 \(2010\)](#), para.1 and [2003 \(2011\)](#), para.1.

⁵³ [Resolution 1935 \(2010\)](#), paras. 12, 14 and 17.

⁵⁴ [Resolution 1935 \(2010\)](#), para. 2 and [Resolution 2003 \(2011\)](#), para. 3.

⁵⁵ [Resolution 2003 \(2011\)](#), para. 5.

text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 24.⁵⁶

Table 22
Extensions of mandate and composition of UNAMID

	<i>Resolution</i>			
	<i>1769 (2007)</i>	<i>1881 (2009)</i>	<i>1935 (2010)</i>	<i>2003 (2011)</i>
Date	31 July 2007	30 July 2009	30 July 2010	29 July 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength				
Military (total)	19,555			
<i>Military observers and liaison officers</i>	360			
Police (total)	6,432			
<i>Police personnel</i>	3,772			
<i>Formed police units</i>	19 units up to 140 personnel each			

⁵⁶ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNAMID since its establishment prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, section I. Peacekeeping operations of the 16th Supplement.

Table 23
Overview of mandate of UNAMID by category

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>				
	<i>1769 (2007)</i>	<i>1828 (2008)</i>	<i>1881 (2009)</i>	<i>1935 (2010)</i>	<i>2003 (2011)</i>
General mandated tasks					
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a				
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security			X ^a	X ^c	X ^b
Benchmarks			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Coordination					
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b
with other United Nations entities in the region			X ^a	X ^b	X ^b
of international engagement					X ^a
Demilitarization and arms control					
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a				
Mine action	X ^a				
Small arms and light weapons	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c
Electoral assistance and certification					
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	
Humanitarian issues					
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a				
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a				
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict					
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a				
Women and peace and security	X ^a				
Children and armed conflict	X ^a				
Institutions and governance					
Institution building / strengthening / promotion of autonomy	X ^a				
Military, police and security sector reform					
Border monitoring	X ^a				
Monitor movement of armed groups	X ^a				
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a				
Protection of humanitarian personnel and facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b
Territorial security – including ensuring presence in key areas – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b
Police: capacity building	X ^a				
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a				

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>				
	<i>1769 (2007)</i>	<i>1828 (2008)</i>	<i>1881 (2009)</i>	<i>1935 (2010)</i>	<i>2003 (2011)</i>
Police: operational support to national police	X ^a				
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a				
Political processes					
Facilitation of political process / dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Local conflict resolution				X ^a	X ^c
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	X ^a				
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with / support to	X ^a			X ^b	
Rule of law					
Anti-corruption/good governance	X ^a				
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a				
Prisons	X ^a				
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a				
Other					
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c
Logistical support (non-combat)	X ^a				
Development/reconstruction	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 24
Changes to mandate of UNAMID in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1935 (2010)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to report on the implementation of its comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 are implemented by the Operation and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 18)	Reiteration
Benchmarks	Stresses the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of United Nations peacekeeping operations can be measured, requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Security Council every ninety days on progress made towards implementing across Darfur the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, including on progress towards and obstacles to the implementation of the strategy referred to in paragraph 4 above, also including an assessment of progress against the benchmarks set out in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General of 16 November 2009 as well as on progress in the political process, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps, and early recovery and compliance by all parties with their international obligations (para. 8)	Additional element
Coordination		
with other United Nations agencies in the country	Requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, in consultation with the United Nations country team, to develop a comprehensive strategy for the achievement of the objectives set out in paragraph 2 above, and requests the Operation to maximize the use of its capabilities in Darfur in the implementation of that strategy (para. 4)	Additional element
	Notes that security will greatly facilitate early recovery initiatives and a return to normalcy in Darfur, stresses the importance of early recovery efforts in Darfur and in this respect encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, within its current mandate, to facilitate the work of the United Nations country team and expert agencies on early recovery and reconstruction in Darfur, inter alia, through the provision of area security, and calls upon the Government of the Sudan to continue its efforts to resolve the root causes of the Darfur crisis and to increase investment in early recovery activity (para. 16)	Additional element
with other United Nations entities in the region	Notes that conflict in one area of the Sudan affects other areas of the Sudan and the wider region, and urges the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to coordinate closely with other United Nations missions in the region, including the United Nations Mission in the Sudan and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (para. 13)	Reiteration
	Requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, consistent with its current capabilities and mandate, to assist and complement the efforts of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, as appropriate, in preparing for the referendums in Southern Sudan and Abyei, including by coordinating closely with the Mission in sharing analysis of risks in the border areas, particularly regarding threats to civilians (para. 14)	Additional element

Demilitarization and arms control		
Small arms and light weapons	Expresses deep concern over the persistent localized conflicts and violence and their effect on civilians, and the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, and in this regard requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms and to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur, in accordance with its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1769 (2007) (para. 17)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 14)	Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under 'General mandated tasks' above (para. 4)	Additional element
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access	See under 'General mandated tasks' above (para. 4)	Additional element
Territorial security – including ensuring presence in key areas – patrolling – deterrence	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16)	Additional element
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process / dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 17)	Reiteration
Local conflict resolution	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 17)	New mandated task
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with / support to	Demands that all parties to the conflict, including all rebel groups, immediately engage fully and constructively in the peace process without preconditions, including by entering into talks under the mediation of Mr. Bassole with a view to completing an inclusive and comprehensive agreement, underlines the importance of completing such an agreement in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region, welcomes the work of Qatar in this regard and the support of other countries in the region, and calls upon the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to support the Joint Chief Mediator and the African Union-United Nations Joint Mediation Support Team (para. 12)	Additional element
Other		
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 17)	Reiteration
Development/reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16)	Additional element
Resolution 2003 (2011)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>

General mandated tasks		
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008) ; and requests UNAMID to report on sexual and gender based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, and further emphasizes the need to include protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender based violence, as part of the mission-wide Protection of Civilians strategy identified in paragraph 3 above, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) are implemented by UNAMID, including the participation of women through the appointment of women protection advisors, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 22)	Additional element
Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Council every ninety days on progress made towards implementing across Darfur the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, including on progress towards and obstacles to the implementation of the strategy referred to in paragraph 3 above, also including an assessment of progress against the benchmarks and indicators set out in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General of 16 November 2009 as well as on progress in the security and humanitarian situation, including in the internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps, human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and early recovery and compliance by all parties with their international obligations (para. 13)	Reiteration
Coordination		
with United Nations agencies in the country	Underlines the need for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including through proactive deployment and patrols in areas at high risk of conflict, securing internally displaced persons camps and adjacent areas, and implementation of a mission-wide early warning strategy and capacity, and (b) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and humanitarian activities, so as to facilitate the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur; and requests the Operation to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives (para. 3)	Additional element
	Notes that security and freedom of movement will greatly facilitate early recovery initiatives and a return to normalcy in Darfur; stresses the importance of early recovery efforts in Darfur when such interventions are suitable, and in this respect encourages the Mission, within its current mandate, to facilitate the work of the United Nations Country Team and expert agencies on early recovery and reconstruction in Darfur, inter alia through the provision of area security; calls on all parties to provide unhindered access and on the Government of Sudan to lift all access restrictions, work to resolve the root causes of the Darfur crisis and to increase investment in early recovery activity (para. 19)	Reiteration
with other United Nations entities in the region	Notes that conflict in one area of the Sudan affects other areas of the Sudan and the wider region; and urges close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation (para. 17)	Additional element
of international engagement	See under 'Coordination above (para. 3)	New mandated task

Demilitarization and arms control

Small arms and light weapons	Expresses its deep concern over the persistent localized conflicts and violence and their effect on civilians, but in this context notes a reduction in inter-tribal clashes and calls upon all parties to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation; expresses its deep concern over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons, and in this regard requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in accordance with its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1769 (2007) , and in this context to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established by resolution 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005 in order to facilitate its work (para. 21)	Reiteration
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Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 3)	Additional element
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 3)	Additional element
Territorial security – including ensuring presence in key areas – patrolling – deterrence	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 3) See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 19)	Additional element Reiteration

Political processes

Facilitation of political process / dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	Commends the outcome of the Darfur International Conference on Water, held in Khartoum on 27 and 28 June 2011, as a step towards sustainable peace, and calls upon the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, where consistent with its mandate, and all other United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as international actors and donors to meet their commitments made at that conference (para. 20)	Additional element
Local conflict resolution	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 21)	Reiteration

Other

Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 21)	Reiteration
Development/reconstruction	See under ‘Coordination’ (para. 19)	Additional element

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

Establishment

The Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) by [resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011 for an initial period of six months, taking into account the agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLM) on the temporary arrangement for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area.⁵⁷ It was decided that its composition would consist of a maximum of 4,200 military personnel, 50 police personnel and appropriate civilian support.⁵⁸ The Council, *inter alia*, mandated UNISFA to monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudan Armed Forces, SPLM or its successor, from the Abyei area and provide de-mining assistance and technical advice as well as security for the oil infrastructure in the region.⁵⁹ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council authorized UNISFA to take the necessary actions to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment; ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, relief workers and members of the Joint Military Observers Committee and Joint Military Observer Teams and to protect civilians in the Abyei Area under imminent threat of physical violence. UNISFA was also authorized to use force to protect the area "from incursions by unauthorized elements", as defined in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the parties.⁶⁰ Table 25 features relevant decisions that authorized the military and police strength of UNISFA since its establishment as well as the extension of its mandate.

⁵⁷ [Resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

Developments since establishment

Subsequent to the establishment, during the review period, by [resolution 2024 \(2011\)](#) of 14 December 2011, the Council recognized the urgent need for the Sudan and South Sudan to commence the process of border normalization and decided that the mandate of UNISFA would include additional tasks in support of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, including assisting the parties to ensure observance within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone of the security commitments agreed to between the Sudan and South Sudan.⁶¹ By [resolution 2032 \(2011\)](#) of 22 December 2011, the Council extended the mandate of UNISFA for a period of five months.⁶² Table 26 provides an overview of changes to the mandate of UNISFA since its establishment. The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 27.

Table 25
Extension of mandate of UNISFA and composition

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>		
	1990(2011)	2024(2011)	2032(2011)
Date	27 June 2011	14 December 2011	22 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (6 months)		Extension (5 months)
Authorized strength			
Military (total)	4,200		
Police (total)	50		

Table 26
Overview of mandate of UNISFA by category

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>		
	1990 (2011)	2024 (2011)	2032 (2011)
General mandated tasks			
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a		
Demilitarization and arms control			
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	X ^a	X ^b	

⁶¹ [Resolution 2024 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

⁶² [Resolution 2032 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>		
	<i>1990 (2011)</i>	<i>2024 (2011)</i>	<i>2032 (2011)</i>
Mine action	X ^a		
Humanitarian issues			
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a		
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict			
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a		X ^c
Military, police and security sector reform			
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		
Protection of humanitarian personnel: facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a		
Police: capacity building	X ^a		
Police: operational support to national police	X ^a		
Security for other institutions and bodies	X ^a	X ^b	
Territorial security – including ensuring presence in key areas – patrolling -deterrence	X ^a		
Border monitoring		X ^a	
Monitor movement of armed groups	X ^a		
Political processes			
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a	X ^b	
Peace agreement monitoring/ implementation	X ^a		

Table 27
Changes to mandate of UNISFA in 2011

[Resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#) (Chapter VII-partial)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Authorization of the use of force	Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Force, within its capabilities and its area of deployment, to take the actions necessary (para. 3)	New mandated task
Demilitarization and arms control		
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	Monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army or its successor, from the Abyei Area as defined by the Permanent Court of Arbitration; henceforth, the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces other than the Force and the Abyei Police Service (para. 2 (a))	New mandated task
Mine action	Provide, in cooperation with other international partners in the mine action sector, demining assistance and technical advice (para. 2 (c))	New mandated task
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/coordination	Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel in coordination with relevant Abyei Area bodies as defined by the Agreement (para. 2 (d))	New mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		

Human rights: monitoring	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out and the results included in his reports to the Security Council (para. 10)	New mandated task
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Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Without prejudice to the responsibilities of the relevant authorities, to protect civilians in the Abyei Area under imminent threat of physical violence (para. 3 (d))	New mandated task
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	To protect Force personnel, facilities, installations and equipment (para. 3 (a)) To protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task New mandated task
Protection of humanitarian personnel: facilitation of humanitarian access	See under 'Humanitarian issues' above (para. 2 (d)) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian personnel and members of the Joint Military Observation Committee and Joint Military Observer Teams (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task New mandated task
Police: capacity building	Strengthen the capacity of the Abyei Police Service by providing support, including the training of personnel, and coordinate with the Abyei Police Service on matters of law and order; and (para. 2 (e))	New mandated task
Police: operational support to national police	See above (para. 2 (e)) See above (para. 2 (f))	New mandated task New mandated task
Security for other institutions or bodies	See above (para. 3 (c)) When necessary and in cooperation with the Abyei Police Service, provide security for oil infrastructure in the Abyei Area (para. 2 (f))	New mandated task New mandated task
Territorial security - including ensuring presence in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	See above (para. 3 (e)) To ensure security in the Abyei Area (para. 3 (f))	New mandated task New mandated task
Monitor movement of armed groups	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 2 (a)) To protect the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements, as defined in the Agreement; and (para. 3 (e))	New mandated task New mandated task

Political processes

Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Participate in relevant Abyei Area bodies as stipulated in the Agreement (para. 2 (b))	New mandated task
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	See above (para. 2 (b))	New mandated task

Resolution 2024 (2011)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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Demilitarization and arms control

Demilitarization or arms monitoring	Assist the parties in ensuring the observance within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone of the security commitments agreed upon by them in the above-mentioned Agreement on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission of 30 July 2011 (para. 1 (a))	Additional element
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Military, police and security sector reform

Security to other bodies and institutions	See above (para. 1 (b))	Additional element
Border monitoring	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 1 (a))	New mandated task

	Support the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, including its sectors and teams, in undertaking verifications, investigations, monitoring, arbitrations, liaison coordinating, reporting, information exchange and patrols, and by providing security, as appropriate (para. 1 (b))	New mandated task
	Assist and advise the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in its overall coordination of planning monitoring and verification of the implementation of the Joint Position Paper on Border Security of 30 May 2011 (para. 1 (c))	New mandated task
	Assist the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism to maintain the necessary chart, geographical and mapping references, which shall be used for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of paragraph 2 of the Agreement on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 (para. 1 (d))	New mandated task
Political process		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Facilitate liaison between the parties (para. 1 (e))	Additional element
	Support the parties, when requested, in developing effective bilateral management mechanisms along the border (para. 1 (f))	Additional element
	Assist in building mutual trust (para. 1 (g))	Additional element
<u>Resolution 2032 (2011)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task</i>
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: monitoring	Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out, and the results included in his reports to the Council, and calls upon the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end (para. 10)	Reiteration

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)

Background

The United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) was established by [resolution 1778 \(2007\)](#) of 25 September 2007, in order to promote regional peace in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic by creating the security conditions for a secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons and creating favourable conditions for the reconstruction and economic and social development of those areas. On 14 January 2009, by [resolution 1861 \(2009\)](#), the Council authorized the deployment of a military component of MINURCAT to follow up the European Union operation (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic). Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, MINURCAT was authorized to use all necessary means to protect civilians, humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel and facilities and was also mandated to carry out a wide range of tasks in the areas of the protection of civilians, human rights, the rule of law and regional peace support. The mandate of MINURCAT was last extended until 15 March 2010. Its authorized strength was 300 police officers, 25 military liaison officers and 5,200 military personnel as set out in [resolution 1861 \(2009\)](#). Table 28 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of MINURCAT and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength and the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period, while Table 29 provides an overview of the mandate of MINURCAT since [resolution 1861 \(2009\)](#).

Developments during 2010

By [resolutions 1913 \(2010\)](#) and [1922 \(2010\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of MINURCAT for periods of two months and two weeks, respectively, without modifying its mandate or composition.⁶³

Termination

By [resolution 1923 \(2010\)](#) of 25 May 2010, taking note that the Government of Chad had informed the Secretary-General through a note verbal dated 15 January 2010 that it wished MINURCAT to withdraw from Chad as of 15 March 2010, and the letter from Chad dated 3 March 2010,⁶⁴ informing the President of the Security Council of the Government's earlier request, as well as the consultations conducted between 15 January and 23 April 2010 between the Government of Chad and the United Nations Secretariat, the Council extended the mandate of MINURCAT for a final period until 31 December 2010.⁶⁵

In preparation for its withdrawal, the Council authorized MINURCAT to reduce its military component to 2,200 military personnel, with 1,900 in Chad and 300 in the Central African Republic, while maintaining the authorized strength of military liaison officers and police officers at 25 and 300, respectively.⁶⁶ The initial withdrawal of troops was to be implemented by 15 July 2010, with the final withdrawal of the remaining troops beginning on 15

⁶³ [Resolutions 1913 \(2010\)](#), para. 1 and [1922 \(2010\)](#), para. 4.

⁶⁴ [S/2010/115](#).

⁶⁵ [Resolution 1923 \(2010\)](#), sixteenth preambular paragraph and para. 1.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

October 2010 and the completion of withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components by 31 December 2010.⁶⁷

The Council modified the mandate of MINURCAT by the same resolution while covering almost all the areas of mandated tasks as in resolution 1861 (2009), except for humanitarian support/coordination and rule of law/prisons. Furthermore, taking note of the commitment of the Government of Chad⁶⁸ to assume full responsibility for the security and the protection of the civilian population in eastern Chad,⁶⁹ the Council decided that MINURCAT should continue to assist with the organization and training of the *Détachement intégré de sécurité* (DIS) to relocate refugee camps away from the border; to liaise with other security structures in both Chad and the Central African Republic; and to contribute to the protection of civil rights and promotion of the rule of law in Chad.⁷⁰ The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 30.

MINURCAT completed its mandate on 31 December 2010, in accordance with [resolution 1923 \(2010\)](#).

Table 28
Extension of mandate of MINURCAT and composition

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>			
	1861(2009)	1913(2010)	1922(2010)	1923(2010)
Date	14 January 2009	12 March 2010	12 May 2010	25 May 2010
Mandate duration	Extension (14 months)	Extension (2 months)	Extension (2 weeks)	Extension (7 months)
Authorized strength				
Military (total)	5,225			2,225
<i>Military personnel</i>	5,200			2,200

⁶⁷ Ibid., para. 7.

⁶⁸ [S/2010/250](#).

⁶⁹ [Resolution 1923 \(2010\)](#), para. 2.

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 8.

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>			
	<i>1861(2009)</i>	<i>1913 (2010)</i>	<i>1922 (2010)</i>	<i>1923 (2010)</i>
<i>Military liaison officers</i>	25			25
Police (total)	300			300

Table 29
Overview of mandate of MINURCAT by category

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	<i>1861 (2009)</i>	<i>1923 (2010)</i>
General mandated tasks		
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a	
Benchmarks	X ^a	X ^a
Coordination		
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a	X ^a
with other United Nations entities in the region of international engagement	X ^a	X ^a
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/ coordination	X ^a	
Refugees internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a	X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a	X ^a
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a	X ^a
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a	X ^a
Children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^a
Women and peace and security		X ^a
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a	X ^a
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/ free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a	X ^a
Protection of humanitarian personnel: facilitation of humanitarian access	X ^a	X ^a
Support to national army	X ^a	
Police: capacity building	X ^a	X ^a
Police: operational support to national police	X ^a	
Monitor security situation	X ^a	X ^a
Territorial security- including presence in key areas- patrolling -deterrence	X ^a	X ^a
Political processes		
National reconciliation	X ^a	X ^a
Regional cooperation		
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	X ^a	
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a	X ^a
Judicial and legal reform		X ^a
Prisons	X ^a	

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	<i>1861 (2009)</i>	<i>1923 (2010)</i>
Other		
Logistical support (non-combat)	X ^a	X ^a
Civil affairs/civil society development	X ^a	X ^a
Development/reconstruction	X ^a	X ^a
^a New mandated task		
^b Additional element		
^c Reiteration		

Table 30
Changes to mandate of MINURCAT in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1923 (2010)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed, and requests him to provide reports by 31 July, 15 October and 15 December 2010 on the security and humanitarian situation, including movements of refugees and internally displaced persons in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, on the progress in the implementation of the relevant agreements, on the progress towards the fulfilment by the Government of Chad of the tasks and benchmarks set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, including on the measures adopted in response to possible shortcomings identified by the joint High-level Working Group referred to in paragraph 4 above, and on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, and stresses that it will monitor closely the relevance of the mandate of the Mission and review it if necessary (para. 25)	New mandated task
Coordination		
with United Nations agencies in the country	Decides that the Mission shall have the following mandate in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, in liaison with the United Nations country team and, as appropriate, in liaison with the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic and without prejudice to the mandate of the Office (para. 8)	New mandated task
with other United Nations entities in the region	To liaise with the national army, the gendarmerie and police forces, the Nomad National Guard, the judicial authorities and prison officials in Chad and the Central African Republic, the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the multinational force of the Economic Community of Central African States in the Central African Republic and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States to exchange information on banditry, criminality and emerging threats to humanitarian activities in the region (para. 8 (iii))	New mandated task
of international engagement	See above (para. 8 (iii))	New mandated task
Humanitarian issues		
Refugees/ Internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	To liaise with the Government of Chad and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in support of their efforts to relocate refugee camps which are in close proximity to the border, and to provide to the Office of the High Commissioner, on availability and on a cost-reimbursable basis, logistical assistance for that purpose (para. 8 (ii))	New mandated task
	To support the initiatives of national and local authorities in Chad to resolve local tensions and promote local reconciliation efforts, in order to enhance the environment for the return of internally displaced persons (para. 8 (iv))	New mandated task
	Encourages the Mission and the United Nations country team to continue to	New mandated task

assist the Government of Chad to prevent the recruitment of refugees and children by armed groups and to maintain the civilian nature of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, in coordination with the Detachement integre de securite and the humanitarian community (para. 23)

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	To contribute to the monitoring and to the promotion and protection of human rights in Chad, with particular attention to sexual and gender-based violence, and to recommend action to the competent authorities, with a view to fighting impunity (para. 8 (v))	New mandated task
Human rights: capacity building	To support, within its capabilities, efforts aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Chad and civil society through training in international human rights standards, and efforts to put an end to the recruitment and use of children by armed groups (para. 8(vi))	New mandated task
Human rights: monitoring	See above (para. 8 (v))	New mandated task
Children and armed conflict	See above (para. 8 (vi))	New mandated task
	See under 'Humanitarian issues' above (para. 23)	New mandated task
Women and peace and security	See above (para. 8 (v))	New mandated task

Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Decides further that, without prejudice to paragraph 2 above, the Mission, acting within its means and capabilities and, where possible, in consultation with the Government of Chad, shall be authorized to respond to imminent threats of violence to civilians in its immediate vicinity (para. 10)	New mandated task
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/ free movement of personnel and equipment	Decides also that, until the start of the final withdrawal of its military personnel on 15 October 2010, the Mission shall be authorized to fulfil the following functions within its capabilities and its area of operations in eastern Chad, in liaison with the Government of Chad: To provide security for United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and associated personnel (para. 9 (i)) To provide escorts for United Nations military personnel carrying out enabling support functions (para. 9 (iii)) To execute operations of a limited character in order to extract United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers in danger (para. 9 (iv)); To provide medical evacuation support for United Nations personnel (para. 9 (v)) To execute operations of a limited character in order to extract United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers in danger (para. 11 (ii)) To protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff and United Nations and associated personnel (para. 11 (iii))	New mandated task New mandated task New mandated task New mandated task New mandated task
Protection of humanitarian personnel: facilitation of humanitarian access	To liaise with the national army, the gendarmerie and police forces, the Nomad National Guard, the judicial authorities and prison officials in Chad and the Central African Republic, the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the multinational force of the Economic Community of Central African States in the Central African Republic and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States to exchange information on banditry, criminality and emerging threats to humanitarian activities in the region (para. 8 (iii)) See above (para. 9 (iv))	New mandated task New mandated task
Police: capacity building	To select, mentor, monitor, train, advise and facilitate support to elements of the Chadian Detachement integre de securite (para. 8(i))	New mandated task
Monitor security situation	To maintain situational awareness in the vicinity of Mission locations (para. 9	New mandated task

	(ii)	
Territorial security - including ensuring presence in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	Decides that, until the start of the final withdrawal of its military personnel on 15 October 2010, the Mission shall be authorized to fulfil the following functions within its capabilities and its area of operations in the north-eastern Central African Republic through its military presence in Birao and in liaison with the Government of Central African Republic To contribute to the creation of a more secure environment (para. 11 (i))	New mandated task
Political processes		
National reconciliation	See under 'Humanitarian issues' above (para. 8 (iv))	New mandated task
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	To assist the Government of Chad in the promotion of the rule of law, including through support for an independent judiciary and a strengthened legal system, in close coordination with United Nations agencies (para. 8 (vii))	New mandated task
Judicial and legal reform	See above (para. 8 (vii))	New mandated task
Other		
Logistical support (non-combat)	See under 'Humanitarian issues' above (para. 8 (vi))	New mandated task
Civil affairs/civil society development	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 8(vi))	New mandated task
Development/reconstruction	To liaise with the Government of Chad and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in support of their efforts to relocate refugee camps which are in close proximity to the border, and to provide to the Office of the High Commissioner, on availability and on a cost-reimbursable basis, logistical assistance for that purpose (para. 8 (ii))	New mandated task

Americas

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Background

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established by [resolution 1542 \(2004\)](#) of 30 April 2004, succeeding the Multinational Interim Force which had been authorized by [resolution 1529 \(2004\)](#) of 29 February 2004, on 1 June 2004. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, MINUSTAH was mandated in support of the Transitional Government to ensure a secure and stable environment; to assist the Transitional Government in restructuring and reforming the Haitian National Police and help with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes; to assist with the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. In addition, MINUSTAH had other mandates not under Chapter VII of the Charter relating to the political process and human rights. The mandate of MINUSTAH was last extended until 15 October 2010 and, by [resolution 1892 \(2009\)](#), the authorized strength was set at 6,940 troops for the military component and up to 2,211 police. Table 31 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of MINUSTAH and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength and the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period, while Table 32 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSTAH since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH twice for a period of one year each, with the last extension until 15 October 2012,⁷¹ while expanding several areas of its existing mandated tasks.

With regard to its composition, following the earthquake in Haiti on 12 January 2010, by [resolution 1908 \(2010\)](#) of 19 January 2010, recognizing the dire circumstances and urgent need for a response, the Council authorized an increase in the military and police components of MINUSTAH of up to 8,940 troops and up to 3,711 police, to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts.⁷² In addition, by [resolution 1927 \(2010\)](#) of 4 June 2010, the Council authorized an additional deployment of 680 police, as a temporary surge capacity with clearly defined objectives of a particular focus on building the capacity of the Haitian National Police, which brought the authorized strength of military and police personnel to 8,940 and 4,391, respectively.⁷³ Recognizing that the overall security situation had improved and allowed a partial drawdown of military and police capabilities of MINUSTAH, by [resolution 2012 \(2011\)](#) of 14 October 2011, the Council authorized a reduction of the military component to 7,340 troops and of the police component to 3,241 personnel.⁷⁴

Turning to the mandate of MINUSTAH, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter as described in section I of paragraph 7 of [resolution 1542 \(2004\)](#), the Council, by [resolution 1927 \(2010\)](#), added new tasks, such as to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection of the population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons

⁷¹ [Resolutions 1944 \(2010\)](#), para. 1; and [2012 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

⁷² [Resolution 1908 \(2010\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph and para. 2.

⁷³ [Resolution 1927 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

⁷⁴ [Resolution 2012 \(2011\)](#), paras. 2 and 3.

and other vulnerable groups and to tackle the risk of a resurgence in gang violence,⁷⁵ while modifying the tasks in the areas of coordination, humanitarian issues, institutions and governance, military and police and rule of law.⁷⁶ Subsequently, by resolutions [1944 \(2010\)](#) of 14 October of 2010 and [2012 \(2011\)](#), the Council modified the existing mandated tasks of MINUSTAH in the areas of electoral assistance, humanitarian issues, human rights, institutions and governance, military and rule of law.⁷⁷ The full text of all the provisions in Council decisions during the period under review that relate to the changes to the mandate is provided in Table 33.

Table 31
Extension of mandate of MINUSTAH and composition

<i>Composition and mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>				
	1892 (2009)	1908 (2010)	1927 (2010)	1944 (2010)	2012 (2011)
Date	13 October 2009	19 January 2010	4 June 2010	14 October 2010	14 October 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (12 months)			Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength					
Military (total)	6,940	8,940	8,940	8,940	7,340
Police (total)	2,211	3,711	4,391	4,391	3,241
Total authorized composition	9,151	12,651	13,331	13,331	10,581

⁷⁵ [Resolution 1927 \(2010\)](#), para. 4.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 4, 5 and 7.

⁷⁷ [Resolutions 1944 \(2010\)](#), paras. 3, 4, 17 and 18 and [2012 \(2011\)](#), paras. 5, 9 and 18.

Table 32
Overview of mandate of MINUSTAH by category

<i>Composition and mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>									
	<i>1542</i> <i>(2004)</i>	<i>1608</i> <i>(2005)</i>	<i>1702</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1743</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1780</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1840</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1892</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1927</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1944</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>2012</i> <i>(2011)</i>
General mandated tasks										
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict					X ^a	X ^c	X ^c			
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security				X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			
Benchmarks					X ^c	X ^b	X ^b			
Coordination										
with United Nations agencies in the country of donors			X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b		
of international engagement	X ^a		X ^a	X ^b				X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms control										
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c			
Small arms and light weapons	X ^a				X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c
Electoral assistance and certification										
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Humanitarian issues										
Humanitarian support/ coordination	X ^a							X ^b		
Refugees/ internally displaced persons: facilitation of return								X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict										
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a		X ^c			X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^b
Human rights: capacity building					X ^a				X ^c	
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a		X ^c							X ^b
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c							
Children and armed conflict										
Women and peace and security								X ^a	X ^c	X ^c
Institutions and governance										
Border issues					X ^a	X ^c	X ^c			
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	X ^a									X ^b
Military, police and security sector reform										
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a							X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

<i>Composition and mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>									
	<u>1542</u> <u>(2004)</u>	<u>1608</u> <u>(2005)</u>	<u>1702</u> <u>(2006)</u>	<u>1743</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1780</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1840</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1892</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1927</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1944</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>(2011)</u>
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a									
Support to national military	X ^a		X ^c	X ^a						
Police: capacity building	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^b
Police: operational support to national police	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^b
Territorial security- including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling - deterrence	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^c
Border monitoring					X ^a					
Political processes										
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c
National reconciliation	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/ support to	X ^a		X ^b							
Rule of law										
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a		X ^b					X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			
Prisons	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b		X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^b
Anti-corruption/good governance	X ^a		X ^b							X ^b
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking			X ^a				X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Constitutional support	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c					
Other										
Public information		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			
Development/ reconstruction		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 33
Changes to mandate of MINUSTAH in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1927 (2010) (Chapter VII - partial)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Coordination		
with United Nations agencies in the country	Requests the Mission to continue, within its current mandate, its collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations country team in supporting the humanitarian and recovery efforts, and further encourages all actors to continue to engage in joint planning and coordination at the national and local levels (para. 5)	Additional element
of international engagement	Requests the Mission to continue its support to the Government of Haiti and to the Provisional Electoral Council, as requested, in the preparation and conduct of Haiti's elections, and to coordinate international electoral assistance to Haiti in cooperation with other international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States (para. 8)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 8)	Reiteration
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/coordination	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5)	Additional element
Refugees/ internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	Encourages the Mission to provide logistical support and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local levels, and to speed up the implementation of the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian national capacity grows (para. 7)	New mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict		
Women and peace and security	Recognizes the need for the Mission to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection of the population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through additional joint community policing in the camps, along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence; and to tackle the risk of a resurgence in gang violence, organized crime and trafficking in children (para. 4)	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	Encourages the Mission to provide logistical support and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local levels, and to speed up the implementation of the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian national capacity grows (para. 7)	Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 4)	Additional element
Police: operational support to national police	See above (para. 4)	Additional element
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (para. 7)	Additional element
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 4)	Additional element

Other		
Development/ reconstruction	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 5)	Additional element
Resolution 1944 (2010) (Chapter VII - partial)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Coordination		
of international engagement	Also recognizes that the successful holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with the constitutional timetable is a key condition for the consolidation of a stable political environment in which recovery and reconstruction efforts can progress, reaffirms its call upon the Mission to support the political process under way in Haiti, including through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, and encourages the Mission to continue its support to the Government of Haiti and to the Provisional Electoral Council in the preparation and conduct of Haiti’s presidential and legislative elections and to coordinate international electoral assistance to Haiti in cooperation with other international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community (para. 4)	Reiteration
Demilitarization and arms control		
Small arms and light weapons	Also requests the Mission to continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, including labour-intensive projects, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine (para. 19)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 4)	Additional element
Humanitarian issues		
Refugees/ Internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	Recognizes the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country’s stabilization, welcomes the steps taken by the Mission to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local levels and to speed up the implementation of the Government’s resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian capacity grows, and calls upon the Mission to proceed swiftly with activities in this regard as recommended by the Secretary-General (para. 3) Requests the Mission to continue to pursue its expanded community violence reduction approach, adapting the programme to the changing requirements of the post-earthquake Haitian context with a particular focus on the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods (para. 18)	Additional element Additional element
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	Reaffirms the human rights mandate of the Mission, calls upon the Haitian authorities to continue their efforts to promote and protect human rights, and calls upon the Mission to continue to provide human rights training to the Haitian National Police and other relevant institutions, including the correctional services (para. 16)	Reiteration
Human rights: capacity building	See above (para. 16)	Reiteration
Women and peace and security	Encourages the Mission to continue assisting the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence (para. 12)	Reiteration

Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under ‘Humanitarian issues’ above (para. 3)	Reiteration
Military, police and security sector reform		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 12)	Reiteration
Police: operational support to national police	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 12)	Reiteration
Police: reform/restructuring	See above (para. 10)	Additional element
Territorial security - including ensuring presence in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	Mission, within its mandate, to continue to make full use of existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to further enhancing stability in the country, and requests the Mission to develop its longer-term planning with a view to encouraging a Haitian-led effort to further enhance stability in the country (para. 17)	Additional element
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 4)	Reiteration
Rule of law		
Promote rule of law	See under ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 3)	Reiteration
Prisons	See under ‘Military, police and security sector reform’ above (para. 10)	Additional element
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	Also encourages the Mission to assist the Government of Haiti in tackling the risk of a resurgence in gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking in children (para. 13)	Reiteration
Other		
Development/reconstruction	Requests the Mission to continue to implement quick-impact projects that further enhance the trust of the Haitian population towards the Mission (para. 8)	Reiteration
	Welcomes the important work done by the Mission in support of urgent needs in Haiti, encourages the Mission, within its mandate, to continue to make full use of existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to further enhancing stability in the country, and requests the Mission to develop its longer-term planning with a view to encouraging a Haitian-led effort to further enhance stability in the country (para. 17)	Additional element

Resolution 2012 (2011) (Chapter VII - partial)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
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General mandated tasks

Coordination

of international engagement	Recognizes that, following the holding of presidential and legislative elections, a stable political and institutional environment is crucial for stability and the progress of recovery and reconstruction efforts, reaffirms its call upon the Mission to support the political process under way in Haiti, including through the offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, and encourages the Mission to continue its support for the upcoming partial legislative and local elections and to coordinate international electoral assistance to Haiti in cooperation with other international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community (para. 6)	Reiteration
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Demilitarization and arms control

Small arms and light weapons	Also requests the Mission to continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, including labour-intensive projects, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine; (para. 21)	Reiteration
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Electoral assistance and certification

Electoral assistance	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 6)	Reiteration
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Humanitarian issues

Refugees/ internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	Recognizes the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country’s stabilization, welcomes the steps taken by the Mission to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local levels and to speed up the implementation of the Government’s resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian capacity grows, and calls upon the Mission to proceed swiftly with activities in this regard as recommended by the Secretary-General (para. 4)	Reiteration
	Requests the Mission to continue to pursue its expanded community violence reduction approach, adapting the programme to the changing requirements of the post-earthquake Haitian context with a particular focus on the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods (para. 20)	Reiteration

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict

Human rights: promote and protect	Reaffirms the human rights mandate of the Mission, recognizes that respect for human rights, in particular attention to individual accountability for grave violations under past governments, is essential to the stability of Haiti, urges the Government of Haiti to ensure the respect and protection of human rights by the Haitian National Police and the judiciary, and calls upon the Mission to provide monitoring and support in this regard (para. 18)	Additional element
Human rights: monitoring	See above (para. 18)	Additional element
Women and peace and security	Encourages the Mission to continue assisting the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence, and recalls Security Council resolution 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in close consultation with the Government of Haiti, troop- and police-contributing countries and other relevant actors, a comprehensive plan for the protection of civilians (para. 15)	Reiteration

Institutions and governance

Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under ‘Humanitarian issues’ above (para. 4)	Reiteration
Territorial control/Consolidation of state authority	Welcomes the efforts of the Government of Haiti to build institutional capacity in security and the rule of law at all levels, including through decentralization efforts, and calls upon the Mission, consistent with its mandate, and other relevant actors to continue to provide support to strengthen self-sustaining security sector State institutions, especially outside Port-au-Prince, with a view to further enhancing the ability of the Government to extend State authority throughout Haiti, ensure greater countrywide presence of the State, and promote good governance at local levels (para. 5)	Additional element

Military, police and security sector reform

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ above (para. 15)	Reiteration
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persons

Police: capacity building	Calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of the Mission, to prioritize the development and implementation of the next five-year Haitian National Police development plan, which will succeed the current reform plan upon its expiration in December 2011, and requests the Mission, with additional support, as appropriate and within existing resources, from locally employed interpreters to continue to support vetting, mentoring and training of the police and corrections personnel and strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of the correctional services, as well as to continue to provide technical guidance to donor-funded projects, as requested, for the rehabilitation and construction of police and correctional facilities (para. 9)	Additional element
Police: operational support to national police	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
Police: reform/restructuring	See above (para. 9)	Additional element
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling - deterrence	Welcomes the important work done by the Mission in support of urgent needs in Haiti, encourages the Mission, within its mandate, to continue to make full use of existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to further enhancing stability in the country, requests the Mission to develop its longer-term planning, and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report an indication of the Mission's plans to encourage greater Haitian ownership of reconstruction activity in Haiti (para. 19)	Reiteration

Political processes

Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 6)	Reiteration
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Rule of law

Promote rule of law	See under 'Humanitarian issues' above (para. 4)	Reiteration
Prisons	See under 'Military, police and security sector reform' above (para. 9)	Additional element
Anti-corruption/good governance	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (para. 5)	Additional element
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	Encourages the Mission, in cooperation with the appropriate international actors, to assist the Government of Haiti in tackling the risk of a resurgence in gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking in children; (para. 11)	Reiteration

Other

Development/reconstruction	Requests the Mission to continue to implement quick-impact projects that further enhance the trust of the Haitian population towards the Mission (para. 14)	Reiteration
	See under 'Military, police and security sector reform' above (para. 19)	Reiteration

Asia

United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Background

The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), arrived in the mission area in January 1949 to supervise in the State of Jammu and Kashmir the ceasefire between India and Pakistan; and to assist the Military Adviser to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, established by [resolutions 39 \(1948\)](#) and [47 \(1948\)](#) of 20 January and 21 April 1948. Following the termination of the Commission, by [resolution 91 \(1951\)](#), the Council decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir. The task of UNMOGIP has been to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 following the renewed hostilities in 1971. The mandate of UNMOGIP is open-ended and its authorized strength was set at 44 by [resolution 47 \(1948\)](#). Table 34 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMOGIP.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period, the Council did not formally discuss UNMOGIP and there were no changes to the mandate as well as the composition of UNMOGIP.

Table 34
Overview of mandate of UNMOGIP by category

<i>Composition, mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	47 (1948)	91 (1951)
Military, police and security sector reform		
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

Background

The United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established by [resolution 1704 \(2006\)](#) of 25 August 2006, as a follow-on mission to the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL),⁷⁸ a political mission established in May 2005, in the wake of a political, humanitarian and security crisis which had erupted in Timor-Leste in April-May 2006. The mandate of UNMIT was: to provide electoral assistance; to assist in further strengthening the national capacity for the monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights; to provide support to the national police and assist in conducting a comprehensive review of the security sector; and to coordinate with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and all relevant partners. The mandate was last extended until 26 February 2010 and the authorized strength was 34 military liaison and staff officers as set out in [resolution 1704 \(2006\)](#), and 1,748 police personnel, as set out in [resolution 1745 \(2007\)](#). Table 35 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of UNMIT and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as all relevant decisions authorizing the military and police strength and the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period, while Table 36 features the overview of the mandate of UNMIT since its establishment.

⁷⁸ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNOTIL prior to the review period, see sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under the review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIT twice for periods of one year each, the last of which was until 26 February 2012, while making some adjustments to its mandated tasks.⁷⁹ Among others, by [resolution 1912 \(2010\)](#) of 26 February 2010 and [resolution 1969 \(2011\)](#) of 24 February 2011, the Council modified the mandate of UNMIT in the areas of electoral assistance to support municipal, parliamentary and presidential elections planned for 2012.⁸⁰ The full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions in 2010 and 2011 that relate to the changes to the mandate is provided in Table 37.

With regard to its composition, during the period under review, the Council endorsed the intention of the Secretary General⁸¹ to reconfigure its police component, including the drawdown, in accordance with the phased resumption process of policing responsibilities by the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL).⁸² The number of UNMIT police in the districts and units was decreased from 1,608 to 1,280 personnel by mid-2011.⁸³

Table 35
Extension of mandate of UNMIT and composition

Mandate category and task	Resolution				
	1704 (2006)	1745 (2007)	1867 (2009)	1912 (2010)	1969 (2011)
Date	25 August 2006	22 February 2007	26 February 2009	26 February 2010	24 February 2011
Mandate duration			Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength					
Military (total)	34				
Police (total)	1,608	1,748			1,280
<i>Individual police officers</i>					790

⁷⁹ [Resolutions 1912 \(2010\)](#), para. 1 and [1969 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

⁸⁰ [Resolutions 1912 \(2010\)](#), para. 3; and [1969 \(2011\)](#), para.3.

⁸¹ [S/2010/85](#), paras. 67, 68 and 69, [S/2010/522](#), para. 60.

⁸² [Resolutions 1912 \(2010\)](#), para. 6; and [1969 \(2011\)](#), para. 7.

⁸³ [S/2010/85](#), para. 69.

Mandate category and task	Resolution				
	1704 (2006)	1745 (2007)	1867 (2009)	1912 (2010)	1969 (2011)
Police in formed police units					490

Table 36
Overview of mandate of UNMIT by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution					
	1704 (2006)	1745 (2007)	1802 (2008)	1867 (2009)	1912 (2010)	1969 (2011)
General mandated tasks						
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict	X ^a					
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Benchmarks			X ^a	X ^b		X ^c
Coordination						
of donors	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
of international engagement		X ^a				
Electoral assistance and certification						
Electoral assistance	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Humanitarian issues						
Humanitarian support/ coordination	X ^a					
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict						
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a					
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a					
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a					
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	X ^a					
Institutions and governance						
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military, police and security sector reform						
Border monitoring	X ^a					
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence	X ^a					
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities	X ^a					
Police: capacity building	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b
Police: operational support to national police	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Police: executive policing	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Police: reform/restructuring	X ^a		X ^c			X ^c
Security sector reform	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Political processes						
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		
National reconciliation	X ^a	X ^c				

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	1704 (2006)	1745 (2007)	1802 (2008)	1867 (2009)	1912 (2010)	1969 (2011)
Rule of law						
Judicial and legal reform			X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Transitional justice	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Other						
Development/reconstruction	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Media capacity building/independence	X ^a					
Public information	X ^a					

^a New mandated task
^b Additional element
^c Reiteration

Table 37
Changes to mandate of UNMIT in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1912 (2010)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Requests the Mission to fully take into account gender considerations as set out in resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to the specific needs of women, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout the Mission and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially on the need to protect them from gender-based violence, detailing special measures to protect women and girls from such violence (para. 15)	Reiteration
Coordination		
of donors	Calls upon the Mission to continue to support the Government of Timor-Leste in its efforts to coordinate donor cooperation in areas of institutional capacity-building (para. 12)	Reiteration
with United Nations agencies in the country	Recognizes the importance of the Timor-Leste National Recovery Strategy, especially the attention paid to infrastructure, rural development and human resources capacity development, and in this regard calls upon the Mission to continue to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as all relevant partners, to support the Government of Timor-Leste and relevant institutions in designing poverty reduction, education improvement, promotion of sustainable livelihood and economic growth policies (para. 13)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Requests the Mission to extend the necessary support, within its current mandate, for municipal elections if requested by the Government of Timor-Leste, and encourages the international community to assist in this process (para. 3)	Additional element
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12)	Reiteration

Military, police and security sector reform

Police: capacity building	Requests the Mission to continue to ensure, through the presence of the Mission police component and the provision of support to the National Police of Timor-Leste, the maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste, which includes interim law enforcement and public security until the National Police is fully reconstituted, and, working with partners, to intensify its efforts to assist with further training, mentoring, institutional development and strengthening of the National Police with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, including with respect to community policing, and to address the special needs of women, and recognizes the importance of ensuring that Mission personnel have the appropriate profile and specialized skill sets for these tasks, and the potential need for civilian experts for the above purpose (para. 7)	Additional element
Police: operational support to national police	See above (para. 5) See above (para. 7)	Additional element Reiteration
Police: executive policing	Supports the ongoing work on the resumption of policing responsibilities by the National Police of Timor-Leste through a phased approach to ensure that the National Police meets the criteria mutually agreed between the Government of Timor-Leste and the Mission as set out in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General of 4 February 2009, and requests the Government and the Mission to continue their cooperation to implement expeditiously the resumption process in accordance with the mutually agreed criteria (para. 5)	Additional element
Police: reform/restructuring	See above (para. 7) See above (para. 5) See above (para. 7)	Reiteration Reiteration Reiteration
Security sector reform	Reaffirms the continued importance of the review and reform of the security sector in Timor-Leste, in particular the need to delineate roles and responsibilities between the Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste and the National Police of Timor-Leste, to strengthen legal frameworks and to enhance civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms of both security institutions, and requests the Mission to continue to support the Government of Timor-Leste in these efforts (para. 4)	Reiteration

Rule of law

Judicial and legal reform	Requests the Mission to continue its efforts, adjusting them as necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the judiciary, in assisting the Government of Timor-Leste in carrying out the proceedings recommended by the Commission of Inquiry (para. 11)	Reiteration
Transitional justice	See above (para. 11)	Reiteration

Other

Development/reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 13)	Reiteration
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Resolution 1969 (2011)

Mandate category and task

Text of mandate

Mandated task level

General mandated tasks

Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Requests the Mission to fully take into account gender considerations as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to the specific needs of women, and reaffirms Council resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians and resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel (para. 17)	Reiteration
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Benchmarks	Reaffirms the importance of the medium-term strategy and benchmarks ⁴⁵ for measuring and tracking progress in Timor-Leste and assessing the level and form of United Nations support and cooperation with the Government of Timor-Leste while keeping the benchmarks under active review, and underlines the importance of ownership of the strategy by the leaders and people of Timor-Leste in this process (para. 20)	Reiteration
Coordination		
of donors	Calls upon the Mission to continue to support the Government of Timor-Leste in its efforts to coordinate donor cooperation in areas of institutional capacity-building (para. 14)	Reiteration
with United Nations agencies in the country	Recognizes the importance of the development plans devised by the Government of Timor-Leste, especially the attention paid to infrastructure, rural development and human resources capacity development, and in this regard calls upon the Mission to continue to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as all relevant partners, to support the Government and relevant institutions in designing poverty reduction, education improvement, promotion of sustainable livelihood and economic growth policies (para. 15)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Requests the Mission to extend the necessary support, within its current mandate, for the preparation of the parliamentary and presidential elections of 2012, as requested by the Government of Timor-Leste and in accordance with the recommendations of the planned electoral assessment mission, and encourages the international community to assist in this process (para. 3)	Additional element
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 14)	Reiteration
Military, police and security sector reform		
Police: capacity building	Encourages further efforts to complete the resumption of primary policing responsibilities by the National Police of Timor-Leste in all districts and units, on the basis of the criteria mutually agreed upon by the Government of Timor-Leste and the Mission, including through jointly agreed measures to enhance the institutional capacity of the National Police in the remaining districts and units; (para. 6)	Additional element
	Also requests the Mission to support the further institutional development and capacity-building of the National Police of Timor-Leste following its resumption of primary policing responsibilities in all districts and units, including through the prompt deployment of the 19 additional civilian experts within its police component as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, expresses its support for the work of the joint working group of the National Police and the Mission police in developing a plan for further capacity-building support for the National Police focusing on the five major areas for its further development identified in the Strategic Development Plan for the National Police for 2011-2012, and emphasizes the significant role to be played in this by other bilateral and multilateral partners and the importance of promoting Timorese leadership (para. 9)	Additional element
Police: operational support to national police	See above (para. 8)	Additional element
Police: executive policing	Requests the Mission to continue to provide interim law enforcement and to ensure the maintenance of public security in those districts and units in which the National Police of Timor-Leste has yet to resume primary policing responsibilities and, following the resumption of primary policing responsibilities by the National Police, to provide operational support to the National Police, within its current mandate, as mutually agreed between the Government of Timor-Leste and the Mission (para. 8)	Reiteration

Security sector reform:	Reaffirms the importance that the Government of Timor-Leste continues the review and reform of the security sector in Timor-Leste, in particular the need to delineate roles and responsibilities between the Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste and the National Police of Timor-Leste, to strengthen legal frameworks and to enhance civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms of both security institutions, and requests the Mission to continue to support the Government, as requested, in its efforts in the country (para. 4)	Reiteration
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Rule of law

Judicial and legal reform	Requests the Mission to continue its efforts, adjusting them as necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the judiciary, in assisting the Government of Timor-Leste in carrying out the proceedings recommended by the Commission of Inquiry (para. 13)	Reiteration
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Transitional justice	See above (para. 13)	Reiteration
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Other

Development/ reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 15)	Reiteration
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Europe

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Background

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established by [resolution 186 \(1964\)](#) of 4 March 1964, to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. After the hostilities of 1974, the Council mandated UNFICYP to perform certain functions relating in particular to the maintenance of the ceasefire. In the absence of a political settlement to the problem, UNFICYP has continued to supervise ceasefire lines, maintain a buffer zone, undertake humanitarian activities and support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General. Prior to 2010, the mandate was last extended until 15 June 2010 and the authorized strength was, as specified in [resolution 1568 \(2004\)](#), 69 civilian police component and 900 military observers and liaison officers. Table 38 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of UNFICYP and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well as all relevant decisions authorizing extensions of its mandate during the reporting period. Table 39 provides an overview of the changes to the mandate of UNFICYP as per [resolutions 186 \(1964\)](#) and [355 \(1974\)](#) as well as by four resolutions adopted during the period under review.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP three times for periods of six months and one time for a period of seven months, with the last

extension until 19 July 2012.⁸⁴ There were no changes to the mandate and authorized strength of UNFICYP.

Table 38

Extensions of mandate and composition of UNFICYP

	<i>Resolution</i>					
	1568 (2004)	1898 (2009)	1930 (2010)	1953 (2010)	1986 (2011)	2026 (2011)
Date	22 October 2004	14 December 2009	15 June 2010	14 December 2010	13 June 2011	14 December 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (7 months)
Authorized strength						
Military (total)	900					
Police (total)	69					

Table 39

Overview of mandate of UNFICYP by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	186 (1964)	355 (1974)	1930 (2010)	1953 (2010)	1986 (2011)	2026 (2011)
Humanitarian issues						
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a					
Military, police and security sector reform						
Police: executive policing	X ^a					
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a X ^b					
Political processes						
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	X ^a					

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

⁸⁴ [Resolutions 1930 \(2010\)](#), para. 6, [1953 \(2010\)](#), para. 5 and [1986 \(2011\)](#), para. 7, [Resolution 2026 \(2011\)](#), para. 7.

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Background

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established by [resolution 1244 \(1999\)](#) of 10 June 1999. UNMIK has been mandated to carry out a range of tasks, including: promoting the establishment, pending a final settlement of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; performing basic civilian administrative functions; and organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government. The mandate of UNMIK is open-ended and its authorized strength at the establishment was 4,718 police personnel and 38 military liaison officers as authorized in the letter dated 5 November 1999 from the President of the Security Council.⁸⁵ Table 40 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIK since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, no decisions of the Council were taken related to UNMIK.

Table 40
Overview of mandate of UNMIK by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
	1244 (1999)
Coordination	
of international engagement	X ^a
Humanitarian issues	
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a

⁸⁵ [S/1999/1119](#).

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
	<u>1244 (1999)</u>
Institutions and governance	
Establish administration	X ^a
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a
Military, police and security sector reform	
Police: executive policing	X ^a
Civilian military coordination	X ^a
Political processes	
Facilitation of political processes/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	X ^a
Other	
Development/ reconstruction	X ^a

^a New mandated task

Middle East

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Background

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established by [resolution 50 \(1948\)](#) of 29 May 1948, to assist the United Nations Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine, following the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. UNTSO military observers have since remained in the Middle East and have continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in monitoring ceasefires and supervising armistice agreements. The mandate of UNTSO is open-ended and its authorized strength at the establishment was 151 military personnel as authorized in [resolution 50 \(1948\)](#). Table 41 provides an overview of the mandate of UNTSO as defined in [resolutions 50 \(1948\)](#) and [73 \(1949\)](#).

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning the mandate of UNTSO. There were no changes to the mandate and composition of UNTSO.

Table 41

Overview of mandate of UNTSO by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution	
	50 (1948)	73 (1949)
Military, police and security sector reform		
ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Background

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by [resolution 350 \(1974\)](#) of 31 May 1974, following the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and the subsequent agreed disengagement of the Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights. Since then, UNDOF has remained in the area to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement and to supervise the areas of separation and limitation, as provided for in the May 1974 Agreement on Disengagement. Prior to 2010, the last mandate extension was until 30 June 2010 and the authorized strength at the establishment was about 1,250 military observers and liaison officers as set out in [resolution 350 \(1974\)](#). Table 42 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of UNDOF and the last mandate extension prior to 2010 as well the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period. Table 43 provides an overview of the mandate of UNDOF since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period, the Council extended the mandate of UNDOF through a series of resolutions for periods of six months, the last until 30 June 2012, without making changes to the mandate or its composition.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ [Resolutions 1934 \(2010\)](#), para.3; [1965 \(2010\)](#), para. 3; [1994 \(2011\)](#), para. 5; and [2028 \(2011\)](#), para. 6.

Table 42
Extension of mandate of UNDOF and composition

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	<u>350</u> <u>(1974)</u>	<u>1899</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1934</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1994</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>2028</u> <u>(2011)</u>
Date	31 May 1974	16 December 2009	30 June 2010	22 December 2010	30 June 2011	21 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (6 months)
Authorized strength						
Military (total)	about 1,250					

Table 43
Overview of mandate of UNDOF by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	<u>350</u> <u>(1974)</u>	<u>1899</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1934</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1994</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>2028</u> <u>(2011)</u>
Military, police and security sector reform						
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a					

^a New mandated task

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Background

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by [resolution 425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978, to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area. UNIFIL was, inter alia, mandated to: (a) monitor the cessation of hostilities; (b) accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces; (c) extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons; (d) assist the Government of Lebanon in securing its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry in Lebanon without its consent of arms or related materiel. Prior to 2010, the mandate was last extended until 31 August 2010 and the authorized military strength remained 15,000 troops as set out in the [resolution 1701 \(2006\)](#). Table 44 features the last authorization of the military and police strength of UNIFIL and the last mandate extension prior to 2010, as well the extensions of its mandate during the reporting period, while Table 45 provides an overview of changes to the mandate of UNIFIL since its establishment.

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 31 August 2012.⁸⁷ There were no changes to the mandate and composition of UNIFIL. The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the period under review is provided in Table 46.

⁸⁷ [Resolutions 1937 \(2010\)](#), para. 1; and [2004 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

Table 44
Extensions of mandate and composition of UNIFIL

	<i>Resolution</i>		
	<u>1701</u> <i>(2006)</i>	<u>1937</u> <i>(2010)</i>	<u>2004</u> <i>(2011)</i>
Date	11 August 2006	30 August 2010	30 August 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
Authorized strength	15,000		

Table 45
Overview of mandate of UNIFIL by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	<u>425</u> <i>(1978)</i>	<u>426</u> <i>(1978)</i>	<u>1701</u> <i>(2006)</i>	<u>1832</u> <i>(2008)</i>	<u>1884</u> <i>(2009)</i>	<u>1937</u> <i>(2010)</i>	<u>2004</u> <i>(2011)</i>
General mandated tasks							
Authorization of the use of force			X ^a				
Coordination							
with other United Nations entities in the region		X ^a					
Demilitarization and arms control							
Demilitarization or arms monitoring			X ^a				
Humanitarian Issues							
Humanitarian support/ coordination			X ^a				
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return			X ^a				
Institutions and governance							
Consolidation of State authority	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b				
Military, police and security sector reform							
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons			X ^a				
Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities			X ^a				
Protection of humanitarian personnel/facilitation of humanitarian access			X ^a				
Territorial security - including in key areas - patrolling - deterrence	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b				
Border monitoring			X ^a				
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b				
Support to national military			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 46
Changes to mandate of UNIFIL in 2010 and 2011

<u>Resolution 1937 (2010)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Military, police and security sector reform		
Support to national military	Commends the positive role of the Force, whose deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces has helped to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon, welcomes the expansion of coordinated activities between the Force and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and calls for further enhancement of this cooperation (para. 2)	Reiteration
<u>Resolution 2004 (2011)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Military, police and security sector reform		
Support to national military	Commends the positive role of the Force, whose deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces has helped to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon, welcomes the expansion of coordinated activities between the Force and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and calls for further enhancement of this cooperation (para. 2)	Reiteration

Section II. Political and peacebuilding missions

Note

This section focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment, implementation of and changes to the mandates and termination of political and peacebuilding missions authorized by the Council during the period under review.⁸⁸

Political and peacebuilding missions are organized by region and listed in the order in which they were established, except for those missions that succeeded or followed on from other political and peacebuilding missions on the ground. Each sub-section covering a political or peacebuilding mission includes an overview of the mandate of the mission at the start of the period, followed by a summary of developments relating to its mandate during the period under review. It also contains a table providing an overview of mandated tasks by 11 mandate categories of the mission since its establishment, unless otherwise indicated. In addition, the full texts of all provisions in the decisions of the Council during the period under review that are relevant to the mandate of the missions are provided in another table. Other documents relating to the mandate or composition of the peacekeeping operations are listed in the annex at the end of the part.

Overview of political and peacebuilding missions during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council continued to oversee political and peacebuilding missions to help support its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council managed 14 political and peacebuilding missions⁸⁹ during the two-year period, while keeping the total number of missions under their

⁸⁸ For more information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General who were appointed at the request of the Secretary-General on the matters relating to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, other than those appointed as heads of peacekeeping, political or peacebuilding missions, see part IX, sect. VI with regard to special advisers, envoys and representatives.

⁸⁹ United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive

authority at a time between 11 and 12, with the termination of two,⁹⁰ and the establishment of three new missions.⁹¹

Newly established and terminated political and peacebuilding missions

A third regional office (after UNOWA and UNRCCA) was established in 2010, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) to assist Member States and sub-regional organizations in consolidating peace and preventing potential conflicts in the region.⁹² In 2011, another new political mission, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), was established in order to provide support to the new transitional authorities of the country in their post-conflict efforts,⁹³ while terminating one political mission in Nepal, the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN).⁹⁴ In addition, the Council established the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), which succeeded the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) with a more scaled-down mandate.⁹⁵

Mandates of political and peacebuilding missions

During the period under review, while keeping the mandates of four existing political and peacebuilding missions largely unchanged,⁹⁶ the Council expanded the mandates of five missions.⁹⁷ For instance, the Council expanded the mandate of UNPOS in the areas of rule of law and police by authorizing the Mission to strengthen the children and women's protection components of its mandate.

All three peacebuilding offices, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), among other tasks, were mandated to work with the

Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL).

⁹⁰ BINUB and UNMIN.

⁹¹ UNOWA, BNUB and UNSMIL.

⁹² Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2009/697](#) and [S/2010/457](#)).

⁹³ By [resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#).

⁹⁴ By [resolution 1939 \(2010\)](#).

⁹⁵ By [resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#).

⁹⁶ UNAMI, UNMIN, UNSCOL and UNRCCA.

⁹⁷ UNPOS, UNIOGBIS, BINUCA, UNOWA and UNIPSIL.

respective Governments in recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and to continue efforts in addressing sexual and gender-based violence.

Across all political and peacebuilding missions, mandated tasks relating to political processes, electoral assistance and coordination were the most common. Political and peacebuilding missions in Africa generally had a wider range of mandates compared with those in other regions. There was also a regional variation in the nature of the mandates. For example, three out of nine political and peacebuilding missions in Africa had mandates to provide support for the Peacebuilding Commission, reflecting the focus of the Commission. Furthermore, eight political and peacebuilding missions in Africa had a human rights mandate, while that applied to only two in other regions. Tables 47 and 48 provide an overview of the mandates grouped in 11 categories of political and peacebuilding missions during the period under review.

Table 47
Select mandated tasks and categories of political and peacebuilding missions in Africa

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNPOS</i>	<i>UNIOGBIS</i>	<i>BINUCA</i>	<i>UNOWA</i>	<i>UNIPSIL</i>	<i>BINUB</i>	<i>BNUB</i>	<i>UNOCA</i>	<i>UNSMIL</i>
Coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Demilitarization and arms control	X	X	X			X			X
Electoral assistance	X		X	X	X	X			X
Humanitarian issues	X			X					
Human rights	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Institutions and governance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Military, police and security sector reform	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Political processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rule of law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Development/reconstruction	X	X			X		X		X
Peacebuilding Commission support		X	X		X				
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X	X		X	X	X			
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict	X								

Table 48
Select mandated tasks and categories of political and peacebuilding missions in Asia and Middle East

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNAMA</i>	<i>UNAMI</i>	<i>UNMIN</i>	<i>UNSCOL</i>	<i>UNRCCA</i>
Coordination	X	X		X	X
Demilitarization and arms control	X	X	X		
Electoral assistance	X	X	X		
Humanitarian issues	X	X			
Human rights	X	X			
Institutions and governance	X	X			
Military, police and security sector reform	X		X		
Political processes	X	X	X	X	X
Rule of law	X	X			
Development/reconstruction	X	X			
Peacebuilding Commission support					
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X				

Africa

United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)

Background

The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was established by a presidential statement of 15 April 1995⁹⁸ to assist the Secretary-General in advancing the cause of peace and reconciliation in Somalia through its contacts with Somali leaders, civil organizations and all other States and organizations concerned. UNPOS was mandated, inter alia, to provide good offices and political support for the efforts to establish lasting peace and stability in Somalia through the implementation of the Djibouti Peace Agreement of 9 June 2008 and to mobilize resources and support from the international community for the economic development of Somalia. Furthermore, in December 2009, UNPOS was requested to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations and the international community on the ground in the fight against piracy. Table 49 below provides an overview of its mandated tasks since establishment.⁹⁹

Developments during 2010 and 2011

Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 29 and 30 December 2011, the mandate of UNPOS, which was to expire on 31 December 2011, was extended until 31 December 2013.¹⁰⁰ During the period under review, the Council expanded the existing mandate of UNPOS concerning the tasks related to human rights, the rule of law, institutions and governance and the coordination of the fight against piracy. The Council also added mandated tasks relating to children and armed conflict as well as to women and peace and security. The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of UNPOS during the review period is provided in Table 50.

By [resolution 1910 \(2010\)](#) of 28 January 2010, the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing a

⁹⁸ [S/PRST/1995/15](#).

⁹⁹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNPOS prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, section E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 13th and 14th Supplements, as well as section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, section I. Political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹⁰⁰ [S/2011/802](#) and [S/2011/803](#).

national security strategy which reflected respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights as well as the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces, including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms.¹⁰¹ By [resolutions 1964 \(2010\)](#) of 22 December 2010 and [2010 \(2011\)](#) of 30 September 2011, the Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the children and women protection components of UNPOS, respectively.¹⁰² With regard to the fight against piracy, by [resolution 1976 \(2011\)](#) of 11 April 2011, the Council requested UNPOS to assist the Transitional Federal Government and regional authorities in Somalia to establish a system of governance, the rule of law and police control in lawless areas where land-based activities related to piracy were taking place and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen UNPOS as the United Nations focal point for counter-piracy.¹⁰³

In addition, throughout the period under review, the Council continued to encourage further deployment and the establishment of a more permanent and increased presence by the United Nations, including elements of UNPOS to Somalia, particularly to Mogadishu, consistent with the security conditions.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰¹ [Resolution 1910 \(2010\)](#), para. 12.

¹⁰² [Resolutions 1964 \(2010\)](#), para. 16, and [2010 \(2011\)](#), para. 25.

¹⁰³ [Resolution 1976 \(2011\)](#), paras. 4 and 24.

¹⁰⁴ [Resolutions 1910 \(2010\)](#), para. 19, [1964 \(2010\)](#), para. 19, and [2010 \(2011\)](#), para. 4.

Table 49
Overview of mandate of UNPOS by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	S/PRST/1/995/15	S/2005/729 and S/2005/730	S/2007/762 and S/2007/763	Resolution 1814 (2008)	Resolution 1863 (2009)	Resolution 1872 (2009)	S/2009/664 and S/2009/665	Resolution 1910 (2010)	Resolution 1964 (2010)	Resolution 1976 (2011)	Resolution 2010 (2011)	S/2011/802 and S/2011/803
Date	6 April 1995	16 and 21 November 2005	24 and 27 December 2007	15 May 2008	16 January 2009	26 May 2009	15 and 21 December 2009	28 January 2010	22 December 2010	11 April 2011	30 September 2011	29 and 30 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (2 years)		Extension (2 years)			Extension (2 years)					Extension (2 years)	
General mandated tasks												
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security												X ^a
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict									X ^a			X ^c
Coordination												
of international engagement with United Nations entities in the country		X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c		X ^b					
			X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms control												
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration						X ^a		X ^c	X ^c			
Small arms and light weapons						X ^a						
Electoral assistance and certification												
Electoral assistance			X ^a	X ^b				X ^c				X ^c
Humanitarian issues												
Humanitarian support/coordination			X ^a	X ^b				X ^c				X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict												
Human rights: promote and protect				X ^a				X ^b	X ^c			X ^b
Human rights: capacity building						X ^b						
Human rights: monitoring				X ^a								

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<u>S/PRST/1 995/15</u>	<u>S/2005/729 and S/2005/730</u>	<u>S/2007/762 and S/2007 /763</u>	<u>Resolution 1814 (2008)</u>	<u>Resolution 1863 (2009)</u>	<u>Resolution 1872 (2009)</u>	<u>S/2009/664 and S/2009 /665</u>	<u>Resolution 1910 (2010)</u>	<u>Resolution 1964 (2010)</u>	<u>Resolution 1976 (2011)</u>	<u>Resolution 2010 (2011)</u>	<u>S/2011/802 and S/2011/803</u>
Institutions and governance												
Institution building: strengthening/ promotion of autonomy		X ^a	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c
Territorial control/consolidation of State authority							X ^a			X ^b		X ^c
Military, police and security sector reform												
Police: capacity building						X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^b		
Security sector reform				X ^a			X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c
Political process												
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c
Peace agreement monitoring/ implementation					X ^a							
National reconciliation	X ^a	X ^c				X ^b		X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	
Rule of law												
Promoting of rule of law						X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b		
Transitional justice						X ^a						
Anti-corruption / good governance								X ^a	X ^c	X ^b		
Prisons						X ^a		X ^c	X ^c			
Constitutional support				X ^a								
Other												
Contingency planning			X ^a	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c					
Development/ reconstruction			X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c
Piracy: coordination of the fight against							X ^a			X ^b		X ^c
Resource mobilization					X ^a	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	
^a New mandated task												
^b Additional element												
^c Reiteration												

Table 50
Changes to mandate of UNPOS in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1910 (2010) (Chapter VII)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Coordination		
with other United Nations agencies in the country	Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, to redouble efforts to coordinate effectively and develop an integrated approach to all activities of the United Nations system in Somalia, to provide good offices and political support for the efforts to establish lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and to mobilize resources and support from the international community for both the immediate recovery and the long-term economic development of Somalia, taking into account the recommendations contained in his report of 31 December 2009 (para. 18)	Reiteration
Demilitarization and arms control		
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing the transitional security institutions, including the Somali Police Force and the National Security Force, and to continue to support the Transitional Federal Government in developing a national security strategy which reflects respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights, including plans for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, justice and corrections capacities, as well as the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces, including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms (para. 12)	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Additional element
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Police: capacity building	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Reiteration
Security sector reform	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Reiteration
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/ good offices	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	Reiteration
National reconciliation	Welcomes the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government on reconciliation, urges the Transitional Federal Government to continue and strengthen these efforts within the framework of the Djibouti Agreement with all groups willing to cooperate and ready to renounce violence, and requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Somalia, to continue to work with the international community to facilitate reconciliation (para. 15)	Reiteration
Rule of law		
Promoting of rule of law	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Additional element
Anti-corruption / good governance	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	New mandated task
Prisons	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Reiteration
Other		
Development/ reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	Reiteration

Resource mobilization See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 18) Reiteration

Resolution 1964 (2010) (Chapter VII)

Mandate category and task

Text of mandate

Mandated task level

General mandated tasks

Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict Calls upon all parties to end grave violations committed against children in Somalia, welcomes the commitment by the Transitional Federal Government to appoint a focal point to address the issue of the recruitment of child soldiers, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Somalia, to continue a dialogue with the Transitional Federal Government towards the preparation of a time-limited action plan to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and to strengthen the child protection component of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (para. 16) New mandated task

Coordination

with other United Nations entities in the country Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Somalia and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, to redouble efforts to coordinate effectively and develop an integrated approach to all activities of the United Nations system in Somalia, to provide good offices and political support for the efforts to establish lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and to mobilize resources and support from the international community for both the immediate recovery and the long-term economic development of Somalia, taking into account the recommendations contained in his report of 31 December 2009 (para. 18) Reiteration

Demilitarization and arms control

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing the transitional security institutions, including the Somali Police Force and the National Security Force, and to continue to support the Transitional Federal Government in developing a national security strategy which reflects respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights, including plans for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, justice and corrections capacities, as well as the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces, including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms (para. 12) Reiteration

Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict

Human rights: promote and protect See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 12) Reiteration

Institutions and governance

Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 12) Reiteration

Military, police and security sector reform

Police: capacity building See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 12) Reiteration
Security sector reform See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 12) Reiteration

Political processes

Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 18) Reiteration
National reconciliation Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Somalia, to continue to extend his good offices to facilitate reconciliation among all Somalis and the peace process in general, with the support of the international community (para. 4) Reiteration

Rule of law

Promoting of rule of law See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 12) Reiteration
Anti-corruption / good See under ‘Demilitarization and arms control’ above (para. 12) Reiteration

governance		
Prisons	See under 'Demilitarization and arms control' above (para. 12)	Reiteration
Other		
Development/ reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	Reiteration
Resource mobilization	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	Reiteration
<u>Resolution 1976 (2011)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Institutions and governance		
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	Requests States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and regional organizations to assist the Transitional Federal Government and regional authorities in Somalia in establishing a system of governance, rule of law and police control in lawless areas where land-based activities related to piracy are taking place, and also requests the Transitional Federal Government and regional authorities in Somalia to increase their own efforts in this regard (para. 4)	Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Police: capacity building	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (para. 4)	Additional element
Rule of law		
Promoting of rule of law	See under 'Institution and governance' above (para. 4)	Additional element
Anti-corruption / good governance	See under 'Institution and governance' above (para. 4)	Additional element
Other		
Piracy: coordination of fight against	See under 'Institution and governance' above (para. 4) Emphasizes the need to ensure effective coordination of anti-piracy efforts, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Political Office for Somalia as the United Nations focal point for counter-piracy, including the Kampala process (para. 24)	Additional element Additional element
<u>Resolution 2010 (2011) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Expresses serious concern about increasing reports of conflict-related sexual violence in Somalia, calls upon all parties to cease such violations and abuses, and requests the Secretary-General to implement the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, including the strengthening of the women's protection component of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (para. 25)	New mandated task
Cross-cutting: children and armed conflict	Recalls the conclusions on children and armed conflict in Somalia endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, calls upon all parties to end grave violations and abuses committed against children in Somalia, urges the Transitional Federal Government to develop and implement a concrete time-bound action plan to halt the recruitment and use of children, requests the Secretary-General to continue his dialogue with the Transitional Federal Government in this regard, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the child protection component of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Somalia (para. 24)	Reiteration

Coordination		
with other United Nations entities in the country	Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Somalia and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, to redouble efforts to coordinate effectively and develop an integrated approach to all activities of the United Nations system in Somalia, to provide good offices and political support for the efforts to establish lasting peace and stability in Somalia, and to mobilize resources and support from the international community for both the immediate recovery and the long-term economic development of Somalia taking into account the recommendations contained in his report of 31 December 2009, and stresses the importance that the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and other United Nations offices and agencies work transparently and coordinate with the international community (para. 27)	Reiteration
Military, police and security sector reform		
Security sector reform	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing the transitional security institutions, including the Somali Police Force and the National Security Force, and to continue to support the Transitional Federal Government in developing a Somali-owned national security strategy which reflects respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights, as well as the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces, including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms (para. 16)	Reiteration
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/ good offices	Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Somalia, to continue to extend his good offices to facilitate reconciliation among all Somalis and the peace process in general, with the support of the international community, including, as appropriate, support to reconciliation and peace efforts at the local level (para. 19) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 27)	Reiteration Reiteration
National reconciliation	See above (para. 19)	Reiteration
Other		
Development/ reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 27)	Reiteration
Resource mobilization	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 27)	Reiteration
<u>S/2011/802 and S/2011/803</u>		
Mandate category and task	Text of mandate	Mandated task level
Coordination		
with United Nations agencies in the country	During the biennium 2012-2013 UNPOS will continue inter alia to carry out the following tasks: (a) Assist efforts to strengthen the Transitional Federal Institutions of Somalia (b) Guide the international community's efforts to assist the Transitional Federal Government to re-establish the security institutions of Somalia (c) Coordinate United Nations political security electoral human rights humanitarian recovery and development support to the Somali people (d) Coordinate on the ground the efforts of the United Nations and the international community in the fight against piracy (e) Support the regional authorities of "Puntland" and "Somaliland" in their efforts to maintain the relative stability that prevails in the two regions (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/coordination	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, children and armed conflict		

Human rights: promote and protect	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Additional element
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Territorial control/Consolidation of State authority	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Military, police and security sector reform		
Security sector reform	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Political process		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Other		
Development/reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration
Piracy: coordination of the fight against	See under 'Coordination' above (S/2011/802, para. 5)	Reiteration

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)

Background

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by [resolution 1876 \(2009\)](#) of 26 June 2009, to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS)¹⁰⁵ effective 1 January 2010. UNIOGBIS was mandated to have a particular focus on an inclusive national dialogue and reconciliation process, security sector reform, promotion of the rule of law and human rights, and the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime, which should be implemented in close cooperation with the national authorities and international partners of Guinea-Bissau. Table 51 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNIOGBIS since its establishment.¹⁰⁶

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, by [resolutions 1949 \(2010\)](#) and [2030 \(2011\)](#) of 23 November 2010 and 21 December 2011, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS twice for periods of 12 and 14 months respectively, the last of which was until 28 February 2013.¹⁰⁷ The full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period covered is provided in Table 52.

The overall mandate of UNIOGBIS, as set by [resolution 1876 \(2009\)](#), remained the same, while the Council modified it by elaborating the details relating to coordination, security sector reform and political processes. With regard to security sector reform, following the development of the road map on security sector reform by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), by [resolution 1949 \(2010\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to

¹⁰⁵ For more information on UNOGBIS, see part I, sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, sect. II. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹⁰⁶ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNIOGBIS prior to the review period, see part X, sect. II. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplements.

¹⁰⁷ [Resolutions 1949 \(2010\)](#), para. 1 and [2030 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

extend political support and to engage with ECOWAS and CPLP to support the rapid implementation of the road map.¹⁰⁸

Concerning the political process, in [resolution 2030 \(2011\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General to support the efforts by the Government and all political stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau for a genuine and inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation.¹⁰⁹

Table 51
Overview of mandate of UNIOGBIS by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	Resolution 1876 (2009)	S/PRST/2009/29	Resolution 1949 (2010)	Resolution 2030 (2011)
Date	26 June 2009	5 November 2009	23 November 2010	21 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)		Extension (12 months)	Extension (14 months)
General mandated tasks				
Benchmarks	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c
Coordination				
of donors	X ^a			
of international engagement	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a			
Demilitarization and arms control				
Small arms and light weapons	X ^a			
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict				
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a			
Institutions and governance				
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a			X ^b
Military, police and security sector reform				
Police: capacity building	X ^a			
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Political processes				
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b
National reconciliation	X ^a			X ^b
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	X ^a			
Rule of law				
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	X ^a			
Other				
Peacebuilding Commission support	X ^a			

¹⁰⁸ [Resolutions 1949 \(2010\)](#), paras.12 and 13.

¹⁰⁹ [Resolution 2030 \(2011\)](#) para. 4.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution 1876 (2009)</i>	<i>S/PRST/2009/29</i>	<i>Resolution 1949 (2010)</i>	<i>Resolution 2030 (2011)</i>
Resource mobilization	X ^a		X ^b	
Development/reconstruction			X ^a	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 52

Changes to mandate of UNIOGBIS in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1949 (2010)

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to develop a strategic workplan with appropriate benchmarks to measure and track progress on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (para. 3)	Reiteration
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Emphasizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, underlines that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages the Office to work with national authorities in this regard, and relevant stakeholders to improve women's participation in peacebuilding (para. 19)	Additional element
Coordination		
of international engagement	Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to support national efforts to effectively coordinate international assistance for credible security sector reform under the principle of full civilian control of the military and on the basis of a comprehensive threat assessment, taking into account the work already undertaken by the European Union and other international actors in this area (para. 16)	Additional element
	Requests the Secretary-General to engage with the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries with a view to undertaking a joint assessment of the requirements to support the rapid implementation of the road map once endorsed by the Economic Community of West African States, including how the necessary resources can best be mobilized, in coordination with relevant partners, including the States members of the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (para. 12)	Additional element
with United Nations agencies in the country	Encourages the Special Representative to continue to pursue efforts to enhance the integration and effectiveness of the United Nations on the ground in support of the stabilization, peace and development priorities of the Government and people of Guinea-Bissau (para. 18)	Reiteration
Human rights, Women and peace and security, and Children and armed conflict		
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the conclusion of these investigations and overall efforts to end impunity and promote the rule of law and constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (para. 8)	Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Security sector reform	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12)	Additional element
	Also requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to extend political support for the implementation of the road map (para. 13)	Additional element
	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16)	Additional element
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Urges the Government and all political stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau to work together to consolidate peace and stability in the country and to intensify efforts for genuine and inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General, including through his Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, to support such efforts; (para. 2)	Additional element

Rule of law		
Other		
Resolution 2030 (2011)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 8)	Reiteration
Resource mobilization	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 12)	Additional element
Development/reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 18)	New mandated task
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Takes note also of the strategic workplan developed pursuant to resolution 1949 (2010) , emphasizes that the reform of the defence and security sectors, the fight against impunity and the fight against illicit drug trafficking remain priority sectors for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau, and further requests the Secretary-General to measure and track progress, in the next reports, on the work of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau in support of efforts by the relevant authorities of Guinea-Bissau in those sectors through the appropriate benchmarks, including recommendations to address gaps if there are any, without prejudice to the remaining tasks of the mandate of the Office (para. 3)	Additional element
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Emphasizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, underlines that a gender perspective should continue to be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages the Office to continue to work with national authorities in this regard, and relevant stakeholders to improve women's participation in peacebuilding (para. 16)	Reiteration
Coordination		
of international engagement	Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau to enhance its coordination of international assistance for credible security sector reform under the principle of national ownership and full civilian control of the military (para. 6)	Reiteration
with United Nations agencies in the country	Encourages the Special Representative to continue to pursue efforts to enhance the integration and effectiveness of the United Nations presence on the ground in support of the stabilization, peace and development priorities of the Government and people of Guinea-Bissau and, further, to give special attention to increased interaction with the authorities of Guinea-Bissau in order to strengthen their institutional capacities (para. 15)	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: investigation and prosecution	Calls for the conclusion of the investigations into the political assassinations of March and June 2009 as soon as possible, calls upon the Government of Guinea-Bissau to create the enabling environment to ensure that the work of the national commission of inquiry is credible, transparent and consistent with internationally agreed standards, and requests the Secretary-General to assist in the conclusion of these investigations, and further calls upon the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and other partners to support, as appropriate, these and other efforts by the authorities to end impunity (para. 8)	Reiteration
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 15)	Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Security sector reform	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 6)	Reiteration
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Calls upon the Government and all political stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau to work together to consolidate peace and stability in the country, to use legal and peaceful means to resolve differences and to intensify efforts for genuine and inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, including the national conference on reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General, including through his Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, to support such efforts	Additional element

National reconciliation	(para. 4) See above (para. 4)	Additional element
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under ‘Human rights, Women and peace and security, and Children and armed conflict’ above (para. 8)	Reiteration
Other		
Development/reconstruction	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 15)	Reiteration

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)

Background

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) was established by a presidential statement dated 7 April 2009¹¹⁰ to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA).¹¹¹ BINUCA was mandated to carry out a range of tasks, including: assisting national and local efforts in implementing the outcome of dialogue; assisting in the successful completion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the reform of security sector institutions; supporting activities to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law; and supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission. Table 53 below provides an overview of the mandate of BINUCA since its establishment.¹¹²

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of BINUCA twice for periods of 12 and 13 months, the last until 31 January 2013.¹¹³ While maintaining the overall mandate of BINUCA, the Council, in two decisions, reinforced the mandate of BINUCA in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, by encouraging the Mission to provide timely and adequate support and called upon BINUCA to assist the Government in developing a strategy, and supporting activities to address the disarmament and demobilization of Lord's Resistance Army escapees and defectors and their resettlement or repatriation to their countries of origin.¹¹⁴

Furthermore, by [resolution 2031 \(2011\)](#) of 21 December 2011, the Council also reinforced BINUCA's mandate in the area of coordination, in order to enhance information-

¹¹⁰ [S/PRST/2009/5](#).

¹¹¹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of BONUCA prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, section E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 14th Supplements, as well as section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, section I Political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹¹² For detailed information relating to the mandate of BINUCA prior to the review period, see part X, sect. I. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹¹³ [S/PRST/2010/26](#), ninth paragraph and [resolution 2031 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

¹¹⁴ [S/PRST/2010/26](#), third paragraph and [resolution 2031 \(2011\)](#), para. 16.

sharing on Lord’s Resistance Army,¹¹⁵ and the rule of law, among others. By the same resolution, the Council added a new mandated task relating to women and peace and security: expressing concern at persistent incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, the Council encouraged BINUCA to continue engaging with the Government and other stakeholders to address those issues.¹¹⁶ The full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period covered is provided in Table 54.

Table 53
Overview of mandate of BINUCA by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>S/PRST/2009/5</i>	<i>S/PRST/2009/35</i>	<i>S/PRST/2010/26</i>	<i>Resolution 2031 (2011)</i>
Date	7 April 2009	21 December 2009	14 December 2010	21 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)		Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
General mandated tasks				
Benchmarks		X ^a		
Coordination				
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a			X ^b
with other United Nations agencies in the country				X ^a
Demilitarization and arms control				
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b
Electoral assistance and certification				
Electoral assistance	X ^a			
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict				
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a			
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a			
Human rights: monitoring				
Children and armed conflict	X ^a			
Women and peace and security				X ^a
Institutions and governance				
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	X ^a			
Military, police and security sector reform				
Security sector reform	X ^a			
Political processes				
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a			
Rule of law				
Anti-corruption/good governance	X ^a			
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a			X ^b

¹¹⁵ [*Resolution 2031 \(2011\)*](#), para. 16.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 19.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	S/PRST/2009/5	S/PRST/2009/35	S/PRST/2010/26	Resolution 2031 (2011)
Other				
Peacebuilding Commission support		X ^a		X ^b
^a New mandated task				
^b Additional element				

Table 54
Changes to mandate of BINUCA in 2010 and 2011

S/PRST/2010/26				
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>			<i>Mandated task level</i>
Demilitarization and arms control				
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	The Security Council acknowledges the progress made so far in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. It calls on all politico-military groups to take the necessary measures for a transparent and accountable completion of disarmament and demobilization without delay. It also calls on the Government of the Central African Republic to expedite the elaboration and implementation of a national reintegration strategy of former combatants and notes that transparent funding and coordination of reintegration programs is critical to the program's long-term success. It encourages the international community, including the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), to provide timely and adequate support to the process (para. 3)			Additional element
Resolution 2031 (2011)				
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>			<i>Mandated task level</i>
Coordination				
with other United Nations entities in the region	Also welcomes the designation by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic of a focal point for Lord's Resistance Army-related activities and the establishment of a working group that includes national and international stakeholders, including the African Union, the European Union, the United States of America, France and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, and calls upon the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to reinforce information-sharing on the Lord's Resistance Army, in particular with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, the United Nations Office to the African Union, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the newly appointed African Union Special Envoy on the Lord's Resistance Army, and to assist the Government of the Central African Republic in developing a strategy and supporting activities to encourage defections from the Lord's Resistance Army, and address the disarmament and demobilization of Lord's Resistance Army escapees and defectors, and their resettlement or repatriation to their countries of origin, within existing resources (para. 16)			Additional element
with other United Nations agencies in the country	Underlines the importance of a fully integrated office ensuring effective coordination of strategy and programmes among the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the Central African Republic, and emphasizes the role of the Secretary-General's Special Representative in coordinating the country team (para. 2)			New mandated task
Demilitarization and arms control				
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 16)			Additional element
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict				
Women and peace and security	Expresses concern at persistent incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, and encourages the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to continue engaging with the Government of			New mandated task

the Central African Republic and other stakeholders, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, to address these issues (para. 19)

Rule of law

Promotion of rule of law	Encourages the Government of the Central African Republic, the Peacebuilding Commission and the country’s national and international partners to honour the commitments made under the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic, requests the Commission, with the support of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, to continue to assist the Government in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development in the Central African Republic, including by ensuring that progress is made in the enforcement of the rule of law and that peacebuilding objectives are fully taken into account in the future strategic planning processes, and requests the Commission to provide advice to the Security Council on these issues; (para. 22)	Additional element
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Other

Peacebuilding Commission support	See under ‘Rule of law’ above (para. 22)	Additional element
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United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)

Background

The United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 26 and 29 November 2001.¹¹⁷ UNOWA was entrusted with the overall mandate of enhancing the contribution of the United Nations towards the achievement of peace and security priorities in West Africa. In a presidential statement dated 16 July 2010,¹¹⁸ the Council recognized the important role of regional United Nations offices, such as UNOWA and acknowledged the need for closer operational cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations in Africa to build national and regional capacities. Table 55 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNOWA since its establishment.¹¹⁹

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 14 and 20 December 2010, extended the mandate of UNOWA for a period of three years until 31 December 2013¹²⁰ and revised its mandate to be implemented in close collaboration with ECOWAS, the Mano River Union and other regional and subregional partners as follows: (a) monitor political developments in West Africa, carry out good offices roles and special assignments on behalf of the Secretary-General, and enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the subregion; (b) enhance subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, in particular, election-related instability and challenges related to security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism; and (c) promote good governance and respect for the rule of law, human rights and the mainstreaming of

¹¹⁷ [S/2001/1128](#) and [S/2001/1129](#).

¹¹⁸ [S/PRST/2010/14, ninth paragraph](#).

¹¹⁹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNOWA prior to the review period see sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, sect. II. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹²⁰ [S/2010/660](#) and [S/2010/661](#).

gender in conflict prevention and conflict management initiatives in West Africa.¹²¹ The full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period covered is provided in Table 56.

Table 55
Overview of mandate of UNOWA by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	S/2001/1128 and S/2001/112 <i>2</i>	S/2005/16 and S/2005/17	S/2007/753 and S/2007/754	S/PRST/2009 <i>/6</i>	S/PRST/2009 <i>/20</i>	S/2010/660 and S/2010/661
Date	26 and 29 November 2001	14 December and 11 January 2005	28 November and 21 December 2007	9 April 2009	10 July 2009	14 and 20 December 2010
Mandate duration	Establishment (3 year)	Extension (3 years)	Extension (3 years)			Extension (3 years)
General mandated tasks						
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security			X ^a			X ^a
Coordination						
of international engagement with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a	X ^c				
	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a			X ^a
Electoral assistance and certification						
Electoral assistance			X ^a			X ^a
Humanitarian issues						
Humanitarian support/coordination			X ^a			
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict						
Human rights: promote and protect						X ^a
Institutions and governance						
Border issues			X ^a			X ^a
Military, police and security sector reform						
Security sector reform			X ^a			X ^a
Political processes						
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a			X ^a
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a			X ^a
Rule of law						
Promotion of rule of law						X ^a
Anti-corruption/good governance			X ^a			X ^a
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a
Transitional justice			X ^a			

¹²¹ [S/2010/660](#) and [S/2010/661](#).

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	S/2001/1128 and S/2001/112 9	S/2005/16 and S/2005/17	S/2007/753 and S/2007/754	S/PRST/2009 /6	S/PRST/2009 /20	S/2010/660 and S/2010/661
Other						
Public information			X ^a			X ^a
International Court of Justice ruling/facilitation of implementation		X ^a	X ^a			X ^a
^a New mandated task						
^b Additional element						
^c Reiteration						

Table 56
Changes to mandate of UNOWA in 2010 and 2011

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
S/2010/660 and S/2010/661		
General mandated tasks		
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Promote good governance and respect for the rule of law, human rights and the mainstreaming of gender in conflict prevention and conflict management initiatives in West Africa (S/2010/660, objective 3)	New mandated task
	Provide support for the enactment of resolutions and frameworks of action pertaining to the respect for human rights, and the mainstreaming of gender in conflict prevention and conflict management initiatives in West Africa (S/2010/660, function 3.2)	New mandated task
Coordination		
with other United Nations entities in the region	Facilitate systematic and regular linkages in the work of the United Nations within the subregion to promote a coherent and synergetic United Nations approach to addressing the causes of instability and conflict in West Africa (S/2010/660, function 2.3)	New mandated task
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Facilitate the exchange of information and the sharing of best practices among national Governments, regional organizations, civil society and other entities for the promotion of good governance, respect for the rule of law and the improvement of electoral processes (S/2010/660, function 3.1)	New mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	See under 'General mandated tasks' above (S/2010/660, objective 3)	New mandated task
	See under 'General mandated tasks' above (S/2010/660, function 3.2)	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Border issues	Enhance subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, in particular, election-related instability and challenges related to security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism (S/2010/660, objective 2)	New mandated task
	Raise awareness and promote integrated subregional and cross-border responses to potential problems and emerging threats to peace, human security and stability in the subregion (S/2010/660, function 2.1)	New mandated task
Military, police and security sector reform		
Security sector reform	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (S/2010/660, objective 2)	New mandated task
	Support the development of networks of practitioners and subregional frameworks and mechanisms to address challenges related to security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism (S/2010/660, function 2.2)	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Monitor political developments in West Africa, carry out good offices roles and special assignment on behalf of the Secretary-General and enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the subregion (S/2010/660, objective 1)	New mandated task

	Monitor and analyse the situation in West Africa, in particular emerging threats to peace, and provide the Secretary-General, the Security Council, regional and subregional organizations and national Governments with early warning and recommendations for preventive action (S/2010/660, function 1.1)	New mandated task
	Perform good offices roles in countries of the subregion to prevent conflict and to consolidate peacebuilding efforts and political stability (S/2010/660, function 1.2)	New mandated task
	Enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention, conflict management, mediation, and good offices, including providing support to existing subregional mechanisms, in particular the Conflict Prevention Framework, of the Economic Community of West African States and the Community's Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security (S/2010/660, function 1.3)	New mandated task
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	See above (S/2010/660, objective 1)	New mandated task
	See above (S/2010/660, function 1.1)	New mandated task
	See above (S/2010/660, function 1.3)	New mandated task
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'General mandated tasks' above (S/2010/660, objective 3)	New mandated task
	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (S/2010/660, function 3.1)	New mandated task
Anti-corruption/good governance	See under 'General mandated tasks' above (S/2010/660, objective 3)	New mandated task
	See under 'Electoral assistance' above (S/2010/660, function 3.1)	New mandated task
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (S/2010/660, objective 2)	New mandated task
	See under 'Military, police and security sector reform' above (S/2010/660, function 2.2)	New mandated task
Other		
Public information	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (S/2010/660, function 2.1)	New mandated task
International Court of Justice ruling facilitation of implementation	Facilitate the implementation of the International Court of Justice ruling of 10 October 2002 on the land and maritime boundary dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria (S/2010/660, function 1.4)	New mandated task

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)

Background

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) was established by [resolution 1829 \(2008\)](#) of 4 August 2008, to succeed the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL)¹²² and began functioning on 1 October 2008 following the termination of UNIOSIL. UNIPSIL was mandated to support the Government of Sierra Leone in carrying out a range of tasks, including: providing political support to national and local efforts for identifying and resolving tensions and threats of potential conflict; monitoring and promoting human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law, including efforts to counter transnational organized crime and drug trafficking; and consolidating good governance reforms. Table 57 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNIPSIL since its establishment.¹²³

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIPSIL twice for a period of one year, the last until 15 September 2012 and, while modifying a few existing mandated tasks such as electoral assistance, political processes and development and reconstruction, added new mandated tasks relating to human rights, institutions and governance, rule of law and women and peace and security.¹²⁴

By [resolution 1941 \(2010\)](#) of 29 September 2010, the Council emphasized the importance of UNIPSIL achieving the objectives outlined in the United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone,¹²⁵ including focusing on: providing assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts and promoting dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders; providing assistance to the Government in promoting good governance, the rule of law and human rights; and assisting in strengthening national capacity-building in the areas of

¹²² For more information relating to the mandate of UNIOSIL prior to the review period, see sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X sect. II. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹²³ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNIPSIL prior to the review period, see part X, sect. II. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹²⁴ [Resolutions 1941 \(2010\)](#), para. 1 and [2005 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

¹²⁵ Available from http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/cscs/sl/key_docs/sl_joint_vision_14feb2011.pdf.

law enforcement, forensics, border management, money-laundering and the strengthening of criminal justice institutions, among others.¹²⁶ By [resolution 2005 \(2011\)](#) of 14 September 2011, the Council emphasized that UNIPSIL should focus on: providing support to the Government and its electoral and democratic institutions in preparation for the 2012 elections as requested, and providing technical assistance to all relevant stakeholders to play a meaningful role in achieving peaceful, credible and democratic elections; and assisting the Government and national institutions in the implementation of the Sierra Leone national action plan on women and peace and security.¹²⁷ The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of UNIPSIL during the review period is provided in Table 58.

¹²⁶ [Resolution 1941 \(2010\)](#), para. 2 (ii) and (iv).

¹²⁷ [Resolution 2005 \(2011\)](#), para. 2 (i) and (iv).

Table 57
Overview of mandate of UNIPSIL by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution			
	1829 (2008)	1886 (2009)	1941 (2010)	2005 (2011)
Date	4 August 2008	15 September 2009	29 September 2010	14 September 2011
Duration of mandate	Establishment (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
General mandated tasks				
Benchmarks		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Coordination				
with United Nations agencies in the country		X ^a		
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a			
Electoral assistance and certification				
Electoral assistance		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict				
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights: monitoring	X ^a			
Human rights: capacity building			X ^a	X ^c
Woman and peace and security				X ^a
Military, police and security sector reform				
Police: capacity building		X ^a		
Institutions and governance				
Decentralization	X ^a			
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c
Border issues			X ^a	X ^c
Political processes				
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c
Rule of law				
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c
Judicial and legal reform			X ^a	X ^c
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Anti-corruption/good governance	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Transitional justice		X ^a		
Other				
Peacebuilding Commission support	X ^a	X ^c		
Development/reconstruction		X ^a	X ^b	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 58
Changes to mandate of UNIPSIL in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1941 (2010)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to report on progress achieved towards meeting the benchmarks, including in supporting the capacity of key national institutions to be able to adequately address the causes of conflict and manage political disputes by themselves, for the transition of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone into a United Nations country team as agreed upon by the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations in the Joint Vision for Sierra Leone, and the particular challenges involved in preparing for the 2012 elections (para. 6)	Reiteration
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Commends the Government of Sierra Leone for recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as referred to in resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, by establishing national strategies, underscores the importance that the Government continue its efforts in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, and encourages the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone to work with the Government in this area (para. 10)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Providing support to the Government of Sierra Leone for the preparation of the 2012 elections as requested (para. 2 (i))	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	Providing assistance to the Government in promoting good governance, the rule of law and human rights, including institutional reform; combating illicit drug trafficking and organized crime; combating corruption; providing support to the National Human Rights Commission; and assisting in strengthening national capacity-building in the areas of law enforcement, forensics, border management, money-laundering and the strengthening of criminal justice institutions (para. 2 (iv))	Reiteration
Human rights: capacity building	See above (para. 2 (iv))	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (iv))	Additional element
Border issues	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (iv))	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Providing assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts, and promoting dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders (para. 2 (ii))	Additional element
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (iv))	Additional element
Judicial and legal reform	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (iv))	New mandated task
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (iv))	Reiteration
Anti-corruption/good governance	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (iv))	Reiteration

Other		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Development/reconstruction	Assisting the Government and national institutions in tackling youth unemployment, including by supporting training, education and skills provision; (para. 2 (iii))	Additional element
<u>Resolution 2005 (2011)</u>		
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to report on progress achieved towards meeting the benchmarks, including in supporting the capacity of key national institutions to be able to adequately address the causes of conflict and manage political disputes by themselves, as agreed upon by the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations in the Joint Vision for the transition of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone into a United Nations country team (para. 7)	Reiteration
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	Commends the Government of Sierra Leone for recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, underscores that the Government should continue its effort in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with resolutions 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, and encourages the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone to continue to work with the Government in this area (para. 11)	Reiteration
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Providing support to the Government of Sierra Leone and its electoral and democratic institutions in the preparations for the 2012 elections as requested, and providing technical assistance to all relevant stakeholders to play a meaningful role, in accordance with relevant national legislation, in achieving peaceful, credible and democratic elections (para. 2 (i))	Additional element
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	Providing assistance to the Government in promoting good governance, the rule of law and human rights, including institutional reform; combating illicit drug trafficking and organized crime; combating corruption; providing support to the National Human Rights Commission; and assisting in strengthening national capacity-building in the areas of law enforcement, forensics, border management, money-laundering and the strengthening of criminal justice institutions (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Human rights: capacity building	See above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Women and peace and security	Assisting the Government and national institutions in implementing the Sierra Leone national action plan on women and peace and security; including by advancing the four-pronged approach to addressing gender matters adopted by the Office and the United Nations country team (para. 2 (iv))	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building: strengthening/promotion of autonomy	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Border issues	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Political process		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Providing assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts, and promoting dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders (para. 2 (ii))	Reiteration

Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Judicial and legal reform	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration
Anti-corruption/good governance	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict' above (para. 2 (v))	Reiteration

Other		
Development and reconstruction	Assisting the Government and national institutions in tackling youth unemployment, including through supporting training, education and skills provision (para. 2 (iii))	Reiteration

United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)

Background

The United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) was established by [resolution 1719 \(2006\)](#) of 25 October 2006 as a successor office to the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB).¹²⁸ BINUB was mandated to support the Government of Burundi in its efforts towards long-term peace and stability throughout the peace consolidation phase in the country. Table 59 below provides an overview of the mandate of BINUB since its establishment.¹²⁹

Termination

On 30 November 2010, stressing that the situation in Burundi had sufficiently progressed, and encouraging the international community to gradually shift its engagement in the country from peace process support to assistance in recovery, development and democratic consolidation, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of BINUB, which was to expire on 31 December 2010, be succeeded by a significantly scaled down United Nations presence to support Government efforts in consolidating democracy and paving the way for sustainable development.¹³⁰ By [resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#) of 16 December 2010, as recommended by the Secretary-General,¹³¹ the Council decided that BINUB was to be replaced by the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), as of 1 January 2011.¹³² Commending the work of BINUB, the Council stressed the importance of a smooth transition from BINUB to BNUB.¹³³

¹²⁸ For detailed information relating to the mandate of ONUB prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, section E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 13th and 14th Supplements, as well as section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement.

¹²⁹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of BINUB prior to the review period see sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, sect. II. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹³⁰ [S/2010/608](#).

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, para. 64.

¹³² [Resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

Table 59
Overview of mandate of BINUB by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>				
	<i>1719 (2006)</i>	<i>1791 (2007)</i>	<i>1858 (2008)</i>	<i>1902 (2009)</i>	<i>1959 (2010)</i>
Date	25 October 2006	19 December 2007	22 December 2008	17 December 2009	16 December 2010
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Termination
General mandated tasks					
Benchmarks	X ^a			X ^b	
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X ^a			X ^b	
Coordination					
of donors	X ^a				
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a		X ^b		
of international engagement		X ^a			
Demilitarization and arms control					
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a		X ^b		
Small arms and light weapons	X ^a				
Electoral assistance					
Electoral assistance				X ^a	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict					
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a				
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a				
Institutions and governance					
Institution building/ strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a				
Military, police and security sector reform					
Policing: capacity building	X ^a			X ^b	
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^b	
Political processes					
Facilitation of political processes/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices		X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with / support to			X ^a	X ^c	
Rule of law					
Promote rule of law	X ^a				
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a				
Anti-corruption/good governance	X ^a			X ^b	
Transitional justice	X ^a				
Other					
Media capacity building/independence	X ^a				
Resource mobilization	X ^a				

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)

Establishment

On 16 December 2010, welcoming the progress that Burundi had made towards peace, stability and development and emphasizing the need for the United Nations system and the international community to maintain support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi, the Council, by [resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), established BNUB, a “significantly scaled-down” United Nations presence as the successor office to BINUB, for an initial period of 12 months beginning on 1 January 2011, headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.¹³⁴ Among other tasks, BNUB was mandated to focus on supporting the Government of Burundi in strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions; promoting and facilitating dialogue between national actors; supporting efforts to fight impunity through the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms; promoting and protecting human rights; and ensuring that all strategies and policies with respect to public finance and the economic sector had a focus on peacebuilding and equitable growth.¹³⁵

Developments during 2011

By [resolution 2027 \(2011\)](#) of 20 December 2011, the Council extended the mandate of BNUB for another two years until 15 February 2013¹³⁶ and requested it, in addition to carrying out its existing mandate as set out in [resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), to support the efforts of the Government in the areas of socio-economic development of women and youth and the socio-economic reintegration of conflict-affected populations as well as deepening the country’s regional integration.¹³⁷ Tables 60 and 61 below provide an overview of the mandate of BNUB since its establishment and the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period under review.

¹³⁴ [Resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹³⁶ [Resolution 2027 \(2011\), para. 1.](#)

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

Table 60
Overview of mandate of BNUB by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	<i>1959 (2010)</i>	<i>2027 (2011)</i>
Date	16 December 2010	20 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)	Extension (13 months)
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	X ^a	X ^b
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a	
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a	
Children and armed conflict		X ^a
Women and peace and security		X ^a
Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a	
Military, police and security sector reform		
Police: capacity building	X ^a	
Security sector reform	X ^a	
Political processes		
Facilitation of political processes/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a	
National reconciliation	X ^a	
Regional cooperation	X ^a	X ^b
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a	
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a	
Transitional justice	X ^a	
Anti-corruption/good governance	X ^a	
Other		
Development/reconstruction	X ^a	X ^b
Resource mobilization	X ^a	X ^b

^a New mandated task
^b Additional element
^c Reiteration

Table 61
Changes to mandate of BNUB in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1959 (2010)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed every six months on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi and the present resolution, with a briefing by 31 May 2011 and a report by 30 November 2011, and calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a set of benchmarks for the future evolution of the Office into a United Nations country team presence and to report regularly on their progress to the Council (para. 15)	New mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	Promoting and protecting human rights, including strengthening national capacities in that area, as well as national civil society (para. 3 (d))	New mandated task

Human rights: capacity building	See above (para. 3 (d))	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institutions building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	Strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions, in particular judicial and parliamentary institutions, in line with international standards and principles (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
	Providing support to Burundi as Chair of the East African Community in 2011 as well as providing advice, as requested, on regional integration issues (para. 3 (f))	New mandated task
Military, police and security sector reform		
Police: capacity building	Underscores the importance of security sector reform, and urges all international partners, together with the United Nations Office in Burundi, to continue supporting the efforts of the Government of Burundi to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular in the fields of training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence, and with a view to consolidating security sector governance (para. 8)	New mandated task
Security sector reform	See above (para. 8)	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Promoting and facilitating dialogue between national actors and supporting mechanisms for broad-based participation in political life, including for the implementation of development strategies and programmes in Burundi (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
National reconciliation	Supporting efforts to fight impunity, particularly through the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms to strengthen national unity and promote justice and reconciliation within Burundi's society, and providing operational support to the functioning of these bodies (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task
Regional cooperation	See under 'Institutions and governance' above (para. 3 (f))	New mandated task
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Political processes' above (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task
Judicial and legal reform	See above under 'Institutions and governance' (para. 3 (a))	New mandated task
Transitional justice	See under 'Political processes' (para. 3 (c))	New mandated task
Anti-corruption/good governance	Encourages the Government of Burundi, with the support of the United Nations Office in Burundi and other international partners, to redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption, with a view to setting up strong drivers for sustained and equitable social and economic growth (para. 7)	New mandated task
Other		
Development/reconstruction	See under 'Political processes' (para. 3 (b))	New mandated task
	Ensuring that all strategies and policies with respect to public finance and the economic sector, in particular the next poverty reduction strategy paper, have a focus on peacebuilding and equitable growth, addressing specifically the needs of the most vulnerable populations, and advocating for resource mobilization for Burundi (para. 3 (e))	New mandated task
Resource mobilization	See above (para. 3 (e))	New mandated task
<u>Resolution 2027 (2011)</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated task		
Benchmarks	Takes note of the progress reported by the Secretary-General in the development of benchmarks for the future evolution of the United Nations Office in Burundi into a United Nations country team presence, and requests to be updated on these by 31 May 2012 (para. 13)	Additional element
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		

Women and peace and security	Supporting the efforts of the Government and the international community to focus on the socioeconomic development of women and youth and the socioeconomic reintegration of conflict-affected populations in particular, and advocating for resource mobilization for Burundi (para. 2 (a))	New mandated task
Children and armed conflict	See above (para. 2 (a))	New mandated task
Political processes		
Regional cooperation	Providing support to Burundi’s deepening regional integration, as requested (para. 2 (b))	Additional element
Other		
Development/reconstruction	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ (para. 2 (a))	Additional element
Resource mobilization	See under ‘Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict’ (para. 2 (a))	Additional element

United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Establishment

In his letter dated 7 September 2011,¹³⁸ the Secretary-General proposed to establish the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), based on his Special Advisor's integrated pre-assessment process for Libya post-conflict planning. The proposed three-month deployment was intended to allow for in-country engagement in further defining the needs for United Nations support. Subsequently, by a letter dated 15 September 2011 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister of the National Transitional Council of Libya welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to establish a United Nations support mission in Libya.¹³⁹ Taking note of the above-mentioned letter from the representative of Libya,¹⁴⁰ by [resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#) of 16 September 2011, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter and taking measures under its Article 41, the Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for an initial period of three months.¹⁴¹ The Council authorized UNSMIL to assist and support Libyan national efforts to: (a) restore public security and order and promote the rule of law; (b) undertake inclusive political dialogue, promote national reconciliation, and embark upon the constitution-making and electoral process; (c) extend State authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services; (d) promote and protect human rights, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups, and support transitional justice; (e) take the immediate steps required to initiate economic recovery; and (f) coordinate support that might be requested from other multilateral and bilateral actors, as appropriate.¹⁴²

Developments during 2011

By [resolution 2022 \(2011\)](#) of 2 December 2011, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL for another three months until 16 March 2012. The Council also decided that the mandate of UNSMIL would also include a task related to assisting and supporting Libyan

¹³⁸ [S/2011/542](#).

¹³⁹ [S/2011/578](#).

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ [Resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#), para. 12.

¹⁴² Ibid.

national efforts to address the threat of proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface to air missiles.¹⁴³ Tables 62 and 63 below provide an overview of the mandate of UNSMIL since its establishment and the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period under review.

Table 62
Overview of mandate of UNSMIL by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	2009 (2011)	2022 (2011)
Date	16 September 2011	2 December 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (3 months)	Extension (3 months)
Coordination		
of international engagement	X ^a	
Demilitarization and arms control		
Arms management		X ^a
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	X ^a	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a	
Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	X ^a	
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	X ^a	
Military, police and security sector reform		
Territorial security-including ensuring presence in key areas-patrolling deterrence	X ^a	
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	X ^a	
National reconciliation	X ^a	
Rule of law		
Promote rule of law	X ^a	
Transitional justice	X ^a	
Constitutional support	X ^a	
Other		
Development/reconstruction	X ^a	

^a New mandated task

¹⁴³ [Resolution 2022 \(2011\)](#), para. 2.

Table 63
Changes to mandate of UNSMIL in 2011

Resolution 2009 (2011) (Chapter VII)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Coordination		
of international engagement	To coordinate support that may be requested from other multilateral and bilateral actors as appropriate (para. 12 (f))	New mandated task
Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	To undertake inclusive political dialogue, promote national reconciliation, and embark upon the constitution-making and electoral process (para. 12 (b))	New mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	To promote and protect human rights, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups, and support transitional justice (para. 12 (d))	New mandated task
Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	To extend state authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services (para. 12 (c))	New mandated task
Territorial control/consolidation of state authority	See above (para. 12 (c))	New mandated task
Military, police and security sector reform		
Territorial security-including ensuring presence (a) in key areas-patrolling deterrence	To restore public security and order and promote the rule of law (para. 12 (a))	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 12 (b))	New mandated task
National reconciliation	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 12 (b))	New mandated task
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under 'Military, police and security sector reform' above (para. 12 (a))	New mandated task
Transitional justice	See under 'Human rights, women and peace and security and children and armed conflict' above (para. 12 (d))	New mandated task
Constitutional support	See under 'Electoral assistance and certification' above (para. 12 (b))	New mandated task
Other		
Development/reconstruction	To take the immediate steps required to initiate economic recovery (para. 12 (e))	New mandated task
Resolution 2022 (2011)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Demilitarization and arms control		
Arms management	Decides also that the mandate of the Mission shall, in addition, include, in coordination and consultation with the transitional Government of Libya, assisting and supporting Libyan national efforts to address the threats of proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, taking into account, among other things, the report referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 2017 (2011) (para. 2)	New mandated task

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

Establishment

On 30 August 2010, the Council welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General expressed in December 2009¹⁴⁴ to establish a United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) for an initial period of two years, with a review of its mandate after 18 months. The establishment of UNOCA, to be modeled on UNOWA, had been requested by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). The core functions of UNOCA were to, inter alia, cooperate with ECCAS and other regional and subregional organizations and other key partners and assist them in their promotion of peace and stability in the broader Central African subregion, and carry out good offices roles and special assignments in countries of the subregion on behalf of the Secretary-General, including in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts. The Council also mandated UNOCA to strengthen the capacity of the Department of Political Affairs to advise the Secretary-General on matters relating to peace and security in the region and to report to Headquarters on developments of subregional significance.¹⁴⁵ Tables 64 and 65 below provide an overview of the mandate of UNOCA since its establishment and the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period under review.

Table 64
Overview of mandate of UNOCA by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>S/2009/697 and S/2010/457</i>	<i>S/PRST/2011/21</i>
Date	11 December 2009 and 30 August 2010	14 November 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (2 years)	
Coordination		
of international engagement with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a X ^a	X ^b
Political process		
Facilitation of political processes dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	X ^a	
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with support to	X ^a	X ^b

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

¹⁴⁴ [S/2009/697](#).

¹⁴⁵ [S/2010/457](#).

Table 65
Establishment and initial mandate of UNOCA in 2010 and 2011

<u>S/2009/697 and S/2010/457</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Cooperation		
of international engagement	Enhancing linkages in the work of the United Nations and other partners in the subregion; with a view to promoting an integrated subregional approach and facilitating coordination and information exchange; with due regard to specific mandates of United Nations organizations as well as peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding support offices (S/2009/697 , para. 2 (d))	New mandated task
with other United Nations entities in the region	See above (para. 2 (d))	New mandated task
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process / dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	Carrying out good offices roles and special assignments in countries of the subregion; on behalf of the Secretary-General; including in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts (S/2009/697 , para. 2 (b))	New mandated task
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	Cooperating with ECCAS; the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC); the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR); the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) and other key partners and assisting them; as appropriate; in their promotion of peace and stability in the broader Central African subregion (S/2009/697 , para. 2 (a))	New mandated task
<u>S/PRST/2011/21</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Cooperation		
with other United Nations entities in the region	The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the Lord's Resistance Army, and commends the efforts made by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in coordination with the United Nations Office to the African Union, to engage with the United Nations missions in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region, the African Union and affected Central African States to facilitate cooperation on issues related to countering the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army. The Council encourages the Regional Office to work with the United Nations missions and the African Union to develop a regional strategy for international humanitarian, development and peacebuilding assistance in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected area, enhancing cross-border mechanisms to improve civilian protection, early warning capacity, humanitarian access and response, and appropriate reintegration support for those returning from displacement, abductees and ex-combatants, as well as strengthening the overall capacity of affected States to extend their authority throughout their respective territories (S/PRST/2011/21 , eighth paragraph)	Additional element
Political processes		
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	See under 'Coordination' above (S/PRST/2011/21 , eighth paragraph)	Additional element

Asia

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Background

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by [resolution 1401 \(2002\)](#) of 28 March 2002. Its mandate was to fulfill the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations under the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001,¹⁴⁶ including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues, to promote national reconciliation and rapprochement throughout the country through the good offices role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and to manage all United Nations humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan.¹⁴⁷ Table 66 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMA since its establishment.¹⁴⁸

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year, the last until 23 March 2012.¹⁴⁹ The Council generally maintained the mandate of UNAMA as defined in its resolutions [1662 \(2006\)](#), [1746 \(2007\)](#), [1806 \(2008\)](#) and [1868 \(2009\)](#), while adding some tasks in the areas of coordination, electoral assistance, institution building, civilian-military coordination, political processes and rule of law. The full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of UNAMA during the period covered is provided in Table 67.

By [resolution 1917 \(2010\)](#) of 22 March 2010, the Council requested that UNAMA assist the Government of Afghanistan in the transition towards Afghan leadership, including by supporting the preparation of the Kabul conference to be held later that year,¹⁵⁰ and spelled out the priorities of the mandate of UNAMA which concerned, among others: (i) promotion of more

¹⁴⁶ [S/2001/154](#).

¹⁴⁷ [S/2002/278](#), paras. 94 to 97.

¹⁴⁸ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNAMA prior to the review period, see Chapter V, part I, sect. E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 14th Supplement, as well as sect. F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, sect. I. Political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹⁴⁹ [Resolutions 1917 \(2010\)](#), para. 3 and [1974 \(2011\)](#), para. 3.

¹⁵⁰ [Resolutions 1917 \(2010\)](#), para. 4.

coherent international support to the development and governance priorities of the Government, while supporting efforts to increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government; (ii) strengthening of cooperation with the International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF); (iii) provision of political outreach and good offices to support the implementation of the Afghan-led reconciliation and reintegration programmes; and (iv) supporting of preparations for the upcoming national legislative elections.¹⁵¹ The Council also authorized UNAMA to support and strengthen efforts to improve the rule of law, including transitional justice,¹⁵² and to provide technical assistance to the National Assembly and civil society to support constructive electoral reforms.¹⁵³ In addition, by [resolution 1974 \(2011\)](#) of 22 March 2011, the Council slightly modified the mandate of UNAMA, as defined in earlier resolutions including [resolution 1917 \(2010\)](#), in the areas of electoral assistance, institution building, civilian-military coordination, facilitation of political process and rule of law.

¹⁵¹ [Resolution 1917 \(2010\)](#), para. 5.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 6 (b).

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

Table 66
Overview of mandate of UNAMA by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution								
	1401 (2002)	1471 (2003)	1589 (2005)	1662 (2006)	1746 (2007)	1806 (2008)	1868 (2009)	1917 (2010)	1974 (2011)
Date	28 March 2002	28 March 2003	24 March 2005	23 March 2006	23 March 2007	20 March 2008	23 March 2009	22 March 2010	22 March 2011
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)
General mandated tasks									
Benchmarks							X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Cross-cutting: women and peace and security	X ^a								
Coordination									
of donors						X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
of international engagement with United Nations agencies in the country				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms control									
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration				X ^a					
Electoral assistance and certification									
Electoral assistance		X ^a	X ^b	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Humanitarian issues									
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a			X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return						X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict									
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a	X ^b		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights: capacity building	X ^a			X ^a		X ^c			
Human rights: monitoring				X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights: legal and constitutional support		X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Children and armed conflict						X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Women and peace and security				X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>								
	<i>1401</i> <i>(2002)</i>	<i>1471</i> <i>(2003)</i>	<i>1589</i> <i>(2005)</i>	<i>1662</i> <i>(2006)</i>	<i>1746</i> <i>(2007)</i>	<i>1806</i> <i>(2008)</i>	<i>1868</i> <i>(2009)</i>	<i>1917</i> <i>(2010)</i>	<i>1974</i> <i>(2011)</i>
Institutions and governance									
Institution building	X ^a			X ^a				X ^b	X ^b
Military, police and security sector reform									
Civilian-military coordination						X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b
Political processes									
Facilitation of political processes / dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	X ^a			X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation	X ^a			X ^a					
National reconciliation	X ^a					X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Regional cooperation						X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Rule of law									
Promotion of rule of law	X ^a		X ^b			X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Judicial and legal reform			X ^a						
Prisons			X ^a						
Anti-corruption/good governance						X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking						X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	
Transitional justice								X ^a	X ^c
Other									
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring					X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Development/reconstruction	X ^a			X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Resource mobilization						X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 67
Changes to mandate of UNAMA in 2010 and 2011

Resolution 1917 (2010)

Mandate category and task

Text of mandate

Mandated task level

General mandated tasks

Benchmarks	Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan and to include in his next report an evaluation of progress made against the benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of the mandate of the Mission and priorities as set out in the present resolution, and calls upon all actors concerned to cooperate with the Mission in this process (para. 40)	Additional element
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Coordination

of donors	Promote, as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, more coherent support by the international community to the development and governance priorities of the Government of Afghanistan, including through mobilization of resources, coordination of international donors and organizations, and direction of the contributions of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in particular for counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development activities; at the same time, support efforts to increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government, and support efforts to increase the transparency and effectiveness of the Government's use of such resources (para. 5 (a))	Additional element
	Support, at the request of the Afghan authorities, and taking into account progress on commitments on electoral reform agreed at the London Conference, preparations for the upcoming national legislative elections, by providing technical assistance, coordinating other international donors, agencies and organizations providing assistance and channelling existing and additional funds earmarked to support the process; and support, through civil society, the robust participation of the Afghan people in the elections and the electoral reform process (para. 5 (d))	Additional element
of international engagement	See above (para. 5 (a)) See above (para. 5 (d))	Additional element Additional element
with United Nations agencies in the country	See above (para. 5 (a))	Reiteration

Electoral assistance and certification

Electoral assistance	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5 (d)) Welcomes the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to work closely with the United Nations to build on the lessons learned from the 2009 elections to deliver improvements to the electoral process in 2010 and beyond, and, taking into account the commitments on electoral reform made at the London Conference, reaffirms the leading role of the Mission in supporting the realization of these commitments at the request of the Government, and requests that the Mission provide technical assistance to the National Assembly and civil society to support constructive electoral reforms; and further calls upon members of the international community to provide assistance, as appropriate (para. 11)	Additional element Additional element
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Humanitarian issues

Humanitarian support/coordination	Play a central coordinating role to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles and with a view to building the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan, including by providing effective support to national and local authorities in assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and to creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons (para. 6 (c))	Reiteration
Refugees/ internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	See above (para. 6 (c))	Reiteration

Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	Continue, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to cooperate with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to cooperate also with relevant international and local non-governmental organizations and the Government of Afghanistan, to monitor the situation of civilians, to coordinate efforts to ensure their protection, to promote accountability, and to assist in the full implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
Human rights: monitoring	See above (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
Human rights: legal and constitutional support	See above (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
Children and armed conflict	Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools and the use of children in suicide attacks, calls for those responsible to be brought to justice, stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) in this context, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the child protection component of the Mission, in particular through the appointment of child protection advisers (para. 22)	Reiteration
Women and peace and security	See above (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
<hr/> Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	Calls upon the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the priorities of the Government of Afghanistan on the issues of security, governance and economic development, and regional cooperation, and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at the London Conference on Afghanistan, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, and requests that the Mission assist the Government in the transition towards Afghan leadership, including by supporting the preparation of the conference to be held in Kabul later in the year (para. 4)	Additional element
	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5 (a))	Additional element
	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 6 (c))	Reiteration
	Support and strengthen efforts to improve governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, and to combat corruption at the local and national levels, and to promote development initiatives at the local level with a view to helping to bring the benefits of peace and deliver services in a timely and sustainable manner (para. 6 (b))	Reiteration
<hr/> Military, police and security sector reform		
Civilian military coordination	Strengthen cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at all levels and throughout the country, in accordance with their existing mandates, in order to improve civil-military coordination, to facilitate the timely exchange of information and to ensure coherence between the activities of national and international security forces and of civilian actors in support of an Afghan-led development and stabilization process, including through engagement with provincial reconstruction teams and engagement with non-governmental organizations; and support the process of provincial transition to Afghan-led security responsibility, taking into account the respective mandates of the Mission and the Force (para. 5 (b))	Additional element

Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/ good offices	Provide political outreach as well as good offices to support, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, the implementation of Afghan-led reconciliation and reintegration programmes, including by proposing and supporting confidence-building measures within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1822 (2008) of 30 June 2008 and 1904 (2009) of 17 December 2009, as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council (para. 5 (c))	Additional element
National reconciliation	See above (para. 5 (c))	Reiteration
Regional cooperation	Support regional cooperation to work towards a stable and prosperous Afghanistan (para. 6 (e))	Reiteration
Rule of law		
Promotion of rule of law	See under ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 6 (b))	Reiteration
Anti-corruption/good governance	See under ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 6 (b))	Reiteration
Organized crime/human and drug trafficking	Through a strengthened and expanded presence throughout the country, promote at the local level the implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the National Drug Control Strategy, and facilitate inclusion in and understanding of the policies of the Government of Afghanistan (para. 6 (a))	Reiteration
Transitional justice	See under ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 6 (b))	New mandated task
Other		
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	Welcomes the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in the implementation of resolution 1904 (2009) , including by providing relevant information for updating the Consolidated List and by identifying individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida and the Taliban using proceeds derived from illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors, and encourages the continuation of such cooperation (para. 36)	Reiteration
Development/reconstruction	See under ‘Rule of law’ above (para. 6 (a)) See under ‘Institutions and governance’ above (para. 6 (b))	Reiteration Reiteration
Resource mobilization	See under ‘Coordination’ above (para. 5 (a))	Reiteration
Resolution 1974 (2011)		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of Mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
General mandated tasks		
Benchmarks	Requests that the Secretary-General report to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan and include in his reports an evaluation of progress made against the benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of the mandate of the Mission and priorities as set out in the present resolution (para. 42)	Reiteration
Coordination		
of donors	Promote, as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, more coherent support by the international community to the development and governance priorities of the Government of Afghanistan, including through support for the ongoing development of the new national priority programmes, mobilization of resources, coordination of international donors and organizations, and direction of the contributions of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in particular for counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development activities; at the same time, support efforts to increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government, and support efforts to increase the transparency and effectiveness of the Government’s use of such resources (para. 5 (a))	Reiteration
of international engagement with United Nations agencies in the country	See above (para. 5 (a)) See above (para. 5 (a))	Reiteration Reiteration

Electoral assistance and certification		
Electoral assistance	Support, at the request of the Afghan authorities, the organization of future Afghan elections, as well as supporting work on the sustainability and integrity of the electoral process, as agreed at the London and Kabul Conferences, and provide capacity-building and technical assistance to the Afghan institutions involved in this process (para. 5 (d))	Additional element
	Underscores the importance of a sustainable democratic development in Afghanistan, with all Afghan institutions acting within their clearly defined areas of competence, in accordance with the relevant laws and the Afghan Constitution, welcomes in this regard the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to work closely with the United Nations to build on the lessons learned from the 2009 and 2010 elections to deliver further improvements to the electoral process, including addressing the sustainability of the electoral process, and, taking into account the commitments made at the London and Kabul Conferences, reaffirms the leading role of the Mission in supporting, at the request of the Government, the realization of these commitments, and requests that, upon the request of the Government, the Mission provide technical assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support constructive electoral reforms; and further calls upon members of the international community to provide assistance, as appropriate (para. 10)	Additional element
Humanitarian issues		
Humanitarian support/coordination	Coordinate and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in support of the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with humanitarian principles, with a view to building the capacity of the Government so it can assume the central and coordinating role in the future, including by providing effective support to national and local authorities in assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and to creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons (para. 6 (e))	Reiteration
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	See above (para. 6 (e))	Reiteration
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
Human rights: promote and protect	Continue, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to cooperate with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to cooperate also with relevant international and local non-governmental organizations and the Government of Afghanistan, to monitor the situation of civilians, to coordinate efforts to ensure their protection, to promote accountability, and to assist in the full implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
	See above (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
Human rights: monitoring	See above (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
Human rights: legal and constitutional support	See above (para. 6 (d))	Reiteration
Children and armed conflict	Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools and education and health-care facilities, and the use of children in suicide attacks, calls for those responsible to be brought to justice, stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) in this context, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the child protection component of the Mission, in particular through the appointment of child protection advisers (para. 22)	Reiteration

Institutions and governance		
Institution building/strengthening/promotion of autonomy	Calls upon the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the Government of Afghanistan's national priority programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at the Kabul and London Conferences, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, ¹⁴⁷ and requests that the Mission assist the Government on its way towards Afghan leadership, as defined by the Kabul Process (para. 4) See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5 (a)) See under 'Humanitarian issues' above (para. 6 (e))	Additional element Reiteration Additional element
Military, police and security sector reform		
Civilian military coordination	Strengthen cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at all levels and throughout the country in support of the transition to Afghan leadership agreed to at the Kabul and London Conferences and the Lisbon summit, in a sustainable manner to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of all Afghans, in accordance with their existing mandates, in order to improve civil-military coordination, to facilitate the timely exchange of information and to ensure coherence between the activities of national and international security forces and of civilian actors in support of an Afghan-led development and stabilization process, including through engagement with provincial reconstruction teams and engagement with non-governmental organizations, in particular through participation in the Joint Afghan-North Atlantic Treaty Organization Inteqal Board as an observer (para. 5 (b))	Additional element
Political processes		
Facilitation of political process/dialogue/preventive diplomacy/mediation/good offices	Provide outreach as well as good offices to support, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, the Afghan-led process of peace and reconciliation, including through the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme and proposing and supporting confidence-building measures within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1822 (2008) of 30 June 2008 and 1904 (2009) of 17 December 2009 as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council (para. 5 (c)) Through a strengthened Mission presence, promote, in support of the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, the implementation of the Kabul Process throughout the country, including through enhanced cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and facilitate inclusion in and understanding of the policies of the Government (para. 6 (b))	Additional element Additional element
National reconciliation	See above (para. 5 (c))	Reiteration
Regional cooperation	Support regional cooperation to work towards a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, building on the achievements made (para. 6 (a))	Reiteration
Rule of law		
Promote rule of law	Support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to improve governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, budget execution and the fight against corruption, throughout the country in accordance with the Kabul Process, with a view to helping to bring the benefits of peace and the delivery of services in a timely and sustainable manner (para. 6 (c))	Additional element
Anti-corruption/good governance	See above (para. 6 (c))	Additional element
Transitional justice	See above (para. 6 (c))	Reiteration
Other		
Sanctions enforcement/monitoring	Also welcomes the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan and the Mission with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in the implementation of resolution 1904 (2009) , including by providing relevant information for updating the Consolidated List and by identifying individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida and the Taliban using proceeds derived from illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors, and encourages the continuation of such cooperation (para. 38)	Reiteration
Development/reconstruction	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5 (a))	Reiteration
Resource mobilization	See under 'Coordination' above (para. 5 (a))	Reiteration

United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)

Background

The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) was established by [resolution 1740 \(2007\)](#) of 23 January 2007 to: (a) monitor the management of arms and armed personnel of both the Army of Nepal and the Army of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) in line with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; (b) assist the parties in implementing their agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel of both sides; (c) assist in the monitoring of the ceasefire arrangements; (d) provide technical support for the planning, preparation and conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly in a free and fair atmosphere; and (d) provide electoral monitors to review all technical aspects of the electoral process, and report on the conduct of the election. Table 68 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIN since its establishment.¹⁵⁴

Developments during 2010

In line with the request of the Government of Nepal¹⁵⁵ and the recommendations of the Secretary-General, by [resolutions 1909 \(2010\)](#) of 21 January 2010 and [1921 \(2010\)](#) of 12 May 2010, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIN, without modifying it, for periods of four months until 15 May and 15 September 2010, respectively, taking into account the completion of some of the elements of the mandate as set out in [resolution 1740 \(2007\)](#) and the ongoing work on the monitoring of the management of arms and armed personnel in line with the agreement of 25 June 2008 between the political parties.¹⁵⁶ By those resolutions, the Council underlined the fact that the current arrangements had been conceived as temporary measures, rather than long-term solutions, and decided that UNMIN should work with the parties to make the necessary arrangements for its withdrawal, including handing over any residual responsibilities concerning

¹⁵⁴ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNMIN prior to the review period, see sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, sect. I. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹⁵⁵ [S/2010/25](#), annex; and [S/2010/229](#), annex.

¹⁵⁶ [Resolutions 1909 \(2010\)](#), para. 1; and [1921 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

its mandate of monitoring arms and armed personnel, by the end of the duration of its mandate.¹⁵⁷

Termination

By [resolution 1939 \(2010\)](#) of 15 September 2010, taking note of the letters dated 14 September 2010 from the caretaker Government of Nepal and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) to the Secretary-General, in which they requested a final extension of the mandate of UNMIN until 15 January 2011,¹⁵⁸ the Council renewed the mandate until that date, and also decided, in line with the request from the Government of Nepal, to terminate the mandate of UNMIN on 15 January 2011.¹⁵⁹ In his final report on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process dated 23 December 2010, the Secretary-General noted that while the United Nations had provided considerable assistance to the national authorities in conducting the Constituent Assembly election as well as in the monitoring of the management of arms and armies, the limited mandate of UNMIN did not enable it to provide greater support in resolving political difficulties in the peace process as a whole. The Secretary-General further concluded that the United Nations would continue its long-standing support and would follow all the developments in the peace process in Nepal.

Table 68
Overview of mandate of UNMIN by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution					
	1740 (2007)	1864 (2009)	1879 (2009)	1909 (2010)	1921 (2010)	1939 (2010)
Date	23 January 2007	23 January 2009	23 July 2009	21 January 2010	12 May 2010	15 September 2010
Mandate duration	Establishment (12 months)	Extension (5 months)	Extension (6 months)	Extension (4 months)	Extension (4 months)	Extension (4 months)
Demilitarization and arms control						
Demilitarization or arms monitoring	X ^a					
Electoral assistance and certification						
Electoral assistance	X ^a					
Military, police and security sector reform						
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a					

¹⁵⁷ [Resolutions 1909 \(2010\)](#), para. 3; and [1921 \(2010\)](#), para. 3.

¹⁵⁸ [S/2010/474](#).

¹⁵⁹ [Resolution 1939 \(2010\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	<i>1740 (2007)</i>	<i>1864 (2009)</i>	<i>1879 (2009)</i>	<i>1909 (2010)</i>	<i>1921 (2010)</i>	<i>1939 (2010)</i>
Political processes						
Peace agreement monitoring/implementation			X ^a			

^a New mandated task

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)

Background

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was authorized through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 7 and 15 May 2007¹⁶⁰ at the initiative of the Governments of the region, in parallel with the closure of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP).¹⁶¹ The Centre was mandated to strengthen the United Nations capacity for conflict prevention in Central Asia, through the implementation of a range of tasks including: liaising with the Governments in the region on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy; monitoring and analysing the situation on the ground; and maintaining contact with regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Table 69 provides an overview of the mandate of UNRCCA since its establishment.¹⁶²

Developments during 2010 and 2011

UNRCCA was established with an open-ended mandate. During the period, there were no changes to the mandate of UNRCCA.

Table 69
Overview of mandate of UNRCCA by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>S/2007/279</i> and <i>S/2007/280</i>
Date	7 May 2007 and 15 May 2007
Mandate duration	Open-ended
Coordination	

¹⁶⁰ [*S/2007/279*](#) and [*S/2007/280*](#).

¹⁶¹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNTOP prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, sect. E. with regard to peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 14th Supplement, as well as section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement.

¹⁶² For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNRCCA prior to the review period, see sect. F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, sect. I. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	S/2007/279 and S/2007/280
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a
with other United Nations entities in the region	X ^a
Political processes	
Facilitation of political process/ dialogue/ preventive diplomacy/ mediation/ good offices	X ^a
Regional cooperation	X ^a
Regional and sub-regional organizations: cooperation with/support to	X ^a

^a New mandated task

Middle East

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Background

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established by resolution 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003 to coordinate among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq, and to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions. The mandate of UNAMI was expanded by [resolution 1770 \(2007\)](#) of 10 August 2007 to help the Government achieve further improvements in such areas as strengthening governmental institutions, promoting political dialogue and national reconciliation, engaging neighboring countries, implementing the International Compact with Iraq, assisting vulnerable groups including refugees and internally displaced people and strengthening the judicial and legal system. Table 70 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMI since [resolution 1770 \(2007\)](#).¹⁶³

Developments during 2010 and 2011

During the period under review, by [resolution 1936 \(2010\)](#) of 5 August 2010 and [2001 \(2011\)](#) of 28 July 2011, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year, the last until 31 July 2012, without modifying the mandate.¹⁶⁴ By those resolutions, the Council, at the request of the Government of Iraq¹⁶⁵ decided that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI should continue to pursue the mandate as stipulated in [resolutions 1883 \(2009\)](#) and [1936 \(2010\)](#), respectively.¹⁶⁶ The full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of UNAMI during the review period is provided in Table 71.

¹⁶³ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNAMI prior to the review period, see chapter V, part I, section E. Peacekeeping operations and political missions of the 14th Supplement, as well as section F. Peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices of the 15th Supplement and part X, section I. Political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

¹⁶⁴ [Resolutions 1936 \(2010\)](#), para. 10 and [2001 \(2011\)](#), para. 10.

¹⁶⁵ [S/2010/404](#), annex and [S/2011/464](#), annex.

¹⁶⁶ [Resolutions 1936 \(2010\)](#), para. 2 and [2001 \(2011\)](#), para. 2.

By a presidential statement dated 15 December 2010,¹⁶⁷ the Council reaffirmed its full support for UNAMI in assisting the Government to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive dialogue and national reconciliation, facilitate regional dialogue, strengthen gender equality, and promote the protection of human rights. The Council also encouraged UNAMI to provide protection and help create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe return of Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons. Furthermore, with regard to the security arrangements for UNAMI, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 21 December and 23 December 2010, the Council welcomed the proposed adjustments to the integrated United Nations security structure,¹⁶⁸ such as the tasks of the guard force, in view of changing circumstances in the country including the drawdown of the United States forces.¹⁶⁹

Table 70
Overview of mandate of UNAMI by category

Mandate category and task	Resolution					
	1770 (2007)	1830 (2008)	1883 (2009)	1936 (2010)	S/PRST/2010/27	2001 (2011)
Date	10 August 2007	7 August 2008	7 August 2009	5 August 2010	15 December 2010	28 July 2011
Mandate duration	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)	Extension (12 months)		Extension (12 months)
Coordination						
of donors	X ^a					
of international engagement	X ^a					
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a					
Demilitarization and arms control						
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	X ^a					
Electoral assistance and certification						
Electoral assistance	X ^a					
Humanitarian issues						
Humanitarian support/coordination	X ^a					
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	X ^a				X ^b	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict						
Human rights: promote and protect	X ^a					

¹⁶⁷ [S/PRST/2010/27](#).

¹⁶⁸ The integrated United Nations security structure consisted of four elements, namely, international security staff, protection coordination officers, personal security details and guard units. With regard to the fourth element, guard units, the Security Council authorized in 2004 the deployment of three formed units, each consisting of up to 160 armed civilian police, paramilitary or military personnel, to form part of UNAMI, with the specific responsibility of controlling access to and conducting patrols within UNAMI premises (see [S/2004/764](#) and [S/2004/765](#)).

¹⁶⁹ [S/2010/666](#) and [S/2010/667](#).

Institutions and governance	
Institution building / strengthening / promotion of autonomy	X ^a
Internal boundaries	X ^a
Political processes	
Facilitation of political processes dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	X ^a
National reconciliation	X ^a
Regional cooperation	X ^a
Rule of law	
Judicial and legal reform	X ^a
Constitutional support	X ^a
Other	
Conduct of census	X ^a
Development/reconstruction	X ^a

^a New mandated task

Table 71
Changes to mandate of UNAMI in 2010 and 2011

<u>S/PRST/2010/27</u>		
<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Mandated task level</i>
Humanitarian issues		
Refugees/internally displaced persons: facilitation of return	The Security Council encourages UNAMI's continued work, in coordination with the Government of Iraq, to provide protection and help create conditions conducive to voluntary, safe, dignified, and in particular, the sustainable return of Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons, and stresses the importance of further attention to this issue by all concerned (eights para.)	Additional element

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

Background

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was authorized through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 13 February 2007.¹⁷⁰ UNSCOL was mandated to represent the Secretary-General on all political aspects of the Organization's work in the country to coordinate the work of the United Nations in Lebanon and ensure that the activities of the United Nations country team in Lebanon were well coordinated with the Government of Lebanon, donors and international financial institutions.¹⁷¹ UNSCOL had replaced the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon established in August 2000. Table 72 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSCOL since its establishment.¹⁷²

Developments during 2010 and 2011

UNSCOL was established with an open-ended mandate and during the period under review. There were no changes to the mandate of UNSCOL.

Table 72
Overview of mandate of UNSCOL by category

<i>Mandate category and task</i>	<i>S/2007/85 and S/2007/86</i>
Date	8 and 13 February 2007
Mandate duration	Open-ended
Coordination	
with United Nations agencies in the country	X ^a
of donors	X ^a
Political processes	
Facilitation of political processes dialogue / preventive diplomacy / mediation / good offices	X ^a

^a New mandated task

¹⁷⁰ [S/2007/85](#) and [S/2007/86](#).

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNSCOL prior to the review period, see part X, sect. I. with regard to political and peacebuilding missions of the 16th Supplement.

Annex

Other documents¹⁷³

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Details</i>
MINURSO	S/2010/175	6 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend MINURSO for one year
	S/2011/249	1 April 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend MINURSO for twelve months
	S/2011/459- S/2011/460	22 July 2011 26 July 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council regarding the appointment of a new Force Commander of MINURSO
MONUC	S/2010/164	30 March 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including recommendation to extend MONUC for one year and authorize the immediate implementation of the first phase of the drawdown of the force
MONUSCO	S/2010/303- S/2010/304	7 June 2010 9 June 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative and Head of MONUSCO
	S/2010/367- S/2010/368	6 July 2010 8 July 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Force Commander
	S/2010/369	9 July 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	S/2011/298	12 May 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend MONUSCO for one year
	S/2011/589	20 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding the acute shortage of helicopters in MONUSCO
UNMIL	S/2010/429	11 August 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including recommendation to extend UNMIL for one year
	S/2010/523- S/2010/524	11 October 2010 13 October 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a Force Commander
	S/2011/74	11 February 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding UNMIL personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone
	S/2011/497	5 August 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend UNMIL for one year
	S/2011/577- S/2011/594	15 September 2011 27 September 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the redeployment of military personnel between UNOCI and UNMIL
	S/2011/730- S/2011/747	22 November 2011 30 November 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the temporary redeployment of military personnel between UNOCI and UNMIL
UNOCI	S/2010/15	7 January 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend the mandate of UNOCI for six months
	S/2010/42	15 January 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding the reinforcement of UNOCI by 500 troops for the Ivorian presidential elections
	S/2010/220- S/2010/221	26 April 2010 29 April 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding possible significant modifications in the mandate of UNOCI
	S/2010/245	20 May 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to maintain UNOCI with the current total overall strength of its military and police components until the end of 2010
	S/2010/485-	14 September 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the

¹⁷³ Documents relating to the mandate or composition of the peacekeeping operation as well as political and peacebuilding missions.

	S/2010/486	17 September 2010	President of the Council regarding the temporary increase in the overall authorization strength of UNOCI for a period of up to six months
	S/2010/493	23 September 2010	Letter dated 23 September 2010 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding the certification of the final voters list
	S/2010/600	23 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend UNOCI for four months
	S/2010/601	22 November 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council regarding the options for the future reinforcement of UNOCI
	S/2011/5	7 January 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council recommending a number of measures aimed at strengthening UNOCI capacity and increasing its overall authorization military strength by 2000 personnel
	S/2011/134- S/2011/135	11 March 2011 14 March 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Force Commander
	S/2011/200	28 March 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council conveying a letter from the President of ECOWAS requesting the transmission of the resolution of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire
	S/2011/221	4 April 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding his instructions for UNOCI to take the necessary measures to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1975 (2011) due to the deterioration in the situation in Abidjan
	S/2011/247- S/2011/248	12 April 2011 14 April 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding a temporary reconfiguration of the police component of UNOCI
	S/2011/295- S/2011/296	9 May 2011 12 May 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding technical rollover of the mandate of UNOCI until 31 July 2011
	S/2011/387	24 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including recommendation that UNOCI focus on certain areas in order to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in addressing the challenges facing it
	S/2011/297	11 May 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council relating to the extension of temporary deployment of personnel and equipment from UNMIL to UNOCI
	S/2011/351	10 June 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council recommending a further extension of the temporary redeployment of three armed helicopters from UNMIL to UNOCI
	S/2011/387	24 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend UNOCI for twelve months
	S/2011/468- S/2011/469	26 July 2011 28 July 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of UNOCI
	S/2011/577- S/2011/594	15 September 2011 27 September 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the redeployment of military and police personnel and assets from UNOCI to UNMIL due to the upcoming Liberian elections period
	S/2011/730- S/2011/747	22 November 2011 30 November 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the temporary redeployment of military and police personnel and assets from UNOCI to UNMIL due to upcoming legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire
UNMIS	S/2010/168- S/2010/168/Add.1	5 April 2010 27 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation for the extension of UNMIS for twelve months
	S/2010/491- S/2010/492	17 September 2010 21 September 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a three-member panel to monitor and assess the referendum process for Southern Sudan and the Abyei area

	S/2011/239	12 April 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation for the extension of UNMIS for two months
	S/2011/314	17 May 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including recommendations on the role a United Nations peacekeeping mission could play to facilitate peace consolidation in the new State of South Sudan
	S/2011/333	31 May 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding the decision of the Government of the Sudan to terminate the presence of UNMIS as of 9 July 2011
UNMISS	S/2011/361- S/2011/362	13 June 2011 15 June 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council appointing a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS
	S/2011/678	2 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan including a recommendation that the strength of UNMISS be maintained at 7,000 military personnel
	S/2010/382	14 July 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to renew UNAMID for one year
UNAMID	S/2011/422	8 July 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to renew UNAMID for one year
	S/2011/466	27 July 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council transmitting a communiqué adopted by the 286th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council, to review the situation in Darfur and the operations of UNAMID
	S/2011/384	23 June 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council, transmitting the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area
UNISFA	S/2011/474- S/2011/475	27 July 2011 29 July 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan
	S/2011/510- S/2011/511	5 August 2011 9 August 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council relating to a reconnaissance mission along the border between Sudan and South Sudan
	S/2011/603	29 September 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including recommendations for a change in the mandate of UNISFA to enable it to support an international border mechanism
	S/2011/628	10 October 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council relating to the financial implications to support the border mechanism
	S/2010/129	11 March 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding a two-month technical rollover of the mandate of MINURCAT
MINURCAT	S/2010/217	29 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including recommendations for the tasks and configuration of MINURCAT after the expiration of its mandate on 15 May 2010
	S/2010/292- S/2010/293	3 June 2010 8 June 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of the Special Representative for MINURCAT
	S/2010/23- S/2010/24	13 January 2010 13 January 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of an Acting Special Representative and Head of MINUSTAH
MINUSTAH	S/2010/200	22 February 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to increase its police personnel and to make adjustments to the mandate of MINUSTAH
	S/2010/131- S/2010/132	8 March 2010 10 March 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Force Commander
	S/2010/160- S/2010/161	26 March 2010 29 March 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative and Head of MINUSTAH
	S/2011/187-	23 March 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the

	S/2011/188	25 March 2011	President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Force Commander
	S/2011/301- S/2011/302	12 May 2011 13 May 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative and Head of MINUSTAH
	S/2011/540	25 August 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to reduce the military and police forces and to extend MINUSTAH for one year
UNMOGIP	S/2010/662- S/2010/663	15 December 2010 21 December 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Chief Military Observer and Head of UNMOGIP
	S/2011/431 S/2011/432	14 July 2011 18 July 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the reduction of the Italian contingent and the decision to add Thailand to the list of countries that have agreed to provide military personnel
UNMIT	S/2010/85	12 February 2010	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend UNMIT for 12 months with a gradual decrease of police personnel and an increase of civilian posts
	S/2011/32	25 January 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend UNMIT for 12 months while continuing a gradual decrease of police personnel
UNFICYP	S/2010/260- S/2010/261	27 May 2010 28 May 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative in Cyprus and Head of UNFICYP
	S/2010/264	28 May 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNFICYP for six months
	S/2010/605	26 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNFICYP for six months
	S/2011/332	31 May 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNFICYP for six months
	S/2011/13- S/2011/14	10 January 2011 12 January 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Force Commander
	S/2011/746	30 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General including a recommendation to extend UNFICYP for six months
UNMIK	S/2011/631- S/2011/632	7 October 2011 11 October 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council appointing a new Special Representative and Head of UNMIK
UNTSO	S/2011/189- S/2011/190	23 March 2011 25 March 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of the Head of Mission and Chief of Staff of UNTSO
UNDOF	S/2010/55- S/2010/56	28 January 2010 1 February 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council appointing a new Head of UNDOF and Force Commander
	S/2010/296	9 June 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNDOF by six months
	S/2010/607	1 December 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNDOF by six months
	S/2011/359	13 June 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNDOF by six months
	S/2011/748	30 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNDOF by six months
UNIFIL	S/2010/86	12 February 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council regarding the technical review of the operational effectiveness of UNIFIL
	S/2010/430	11 August 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council requesting the Council to extend UNIFIL for one year
	S/2011/488	5 August 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council requesting the Council to extend UNIFIL for one year
UNPOS	S/2010/301-	7 June 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the

	S/2010/302	9 June 2010	President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative for Somalia and Head of UNPOS
UNIOGBIS	S/2010/550	25 October 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNIOGBIS for one year
	S/2011/655	21 October 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNIOGBIS for one year
BINUCA	S/2010/584	19 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend BINUCA for one year
	S/2011/291- S/2011/292	6 May 2011 10 May 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of BINUCA
	S/2011/739	28 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend BINUCA for one year
UNOWA	S/2010/324	21 June 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to strengthen the technical and strategic police advisory capacity of UNOWA
	S/2010/614	3 December 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNOWA for three years
UNIPSIL	S/2010/471	17 September 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNIPSIL for one year
	S/2011/554	2 September 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNIPSIL for one year
BINUB	S/2010/156- S/2010/157	23 March 2010 25 March 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council concerning the appointment of an Executive Representative for Burundi and Head of BINUB
	S/2010/608	30 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General recommending the termination of BINUB and the establishment of BNUB
BNUB	S/2010/608	30 November 2010	Report of the Secretary-General recommending the termination of BINUB and the establishment of BNUB
	S/2010/677- S/2010/678	22 December 2010 30 December 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council concerning the appointment of a new Special Representative and Head of BNUB
	S/2011/751	30 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General recommending the renewal of the mandate of BNUB for one year
UNSMIL	S/2011/542	7 September 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council proposing the establishment of UNSMIL for an initial period of three months
	S/2011/587- S/2011/588	16 September 2011 19 September 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding the appointment of a new Special Representative and Head of UNSMIL
	S/2011/727	22 November 2011	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation to extend UNSMIL for three months
UNOCA	S/2011/130- S/2011/131	11 March 2011 14 March 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council concerning the appointment of a Special Representative for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA
UNAMA	S/2010/47- S/2010/48	26 January 2010 27 January 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council concerning the appointment of a Special Representative and Head of UNAMA
	S/2010/127	10 March 2010	Report of the Secretary-General recommending the renewal of the mandate of UNAMA for one year
	S/2011/120	9 March 2011	Report of the Secretary-General recommending the renewal of the mandate of UNAMA for one year
	S/2011/733- S/2011/734	22 November 2011 23 November 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council concerning the appointment of a Special Representative for Afghanistan and Head of UNAMA
UNMIN	S/2010/214	28 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation that the Security Council respond positively on the request from the Government to extend the mandate of UNMIN
	S/2010/229	5 May 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council,

			transmitting a letter from the Government of Nepal requesting the extension of UNMIN for four months
	S/2010/453	2 September 2010	Report of the Secretary-General, including a recommendation that the current mandate of UNMIN be rolled over by the Council in order to permit the necessary discussions to take place with a duly formed government
	S/2010/473	9 September 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council, transmitting a letter from the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) requesting the extension of UNMIN for six months
	S/2010/474	14 September 2010	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council, transmitting two letters, one from the Government of Nepal and the other from the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) requesting the extension of UNMIN for four months
	S/2011/1	5 January 2011	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council, transmitting three letters: (a) letter dated 31 December 2010 from the Government of Nepal regarding the monitoring of arms and armies and dispute-resolution mechanisms should be handled after the withdrawal of UNMIN on 15 January 2011; (b) letter from the Chairman of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) dated 30 December 2010, requesting the extension of the tenure of UNMIN or the setting up of a United Nations political office to follow up the peace process; and (c) letter dated 4 January 2011 from the Chairman of the Maoist raising objections to all the key elements contained in the letter from the Government of Nepal
UNAMI	S/2010/404	29 July 2010	Note verbale from Iraq to the United Nations requesting an extension of the mandate of UNAMI for 12 months
	S/2010/666- S/2010/667	21 December 2010 23 December 2010	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council regarding security arrangements for UNAMI
	S/2011/464	27 July 2011	Note verbale from Iraq addressed to the United Nations requesting an extension of the mandate of UNAMI for twelve months
	S/2011/502- S/2011/503	4 August 2011 8 August 2011	Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council appointing a new Special Representative for Iraq and Head of UNAMI