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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	7
Note	7
Africa	14
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	14
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	15
United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI)	20
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	28
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	33
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	42
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	45
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	49
Americas	54
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	54
Asia	59
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	59
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	60
Europe	62
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	62
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	63
Middle East	64
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	64
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	65
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	66
United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)	68
Section II. Political and peacebuilding missions	70
Note	70
Africa	74
United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)	74
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	76

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	79
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)	83
United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)	87
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	90
United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)	93
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	95
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	100
Asia	101
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	101
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)	104
Middle East	105
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	105
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	107

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 and were active during 2012 and 2013. These field-based subsidiary organs or peace operations can be divided into two categories: a) peacekeeping operations; and b) political missions and peacebuilding offices.

Other subsidiary organs, namely committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, special advisors, envoys representatives and the Peacebuilding Commission, are covered in part IX. Peace operations led by regional organizations are covered in part VIII, which deals with the Council's cooperation with regional organizations.

Accordingly, this part is divided into two sections: I. peacekeeping operations; and II. political and peacebuilding missions. The introduction to each of the sections provides an overview table identifying the nature of the mandates assigned to the individual peace operations since establishment as well as key trends and developments relating to them.

The sub-sections provide a summary of the major developments for each peace operation during the period under review, based on the provisions of Council decisions relevant to their

mandate and composition. In addition, each sub-section generally contains two tables: i) a table featuring an overview of the mandated tasks of the peace operation since its establishment or since the last reinstatement of its mandate by Council decisions;¹ ii) a table providing the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of the peace operation during the period under review.² The individual peace operations are grouped by region and listed in the order in which they were established, except for those that succeeded or transitioned to another operation on the ground.

The mandates of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices consist of a series of individual “mandated tasks”, which are grouped on the basis of a system of 13 categories and descriptions, such as “rule of law” or “political processes”. These descriptions are based purely on the language used in the decisions of the Council and do not necessarily reflect the specific structures or activities of the Mission.

To assist the reader in understanding how the Council changed existing mandates during the period under consideration, each change to mandate is classified as either a “newly mandated task” or an “additional element”. If the provision, either in its entirety or in part, contained one or more Council mandated tasks for the subsidiary organ to carry out for the first time, it is classified as a ‘newly mandated task’. Similarly, when the Council has decided to “reinstate” the mandate of a peace operation, the entire mandate is classified as “newly mandated”.

However, if the provision is classified as an “additional element”, the Council is providing additional instructions to expand a mandate beyond 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

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

² Provisions reiterating a previously mandated task are not reflected in the table.

mandated task of “Electoral assistance”. 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 categorization is provided only as a convenience to readers and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council.

Section I. Peacekeeping operations

Note

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

Overview of peacekeeping operations during 2012 and 2013

During the two-year review period, the Council managed 17 peacekeeping operations during 2012 and 15 during 2013.³

Newly established and terminated peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Council established two new peacekeeping operations, one of which was both established and terminated during 2012. By [resolution 2043 \(2012\)](#) of 21 April 2012, the Council established the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) to monitor the cessation of armed violence and support the implementation of a six-point proposal to end the conflict in Syria. The mission was suspended on 15 June 2012 and terminated after a final renewal for a period of 30 days authorized by [resolution 2059 \(2012\)](#) of 20 July 2012, due to the continued use of heavy weapons and violent acts by all sides, which hindered the Mission's capability to implement its mandate. The other new peacekeeping

³ For discussions and decision on the thematic item entitled, "United Nations peacekeeping operations", see part I, section 26. For discussions concerning individual peacekeeping operations, see also the respective country-specific studies in part I.

operation established by the Council, by [resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, was the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), which became the first United Nations peacekeeping operation authorized to function alongside a military force conducting counter-terrorism operations. The Council also mandated MINUSMA to protect cultural and historical sites.

During the period under review, the mandate of one peacekeeping operation was not renewed. By [resolution 2037 \(2012\)](#) of 23 February 2012, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) for the last time until 31 December 2012, when the mission completed its mandate.

Mandates of peacekeeping operations, including authorization of use of force

During the period under review, a total of five peacekeeping operations were authorized or reauthorized to use force⁴: the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),⁵ the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI),⁶ the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),⁷ United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS),⁸ and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).⁹ Particularly, in the case of MONUSCO, the Council decided that the Mission should include an “Intervention Brigade” with the responsibility to neutralize armed groups in order to reduce the threat posed by armed groups on state authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the

⁴ For additional information regarding the Council’s authorization of the use of force, see part VII, section IV.

⁵ [Resolution 2098 \(2013\)](#), para. 12.

⁶ [Resolutions 2062 \(2012\)](#), para. 5, and [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

⁷ [Resolutions 2075 \(2012\)](#) para.1, [2104 \(2013\)](#), para. 1, and [2126 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

⁸ [Resolutions 2057 \(2012\)](#), para. 5 and [2109 \(2013\)](#), para . 4.

⁹ [Resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 17.

Congo. In the case of two peacekeeping missions, the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID)¹⁰ and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL),¹¹ the Council reaffirmed the authority of the Missions to take all necessary action to carry out their priority mandates.

The mandates of several peacekeeping operations continued to expand in scope during the period, with newly mandated tasks or additional elements added to existing mandates.

However, five peacekeeping operations continued to carry out relatively few specific tasks, such as monitoring ceasefires and patrolling buffer zones between the parties. With the exception of the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS), the other four peace operations - 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) - were established prior to the mid-1970s. Moreover, the mandates of 3 peacekeeping missions (UNMOGIP, UNMIK and UNTSO) continued to be ‘open-ended’, not requiring a decision to renew or extend their mandates.

An overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations during the review period, provided in tables 1 and 2, shows that the Council mandated the majority of the peacekeeping operations to carry out a wide range of tasks, with an emphasis on protection of civilians, building national capacity - in particular building police capacity to protect civilians, and support to political processes and electoral assistance. Also the Council mandated security related tasks to all peacekeeping operations, ranging from support to military and police and ceasefire

¹⁰ [Resolution 2063 \(2012\)](#), paras. 3 and 4.

¹¹ [Resolution 2064 \(2012\)](#) thirteenth preambular paragraph, and [resolution 2115 \(2013\)](#), thirteenth preambular paragraph.

monitoring, to security sector reform and demilitarization and arms management. Further, the Council increasingly emphasized that peacekeeping operations must execute their mandates in coordination with the United Nations country teams in the host countries.¹² However, there was a regional variation in the range of tasks mandated. The peacekeeping operations in Africa generally had a wider range of mandates compared with those in other regions.

¹² See for example, UNOCI and UNAMID.

Table 1
Specific mandates in peacekeeping operations: Africa

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>UNMIL</i>	<i>UNOCI</i>	<i>UNAMID</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>
Chapter VII (full)		X	X		X		X	X
Chapter VII (partial)				X		X		
Use of force			X	X	X	X	X	X
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Security sector reform		X	X		X		X	X
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Humanitarian support	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Human rights/ women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rule of law/Judicial matters		X	X	X	X		X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Support to state institutions		X	X	X	X		X	X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X	X	X			X
Public information		X	X		X		X	
Civilian-military coordination		X			X			

Table 2
Specific mandates in peacekeeping operations: 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>	<i>UNSMIS</i>
Chapter VII (full)	X				X				
Chapter VII (partial)									
Use of force								X	
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Security sector reform	X		X						
Demilitarization and arms management	X							X	
Humanitarian support	X		X	X	X			X	
Human rights	X		X		X				
Rule of law	X		X						
Political process	X		X	X	X				X
Electoral assistance	X		X						
Support to state institutions	X		X		X			X	
International cooperation and coordination	X		X		X			X	
Support to sanctions regimes									
Public information	X		X						
Civilian-military coordination					X				

Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, nine missions, including two newly established missions, went through a change in composition as shown in table 3.¹³

Table 3
Changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 2012-2013

Mission	Changes in composition	Decision
MINURSO	Increased [UN] police officers by six[UN police officers].	Resolution 2099 (2013)
UNMIL	Reduced military component by 4,200 personnel in three phases and so that only 3,750 military personnel remained by July 2015. The first phase began in 2012 with the reduction of 1,990 troops. The second phase was authorized in 2013 for the reduction of 1,129 personnel. Police personnel increased from 1,375 up to 1,795 in 2012.	Resolutions 2066 (2012) and 2116 (2013)
UNOCI	Reduced military component in 2012 from 9,792 to 8,837 and then to 7,137 in 2013.	Resolutions 2062 (2012) and 2112 (2013)
MINUSTAH	Overall force levels to consist of up to 5,021 troops, following a balanced withdrawal of infantry and engineering, and of a police component composed of up to 2,601 personnel.	Resolution 2119 (2013)
UNAMID	Reduced initial authorization of 19,555 military and 3,772 police to 16,200 military personnel, 2,310 police personnel and 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each.	Resolution 2063 (2012)
UNISFA	Increased military component from 4,200 to 5,326 personnel.	Resolution 2104 (2013)
UNMISS	Increased military component from 7,000 to 12,500 and the police component from 900 to 1,323.	Resolution 2132 (2013)
MINUSMA (new)	Authorized a military component of 11,200 personnel and 1,440 police personnel.	Resolution 2100 (2013)
UNSMIS (new)	Authorized an advanced team of 30 unarmed military observers, then 300 unarmed military observers for an initial period of 90 days.	Resolution 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012)

¹³ In a note by the President of the Council of 28 October 2013 ([S/2013/630](#), para. 1), Council members encouraged the Secretariat to make the broadest possible call for contributions prior to the constitution of a peacekeeping operation, and to provide potential contributors with all necessary information in order to facilitate their decision-making regarding participation in the operation.

Africa

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

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).

During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of MINURSO twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 30 April 2014,¹⁴ without changes to its mandate. However, by [resolution 2099 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, the Council supported the request by the Secretary-General to increase the United Nations police officers to implement the expanded family visit programme.¹⁵ Table 4 provides an overview of the mandate of MINURSO since its establishment.

Table 4
MINURSO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	690 (1991)	1148 (1998)	2044 (2012)	2099 (2013)
Military and police				
Support to police	X ^a			
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a			
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a			
Political process	X ^a			
Demilitarization or arms management	X ^a	X ^a		
Humanitarian support	X ^a			
Electoral assistance	X ^a			
Electoral assistance	X ^a			
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a			

^a New mandated task

¹⁴ [Resolutions 2044 \(2012\)](#), para. 1 and [2099 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁵ [Resolution 2099 \(2013\)](#), para. 10.

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established under Chapter VII of the Charter by [resolution 1509 \(2003\)](#) of 19 September 2003.

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 2014.¹⁶ In view of its modified mandate, the Council reduced the authorized military strength of UNMIL in both 2012¹⁷ and 2013¹⁸ and increased its police personnel in 2012.¹⁹

By [resolution 2066 \(2012\)](#) of 17 September 2012 and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council modified the mandate of UNMIL in the area of support to police. It requested the Mission to support the Government's efforts, as appropriate, to successfully achieve a transition of the complete security responsibility to the Liberian National Police (LNP) through capacity building, including training, in coordination with all relevant actors. Furthermore, the Council decided that the primary tasks of UNMIL would be to support the Government of Liberia in securing peace and stability as well as in the protection of civilians. By the same resolution, the Council called on UNMIL to support the people and the Government of Liberia in priority areas, including national reconciliation, constitutional reform and decentralization, and security sector and rule of law reform. Furthermore, the Council encouraged UNMIL to ensure interaction with the civilian population to increase understanding of the mandates and activities of the Mission. Successively, in 2013, by resolutions [2116 \(2013\)](#) of 18 September 2013 and [2128 \(2013\)](#) of 10 December 2013, both also under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council called upon UNOCI and UNMIL to coordinate and cooperate with each

¹⁶ [Resolution 2066 \(2012\)](#), para. 1 and [2116 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁷ [Resolution 2066 \(2012\)](#), para 4.

¹⁸ [Resolution 2116 \(2013\)](#), para. 4.

¹⁹ [Resolution 2066 \(2012\)](#), para. 5.

other for the stabilization of the border area and in support to the Ivorian and Liberian authorities. Table 5 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIL since its establishment. Table 6 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNMIL during the review period.

Table 5

UNMIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution															
	1509 (2003)	1521 (2003)	1626 (2005)	1638 (2005)	1657 (2006)	1750 (2007)	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)	2066 (2012)	2079 (2012)	2116 (2013)	2128 (2013)	
Military and police																
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a											X ^c			X ^c	
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^b							X ^b						
Support to police	X ^a						X ^b		X ^c			X ^b			X ^c	
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^b	X ^d	X ^b					
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a															
Security sector reform	X ^a											X ^a			X ^c	
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^c													
Humanitarian support	X ^a															
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a										X ^b	X ^c			X ^c	
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a			X ^b		X ^b						X ^a			X ^c	
Political process	X ^a										X ^c	X ^a			X ^c	
Electoral assistance	X ^a							X ^b	X ^c		X ^c					
Support to state institutions	X ^a											X ^a			X ^c	
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b						X ^b	X ^b			X ^b	X ^b
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b										X ^c		X ^c
Public information	X ^a											X ^b			X ^c	
Civilian-military coordination	X ^a															

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

^d Discontinuation of only the military personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone

Table 6

UNMIL: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Resolution 2066 (2012) (Chapter VII)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Support to police	Emphasizes that the Government of Liberia bears primary and ultimate responsibility for security and, recognizing that the Government must prioritize in order to best utilize its available resources, decides that UNMIL's primary tasks are to continue to support the Government in order to solidify peace and stability in Liberia and to protect civilians, and that UNMIL shall also support the Government's efforts, as appropriate, to achieve a successful transition of complete security responsibility to the LNP by strengthening the LNP's capabilities to manage existing personnel, improve training programmes to expedite their readiness to assume security responsibilities, and coordinate these efforts with all partners, including the Government of Liberia, the national police leadership, and donor partners (para. 2)	Additional element
Security sector reform		
	Emphasizes that in order to be sustainable, the transition planning process should take into account broad challenges, including governance and the rule of law as well as the political context, and calls on UNMIL to make the appropriate internal adjustments and, at the request of the Government of Liberia, and consistent with its mandate, support the people and the Government of Liberia in taking forward the identified priorities, including national reconciliation, constitutional reform and decentralization, while enhancing its support for security sector and rule of law reforms (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
Rule of Law\Judicial matters		
	See under "SSR" above (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
Political process		
	See under "SSR" above (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
Support to state institutions		
	See under "SSR" above (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under "Military and police / Support to police" above (para. 2)	Additional element
Public information		
	Encourages UNMIL to ensure regular interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities, within existing resources (para. 10)	Additional element

Resolution 2116 (2013) (Chapter VII)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
International cooperation and coordination		
	Reaffirms the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in its resolutions 1609 (2005) and 2100 (2013), consistent with the conditions outlined therein, and calls upon the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of UNOCI and UNMIL, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their inter mission cooperation for the stabilization of the border area, including through the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities (para. 14)	Additional element

Resolution 2128 (2013) (Chapter VII)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<hr/>		
International cooperation and coordination		
	Reaffirms the need for UNMIL and the United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, to contribute to subregional security (para. 14)	Additional element
<hr/>		

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established under Chapter VII of the Charter, and authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, by [resolution 1528 \(2004\)](#) of 27 February 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).²⁰

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI three times for periods ranging from 11 to 12 months, by a series of resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the last of which was until 30 June 2014.²¹ The Council also reduced the authorized strength of the military component of UNOCI twice.²²

The mandate of UNOCI went through several modifications during the reporting period. By [resolution 2062 \(2012\)](#) of 26 July 2012, the Council encouraged UNOCI to reconfigure its capacities and reinforce its field presence in order to enhance its support to the local authorities throughout the country in coordination with the United Nations country team. By [resolution 2101 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council recalled the mandate of the Mission to collect arms and any related materiel brought to the country in violation of the measures imposed by [resolution 1572 \(2004\)](#) and amended by [resolution 2045 \(2012\)](#) and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate. Subsequently, by [resolution 2112 \(2013\)](#) of 30 July 2013, the Council reinstated the mandate of UNOCI, reiterating the elements of the mandate contained in [resolution 2000 \(2011\)](#) with some expansion except in the area of electoral assistance, since regional and municipal elections had already

²⁰ For detailed information relating to the mandate of MINUCI prior to the review period, see 14th Supplement (2000 – 2003), chapter V, part I, section E, as well as 15th Supplement (2004 – 2007), chapter V, section F.

²¹ Resolutions [2062 \(2012\)](#), para 1; and [2112 \(2013\)](#), para.1.

²² Resolutions [2062 \(2012\)](#), para.3; and [2112 \(2013\)](#), para.3.

taken place on 21 April 2013. Table 7 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCI since its establishment. Table 8 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNOCI during the review period.

Table 7
UNOCI: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution													
	1739 (2007)	1765 (2007)	1795 (2008)	1819 (2008)	1826 (2008)	1842 (2008)	1865 (2009)	1880 (2009)	1933 (2010)	1981 (2011)	2000 (2011)	2062 (2012)	2101 (2013)	2112 (2013)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a								X ^a		X ^a	X ^c		X ^a
Military and police														
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a							X ^b	X ^a		X ^a	X ^c		X ^a
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a								X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Support to police	X ^a	X ^b						X ^c	X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Support to military	X ^a	X ^b							X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a	X ^b							X ^a		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a
Maritime security														
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a													
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^b								X ^a		X ^a	X ^c	X ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b					X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^c							X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^c					X ^b	X ^c	X ^a		X ^a	X ^c		X ^a
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c	X ^a		X ^a	X ^c		X ^a
Political process	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c		X ^b		X ^c	X ^b	X ^a		X ^a	X ^c		
Support to state institutions	X ^a	X ^c							X ^a		X ^a	X ^b		X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c							X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			X ^b		X ^b			X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Public information	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c	X ^a		X ^a			X ^a
Civilian-military coordination														

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 8
UNOCI: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Resolution 2062 (2012) (Chapter VII)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Support to state institutions		
	Encourages UNOCI and the United Nations country team to reconfigure within their existing capacities and reinforce their field presence, in order to enhance their coordinated support to the local authorities throughout Côte d'Ivoire, in areas where civilians are at greater risk, particularly but not only in Western Côte d'Ivoire (para. 6)	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under "Support to state institutions" above (para. 6)	Additional element
Resolution 2101 (2013) (Chapter VII)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Demilitarization and arms management		
	Recalls that UNOCI, within the monitoring of the arms embargo, is mandated 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) as amended by paragraph 1, 2 of resolution 2045 (2012), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate (para. 14)	Additional element
Resolution 2112 (2013) (Chapter VII)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Authorization of the use of force		
	Authorizes UNOCI to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment (para. 7)	Newly mandated task
Military and police		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Protection of civilians – To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivoirian authorities, the civilian population from imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, – To implement the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians in coordination with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), – To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tensions and with respect to the return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population, and bring them to the attention of the Ivoirian authorities as appropriate (para. 6 (a))	Newly mandated task
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities/Free movement of personnel and equipment	Protection of United Nations personnel – To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel (para. 6 (j))	Newly mandated task

Support to police	Reconstitution and reform of security institutions – To assist the Government in implementing, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, its comprehensive national security strategy, – To support the Government in providing effective, transparent and harmonized coordination of assistance, including the promotion of a clear division of tasks and responsibilities, by international partners to the security sector reform (SSR) process, – To advise the Government, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future National Army, to facilitate the provision of training, within its current resources and as requested by the Government and in close coordination with other international partners, in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence to the security and law enforcement institutions, as well as capacity-building support by providing technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes for the police, gendarmerie, justice and corrections officers and to contribute to restoring their presence throughout Côte d’Ivoire and to offer support to the development of a sustainable vetting mechanism for personnel that will be absorbed into security sector institutions (para. 6 (d))	Newly mandated task
Support to military	Address remaining security threats and border-related challenges – To support, within its existing authorities, capabilities, and its areas of deployment, the national authorities in stabilizing the security situation in the country, – To monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups and to support the Government in addressing border security challenges consistent with its existing mandate to protect civilians, including cross-border security and other challenges in the border areas, notably with Liberia, and to this end, to coordinate closely with UNMIL in order to further inter-mission cooperation, such as through undertaking coordinated patrols and contingency planning where appropriate and within their existing mandates and capabilities, – To liaise with the Forces Républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire (FRCI) in order to promote mutual trust among all elements composing the FRCI, – To support the Ivoirian authorities, as necessary, in the provision of security for members of the Government and key political stakeholders, until 31 December 2013, at which date this task shall be transferred wholly to the Ivoirian security forces (para. 6 (b))	Newly mandated task
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	See under “Military and police / Support to military” above (para. 6 (b))	Newly mandated task
	Calls upon all United Nations entities in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of UNOCI and UNMIL, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their support for the stabilization of the border area, including through increased inter-mission cooperation and the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the Ivoirian and Liberian authorities (para. 26)	Newly mandated task
<hr/> Security sector reform		
	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6 (d))	Newly mandated task
<hr/> Demilitarization and arms management		

<p>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (DDR) and collection of weapons – To assist the Government, in close coordination with other bilateral and international partners, in implementing without further delay the new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, taking into account rights and needs of the distinct categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women, – To support the registration and screening of former combatants and assist in assessing and verifying the reliability of the listings of former combatants, – To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with UNMIL and United Nations Country Teams in the region, – 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 2101 (2013), – To coordinate with the Government in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or re-utilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy, as referred to in point (d) below (para. 6 (c))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>
<p>Monitoring of the arms embargo – To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under resolution 1584 (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 2101 (2013), – 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. (e))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>

Humanitarian support

<p>See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 6 (a))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>
<p>Support humanitarian assistance – To facilitate, as necessary, unhindered humanitarian access and to help strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, notably by contributing to enhancing security for its delivery, – To support the Ivorian authorities in preparing for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally-displaced persons in cooperation with relevant humanitarian organizations, and in creating security conditions conducive to it (para. 6 (g))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>

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

<p>See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6 (d))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>
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	<p>Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law – 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 established under the Human Rights Council’s resolution A/HRC/17/26, – To monitor, help investigate, and report to the Council, on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those against children in line with resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012), in order to prevent such abuses and violations and to end impunity, – 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), informed of any significant developments in this regard when appropriate, – To support the efforts of the Government in combating sexual- and gender-based violence, including through contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities, – To provide specific protection for women affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Women Protection Advisors, to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) (para. 6 (f))</p> <p>Calls on those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and further calls upon UNOCI, where consistent with its authorities and responsibilities, to continue to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Côte d’Ivoire, irrespective of their status or political affiliation (para. 17)</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p> <p>Newly mandated task</p>
Rule of law/Judicial matters		
	<p>See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6 (d))</p> <p>See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 17)</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p> <p>Newly mandated task</p>
Political process		
	<p>Welcomes the initiative taken by the Government to enhance political dialogue with the political opposition, including extra-parliamentary political parties, calls on the Government to continue to step up concrete measures in this regard and ensure political space and rights for the opposition, further calls upon all opposition parties to play a constructive role and contribute towards reconciliation, and requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to use her good offices role including to facilitate dialogue between all political stakeholders (para. 19)</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>
Support to state institutions		
	<p>Redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority throughout the country – To support the Ivorian authorities to extend effective State administration and strengthen public administration in key areas throughout the country, at the national and local level (para. 6 (i))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p>
International cooperation and coordination		
	<p>See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 6 (a))</p> <p>See under “Military and police / Support to military” above (para. 6 (b))</p> <p>See under “demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 6 (c))</p> <p>See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6 (d))</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p> <p>Newly mandated task</p> <p>Newly mandated task</p> <p>Newly mandated task</p>

See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 6 (f))	Newly mandated task
See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 17)	Newly mandated task
See under “Military and police / Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence” above (para. 26)	Newly mandated task
Commends inter-mission cooperation between UNOCI and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and encourages both United Nations missions to continue in this direction as authorized by paragraph 14 of resolution 2100 (2013) (para. 27)	Newly mandated task
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Support to sanctions regimes	
See under “demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 6 (c))	Newly mandated task
See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 6 (f))	Newly mandated task
Public information – To continue to use UNOCI’s broadcasting capacity, through ONUCI FM, to contribute to the overall effort to create a peaceful environment, through the 2015 presidential elections, – To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence, and bring to the attention of the Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Committee established under resolution 1572 (2004) informed of any significant developments in this regard, when appropriate, (para. 6 (h))	Newly mandated task
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Public information	
See under “Support to sanctions regimes” above (para. 6 (h))	Newly mandated task
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African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established by [resolution 1769 \(2007\)](#) of 31 July 2007. The Council, acting partially under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized UNISFA to take the necessary actions to protect its personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and humanitarian workers, and to support 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.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice for periods of 12 and 13 months each, the last of which was until 31 August 2014.²³ By [resolution 2063 \(2012\)](#) of 31 July 2012, the Council reconfigured and reduced its uniformed personnel component.²⁴

The Council modified the mandate of UNAMID by [resolution 2063 \(2012\)](#) of 31 July 2012, requesting its support to the development and training of community policing and to increase both, military and police patrols in areas at high risk of conflict in order to secure internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, adjacent areas and areas of return. Additionally, the Council requested UNAMID to support the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) by working with the United Nations country team on disarmament and police capacity building, as well as in the justice and corrections sectors. Moreover, the Council stressed the importance of ensuring UNAMID's capacity to monitor cases of human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur. Also, the Council requested UNAMID to

²³ [Resolutions 2063 \(2012\)](#), para.1 and [2113 \(2013\)](#), para.1.

²⁴ [Resolution 2063 \(2012\)](#), para. 2.

support and monitor the development of a Darfur-based internal dialogue taking place in an environment of respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including the freedom of speech and assembly, freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation, and freedom from interference by the Government or the armed groups. By [resolution 2113 \(2013\)](#) of 30 July 2013, the Council further mandated the Mission to enhance its efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians, including IDPs, and to monitor whether any arms or related material were present in Darfur. In connection to the attack on 13 July 2013 in which seven UN peacekeepers were killed and other attacks that killed or wounded others, the Council urged UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect United Nations personnel and equipment. Table 9 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMID since its establishment. Table 10 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNAMID during the review period.

Table 9
UNAMID: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	1769 (2007)	1828 (2008)	1881 (2009)	1935 (2010)	2003 (2011)	2063 (2012)	2113 (2013)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a						
Military and police							
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b
Support to police	X ^a					X ^b	X ^c
Support to military							
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Maritime security							
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a						
Security sector reform							
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	1769 (2007)	1828 (2008)	1881 (2009)	1935 (2010)	2003 (2011)	2063 (2012)	2113 (2013)
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a					X ^b	X ^c
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b			
Support to state institutions	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Public information							
Civilian-military coordination							

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 10
UNAMID: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

[Resolution 2063 \(2012\)](#)

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
Military and police Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Underlines the need for UNAMID 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 the implementation of a mission-wide early warning strategy; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; securing, through increased police patrols, IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for IDP camps and areas of return; 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 UNAMID 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
Support to police	Urges the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) to implement the DDPD in full, including by ensuring that the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), National Human Rights Commission and Office for the Special Prosecutor for Darfur, whose establishment by the signatory parties in accordance with the DDPD is welcome, are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates, demands that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the DDPD; and requests UNAMID to support the implementation of the DDPD, by working closely with the United Nations country team on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and building the capacity of the police, justice and corrections sectors; and requests UNAMID and the United Nations country team to develop an Integrated Strategic Framework for United Nations system-wide support to the DDPD based on a clear division of labour and taking into account the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to present this Framework to the Council in his next 90-day report (para. 6)	Additional element

Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 3)	Additional element
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Demilitarization and arms management

See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6)	Additional element
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Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict

<p>Condemns human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including arbitrary arrests and detentions, expresses deep concern about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members and IDPs, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring UNAMID’s, within its current mandate, and other relevant organizations’ ability to monitor such cases; calls on the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated, and emphasizes the importance of UNAMID acting to promote human rights, bringing abuses and violations to the attention of the authorities and requests the Secretary-General to provide reporting on all the human rights issues identified in this resolution in his regular reports to the Security Council, and to report promptly gross violations and abuses to the Security Council (para. 15)</p>	Additional element
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Rule of law / Judicial matters

See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6)	Additional element
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Political process

See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6)	Additional element
<p>Reaffirms its support for: a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an environment of respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including women, such that they can exercise their views without fear of retribution; freedom of speech and assembly to permit open consultations; freedom of movement of participants and UNAMID; proportional participation among Darfurians; freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation; and freedom from interference by the Government or the armed groups; calls on the Government of Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment for such a dialogue; requests UNAMID to support and monitor the development of such a dialogue, and requests the Secretary-General in his regular reports, referred to in paragraph 12 below, to report any security incidents, threats, violations of the participants’ freedoms or instances of interference. Calls on the signatories of the DDPD to heed the results of the internal dialogue process, and to respond in the context of DDPD implementation to the wants and needs of the people expressed through such a process (para. 8)</p>	Additional element

International cooperation and coordination

See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6)	Additional element
Notes the request contained in paragraph 19 of resolution 2057 (2012) related to the regional threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army, and encourages UNAMID, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard (para. 17)	Additional element

Resolution 2113 (2013)

Category and mandated task

Text of mandate

Change to mandate

Military and police

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Underlines the need for UNAMID to continue 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 the full implementation of its mission-wide early warning strategy with associated early warning indicators; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; enhanced efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians; securing, through increased police patrols, IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for IDP camps and areas of return; 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 UNAMID 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. 4)	Additional element
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Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	Commends UNAMID troop- and police-contributing countries and the contributions of donors to UNAMID, calls on Member States to pledge and provide remaining force enablers, including military air assets, required for the Mission, and recalls the importance of continued close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries; strongly condemns all attacks on UNAMID, including the 13 July attack that led to the death of seven United Nations peacekeepers, and other attacks that have killed or wounded others; underlines that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable and notes that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005); demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation, stresses the need to enhance the safety and security of UNAMID personnel, urges UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect United Nations personnel and equipment; condemns the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard urges the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with UNAMID in this regard, and further urges relevant parties to cooperate with the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by subsequent resolutions (para. 11)	Additional element
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Political process

	Expresses deep concern over the increased localized conflicts, increased criminality and violence and their effect on civilians, and particularly over the sharp increase in inter-tribal clashes and calls on all parties urgently to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation and dialogue; expresses deep concern over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons, and, in this regard, requests UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society organizations and authorizes the Joint Chief Mediator to conduct mediation and reconciliation efforts involving Darfuri armed groups; further requests UNAMID 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, and in this context, to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work (para. 23)	Additional element
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United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

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. MONUSCO succeeded the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)²⁵ on 1 July 2010.

During the period under review, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO twice for periods of 12 months and 8 months, respectively, the last of which was until 31 March 2014.²⁶ The Council did not authorize any changes to the composition of MONUSCO in 2012 and 2013.

By [resolution 2053 \(2012\)](#) of 27 June 2012 and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council requested MONUSCO to keep a reserve force capable of redeploying rapidly and reaffirmed that the protection of civilians be given priority in the use of available resources. The Council also modified several previously authorized tasks, requesting MONUSCO to support the effective coordination, transparency and harmonization of efforts related to Security Sector Reform (SSR), including a clear division of tasks and responsibilities of all international partners involved, and to avail of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in monitoring, reporting and following-up on human rights violations. Furthermore, the Council requested MONUSCO to continually assess and review its technical and logistical support for the organization and conduct of provincial and local elections.

²⁵ For detailed information relating to the mandate of MONUC prior to the review period, see 13th Supplement (1996-1999), chapter V, part I, section E; 14th Supplement (2000 – 2003), chapter V, part I, section E; 15th Supplement (2004 – 2007), chapter V, part I, section F; 16th Supplement (2008-2009), part X, section I; and 17th Supplement (2010-2011), part X, section I.

²⁶ [Resolutions 2053 \(2012\)](#), para. 1, and [2098 \(2013\)](#), para. 9.

By [resolution 2098 \(2013\)](#) of 28 March 2013 and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council decided that MONUSCO should, within its authorized strength, include an “Intervention Brigade”, until the Government made sufficient progress in the creation of a Congolese “Rapid Reaction Force”, to neutralize armed groups posing threats to state authority and civilian security in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make space for stabilization activities. The Council further requested MONUSCO to take all necessary measures to perform tasks related to the protection of civilians under imminent threat, implementation of the arms embargo and support to national and international judicial processes. By the same resolution, the Council also called on the SRSG to support, coordinate and assess the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and encouraged MONUSCO to participate in the activities of the Expanded Joint Border Verification Mechanism (EJVM) as a regional confidence building mechanism.

Moreover, the Council modified several previously authorized tasks, including for the Mission to provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in training battalions of the Congolose National Police (PNC) for an array of tasks, including: the reform of the criminal justice institutions, the finalization of a clear and comprehensive SSR implementation roadmap, the building of the Stabilization Programme for Eastern Congo (STAREC) and revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS) to support the consolidation of state authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the design of a single overarching Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation,

Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR) plan for foreign and Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights.

Furthermore, the Council requested MONUSCO to observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo including by using surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, and requested the SRSB to encourage the prompt establishment and consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and manage equitably the extraction and trade of natural resources in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Table 11 provides an overview of the mandated tasks of MONUSCO since its establishment. Table 12 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of MONUSCO during the review period.

Table 11
MONUSCO: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	<i>1925 (2010)</i>	<i>1952 (2010)</i>	<i>1991 (2011)</i>	<i>2021 (2011)</i>	<i>2053 (2012)</i>	<i>2098 (2013)</i>
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a					X ^a
Military and police						
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b		X ^c	X ^a
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a					X ^b
Support to police	X ^a					X ^b
Support to military	X ^a					X ^a
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a				X ^b	X ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a				X ^c	X ^b
Humanitarian support	X ^a					
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^a
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Political process	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^a

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>					
	<i>1925 (2010)</i>	<i>1952 (2010)</i>	<i>1991 (2011)</i>	<i>2021 (2011)</i>	<i>2053 (2012)</i>	<i>2098 (2013)</i>
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^b
Support to state institutions	X ^a		X ^b			X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^a
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b
Public information	X ^a				X ^c	X ^c
Civilian-military coordination						X ^a

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 12
MONUSCO: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

[Resolution 2053 \(2012\)](#) (Chapter VII)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	Requests MONUSCO to undertake a strategic review on the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS), providing a clear definition of stabilization in the context of Eastern DRC and a strategy and timeframe for achieving these stabilization goals, with the view to strengthening its efforts and engaging closely with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure these efforts are closely aligned with, and provide effective support to the Government’s Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan (STAREC), requests further the Secretary-General to present the results of this review in an annex to his report in February 2013, and encourages donors to support the relevant Congolese authorities in fully implementing the STAREC (para. 7)	Additional element
Security sector reform		
	Calls upon the Congolese authorities to share its priorities and strategies with international partners on a regular basis, requests MONUSCO to support effective coordination, transparency and harmonization of efforts, as well as a clear division of tasks and responsibilities of all international partners involved in assisting the SSR, in this regard, calls upon the Government, with support from MONUSCO, to make strategic use of the information on internationally supported SSR projects already being collected by the Ministry of Planning, and calls upon all Member States and international organizations to improve information sharing and to fully cooperate with the Congolese authorities and MONUSCO in this regard (para. 10)	Additional element
Human rights, women peace and security, and children and armed conflict		

	<p>Welcomes the positive steps taken by the Congolese Government to investigate the violations of human rights alleged to have been committed in Kinshasa in the context of the 28 November 2011 elections, urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to prosecute those responsible, calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect and promote all human rights throughout the country and ensure full respect for fundamental rights and liberties, including freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly, in light of the upcoming provincial and local elections scheduled for 2013 and decides that MONUSCO shall pursue its monitoring, reporting and following-up on human rights violations, including by using the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of Congo as required (para. 17)</p>	Additional element
Political process	<p>Decides that MONUSCO shall support the organization and conduct of provincial and local elections, through the provision of technical and logistical support, in accordance with the paragraph 7 of resolution 1991 (2011), decides further that this support will be continually assessed and reviewed according to progress made by the Congolese authorities on consolidating the credibility of the Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI), agreeing on viable operational plans in order to ensure international support, adopting a realistic electoral calendar and continuing to ensure the full access of observers and political parties' representatives to all electoral sites and operations, recalls the need for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to promote and facilitate inclusive and transparent political dialogue among various Congolese stakeholders, including women groups, supports the establishment by the Congolese authorities of the Constitutional Court, calls upon the Election Partnership Committee to meet more regularly to closely follow and adapt international support to the electoral process, and requests the Secretary-General to report on these progress in his November report (para. 16)</p>	Additional element
Electoral assistance	<p>See under "Political process" above (para. 16)</p>	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination	<p>See under "SSR" above (para. 10)</p>	Additional element
<u>Resolution 2098 (2013) (Chapter VII)</u>		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Authorization of the use of force	<p>Decides to extend the mandate of MONUSCO in the DRC until 31 March 2014, takes note of the recommendations of the Special Report of the Secretary-General on the DRC and in the Great Lakes Region regarding MONUSCO, and decides that MONUSCO shall, for an initial period of one year and within the authorized troop ceiling of 19,815, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, include an "Intervention Brigade" consisting inter alia of three infantry battalions, one artillery and one Special force and Reconnaissance company with headquarters in Goma, under direct command of the MONUSCO Force Commander, with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups as set out in paragraph 12 (b) below and the objective of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities (para. 9)</p> <p>Authorizes MONUSCO, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate (para. 12)</p>	<p>Newly mandated task</p> <p>Additional element</p>
Military and police		

Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	See under “Authorization of the use of force” above (para. 9)	Newly mandated task
	Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, including civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, in the context of violence emerging from any of the parties engaged in the conflict, and mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation (para. 12 (a) (i))	Additional element
	Work with the Government of the DRC to identify threats to civilians and implement existing response plans to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, and requests MONUSCO to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of MONUSCO’s work and accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence as called for in resolution 1960 (2010), and employ Women Protection Advisers to engage with parties to conflict in order to seek commitments on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence (para. 12 (a) (iii))	Newly mandated task
	Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade In support of the authorities of the DRC, on the basis of information collation and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations through the Intervention Brigade referred to in paragraph 9 and paragraph 10 above, either unilaterally or jointly with the FARDC, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on UN-support to non-UN forces (HRDDP), to prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups, and to disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups on state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities (para. 12 (b))	Newly mandated task
	Requests MONUSCO’s civilian component to support in particular, as appropriate, the implementation of the tasks outlined in paragraphs 12 (a), 12 (c) and [12 (d)] (para. 13)	Additional element
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities/Free movement of personnel and equipment	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 12 (a) (i))	Additional element
	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Additional element
Support to police	Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the HRDDP, to the provision of training to battalions of the Congolese National Police (PNC) (para. 15 (f))	Additional element
	Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the development and the implementation, in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform, of a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the criminal justice institutions and processes, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas (para. 15 (g))	Additional element
Support to military	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 12 (b))	Newly mandated task
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	See under “Authorization for the use of force” above (para. 9)	Newly mandated task

	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 12 (b))	Newly mandated task
Security sector reform		
	Encourage and accelerate greater national ownership of Security Sector Reform (SSR) by the DRC authorities, including through the urgent finalisation and implementation of a national strategy for the establishment of effective, inclusive and accountable security and justice institutions by the DRC and play a leading role in coordinating the support for SSR provided by international and bilateral partners and the UN system (para. 14 (a))	Additional element
	Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC to enable the development and finalisation of a clear and comprehensive SSR implementation roadmap including benchmarks and timelines to establish effective and accountable security institutions (para. 15 (b))	Additional element
	Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for a reform of the army, including, as a first step, the establishment of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped “Rapid Reaction Force” within the FARDC which should form the nucleus for a professional, accountable, well-sustained and effective national defence force, and support, when appropriate and in coordination with international partners, the training of the “Rapid Reaction Force” which should, in the frame of the benchmarks and timelines set by the SSR roadmap, develop the capacity to assume as soon as possible security responsibilities from the Intervention Brigade of MONUSCO (para. 15 (c))	Newly mandated task
	Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC, in close cooperation with other international partners, to build on the Government’s STAREC and revised ISSSS to support the establishment of a minimum level of sustainable state authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern DRC, including through area-based efforts to improve security, state authority and enable the commencement of sustainable socio-economic recovery (para. 15 (e))	Additional element
	Requests MONUSCO’s military component to support in particular, as appropriate, the implementation of the tasks outlined in paragraphs 15 (a), 15 (b), 15 (c), 15 (d) and 15 (i) (para. 16)	Additional element
Demilitarization and arms management		
	Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2078 (2012) in cooperation with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the DRC, including by using, as specified in the letter of the Council from 22 January 2013 (S/2013/44), surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect and dispose of arms or related materials whose presence in the DRC violates the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2078 (2012), and share relevant information with the Group of Experts (para. 12 (c))	Additional element
	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Additional element
	Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the design of a single overarching DDR and DRRR plan for foreign and Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including members of the FARDC, and support, when appropriate, the implementation of this plan (para. 15 (d))	Additional element
	See under “SSR” above (para. 16)	Additional element
Human rights, women peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 12 a) (iii)	Newly mandated task

See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Additional element
Monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, and support the UN system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations in the eastern DRC shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable (para. 15 (a))	Additional element
Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC to promote 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 international humanitarian law violations, committed by elements of the security forces, in particular its newly integrated elements (para. 15 (h))	Additional element
Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC in the swift and vigorous implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law (para. 15 (i))	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 16)	Additional element
Rule of law\Judicial matters	
Provision of support to national and international judicial processes	Additional element
Support and work with the Government of the DRC to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC (para. 12 (d))	
See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Additional element
See under “military and police / Support to police” above (para. 15 (g))	Additional element
Political process	
Calls on the Special Representative for the DRC, in collaboration with the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, to support, coordinate and assess the implementation of national commitments under the PSC Framework in the DRC, as set out in Annex B (para. 5)	Newly mandated task
Promote inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders with a view to furthering reconciliation and democratization and encourage the organization of credible and transparent provincial and local elections (para. 14 (b))	Additional element
Authorizes MONUSCO, through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the UNCT and in support of national mechanisms to implement the PSC Framework, to the following tasks (para. 15)	Additional element
Electoral assistance	
See under “Political process” above (para. 14 (b))	Additional element
Support to state institutions	
Encourage the prompt establishment and the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC (para. 14 (c))	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 15 (b))	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 15 (e))	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 16)	Additional element
Encourages MONUSCO, in coordination with ICGLR members, to participate, as appropriate and within the limits of its capacities and mandate, in the activities of the Expanded Joint Border Verification Mechanism (EJVM) as a regional confidence building mechanism, consistent with paragraph 12 (c) (para. 23)	Newly mandated task

International cooperation and coordination

See under “Rule of law/judicial matters” (para. 12 (d))	Additional element
See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 14 (a))	Additional element
See under “Political process” above (para. 15)	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 15 (c))	Newly mandated task
See under “SSR” above (para. 15 (e))	Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 16)	Additional element
Decides that MONUSCO, in coordination with the UNCT, shall transfer as soon as feasible to the UNCT appropriate tasks that are not mentioned in paragraphs 12, 14 and 15 above, including technical election support and demining support, and calls upon MONUSCO to continue to work with the UNCT and the Congolese authorities towards the adoption and implementation of the Peace Consolidation Programme covering provinces not affected by the conflict, and requests MONUSCO, where appropriate, to continue transferring tasks to the UNCT in those provinces (para. 18)	Additional element
See under “Support to state institutions” above (para. 23)	Newly mandated task
Requests MONUSCO to keep the AU, ICGLR and SADC informed of the operational situation in eastern DRC (para. 30)	Newly mandated task

Support to sanctions regimes

See under “Demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 12 (c))	Additional element
See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Additional element
See under “Support for state institutions” above (para. 14 (c))	Additional element

Civilian-military coordination

See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 13)	Newly mandated task
See under “SSR” above (para. 16)	Newly mandated task

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

The Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) by [resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, 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.²⁷ The Council, acting partially under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized UNISFA to take the necessary actions for the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel and facilities in the Abyei Area, as well as for ensuring security in the area and protecting it from incursions by unauthorized elements, as defined in the Agreement.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNISFA four times for periods of six months, the last of which was until 31 May 2014.²⁸ By [resolution 2104 \(2013\)](#) of 29 May 2013, the Council increased the military component of the Mission²⁹ to enable UNISFA to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, established pursuant to the agreement reached between Sudan and South Sudan on 30 July 2011.

By [resolution 2104 \(2013\)](#), the Council also modified the mandate of UNISFA and underscored that the Mission's mandate included taking all necessary actions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence. Moreover, the Council requested UNISFA to continue its dialogue with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities in its effort to ensure full compliance by all relevant parties with a weapons-free Abyei, with priority on the urgent

²⁷ [Resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

²⁸ Resolutions [2047 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; [2075 \(2012\)](#), para.1; [2104 \(2013\)](#) para.1; and [2126 \(2013\)](#), para.1. All four extensions for the tasks set out in paragraph 3 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), are under Chapter VII of the Charter.

²⁹ [Resolution 2104 \(2013\)](#), para. 2.

elimination of heavy or crew-served weapons and rocket propelled grenades. Subsequently, by [resolution 2126 \(2013\)](#) of 25 November 2013, the Council requested UNISFA to document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei as well as on the presence of weapons in the area. Table 13 provides an overview of changes to the mandate of UNISFA since its establishment. Table 14 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNISFA during the review period.

Table 13
UNISFA: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	1990 (2011)	2024 (2011)	2032 (2011)	2047 (2012)	2075 (2012)	2104 (2013)	2126 (2013)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police							
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a					X ^b	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a						
Support to police	X ^a						
Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence	X ^a	X ^b					
Security sector reform							
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b				X ^b	X ^b
Humanitarian support	X ^a						
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^c				
Political process	X ^a	X ^b				X ^b	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 14
UNISFA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

[Resolution 2104 \(2013\)](#) (Chapter VII-partial)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
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Military and police		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Underscores that UNISFA’s protection of civilians mandate as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011) includes taking the necessary actions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence (para. 4)	Additional element
Demilitarization and arms management		
	Requests UNISFA to continue its dialogue with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities on effective strategies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei’s status as a weapons-free area, with a particular priority placed on the urgent elimination of heavy or crew-served weapons, as well as rocket-propelled grenades, and calls upon the governments of Sudan and South Sudan, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to extend full cooperation to UNISFA in this regard (para. 10)	Additional element
Political process		
	See under “Demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 10)	Additional element
<u>Resolution 2126 (2013)</u> (Chapter VII-partial)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Demilitarization and arms management		
	Requests that UNISFA, consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, observe, document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei and the presence of weapons within Abyei as part of the Secretary-Generals’ regular reporting cycle (para. 10)	Additional element

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

Welcoming the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) by [resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#) of 8 July 2011. Established under Chapter VII of the Charter, UNMISS was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its protection of civilians mandate.³⁰

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS twice for periods of 12 months, the last of which was until 15 July 2014.³¹ Also, the military component of UNMISS was increased after the breakout of the conflict between the Government of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (in-opposition) on 15 December 2013.³²

By [resolution 2057 \(2012\)](#) and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council noted that the mandate of UNMISS to improve the security environment in the context of protection of civilians was a priority and requested UNMISS to focus its attention on capacity building in that connection. By the same resolution, the Council requested UNMISS to work closely with the Government of South Sudan and, in coordination with other United Nations and international partners, in support of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration process.

Subsequently, by [resolution 2109 \(2013\)](#) and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council requested UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of South Sudan in implementing its action plan to end the recruitment of child soldiers, and to be prepared to play a

³⁰ [Resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#), para. 4.

³¹ Resolutions [2057 \(2012\)](#), para. 1, and [2109 \(2013\)](#), para. 1

³² [Resolution 2132 \(2013\)](#), para. 4.

role in coordinating international efforts to support preparations for credible national elections in 2015. By the same two resolutions, the Council requested the Mission to further develop its communications with local communities, including through the use of community liaison assistants and translators, to improve understanding of the Mission’s mandate. Table 15 provides an overview of changes to the mandate of UNMISS since its establishment. Table 16 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNMISS during the review period.

Table 15
UNMISS: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>		
	<u><i>1996 (2011)</i></u>	<u><i>2057 (2012)</i></u>	<u><i>2109 (2013)</i></u>
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police			
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		
Support to police	X ^a		
Support to military	X ^a		
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Security sector reform	X ^a		
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b
Support to state institutions	X ^a		
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b
Public information	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 16
UNMISS: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Resolution 2057 (2012) (Chapter VII)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Notes the priority of UNMISS' mandated tasks in resolution 1996 (2011) for the protection of civilians and for the achievement of an improved security environment, urges UNMISS to deploy its assets accordingly, and underscores the need for UNMISS to focus adequate attention on capacity-building efforts in this area, welcomes the development of a protection of civilians strategy and early warning and early response strategy, encourages UNMISS to implement them, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing these strategies in his reports to the Council (para. 3)	Additional element
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 3)	Additional element
Demilitarization and arms management		
	Calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to fully implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) strategy, to expedite the ongoing DDR program in a coherent manner, and requests UNMISS to work closely with the Government of South Sudan and in coordination with all relevant United Nations actors and other international partners in support of the DDR process (para. 18)	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under “Demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 18)	Additional element
Public information		
	Welcomes the UNMISS initiative to launch an outreach campaign throughout the country, and encourages the Mission within existing resources to further develop its communication with local communities to improve understanding of the Mission's mandate (para. 11)	Newly mandated task
Resolution 2109 (2013) (Chapter VII)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	Welcomes the progress made on the demobilization of child soldiers, and the signing of an action plan to end child recruitment by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on 12 March 2012 reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the SPLA, acknowledges the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to implement the action plan, calls for the further implementation of this action plan, requests UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard; further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in the Republic of South Sudan including through the continued deployment of child protection advisors within UNMISS, and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and welcomes the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in September 2011 (para. 17)	Additional element
Electoral assistance		
	Requests that UNMISS, consistent with its mandate and within its current capabilities, be prepared to play a role in coordinating international efforts to support preparations for credible national elections in 2015, including in consultation with the Government of South Sudan and those member states willing and able to provide support; and urges expeditious efforts from	Additional element

national authorities, UNMISS, the United Nations Country Team and relevant international partners in this regard (para. 42)

International cooperation and coordination

See under “Electoral assistance” above (para. 42)

Additional element

Public information

Welcomes the UNMISS initiative to conduct an outreach campaign throughout the country, and encourages the Mission within existing capabilities to develop an effective public communications strategy and to further develop its communication with local communities to improve understanding of the Mission’s mandate, including use of community liaison assistants and translators (para. 11)

Additional element

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by [resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013 under Chapter VII of the Charter for an initial period of 12 months, subsuming the United Nations Office in Mali (UNOM). Upon the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA)³³ on 1 July 2013, MINUSMA commenced implementation of its mandate.³⁴ MINUSMA was authorized to comprise of a military component of 11,200 personnel and 1,440 police personnel.³⁵

The Council authorized MINUSMA to use all necessary means to stabilize key population centers, to support the reestablishment of State authority throughout the country, and to protect civilians and United Nations personnel.

By the same resolution, the Council mandated MINUSMA to create a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees, to protect cultural and historical sites in Mali, and to support the transitional authorities' efforts to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali. Also, the Council mandated MINUSMA to support the implementation of the transitional road map, including the national political dialogue and the electoral process, to support national and international efforts for security sector reform, demilitarization and arms management, and to promote and protect human rights. The Council further requested MINUSMA to assist the Committee pursuant to [resolutions 1267 \(1999\)](#) and

³³ For additional information regarding AFISMA, see part VIII, Section III, on Peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements.

³⁴ [Resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

³⁵ [Resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 12.

[1989 \(2011\)](#), and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by [resolution 1526 \(2004\)](#). Moreover, the Council requested MINUSMA to assist the transitional authorities, in collaboration with UNESCO, in protecting the cultural and historical sites in Mali from attack. Table 17 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSMA. Table 18 provides the full text of all the provisions in [resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#) that relate to the mandate of MINUSMA.

Table 17
MINUSMA: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution 2100 (2013)</i>
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a
Military, police and security sector reform	
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a
Support to police	X ^a
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a
Political process	X ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a
Support to state institutions	X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a

^a New mandated task

Table 18
Establishment of the mandate of MINUSMA in 2013

Resolution 2100 (2013)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Authorization of the use of force		
	Authorizes MINUSMA to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, to carry out its mandate as set out in paragraphs 16 (a) (i) and (ii), 16 (c) (i) and (iii), 16 (e), 16 (f) and 16 (g) and requests MINUSMA’s civilian and military components to coordinate their work with the aim of supporting the tasks outlined in paragraph 16 above (para. 17)	New mandated task
Military and police		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	To protect, without prejudice to the responsibility of the transitional authorities of Mali, civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capacities and areas of deployment (para. 16 c) (i)	New mandated task
	Reiterates that the transitional authorities of Mali have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, further recalls its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on Children And Armed Conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on Women, Peace and Security and calls upon MINUSMA and all military forces in Mali to take them into account and to abide by international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and recalls the importance of training in this regard (para. 24)	New mandated task
	Requests that MINUSMA take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, where undertaken jointly with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces (S/2013/110) (para. 26)	Newly mandated task
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities/Free movement of personnel and equipment	To protect the United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel (para. 16 c) (iii)	Newly mandated task
Support to police	To support national and international efforts towards rebuilding the Malian security sector, especially the police and gendarmerie through technical assistance, capacity-building, co-location and mentoring programmes, as well as the rule of law and justice sectors, within its capacities and in close coordination with other bilateral partners, donors and international organizations engaged in these fields, including the EU (para. 16 (a) (iii))	New mandated task
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	In support of the transitional authorities of Mali, to stabilize the key population centres, especially in the north of Mali and, in this context, to deter threats and take active steps to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas (para. (a) (i))	New mandated task
	To assist the transitional authorities of Mali, as necessary and feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO (para. 16 (f))	New mandated task
Security sector reform		
	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 16 a) (iii))	New mandated task
Demilitarization and arms management		
	To assist the transitional authorities of Mali, through training and other	New mandated task

	support, in mine action and weapons and ammunition management (para. 16 (a) (iv))	
	To assist the transitional authorities of Mali in developing and implementing programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, consistent with the objectives of reconciliation and taking into account the specific needs of demobilized children (para. 16 (a) (v))	New mandated task
<hr/>		
Humanitarian support		
	In support of the transitional authorities of Mali, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles, and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors (para. 16 (e))	New mandated task
<hr/>		
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	See under “Demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 16 (a) (v))	New mandated task
	To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisors and Women Protection Advisors, and address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict (para. 16 (c) (ii))	New mandated task
	To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed throughout Mali and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses (para. 16 (d) (i))	New mandated task
	To support, in particular, the full deployment of MINUSMA human rights observers throughout the country (para. 16 (d) (ii))	New mandated task
	To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict (para. 16 (d) (iii))	New mandated task
	To assist the transitional authorities of Mali in their efforts to promote and protect human rights (para. 16 (d) (iv))	New mandated task
	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 24)	New mandated task
	Requests MINUSMA to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the transitional authorities of Mali in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels and at an early stage of the stabilization phase, including the security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes (para. 25)	New mandated task
	See under “Military and police / Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons” above (para. 26)	New mandated task
<hr/>		
Rule of law / Judicial matters		
	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 16 (a) (iii))	New mandated task
	To support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the transitional authorities of Mali, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the International Criminal Court (para. 16 (g))	New mandated task
<hr/>		
Political process		
	See under “Demilitarization and arms management” above (para. 16 (a) (v))	New mandated task
	To assist the transitional authorities of Mali to implement swiftly the transitional road map towards the full restoration of constitutional order, democratic governance and national unity in Mali (para. 16 (b) (i))	New mandated task
	To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels, including through local partners as appropriate, in order to	New mandated task

	anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict (para. 16 (b) (ii)) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali and communities in the north of Mali to facilitate progress towards an inclusive national dialogue and reconciliation process, notably the negotiation process referred to in paragraph 4 above, including by enhancing negotiation capacity and promoting the participation of civil society, including women’s organizations (para. 16 (b) (iii))	New mandated task
Electoral assistance	To support the organization and conduct of inclusive, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections, including through the provision of appropriate logistical and technical assistance and effective security arrangements (para. 16 (b) (iv))	New mandated task
Support to state institutions	To support the transitional authorities of Mali to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country (para. 16 (a) (ii))	New mandated task
International cooperation and coordination	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 16 (a) (iii))	New mandated task
Support to sanctions regimes	Requests MINUSMA, within its capabilities, its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate, to assist the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004), including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2083 (2012) (para. 31)	Newly mandated task

Americas

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established by [resolution 1542 \(2004\)](#).

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 15 October 2014.³⁶ With regard to its composition, following the initial partial drawdown of military and police capabilities of MINUSTAH mandated by [resolution 2012 \(2011\)](#) of 14 October 2011, by [resolution 2119 \(2013\)](#) of 10 October 2013, the Council authorized a further reduction of both the military and the police components of the Mission.³⁷

Furthermore, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, pursuant to Section I of paragraph 7 of [resolution 1542 \(2004\)](#), by [resolution 2070 \(2012\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of MINUSTAH. In the areas of human rights and protection of civilians, the Council requested MINUSTAH to focus its violence reduction approach on not only the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighborhoods, but also on at-risk youth and women, in coordination with the United Nations country team. The Council also requested coordination with the United Nations country team in the Missions' provision of logistical and technical expertise to the Government of Haiti in capacity building for rule of law institutions and the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons. Furthermore, the Council requested MINUSTAH to facilitate international coordination and cooperation for projects aiming to support the Haitian National Police (HNP)'s institutional capacity.

³⁶ [Resolutions 2070 \(2012\)](#), para. 1, and [2119 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

³⁷ [Resolution 2119 \(2013\)](#), para. 2.

Subsequently, by [resolution 2119 \(2013\)](#), the Council further modified the existing mandate of MINUSTAH by requesting the Mission to assist the Government in effectively tackling gang violence and organized crime, to support the political process under way in Haiti, to deliver and coordinate international electoral assistance to the Government of Haiti, as appropriate and in cooperation with international stakeholders, and to continue to implement decentralization efforts and build institutional capacity with a view to further enhance the Government's ability to extend State authority and promote good governance and the rule of law at all levels. By both [resolutions 2070 \(2012\)](#) and [2119 \(2013\)](#), the Council further modified the Mission's tasks in the areas of support to police and the rule of law, mainly, by calling on MINUSTAH to align skills of United Nations Police (UNPOL) personnel to support efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel, including at intermediate rank levels, and encouraged MINUSTAH to locate skilled trainers and technical advisors in the most efficient manner while also recognizing that capacity-building of the HNP is a most critical task for the Mission. Table 19 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSTAH since its establishment. Table 20 includes the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of MINUSTAH during the review period.

Table 19
MINUSTAH: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution											
	1542 (2004)	1608 (2005)	1702 (2006)	1743 (2007)	1780 (2007)	1840 (2008)	1892 (2009)	1927 (2010)	1944 (2010)	2012 (2011)	2070 (2012)	2119 (2013)
Military and police												
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a							X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a											
Support to police	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Support to military	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b								
Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^c		
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a							X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Support to state institutions	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Public information		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c					

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 20
MINUSTAH: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Resolution 2070 (2012) (Chapter VII - partial)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons	Requests MINUSTAH to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach, in close collaboration with the Haitian Government, adapting the programme to the changing requirements of the post-earthquake Haitian context with a particular focus on at-risk youth, women, the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods and to ensure that this activity is coordinated with, and supports the work of, the United Nations country team to build local capacity in this area (para. 22)	Additional element
Support to police	Recognizes the Haitian National Police's capacity-building as a most critical task for MINUSTAH and calls on Haiti's international and regional partners to intensify their assistance to the Government of Haiti to that end, in accordance to its priorities including by providing skilled trainers and technical advisers, while stressing the need for close coordination between donors and the Government of Haiti to enhance the sustainability of these efforts; further encourage MINUSTAH to locate these experts in the most efficient manner consistent with their skills and areas of expertise (para. 10)	Additional element
	Requests MINUSTAH to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Haitian National Police, in particular by renewed efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel; calls on MINUSTAH to align skills of UNPOL personnel to support these objectives; requests also MINUSTAH to facilitate coordination between bilateral and multilateral efforts and to continue to provide technical guidance to donor-funded projects as requested for the rehabilitation and construction of police and corrections facilities as well as for other projects aiming to support HNP's institutional capacity as appropriate (para. 13)	Additional element
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	See under 'Military and police \ Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons' above (para. 22)	Additional element
Rule of Law/Judicial matters		
	See under 'Military and police \ Support to police' above (para. 13)	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination		
	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 MINUSTAH 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 on the Mission to proceed swiftly with activities in this regard as recommended by the Secretary-General, coordinating as appropriate with the United Nations country team and other active in the stabilization efforts (para. 5)	Additional element
	See under 'Military and police \ Support to police' above (para. 13)	Additional element
	See under 'Military and police \ Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons' above (para. 22)	Additional element
Resolution 2119 (2013) (Chapter VII - partial)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Support to police	Reiterates that the Haitian National Police's capacity-building remains a most	Additional element

critical task for MINUSTAH; requests MINUSTAH to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Haitian National Police, in particular by renewed efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel, including at intermediate rank levels; calls on MINUSTAH to align skills of UNPOL personnel to support these objectives and provide skilled trainers and technical advisers (para. 10)

Rule of Law / Judicial matters

Recognizes the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization; encourages MINUSTAH to intensify its efforts to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means and consistent with its mandate, and coordinating as appropriate with the United Nations country team and others active in stabilization efforts, to assist as requested by the Government of Haiti, to continue to implement decentralization efforts and build the capacity of its institutions at the national and local levels, with a view to enhance further the Government of Haiti's ability to extend State authority throughout Haiti and promote good governance and rule of law at all levels (para. 5)

Additional element

Encourages also MINUSTAH, in cooperation with the appropriate international actors, to assist the Government in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking of persons especially children (para. 13)

Additional element

Political process

Welcomes the Special Representative of the Secretary-General's efforts to support the political process under way in Haiti; reaffirms its call upon MINUSTAH to continue to support this process; calls upon MINUSTAH to deliver and coordinate, as appropriate, international electoral assistance to the Government of Haiti in cooperation with international stakeholders including the OAS, UNASUR, and CARICOM as appropriate (para. 7)

Additional element

Electoral assistance

See under 'Political process' above (para. 7)

Additional element

Support to state institutions

See under 'Rule of Law / Judicial matters' above (para. 5)

Additional element

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), were deployed in January 1949 to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established by [resolutions 39 \(1948\)](#) and [47 \(1948\)](#) of 20 January and 21 April 1948, respectively. Following the termination of the Commission, by [resolution 91 \(1951\)](#), the Council decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. After the renewed hostilities in 1971, the task of UNMOGIP has been to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971. The mandate of UNMOGIP is open-ended and its authorized strength was set at 44 by [resolution 47 \(1948\)](#).

In 2012 and 2013, the Council neither discussed UNMOGIP nor made changes to its mandate and composition. Table 21 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMOGIP.

Table 21
UNMOGIP: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	47 (1948)	91 (1951)
Military and police		
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)³⁸, 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. 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 2012.³⁹

During the period under the review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIT one last time until 31 December 2012, endorsing the plan of its phased drawdown, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Timor-Leste, conditions on the ground and following the successful completion of the 2012 electoral process.⁴⁰ UNMIT completed its mandate on 31 December 2012. Table 22 features the overview of the mandate of UNMIT since its establishment until the completion of its mandate.

Table 22
UNMIT: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	1704 (2006)	1745 (2007)	1802 (2008)	1867 (2009)	1912 (2010)	1969 (2011)	2037 (2012)
Military and police							
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons						X ^a	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a					X ^a	X ^c

³⁸ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNOTIL prior to the review period, see 15th Supplement 2004 – 2007, chapter V, section F.

³⁹ [Resolutions 1912 \(2010\)](#), para. 3, and [1969 \(2011\)](#), para.3.

⁴⁰ [Resolution 2037 \(2012\)](#), para. 1.

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>						
	<u>1704</u> <u>(2006)</u>	<u>1745</u> <u>(2007)</u>	<u>1802</u> <u>(2008)</u>	<u>1867</u> <u>(2009)</u>	<u>1912</u> <u>(2010)</u>	<u>1969</u> <u>(2011)</u>	<u>2037</u> <u>(2012)</u>
Support to police	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X ^a						
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a						
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a	X ^c		X ^c			
Electoral assistance	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Support to state institutions	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Public information	X ^a						

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Europe

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

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. In the absence of a political settlement to the problem, UNFICYP has continued to supervise the ceasefire lines, maintain a buffer zone, undertake humanitarian activities and support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP three times for periods of six months, the last of which was until 31 January 2014.⁴¹ There were no changes to the mandate or composition of UNFICYP in 2012 and 2013. Table 23 provides an overview of the mandate of UNFICYP.

Table 23
UNFICYP: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution					
	186 (1964)	355 (1974)	359 (1974)	2058 (2012)	2089 (2013)	2114 (2013)
Military and police						
Support to police	X ^a					
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b				
Humanitarian support				X ^a		
Political process	X ^a					

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

⁴¹ [Resolutions 2058 \(2012\)](#), para. 7, [2089 \(2013\)](#), para. 7 and [2114 \(2013\)](#), 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 was 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.⁴²

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning UNMIK and changes to its mandate or composition. Table 24 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIK since its establishment.

Table 24
UNMIK: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i> 1244 (1999)
Military and police	
Support to police	X ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a
Political process	X ^a
Support to state institutions	X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a
Civilian-military coordination	X ^a

^a New mandated task

⁴² [S/1999/1119](#).

Middle East

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

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.

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning UNTSO and changes to its mandate or composition. Table 25 provides an overview of the mandate of UNTSO as defined in [resolutions 50 \(1948\)](#) and [73 \(1949\)](#).

Table 25
UNTSO: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	
	50 (1948)	73 (1949)
Military and police		
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 Agreement on Disengagement between 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.

During the period, the Council extended the mandate of UNDOF through a series of resolutions for periods of six months, the last of which was until 30 June 2014, without making changes to its mandate or composition.⁴³ Table 26 provides an overview of the mandate of UNDOF since its establishment.

Table 26
UNDOF: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	350 <i>(1974)</i>	2052 <i>(2012)</i>	2084 <i>(2012)</i>	2108 <i>(2013)</i>	2131 <i>(2013)</i>
Military and police					
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a				

^a New mandated task

⁴³ [Resolutions 2052 \(2012\)](#), para.6; [2084 \(2012\)](#), para. 5; [2108 \(2013\)](#), para. 7; and [2131\(2013\)](#), para. 6.

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.

During the period, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 31 August 2014.⁴⁴ The Council did not authorize any changes to the composition of UNIFIL during 2012 and 2013. However, by [resolution 2064 \(2012\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of UNIFIL, calling for an acceleration in the pace of the engagement of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) in the Strategic dialogue, consistent with the recommendations of the Strategic Review conducted by the Secretary-General in December 2011,⁴⁵ including through enhancing the coordination among donors to provide assistance to LAF to enable it to fulfil its mandated tasks under [resolution 1701 \(2006\)](#). Table 27 provides an overview of changes to the mandate of UNIFIL since its establishment. Table 28 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNIFIL during the review period.

⁴⁴ [Resolutions 2064 \(2012\)](#), para. 1 and [2115 \(2013\)](#), para. 1

⁴⁵ [S/2012/151](#)

Table 27
UNIFIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution								
	425 (1978)	426 (1978)	1701 (2006)	1832 (2008)	1884 (2009)	1937 (2010)	2004 (2011)	2064 (2012)	2115 (2013)
Authorization of the use of force			X ^a						
Military and police									
Protection of civilians including refugees and internally displaced persons			X ^a						
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment			X ^a						
Support to military			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c
Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b				X ^b	X ^c	
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b						
Demilitarization and arms management			X ^a						
Humanitarian support			X ^a						
Support to state institutions	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b						
International cooperation and coordination		X ^a						X ^b	

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 28
UNIFIL: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

[Resolution 2064 \(2012\)](#)

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
Military and police		
Support to military	Welcomes in this regard the engagement of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces in the Strategic dialogue which aims at carrying out analysis of ground forces and maritime assets and setting a series of benchmarks reflecting the correlation between the capacities and responsibilities of UNIFIL vis-à-vis those of the Lebanese Armed Forces, with a view to identifying Lebanese Armed Forces requirements for implementing tasks mandated in resolution 1701 (2006) , calls for an acceleration of its pace, consistent with the relevant recommendations of the Strategic Review, including through enhancing the coordination among donors to provide assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces to enable it to fulfil its mandated tasks under resolution 1701 (2006) (para. 3)	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under “Military and police \ Support to military” above (para. 3)	Additional element

United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

The United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) was established by [resolution 2043 \(2012\)](#) of 21 April 2012 for an initial period of 90 days to monitor and support a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and the full implementation of the six-point proposal of the Joint Special Envoy to end the conflict in Syria. The initial deployment was authorized for up to 300 unarmed military observers as well as an appropriate civilian component.⁴⁶ On 15 June 2012, however, UNSMIS suspended its activities owing to an intensification of armed violence across the country. By [resolution 2059 \(2012\)](#) of 20 July 2012, the Council extended the Mission for 30 days expressing that any further extension could be possible only in the event that the Secretary-General reported and the Security Council confirmed the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides that was sufficient to allow the UNSMIS monitors to implement their mandate.⁴⁷ As those conditions were not met, the mandate of UNSMIS ended at midnight on 19 August 2012. Table 29 provides an overview of changes to the mandate of UNSMIS since its establishment. Table 30 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of UNSMIS during the review period.

Table 29
UNSMIS: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>		
	2042 (2012)	2043 (2012)	2059 (2012)
Military and police			
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^a	
Political process		X ^a	

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

Table 30
Establishment of the mandate of UNSMIS in 2012

[Resolution 2042 \(2012\)](#)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>

⁴⁶ Prior to the deployment of UNSMIS, by [resolution 2042 \(2012\)](#) of 14 April 2014, the Council authorized an advance team of up to 30 unarmed military observers to liaise with the parties and to begin to monitor the implementation of a full cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties, in anticipation to the deployment of the Mission.

⁴⁷ [Resolution 2059 \(2012\)](#), para.3.

Military and police

Ceasefire monitoring	Decides to authorize an advance team of up to 30 unarmed military observers to liaise with the parties and to begin to report on the implementation of a full cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties, pending the deployment of the mission referred to in paragraph 5 and calls upon the Syrian government and all other parties to ensure that the advance team is able to carry out its functions according to the terms set forth in paragraph 6 (para. 7)	Newly mandated task
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Resolution 2043 (2012)

Category and mandated task

Text of mandate

Change to mandate

Military and police

Ceasefire monitoring	Decides also that the mandate of the Mission shall be to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and to monitor and support the full implementation of the Envoy’s six-point proposal (para. 6)	Newly mandated task
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Political process

See under “Military and police / Ceasefire monitoring” above (para. 6)	Newly mandated task
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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.⁴⁸

Overview of political and peacebuilding missions during 2012 and 2013

During the period under review, the Council managed 12 political and peacebuilding missions.⁴⁹ In 2013, the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)⁵⁰ to replace the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), which completed its mandate on 3 June 2013.

Mandates of political missions and peacebuilding offices

During the period under review, the Council expanded the mandates of most political missions and peacebuilding offices, while keeping the mandates of two missions largely unchanged.⁵¹ In general, political missions and peacebuilding offices continued to be multidimensional operations, combining political tasks with a broader set of mandates in the areas human rights, sexual violence in conflict and the rule of law.

The Council increasingly required political missions and peacebuilding offices to achieve greater coherence and integration with the wider UN system and other relevant actors in the performance of their mandates, including through inter-mission cooperation. In particular, in addressing cross-border issues such as the threats of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, the Council mandated regional offices and political missions to promote integrated

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ For discussions concerning individual political missions and peacebuilding offices, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

⁵⁰ [Resolution 2102 \(2013\)](#).

⁵¹ UNSCOL and UNRCCA.

sub-regional and cross-border responses. For example, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was mandated to enhance sub-regional 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. The Council further mandated UNOWA to facilitate systematic and regular linkages in the work of the United Nations within the sub-region to promote a coherent and synergetic United Nations approach to addressing the causes of instability and conflict in West Africa.⁵² In the context of national capacity development, the Council promoted joint planning and implementation with national counterparts and United Nations country teams.

Moreover, in 2013, the Council authorized the deployment of guard units to protect United Nations personnel, premises and assets in three political missions operating in non-permissive environments, namely the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and UNSOM.

Across all political and peacebuilding missions, mandated tasks relating to political processes and international coordination and cooperation 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, eight political and peacebuilding missions in Africa had human rights, rule of law and support to state institutions mandates, while that applied to only two missions in other regions. The mandates of two political missions, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) are open ended. Tables 31 and 32 provide an overview of the mandates of active political and peacebuilding missions during the period under review, grouped under 13 categories.

⁵² [S/2013/753](#) and [S/2013/759](#).

Table 31
Select mandated tasks and categories of political and peacebuilding missions in Africa

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNPOS</i>	<i>UNSOM</i>	<i>UNIOGBIS</i>	<i>BINUCA</i>	<i>UNOWA</i>	<i>UNIPSIL</i>	<i>BNUB</i>	<i>UNSMIL</i>	<i>UNOCA</i>
Chapter VII	X							X	
Military and police	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Security sector reform	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	X	X				X	
Humanitarian support	X			X	X		X		
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rule of law/Judicial matters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Support to state institutions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X					X	
Public information					X	X			
Civilian-military coordination									

Table 32
Select mandated tasks and categories of political and peacebuilding missions in Asia and Middle East

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNAMA</i>	<i>UNRCCA</i>	<i>UNAMI</i>	<i>UNSCOL</i>
Chapter VII				
Military and police				
Security sector reform	X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X		X	
Humanitarian support	X		X	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X		X	
Rule of law/Judicial matters	X		X	
Political process	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	X		X	
Support to state institutions	X		X	
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X
Support to sanctions regimes	X			
Public information	X			
Civilian-military coordination	X			

Africa

United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)

The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was established by the presidential statement of 15 April 1995⁵³ 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. It was also mandated 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.

By an exchange of letters⁵⁴ between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 29 and 30 December 2011, the mandate of UNPOS was extended for the last time until 31 December 2013, with no changes to its mandated tasks. Nonetheless, by [resolution 2093 \(2013\)](#) of 6 March 2013, the Council welcomed the Strategic Review by the Secretary-General on the United Nations' presence and engagement in Somalia, conducted from September to December 2012. Further, the Council expressed agreement with its assessment that UNPOS had fulfilled its mandate and should be replaced by a new and expanded special political mission as soon as possible.⁵⁵ UNPOS completed its mandate on 2 June 2013, and was replaced by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). Table 33 below provides an overview of its mandated tasks since establishment.

⁵³ [S/PRST/1995/15](#).

⁵⁴ [S/2011/802](#) and [S/2011/803](#).

⁵⁵ [Resolution 2093 \(2013\)](#), para. 18.

Table 33
UNPOS: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<u>S/PRST/1995/15</u>	<u>S/2005/729</u> and <u>S/2005/730</u>	<u>S/2007/762</u> and <u>S/2007/763</u>	<u>Resolution 1814</u> (2008)	<u>Resolution 1863</u> (2009)	<u>Resolution 1872</u> (2009)	<u>S/2009/664</u> and <u>S/2009/665</u>	<u>Resolution 1910</u> (2010)	<u>Resolution 1964</u> (2010)	<u>Resolution 1976</u> (2011)	<u>Resolution 2010</u> (2011)	<u>S/2011/802</u> and <u>S/2011/803</u>
Military and police												
Support to police								X ^a		X ^b		X ^c
Maritime security							X ^a			X ^b		
Security sector reform						X ^a		X ^b				X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management						X ^a		X ^b				
Humanitarian support			X ^a				X ^c					
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict				X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^b			X ^a
Rule of law/Judicial matters				X ^a		X ^b		X ^b		X ^b		X ^c
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c
Electoral assistance			X ^a	X ^b			X ^c					X ^c
Support to state institutions		X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b		X ^c
International cooperation and coordination		X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

By [resolution 2102 \(2013\)](#) of 2 May 2013, the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) for one year. The Mission was mandated to provide good offices functions supporting the peace and reconciliation process of the Federal Government of Somalia and strategic policy advice in support of the Federal Government, and of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) as appropriate, on peacebuilding and statebuilding. UNSOM was also mandated to assist the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international donor support, in particular on security sector assistance and maritime security, and to help build its capacity in the areas of protection of human rights and rule of law. The Council also mandated UNSOM to cooperate with the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009).

On 24 December 2013, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,⁵⁶ the Council authorized the deployment of a guard unit of 410 personnel, supported by an adequately composed logistics company, to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds. Table 34 below provides an overview of the mandated tasks of UNSOM since its establishment. Table 35 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate of UNSOM during the review period.

Table 34
UNSOM: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i> 2102 (2013)
Military and police	
Maritime security	X ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a
Political process	X ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a
Support to state institutions	X ^a
International cooperation and	X ^a

⁵⁶ [S/2013/764](#) and [S/2013/765](#).

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
	2102 (2013)
coordination	
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a

^a New mandated task

Table 35
Establishment of the mandate of UNSOM in 2013

[Resolution 2102 \(2013\)](#)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Maritime Security	Security sector reform, rule of law (including police, justice and corrections within the framework of the United Nations Global Focal Point), disengagement of combatants, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, maritime security and mine action (para. 2 (b)(ii))	Newly mandated task
	To assist the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international donor support, in particular on security sector assistance and maritime security, working with bilateral and multilateral partners, and in full respect of the sovereignty of Somalia (para. 2 (c))	Newly mandated task
Security sector reform		
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime Security” above (para. 2 (b)(ii))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime Security” above (para. 2 (c))	Newly mandated task
Demilitarization and arms management		
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime Security” above (para. 2 (b)(ii))	Newly mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	Promote respect for human rights and women’s empowerment, including through the provision of Gender Advisers and Human Rights Advisers (para. 2 (d)(i))	Newly mandated task
	Promote child protection and to implement the relevant Somali Government action plans on children and armed conflict, including through the provision of Child Protection Advisers (para. 2 (d)(ii))	Newly mandated task
	Prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of Women’s Protection Advisers (para. 2 (d)(iii))	Newly mandated task
	Strengthen Somalia’s justice institutions and to help ensure accountability in particular with respect to crimes against women and children (para. 2 (d)(iv))	Newly mandated task
	To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on, and help prevent (para. 2 (e))	Newly mandated task
	Any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, including through the deployment of human rights observers (para. 2 (e)(i))	Newly mandated task
	Any violations or abuses committed against children in Somalia (para. 2 (e)(ii))	Newly mandated task
	Any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict (para. 2 (e)(iii))	Newly mandated task
Rule of law \ Judicial matters		
	Governance (para. 2 (b)(i))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime Security” above (para. 2 (b)(ii))	Newly mandated task
	The development of a federal system; the constitutional review process and subsequent referendum on the constitution; and preparations for elections in 2016 (para. 2 (b)(iii))	Newly mandated task

	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 2 (d)(iv))	Newly mandated task
Political process		
	To provide United Nations “good offices” functions, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia’s peace and reconciliation process (para. 2 (a))	Newly mandated task
Electoral assistance		
	See under “Rule of law\Judicial matters” above (para. 2 (b)(iii))	Newly mandated task
Support to state institutions		
	To support the Federal Government of Somalia, and AMISOM as appropriate, by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and statebuilding, including on (para. 2 (b))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Rule of law\Judicial matters” above (para. 2 (b)(iii))	Newly mandated task
	To help build the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia to (para. 2(d))	Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under “Support to state institutions” above (para. 2 (b))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime Security” above (para. 2 (c))	Newly mandated task
	Underlines the importance of Somali ownership in the context of United Nations support, and in this regard requests the SRSG to align closely United Nations Country Team activities in Somalia with the priorities of UNSOM and to coordinate United Nations activities with the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as the African Union (including AMISOM), IGAD, the European Union and other regional, bilateral and multilateral partners in Somalia (para. 3)	Newly mandated task
Support to sanctions regimes		
	Underlines the importance of UNSOM cooperating with the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group in the relevant areas of their respective mandates (para. 12)	Newly mandated task

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

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)⁵⁷ effective 1 January 2010. During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS twice for periods of 3 and 12 months respectively, the last of which was until 31 May 2014.⁵⁸

The mandate of UNIOGBIS was modified by [resolution 2103 \(2013\)](#), following the military coup of 12 April 2012, mainly in the areas of security sector reform, rule of law, and support to the ongoing political dialogue. With regard to security sector reform and rule of law, the Council requested UNIOGBIS to provide advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders in implementing the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies as well as to contribute to the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance in this regard, while enhancing cooperation with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), the European Union and other partners. It also requested UNIOGBIS to provide advice and support for the establishment of effective and efficient law enforcement criminal justice and penitentiary systems. With regard to combating drug trafficking and transnational crime, the Council requested UNIOGBIS to cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and to coordinate further with the relevant UN system entities in Guinea Bissau. The Council also invited the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to share relevant information with the Committee established pursuant to [resolution 2048 \(2012\)](#). Furthermore, the Council requested UNIOGBIS to continue to work, in coordination with other partners, including ECOWAS and CPLP, on the ongoing dialogue process to facilitate the return to constitutional order, the formation of an inclusive government, the adoption of a transitional road map including for elections in 2013, and the adoption of a newly drafted “Regime pact”. In this context, the Council further requested UNIOGBIS to

⁵⁷ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNOGBIS prior to the review period, see 13th Supplement (1996-1999), chapter V, part I, section E; 14th Supplement (2000 – 2003), chapter V, part I, section E; 15th Supplement (2004 – 2007), chapter V, part I, section F; and 16th Supplement (2008-2009), part X, section II.

⁵⁸ [Resolutions 2092 \(2013\)](#), para. 1, and [2103 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

provide electoral assistance. Subsequently, by a statement by the President of the Security Council dated 9 December 2013,⁵⁹ the Council requested UNIOGBIS to assist the newly established Coordinating Committee for the Electoral Process and Financial Support for the general election of 2013 to 2014.

Table 36 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNIOGBIS since its establishment. Table 37 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNIOGBIS during the review period.

Table 36
UNIOGBIS: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution 1876 (2009)</i>	<i>Resolution 1949 (2010)</i>	<i>Resolution 2030 (2011)</i>	<i>Resolution 2092 (2013)</i>	<i>Resolution 2103 (2013)</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/19</i>
Military and police						
Support to police	X ^a					
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c		X ^a	
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a					
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c		X ^a	
Political process	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b
Electoral assistance	X ^a			X ^c	X ^a	
Support to state institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^a	
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	
Support to sanctions regimes					X ^a	

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

Table 37
UNIOGBIS: changes to mandate, 2012- 2013

<u>Resolution 2103 (2013)</u>		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Security sector reform	Providing strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including in coordination with ECOWAS/ECOMIB, in implementing the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies as well as developing civilian and military justice systems that are compliant with international standards (para. 1 (e))	Newly mandated task
	Contributing to the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance, including for the implementation of the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, and enhancing cooperation with the AU, the ECOWAS, the CPLP, the EU and other partners in support of the restoration and maintenance of constitutional order and the stabilization of	Newly mandated task

⁵⁹ [S/PRST/2013/19](#), para. 8.

Guinea-Bissau (para. 1 (j))		
Rule of law\Judicial matters		
Providing strategic and technical advice and support for the establishment of effective and efficient law enforcement and criminal justice and penitentiary systems, capable of maintaining public security and combating impunity while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms (para. 1 (d))		Newly mandated task
See under “SSR” above (para. 1 (e))		Newly mandated task
Assisting national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, in close cooperation with UNODC (para. 1 (f))		Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 1 (j))		Newly mandated task
Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programs in Guinea-Bissau to maximize their collective effectiveness toward combating drug trafficking, in particular through provision by these agencies, funds and programs of relevant information to the Special Representative on individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with drug-trafficking that contribute to creating a threat to the peace, stability and security of Guinea-Bissau and the subregion (para. 12)		Newly mandated task
Political process		
Supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate the return to constitutional order (para. 1 (a))		Additional element
Working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of Guinea-Bissau’s peacebuilding priorities (para. 1 (i))		Newly mandated task
Requests the Secretary-General to continue to work through UNIOGBIS, in coordination with other partners, including ECOWAS and CPLP, on the ongoing dialogue process among political parties, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives referred to in paragraph 3 above in view of the restoration of constitutional order (para. 8)		Newly mandated task
Electoral assistance		
Assisting in creating an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections (para. 1 (b))		Newly mandated task
Underlines the importance of free, fair and transparent elections to ensure the restoration of constitutional order by the end of 2013 and requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau and UNIOGBIS and the United Nations as a whole, to provide electoral assistance to that end (para. 4)		Newly mandated task
See under “Political process” above (para. 8)		Newly mandated task
Support to state institutions		
Assisting in strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing the capacity of state organs to function effectively and constitutionally (para. 1 (c))		Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination		
See under “SSR” above (para. 1 (e))		Newly mandated task
See under “Rule of law\Judicial matters” above (para. 1 (f))		Additional element
See under “SSR” above (para. 1 (j))		Newly mandated task
See under “Political process” above (para. 8)		Newly mandated task
See under “Rule of law\Judicial matters” above (para. 12)		Newly mandated task
Support to sanctions regimes		
Invites the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to share all relevant information with the Committee established pursuant to its resolution 2048 (2012), particularly names of individuals who meet the criteria set forth in paragraph 6 and elaborated by paragraph 7 of resolution 2048 (2012) (para. 13)		Newly mandated task
S/PRST/2013/19		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Electoral assistance		
	The Security Council takes note of the establishment of the ‘Coordinating	Additional element

Committee for the Electoral Process and Financial Support for the General Election of 2013 to 2014' which aims to ensure coordination among the partners and requests UNIOGBIS to provide, in accordance with its mandate, the relevant assistance to the aforementioned Coordinating Committee (para. 8)

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

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) was established by a presidential statement dated 7 April 2009⁶⁰ to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA).⁶¹

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of BINUCA by [resolution 2088 \(2013\)](#) of 24 January 2013 for a period of 12 months, until 31 January 2014.⁶² By the same resolution, the Council requested BINUCA to support the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) with regard to peacebuilding, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) processes, and to use its good offices to work with all parties to facilitate the implementation of agreements signed in Libreville on 11 January 2013.

By [resolution 2121 \(2013\)](#) of 10 October 2013, the Council updated and reinforced the overall mandate of BINUCA, in light of the coup on 24 March 2013, requesting the Mission to provide support for the stabilization of the security situation by advising on SSR, rule of law, DDR and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement (DDRRR). By the same resolution, the Council requested BINUCA to provide support for conflict prevention and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as for the monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights with an emphasis on efforts to prevent abuses against women and children. Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative to the Central African Republic, to support the implementation of the Libreville agreements and the N'Djamena Roadmap, providing the basis for a peaceful political resolution, and further requested the Mission to provide support for the implementation of the transition process, including support to the electoral process, and to coordinate its activities with the international actors involved in their implementation. Lastly, the Council requested BINUCA to coordinate with the ECCAS and the AU in order to facilitate the transition from the Peace and

⁶⁰ [S/PRST/2009/5](#).

⁶¹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of BONUCA prior to the review period, see 14th Supplement (2000 – 2003), chapter V, part I, section E; 15th Supplement 2004 – 2007, chapter V, section F; and 16th Supplement (2008-2009), part X, section II.

⁶² [Resolution 2088 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

Consolidation Mission in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX) to the African Union-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA).

Subsequently, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 22 and 29 October 2013,⁶³ the Council authorized the deployment of a guard unit initially composed of 250 military personnel to guard BINUCA personnel in Bangui by providing perimeter security and access control. Table 38 below provides an overview of the mandate of BINUCA since its establishment. Table 39 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of BINUCA during the review period.

Table 38
BINUCA: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	S/PRST/2009/5	S/PRST/2010/26	Resolution 2031 (2011)	Resolution 2088 (2013)	Resolution 2121 (2013)
Security sector reform	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a
Humanitarian support					X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^a
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a		X ^b		X ^a
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a				X ^a
Support to state institutions	X ^a				
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^a

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 39
BINUCA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

[S/RES/2088 \(2013\)](#)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Political process	Requests that BINUCA continue to support the peacebuilding processes in the Central African Republic, as provided in its current mandate, including the DDR and SSR processes, support the efforts of ECCAS in this regard; and use its good offices to work with all parties to facilitate the full implementation of agreements signed in Libreville on 11 January 2013; calls upon international community to provide further support to peacebuilding process in Central African Republic (para. 6)	Additional element

[S/RES/2121 \(2013\)](#)

⁶³ [S/2013/636](#) and [S/2013/637](#)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Security sector reform	Support for the stabilization of the security situation: - To support the stabilization of the security situation by advising on [security sector governance and reform (SSR),] rule of law (including police, justice and corrections), [disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of combatants, including of all children associated with armed forces and groups, and mine action, including clearance of explosive remnants of war;] (para. 10 (c))	Newly mandated task
Demilitarization and arms management	See under “SSR” above (para. 10 (c))	Newly mandated task
Humanitarian support	Support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance: -To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation in order to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict and facilitate the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance (para 10 (b))	Newly mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	See under “SSR” above (para. 10 (c))	Newly mandated task
	Promotion and protection of human rights: -To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed throughout the CAR, including by the LRA, and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses; - To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council, specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, including through the deployment of women protection advisers and child protection advisers; - To help strengthen the capacities of the judicial system, including transitional justice mechanisms, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts (para. 10 (d))	Newly mandated task
Rule of law/Judicial support	See under “SSR” above (para. 10 (c))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 10 (d))	Newly mandated task
Political process	Requests the Secretary-General to provide support to the ongoing mediation efforts by the ECCAS, including through the good offices of his Special Representative to the CAR, to support the implementation of the Libreville agreements and the N’Djamena Roadmap (para. 4)	Newly mandated task
	Support for the implementation of the transition process: -To help restore the constitutional order by supporting the ongoing political process, transitional institutions and implementation mechanisms, and to help support the implementation of Libreville agreements and the N’Djamena Roadmap; - To assist in the implementation of the electoral process, with a view to holding elections, as referred to in paragraph 3 above (para. 10 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Humanitarian support” above (para. 10 (b))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 10 (d))	Newly mandated task
Electoral assistance	See under “Political process” above (para. 10 (a))	Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination		

See under “Political process” above (para. 4)	Newly mandated task
Coordination of international actors: - To coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of the tasks described above (para. 10 (e))	Newly mandated task
Encourages countries in the region and other African countries to participate in the establishment of MISCA, further encourages Member States to provide timely and effective support to MISCA and also encourages the AU and the ECCAS, building on their previous consultations, to expedite their efforts towards the effective transition from MICOPAX to MISCA, and requests in this regard the Secretary-General and BINUCA to establish appropriate cooperation mechanisms with the ECCAS and the AU in order to facilitate this process (para. 20)	Newly mandated task

United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)

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 2001.⁶⁴

During the period under review, by [resolution 2097 \(2013\)](#) of 26 March 2013, the Council requested UNOWA to make available its good offices and support the new peace and development advisor in Sierra Leone. Subsequently, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 19 and 23 December 2013,⁶⁵ the Council further extended the mandate of UNOWA for a period of three years until 31 December 2016 and mandated UNOWA to implement three objectives in close collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union and other regional and sub-regional partners: 1) monitor political developments in West Africa, carry out good offices roles and special assignments, and enhance sub-regional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the region; 2) enhance sub-regional 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 3) 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. Table 40 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNOWA since its establishment. Table 41 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNOWA during the review period.

⁶⁴ [S/2001/1128](#) and [S/2001/1129](#).

⁶⁵ [S/2013/753](#) and [S/2013/759](#).

Table 40
UNOWA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution								
	S/2001/1128 and S/2001/1129	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	Resolution 2097 (2013)	S/2013/753 and S/2013/759	
Military and police									
Maritime security									X ^a
Security sector reform			X ^a			X ^a			X ^a
Humanitarian support			X ^a						
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict			X ^a			X ^a			X ^a
Rule of law\Judicial matters		X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a			X ^a
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a			X ^a	X ^b		X ^a
Electoral assistance			X ^a			X ^a			X ^a
Support to state institutions			X ^a			X ^a			X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a			X ^a			X ^a
Public information			X ^a			X ^a			X ^a

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 41
UNOWA: changes to mandate: 20122013

Resolution 2097 (2013)		
Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
Political process	Requests the Secretary-General to provide a peace and development advisor to support the Resident Coordinator, and requests the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) to make available its good offices to support the Government of Sierra Leone and the future United Nations Resident Coordinator as necessary (para. 8)	Additional element
S/2013/753 and S/2013/759		
Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
Military and police		
Maritime security	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 (para. 1.4)	Newly mandated task
Security sector reform		
	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 (para. 2)	Newly 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 (para. 2.2)	Newly mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	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 (para. 3)	Newly 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 (para. 3.2)	Newly mandated task
Rule of law\Judicial matters		
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime security” above (para. 1.4)	Newly mandated task
	See under “SSR” above (para. 2)	Newly mandated task
	See under “SSR” above (para. 2.2)	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 3)	Newly mandated task
	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 (para. 3.1)	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 3.2)	Newly mandated task
Political process		
	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 (para. 1)	Newly 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 (para. 1.1)	Newly mandated task
	Perform good offices roles in countries of the subregion to prevent conflict and to consolidate peacebuilding efforts and political stability (para. 1.2)	Newly mandated task
	Enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention, conflict management, mediation and good offices, including providing support to existing subregional mechanisms, in particular the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework and the ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Regional Security (para. 1.3)	Newly mandated task
Electoral assistance		
	See under “SSR” above (para. 2)	Newly mandated task
	See under “Rule of law\Judicial matters” above (para. 3.1)	Newly mandated task
Support to state institutions		
	See under “Military and police \ Maritime security” above (para. 1.4)	Newly mandated task
	See under “SSR” above (para. 2)	Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under “Political process” above (para. 1)	Newly mandated task
	See under “Political process” above (para. 1.1)	Newly mandated task
	See under “Political process” above (para. 1.3)	Newly mandated task
	See under “SSR” above (para. 2)	Newly 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 (para. 2.1)	Newly mandated task
	See under “SSR” above (para. 2.2)	Newly mandated task
	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 (para. 2.3)	Newly mandated task
	See under “Rule of law\Judicial matters” above (para. 3.1)	Newly mandated task
Public information		
	See under “International cooperation and coordination” above (para. 2.1)	Newly mandated task

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)

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)⁶⁶ on 1 October 2008.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIPSIL twice for periods of six-and-a-half months and one year respectively, the last of which was until 31 March 2014.⁶⁷ By [resolution 2065 \(2012\)](#) of 12 September 2012, the Council modified the mandate of UNIPSIL with regard to providing assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts by requesting UNIPSIL to promote the role of women in conflict prevention and to support genuine and inclusive dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders. By the same resolution, the Council requested UNIPSIL to continue engaging constructively with the Sierra Leone national authorities in the formulation of the Agenda for Prosperity and in coordinating an integrated international response to it. Furthermore, the Council requested the Mission to collaborate with the United Nations country team, the Government of Sierra Leone and bilateral and international partners in continuing preparations for the transition of UNIPSIL into a country team. By [resolution 2097 \(2013\)](#) of 26 March 2013, the Council requested the Mission to focus its remaining activities on facilitating political dialogue, including supporting the Government in the planned constitutional review, security sector support and strengthening of human rights institutions and their long-term sustainability.

Table 42 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNIPSIL since its establishment. Table 43 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNIPSIL during the review period.

⁶⁶ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNIOSIL prior to the review period, see 15th Supplement 2004 – 2007, chapter V, section F; and 16th Supplement (2008-2009), part X, section II.

⁶⁷ [Resolutions 2065 \(2012\)](#), para. 1, and [2097 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

Table 42
UNIPSIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution					
	1829 (2008)	1886 (2009)	1941 (2010)	2005 (2011)	2065 (2012)	2097 (2013)
Military and police						
Support to police		X ^a				
Security sector reform						X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b
Electoral assistance		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	
Support to state institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	
Public information					X ^b	

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 43
UNIPSIL: changes to mandate: 2012-2013

Resolution 2065 (2012)	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	Requests UNIPSIL, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and the international community, to continue providing assistance to the Government and its electoral, democratic and security institutions, as requested, in the preparation and conduct of the elections and to continue providing advice and assistance to all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the media, in order to ensure that they are able to make a positive contribution to the electoral process; further requests UNIPSIL to provide assistance to conflict prevention and mitigation efforts, including through promoting the role of women in conflict prevention and supporting genuine and inclusive dialogue among political parties, the Government and all relevant stakeholders; finally requests the Secretary-General to provide a briefing to the Council on the conduct and outcome of the elections shortly after their completion (para. 6)	Additional element
Electoral assistance	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 6)	Additional element
Support to state institutions	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 6) Requests UNIPSIL, in conjunction with the United Nations country team, bilateral and international partners, to continue engaging constructively with the Sierra Leone national authorities in the formulation of the Agenda for Prosperity and in coordinating an integrated international response to it, in order to ensure that the efforts by the United Nations, bilateral and international partners on the ground continue to be coherent and effectively coordinated (para. 12)	Additional element

International cooperation and coordination		
	See under “Support to state institutions” above (para. 12)	Additional element
	Requests UNIPSIL, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Government of Sierra Leone and bilateral and international partners to continue preparations for the transition of UNIPSIL, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to deploy an inter-agency technical assessment mission to Sierra Leone to conduct a review of progress made in the implementation of UNIPSIL’s mandate and to provide a report, for the consideration of the Council, containing detailed proposals and a recommended timeline for the transition, drawdown and exit strategy of UNIPSIL by no later than 15 February 2013 (para. 14)	Newly mandated task
Public information		
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 6)	Additional element
<u>Resolution 2097 (2013)</u>		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Security sector reform		
	Requests UNIPSIL to focus its remaining activities during this mandating period on facilitating political dialogue, including support to the government, particularly related to the planned constitutional review, security sector support, and strengthening of human rights institutions and their long-term sustainability (para. 6)	Newly mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	See under “SSR” above (para. 6)	Additional element
Rule of law/Judicial matters		
	See under “SSR” above (para. 6)	Additional element
Political process		
	See under “SSR” above (para. 6)	Additional element

United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)

On 16 December 2010, the Council, by [resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), established the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) as a “significantly scaled-down” United Nations successor office to the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)⁶⁸, to maintain international support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi. The peacebuilding office was established for an initial period of 12 months beginning on 1 January 2011.⁶⁹ By [resolution 2027 \(2011\)](#) of 20 December 2011, the Council extended the mandate of BNUB for another two years until 15 February 2013.⁷⁰

During the period under review, by [resolution 2090 \(2013\)](#) of 13 February 2013,⁷¹ the Council further extended the mandate of BNUB until 15 February 2014. It requested the Mission to focus its support on the efforts of the Government and the international community in the area of socio-economic development for women, youth, repatriated refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as in deepening the country’s regional integration with a view to consolidating peace, improving governance and re-launching sustainable development in the framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (PRSP-II). By the same resolution, the Council requested BNUB to promote and facilitate dialogue between national actors and supporting mechanisms for broad-based participation in political life, towards ensuring a conducive, free and open environment for the run up to the 2015 elections. Table 44 provides an overview of the mandate of BNUB since its establishment. Table 45 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of BNUB during the review period.

⁶⁸ For detailed information relating to the mandate of MONUC prior to the review period, see 17th Supplement (2010-2011), part X, section II.

⁶⁹ [Resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁷⁰ [Resolution 2027 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

⁷¹ [Resolution 2090 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

Table 44
BNUB: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>		
	<i>1959 (2010)</i>	<i>2027 (2011)</i>	<i>2090 (2013)</i>
Military and police			
Support to police	X ^a		
Security sector reform	X ^a		
Humanitarian support			X ^a
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a		X ^c
Political process	X ^a		X ^c
Electoral assistance			X ^a
Support to state institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 45
BNUB: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

[Resolution 2090 \(2013\)](#)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Humanitarian support	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,] including recently repatriated refugees and internally displaced persons, [and advocating for resource mobilization for Burundi, with a view to consolidating peace, improving governance and relaunching sustainable development in the framework of the PRSP-II (para. 1 (e))	Newly mandated task
Electoral assistance	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 and] towards ensuring a conducive, free and open environment for the run up to the 2015 elections (para. 1 (a))	Newly mandated task

United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

By [resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 14 March 2014.⁷² By [resolution 2040 \(2012\)](#) of 12 March 2012, the Council modified the mandate of UNSMIL in the context of restoring public security. It requested the Mission to provide support to the Libyan Government in developing capable and accountable institutions, including police and security institutions, and in implementing a coherent national approach to integrate ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces as well as to demobilize and reintegrate ex-combatants, including any children remaining associated with revolutionary brigades. By the same resolution, the Council further requested UNSMIL to counter the illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and international and regional partners. Moreover, the Council mandated the Mission to manage the process of democratic transition, including through technical advice and assistance to the Libyan electoral and constitution-making processes, and to improve institutional capacity and inclusivity in political participation of Libyan civil society. The Council also requested UNSMIL to coordinate international assistance and to build government capacity across all relevant sectors as set out in paragraphs 6(a) to (d) of the same resolution. Lastly, the Council urged UNSMIL to cooperate with the Committee and the Panel established pursuant to [resolution 1970 \(2011\)](#) in the implementation of the measures decided in [resolutions 1970 \(2011\)](#) and [1973 \(2011\)](#), and modified in [resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#). Subsequently, by [resolution 2095 \(2013\)](#) of 14 March 2013, the Council reinstated the mandate of UNSMIL, reiterating the elements of the mandate contained in [resolution 2040 \(2012\)](#).

Further, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 21 and 27 November 2013⁷³ the Council authorized the deployment of a United Nations guard unit of up to 235 military personnel to enhance the security arrangements in place in UNSMIL. Table 46 below provides an overview of the

⁷² [Resolutions 2040 \(2012\)](#), para. 6; and [2095 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

⁷³ [S/2013/704](#) and [S/2013/705](#).

mandate of UNSMIL since its establishment. Table 47 below provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNSMIL during the review period.

Table 46
UNSMIL: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution 2009 (2011)</i>	<i>Resolution 2022 (2011)</i>	<i>Resolution 2040 (2012)</i>	<i>Resolution 2095 (2013)</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/21</i>
Military and police					
Support to police	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence			X ^a	X ^a	
Security sector reform					
Demilitarization and arms management		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a	
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a	
Political process	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a	
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a	
Support to state institutions	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a	
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a	
Support to sanctions regimes			X ^a	X ^a	

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 47
UNSMIL: changes to mandate, 2012- 2013

[**Resolution 2040 \(2012\)**](#) (Chapter VII)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Support to police	Restore public security, including through the provision of appropriate strategic and technical advice and assistance to the Libyan government to develop capable institutions and implement a coherent national approach to the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life, including education and employment opportunities, and to develop police and security institutions that are capable, accountable, respectful of human rights and accessible and responsive to women and vulnerable groups (para. 6 (c))	Additional element
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	Counter illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, clear explosive remnants of war, conduct demining programmes, secure and manage Libya’s borders, and implement international conventions on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and materials, in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and international and regional partners (para. 6 (d))	Newly mandated task
Security sector reform		
	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 6 (c))	Newly mandated task

Demilitarization and arms management		
	Promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, in accordance with Libya's international legal obligations, particularly those of women and people belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children, minorities and migrants, including through assisting the Libyan authorities to reform and build transparent and accountable justice and correctional systems, supporting the development and implementation of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy, and providing assistance towards national reconciliation, support to ensure the proper treatment of detainees and the demobilization of any children remaining associated with revolutionary brigades (para. 6 (b))	Additional element
	See under "Military and police / Support to police" above (para. 6 (c))	Additional element
	See under "Military and police / Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence" above (para. 6 (d))	Newly mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict		
	Manage the process of democratic transition, including through technical advice and assistance to the Libyan electoral process and the process of preparing and establishing a new Libyan constitution, as set out in the National Transitional Council's Constitutional Roadmap, and assistance that improves institutional capacity, transparency and accountability, promotes the empowerment and political participation of women and minorities and supports the further development of Libyan civil society (para. 6 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under "Demilitarization and arms management" above (para. 6 (b))	Additional element
	See under "Military and police / Support to police" above (para. 6 (c))	Additional element
Rule of law/Judicial matters		
	See under "Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict" above (para. 6 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under "Demilitarization and arms management" above (para. 6 (b))	Additional element
Political process		
	See under "Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict" above (para. 6 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under "Demilitarization and arms management" above (para. 6 (b))	Additional element
Electoral assistance		
	See under "Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict" above (para. 6 (a))	Newly mandated task
Support to state institutions		
	See under "Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict" above (para. 6 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under "Military and police / Support to police" above (para. 6 (c))	Additional element
	Coordinate international assistance and build government capacity across all relevant sectors set out in relation to paragraphs 6 (a) to (d), including by supporting the coordination mechanism within the Libyan government announced on 31 January 2012, advice to the Libyan government to help identify priority needs for international support, engaging international partners in the process wherever appropriate, facilitation of international assistance to the Libyan government, and establishing a clear division of labour and regular and frequent communication between all those providing assistance to Libya (para. 6 (e))	Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination		
	See under "Military and police / Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence" above (para. 6 (d))	Newly mandated task
	See under "Support to state institutions" above (para. 6 (e))	Newly mandated task
Support to sanctions regimes		
	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including UNSMIL, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and modified in resolution 2009 (2011), in particular incidents of non-compliance (para. 11)	Newly mandated task
	Encourages the Panel, while mindful of UNSMIL's responsibility for assisting the Libyan authorities to counter illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, and to secure and manage Libya's borders, to continue its investigations regarding sanctions non-compliance, including illicit transfers	Newly mandated task

of arms and related materiel to and from Libya and the assets of individuals subject to the asset freeze established in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and modified in resolution 2009 (2011), and encourages UNSMIL and the Libyan authorities to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate (para. 12)

Resolution 2095 (2013) (Chapter VII)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Military and police		
Support to police	Restore public security, including through the provision of appropriate strategic and technical advice and assistance to the Libyan government to develop capable institutions and effective national security coordination, and implement a coherent national policy for the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life, including education and employment opportunities, and to develop defence, police and security institutions that are capable, accountable, respectful of human rights and accessible and responsive to women and vulnerable groups (para. 7 (c))	Newly mandated task
Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence	Counter illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular heavy and light weapons, small arms and man-portable surface-to-air missiles, including through the development of a coordinated strategy in this regard, to clear explosive remnants of war, conduct demining programmes and conventional munitions disposal, secure and manage Libya’s borders, and implement international conventions on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and materials, in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and international and regional partners (para. 7 (d))	Newly mandated task
Security sector reform	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 7 (c))	Newly mandated task
Demilitarization and arms management	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 7 (c))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Military and police / Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence” above (para. 7 (d))	Newly mandated task
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	Manage the process of democratic transition, including through technical advice and assistance to Libyan electoral processes and the process of preparing, drafting and adopting a new Libyan constitution, and assistance that improves institutional capacity, transparency and accountability, promotes the empowerment and political participation of all parts of Libyan society, in particular women and minorities, including in the constitutional drafting process, and supports the further development of Libyan civil society (para. 7 (a))	Newly mandated task
	Promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, in accordance with Libya’s international legal obligations, particularly those of women and people belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children, minorities and migrants, including through assisting the Libyan government to ensure the humane treatment of and due process for detainees and to reform and build transparent and accountable justice and correctional systems, supporting the development and implementation of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy, and providing assistance towards national reconciliation as well as support to ensure the continued identification, separation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict (para. 7 (b))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 7 (c))	Newly mandated task
	Encourages UNSMIL to continue to support efforts to promote national reconciliation, inclusive political dialogue and political processes aimed at promoting free, fair and credible elections, transitional justice and respect for human rights throughout Libya (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
Rule of law/Judicial matters	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 7 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 7 (b))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and	Newly mandated task

	armed conflict” above (para. 8)	
Political process	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 7 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 7 (b))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
Electoral assistance	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 7 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
Support to state institutions	See under “Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict” above (para. 7 (a))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Military and police / Support to police” above (para. 7 (c))	Newly mandated task
	Coordinate international assistance and build government capacity across all relevant sectors set out in relation to paragraphs 7 (a) to (d), including by supporting the appropriate coordination mechanism within the Libyan government, advice to the Libyan government to help identify priority needs for international support, engaging international partners in the process wherever appropriate, facilitation of international assistance to the Libyan government, and establishing a clear division of labour and regular and frequent communication between all those providing assistance to Libya (para. 7 (e))	Newly mandated task
International cooperation and coordination	See under “Military and police / Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence” above (para. 7 (d))	Newly mandated task
	See under “Support to state institutions” above (para. 7 (e))	Newly mandated task
Support to sanctions regimes	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including UNSMIL, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011) and 2040 (2012) and in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance (para. 15)	Newly mandated task
	Encourages the Panel, while mindful of UNSMIL’s responsibility for assisting the Libyan government to counter illicit proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular heavy and light weapons, small arms and man-portable surface-to-air missiles, and to secure and manage Libya’s borders, to continue and expedite its investigations regarding sanctions non-compliance, including illicit transfers of arms and related materiel to and from Libya and the assets of individuals subject to the asset freeze established in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and this resolution, and encourages UNSMIL and the Libyan government to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate (para. 16)	Newly mandated task

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 31 August 2010.⁷⁴ It was officially launched on 2 March 2011 in Libreville, Gabon, for an initial period of two years, with a review of its mandate after 18 months.⁷⁵ The establishment of UNOCA, 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. The Mission was also tasked to 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.

Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 13 and 21 August 2012, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCA for an additional 18 months, until 28 February 2014.⁷⁶ During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNOCA. Table 48 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCA since its establishment.

Table 48
UNOCA: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	S/2009/697 and S/2010/457	S/PRST/2011/21	S/2012/656 and S/2012/657	S/PRST/2012/28	S/PRST/2013/18
Political process	X ^a		X ^c		
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

⁷⁴ [S/2009/697](#).

⁷⁵ [S/2010/457](#).

⁷⁶ [S/2012/656](#) and [S/2012/657](#).

Asia

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by [resolution 1401 \(2002\)](#) of 28 March 2002.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 19 March 2014.⁷⁷ The Council generally maintained the mandate of UNAMA as defined in its resolutions [1662 \(2006\)](#), [1746 \(2007\)](#), [1806 \(2008\)](#) and [1868 \(2009\)](#), and [1974 \(2011\)](#) while modifying tasks in the areas of support to state institutions and international cooperation and coordination.

By [resolution 2041 \(2012\)](#) of 22 March 2012, the Council requested that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General continue to lead international civilian efforts for the strengthening of the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities in the priority areas of: the implementation of the Kabul Process throughout the country; improving governance and the rule of law; capacity building of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and monitoring and protection of human rights; and humanitarian support. In addition, by [resolution 2096 \(2013\)](#) of 19 March 2013, the Council further requested UNAMA to increase its efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination, and efficiency among relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan in order to maximize their effectiveness in alignment with the National Priority Programmes as defined by the Government of Afghanistan. By the same resolution, the Council requested UNAMA to continue its cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative in support of the transition to full Afghan leadership and ownership and an Afghan-led development and stabilization process, as agreed to at the Kabul and London Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago Summits. Table 49 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMA since its establishment. Table 50 provides the full text of all provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNAMA during the review period.

⁷⁷ [Resolutions 2041 \(2012\)](#), para. 3 and [2096 \(2013\)](#), para. 3.

Table 49
UNAMA: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>											
	1401 (2002)	1471 (2003)	1536 (2004)	1589 (2005)	1662 (2006)	1746 (2007)	1806 (2008)	1868 (2009)	1917 (2010)	1974 (2011)	2041 (2012)	2096 (2013)
Security sector reform										X ^a	X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management					X ^a				X ^b	X ^b		
Humanitarian support	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Rule of law/Judicial matters	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Electoral assistance		X ^a		X ^b	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Support to state institutions	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b
International cooperation and coordination					X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b
Support to sanctions regimes						X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	
Public information							X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Civilian-military coordination							X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

^c Reiteration

Table 50
UNAMA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Resolution 2041 (2012)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Support to state institutions	Also reaffirms that UNAMA and the Special Representative, leveraging the competencies of the United Nations country team and taking into account the transition process, will continue to lead international civilian efforts with an emphasis on enabling and strengthening the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities in the following priority areas (para. 7)	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination	See under “Support to state institutions” above (para. 7)	Additional element
Resolution 2096 (2013)		
<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Support to state institutions	Also reaffirms that UNAMA and the Special Representative will increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination, efficiency among relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan to maximize their collective effectiveness in full alignment with the National Priority Programmes identified by the Government of Afghanistan, and continue to lead international civilian efforts with an emphasis on enabling and strengthening the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities in the following priority areas (para. 7)	Additional element
International cooperation and coordination	See under “Support to state institutions” above (para. 7)	Additional element

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

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 2007⁷⁸ at the initiative of the Governments of the region, in parallel with the closure of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP).⁷⁹ 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. UNRCCA was established with an open-ended mandate. During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNRCCA. Table 51 provides an overview of the mandate of UNRCCA since its establishment.

Table 51
UNRCCA: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	S/2007/279 and S/2007/280
Political process	X ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a

^a New mandated task

⁷⁸ [S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#).

⁷⁹ For detailed information relating to the mandate of UNTOP prior to the review period, see Supplement 2000-2003, chapter V, part I, sect. E. with regard to peacekeeping operations and political missions, as well as Supplement 2004-2007, chapter V, section F. with regard to peacekeeping operations, political missions and regional offices.

Middle East

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established by [resolution 1500 \(2003\)](#) of 14 August 2003.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 31 July 2014, without modifying its mandate.⁸⁰ Subsequently, by [resolution 2107 \(2013\)](#) of 27 June 2013, the Council modified the mandate of UNAMI by requesting the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMI to promote, support and facilitate efforts regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and the return of Kuwaiti property, including the national archives seized by Iraq. Table 52 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMI since [resolution 1770 \(2007\)](#). Table 53 provides the full text of the provision in the Council decision that relates to the changes to the mandate of UNAMI during the review period.

Table 52
UNAMI: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution		
	1770 (2007)	S/PRST/2010/27	2107 (2013)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^b	
Human rights, women and peace and security, and children and armed conflict	X ^a		
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X ^a		
Political process	X ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a		
Support to state institutions	X ^a		
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b

^a New mandated task

^b Additional element

⁸⁰ [Resolutions 2061 \(2012\)](#), para. 1 and [2110 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

Table 53

UNAMI: changes to mandate, 2012- 2013

[S/RES/2107 \(2013\)](#)

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
International cooperation and coordination	Requests that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) promote, support and facilitate efforts regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and the return of Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, seized by Iraq, further requests the Secretary-General to report separately to the Security Council on these matters in his reports on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI's responsibilities, and also requests that the Secretary-General consider designating the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General at UNAMI covering political affairs with the responsibility for overseeing these issues and ensuring appropriate resources for this purpose (para. 4)	Additional element

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

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was established with an open-ended mandate through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 13 February 2007.⁸¹ It replaced the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon established in August 2000 by the Secretary-General. 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 those of the Government of Lebanon, donors and international financial institutions.⁸² During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNSCOL. Table 54 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSCOL since its establishment.

Table 54
UNSCOL: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>S/2007/85</i> <i>and</i> <i>S/2007/86</i>	<i>S/2008/516</i> <i>and</i> <i>S/2008/517</i>
Political process	X ^a	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c

^a New mandated task

⁸¹ [S/2007/85](#) and [S/2007/86](#).

⁸² Ibid.