

## **Part X**

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

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## 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 of the United Nations and reflected in rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part X 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 that were active during 2012 and 2013. These field-based subsidiary organs or peace operations can be divided into two categories, namely, (a) peacekeeping operations; and (b) political missions and peacebuilding offices.

Other subsidiary organs, namely, committees, working groups, investigative bodies, tribunals, ad hoc commissions, special advisers, envoys and 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.

Part X 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.

Subsections provide a summary of the major developments resulting from Council decisions adopted during the period under review affecting the mandate and composition of each peace operation. In most cases, one table shows the mandated tasks of the peace operation since its establishment or since the last reinstatement of the mandate by decision of the Council, and another shows the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate of the peace operation during the period under review. The peace operations are grouped by region in the order in which they were established, except for those that succeeded another operation on the ground.

The mandates of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices consist of a series of mandated tasks, which are grouped into 13 categories with descriptions such as "rule of law/judicial matters" or "political process". 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 review, each change to a 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 mandated tasks for the subsidiary organ

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to carry out for the first time, or if the Council has decided to reinstate the mandate of a peace operation, it is classified as a newly mandated task.

If the provision is classified as an additional element, the Council is providing instructions to expand a mandate beyond its original scope. For example, if a political mission is requested by the Council, for the first time, to assist in the organization of national elections, it is considered to have within its overall mandate a newly 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 the reader and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council.

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## I. Peacekeeping operations

### Note

Section I focuses on the decisions adopted 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

The Council managed 17 peacekeeping operations during 2012 and 15 during 2013.<sup>1</sup>

#### *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 its [resolution 2043 \(2012\)](#) of 21 April 2012, the Council established the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS) to monitor the cessation of armed violence and support the implementation of a six-point proposal to end the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Mission was suspended on 15 June 2012 and, after a renewal of its mandate by the Council in its [resolution 2059 \(2012\)](#) of 20 July 2012 for a final period of 30 days, was terminated. This was 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 operation established by the Council, by its [resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, was the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), 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 its [resolution 2037 \(2012\)](#) of 23 February 2012, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Integrated

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<sup>1</sup> For discussions and a decision on the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping operations", see part I, sect. 26. For discussions on individual peacekeeping operations, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

Mission in Timor-Leste for the last time, until 31 December 2012, when the Mission completed its mandate.

#### *Mandates of peacekeeping operations, including authorization of the use of force*

During the period under review, a total of five peacekeeping operations were authorized or reauthorized to use force,<sup>2</sup> namely, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),<sup>3</sup> the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire,<sup>4</sup> the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei,<sup>5</sup> the United Nations Mission in South Sudan<sup>6</sup> and MINUSMA.<sup>7</sup> In the case of MONUSCO, the Council decided that the Mission should include an "intervention brigade", with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups, in order to reduce the threat posed by such groups to State authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the case of two peacekeeping missions, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur<sup>8</sup> and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,<sup>9</sup> 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.

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 UNSMIS, the other four peace operations - the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United

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<sup>2</sup> For additional information regarding the Council's authorization of the use of force, see part VII, sect. IV.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Resolutions [2062 \(2012\)](#), para. 5; and [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Resolutions [2075 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; [2104 \(2013\)](#), para. 1; and [2126 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Resolutions [2057 \(2012\)](#), para. 5; and [2109 \(2013\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 17.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution [2063 \(2012\)](#), paras. 3 and 4.

<sup>9</sup> Resolutions [2064 \(2012\)](#), thirteenth preambular paragraph; and [2115 \(2013\)](#), thirteenth preambular paragraph.

Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus - were established prior to the mid-1970s. The mandates of three peacekeeping missions (UNMOGIP, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and UNTSO) continued to be open-ended, with no decision required to renew or extend their mandates.

An overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations during the period under review, 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 emphasis placed on the protection of civilians, building national capacity, in particular building the capacity of the police to protect civilians, and the provision of support to political processes and electoral assistance. The Council mandated

security-related tasks to all peacekeeping operations, ranging from the provision of support to the military and police and ceasefire monitoring to security sector reform and demilitarization and arms management. Furthermore, the Council increasingly emphasized that peacekeeping operations must execute their mandates in coordination with the United Nations country teams in the host countries.<sup>10</sup> However, there was regional variation in the range of tasks mandated. The peacekeeping operations in Africa generally had a wider range of mandated activities than those in other regions.

<sup>10</sup> See, for example, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.

**Table 1**  
**Specific mandates of 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		
Authorization of the use of force			X	X	X	X	X	X
Civilian-military coordination		X			X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Humanitarian support	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public information		X	X		X		X	
Rule of law/judicial matters		X	X	X	X		X	X
Security sector reform		X	X		X		X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X	X	X			X
Support to State institutions		X	X	X	X		X	X

*Abbreviations:* MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Table 2  
**Specific mandates of peacekeeping operations: Americas, Asia, Europe and Middle East**

<i>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)									
Authorization of the use of force								X	
Civilian-military coordination					X				
Demilitarization and arms management	X							X	
Electoral assistance	X		X						
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X		X		X				
Humanitarian support	X		X	X	X			X	
International cooperation and coordination	X		X		X			X	
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X	X				X
Public information	X		X						
Rule of law/judicial matters	X		X						
Security sector reform	X		X						
Support to sanctions regimes									
Support to State institutions	X		X		X			X	

*Abbreviations:* MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMOGIP, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; UNSMIS, United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic; UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

#### *Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations*

During the period under review, nine missions, including two that were newly established, changed in composition (see table 3).<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> In a note by the President of the Security Council dated 28 October 2013 (S/2013/630), 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.



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

Mission	Changes in composition	Decision
MINURSO	The police component was increased from 81 to 87	<a href="#">Resolution 2099 (2013)</a>
UNMIL	The military component <i>would be</i> reduced by 4,200 in three phases, so that only 3,750 military personnel <i>would remain</i> by July 2015. The police component was increased from 1,375 to 1,795 in 2012	<a href="#">Resolutions 2066 (2012) and 2116 (2013)</a>
UNOCI	The military component was reduced from 9,792 to 8,837 in 2012 and then to 7,137 in 2013	<a href="#">Resolutions 2062 (2012) and 2112 (2013)</a>
MINUSTAH	The military component was reduced from 7,340 to 5,021, following a balanced withdrawal of infantry and engineering personnel, and the police component from 3,241 to 2,601	<a href="#">Resolution 2119 (2013)</a>
UNAMID	The military component was reduced from 19,555 to 16,200 and the police component from 3,772 to 2,310, in 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each	<a href="#">Resolution 2063 (2012)</a>
UNISFA	The military component was increased from 4,200 to 5,326	<a href="#">Resolution 2104 (2013)</a>
UNMISS	The military component was increased from 7,000 to 12,500 and the police component from 900 to 1,323	<a href="#">Resolution 2132 (2013)</a>
MINUSMA	A military component of 11,200 personnel and a police component of 1,440 personnel were authorized	<a href="#">Resolution 2100 (2013)</a>
UNSMIS	An advance team of 30 unarmed military observers was authorized, followed by 300 unarmed military observers for an initial period of 90 days	<a href="#">Resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012)</a>

*Abbreviations:* MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; UNSMIS, United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.

## Africa

### United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by the Security Council on 29 April 1991, by resolution 690 (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 Council extended the mandate of MINURSO twice for periods of one year, the last being until 30 April 2014,<sup>12</sup> without changes to its mandate. However, in [resolution 2099 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, the Council supported the request by the Secretary-General for an additional six United Nations police officers to implement the expanded family visit programme.<sup>13</sup> Table 4 provides an overview of the mandate of MINURSO since its establishment.

<sup>12</sup> Resolutions [2044 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2099 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Resolution [2099 \(2013\)](#), para. 10.

Table 4  
**MINURSO: overview of mandate by category**

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

### United Nations Mission in Liberia

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established by the Security Council 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, the last being until 30 September 2014.<sup>14</sup> In view of a modified mandate, the Council reduced the authorized military strength of UNMIL in 2012<sup>15</sup> and 2013<sup>16</sup> and increased the number of its police personnel in 2012.<sup>17</sup>

In [resolution 2066 \(2012\)](#) of 17 September 2012, 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 efforts of the Government of Liberia, as appropriate, to achieve a

successful transition of complete security responsibility to the Liberia National Police through capacity-building, including training, in coordination with all relevant actors. The Council decided that the primary tasks of UNMIL would be to support the Government in securing peace and stability and protecting civilians, and called upon UNMIL to support the people and the Government in priority areas, including national reconciliation, constitutional reform and decentralization, and security sector and rule of law reform. It encouraged UNMIL to ensure regular interaction with the civilian population to increase understanding of the mandates and activities of the Mission. In [resolutions 2116 \(2013\)](#) of 18 September 2013 and [2128 \(2013\)](#) of 10 December 2013, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council called upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and UNMIL to enhance their inter-mission cooperation for the stabilization of the border area in support of 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 paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>14</sup> Resolutions [2066 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2116 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>15</sup> Resolution [2066 \(2012\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution [2116 \(2013\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>17</sup> Resolution [2066 \(2012\)](#), para. 5.

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)
<b>Civilian-military coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>														
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>												
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>				
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>										X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
Humanitarian support	X <sup>a</sup>														
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Military and police															
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>					
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>										X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Public information</b>	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>									X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

<sup>d</sup> Discontinuation of only the military personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Table 6  
UNMIL: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2066 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	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 the primary tasks of the Mission are to continue to support the Government in order to solidify peace and stability in Liberia and to protect civilians, and that the Mission shall also support the efforts of the Government, as appropriate, to achieve a successful transition of complete security responsibility to the Liberia National Police by strengthening the capabilities of the National Police 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, the National Police leadership and donor partners (para. 2)	Additional element
<b>Military and police</b>		
Support to police	See para. 2 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	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 upon the Mission 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
<b>Public information</b>		
	Encourages the Mission 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
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See para. 8 of the resolution, under “Political process” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 8 of the resolution, under “Political process” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 8 of the resolution, under “Political process” above	Newly mandated task

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Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
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**Resolution 2116 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)**

**International cooperation and coordination**

Reaffirms the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in its resolutions <a href="#">1609 (2005)</a> of 24 June 2005 and <a href="#">2100 (2013)</a> , consistent with the conditions outlined therein, and calls upon the United Nations in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the Mission, 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
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**Resolution 2128 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)**

International cooperation and coordination

Reaffirms the need for the Mission and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d’Ivoire border, to contribute to subregional security (para. 14)	Additional element
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## United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire

The United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) was established by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, by [resolution 1528 \(2004\)](#) of 27 February 2004. The Council authorized UNOCI to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate. UNOCI took over from the peacekeeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations Mission in Côte d’Ivoire.<sup>18</sup>

During the period under review, the Council, by resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, extended the mandate of UNOCI twice for periods ranging from 11 to 12 months, the last being until 30 June 2014.<sup>19</sup> The Council also reduced the authorized strength of the military component twice.<sup>20</sup>

Several modifications were made to the mandate of UNOCI during the reporting period. In [resolution 2062 \(2012\)](#) of 26 July 2012, the Council encouraged 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 were at greater risk. In [resolution 2101 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council recalled that UNOCI was 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 paragraphs 1 and 2 of [resolution 2045 \(2012\)](#), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate. In [resolution 2112 \(2013\)](#) of 30 July 2013, the Council reiterated the elements of the mandate of UNOCI contained in [resolution 2000 \(2011\)](#), with some expansion, except in the area of electoral assistance, since regional and municipal elections had been held 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 paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>18</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Côte d’Ivoire, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000–2003*, chap. V, part I.E; and *Supplement 2004–2007*, chap. V, part I.F.

<sup>19</sup> Resolutions [2062 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>20</sup> Resolutions [2062 \(2012\)](#), para. 3; and [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 3.

Table 7  
UNOCI: overview of the mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution														
	1739 (2007)	1765 (2007)	1795 (2008)	1819 (2008)	1826 (2008)	1842 (2008)	1865 (2009)	1880 (2009)	1911 (2010)	1933 (2010)	1981 (2011)	2000 (2011)	2062 (2012)	2101 (2013)	2112 (2013)
<b>Authorization of the use of force</b>	X <sup>a</sup>								X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Military and police															
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to military	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>														
	1739 (2007)	1765 (2007)	1795 (2008)	1819 (2008)	1826 (2008)	1842 (2008)	1865 (2009)	1880 (2009)	1911 (2010)	1933 (2010)	1981 (2011)	2000 (2011)	2062 (2012)	2101 (2013)	2112 (2013)
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Public information</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 8  
UNOCI: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2062 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire 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
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 6 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2101 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Recalls that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire is mandated, within the monitoring of the arms embargo, 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 paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2045 (2012), and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate (para. 14)	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2112 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Authorization of the use of force</b>		
	Authorizes the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment (para. 7)	Newly mandated task
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Decides further that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall be the following:  ...(c) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and collection of weapons  – To assist the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, 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 the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, taking into account the 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;	Newly mandated task



**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Liberia and United Nations country teams in the region;</li> <li>– 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 <a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>;</li> <li>– To coordinate with the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy, as referred to in point (d);</li> </ul>	
	<p>...(e) Monitoring of the arms embargo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> of 15 November 2004, in cooperation with the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1584 (2005)</a> of 1 February 2005, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and, when appropriate, without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, consistent with resolution <a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>;</li> <li>– 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 <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate (para. 6)</li> </ul>	Newly mandated task

**Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict**

	<p>... (d) Reconstitution and reform of security institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in implementing, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, its comprehensive national security strategy;</li> <li>– To support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire 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 process;</li> <li>– To advise the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future national army, to facilitate the provision, within its current resources and as requested by the Government and in close coordination with other international partners, of training in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence to the security and law enforcement institutions, as well as 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;</li> </ul>	Newly mandated task
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Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
	<p>...(f) Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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 pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 of 17 June 2011;</li> <li>– To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those against children, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, in order to prevent such abuses and violations and to end impunity;</li> <li>– To bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) informed of any significant developments in this regard when appropriate;</li> <li>– To support the efforts of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities;</li> <li>– To provide specific protection for women affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of women’s protection advisers, to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013 (para. 6)</li> </ul>	Newly mandated task
	<p>Calls upon those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and further calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, 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>	Newly mandated task

**Humanitarian support**

<p>... (a) Protection of civilians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, the civilian population from imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment;</li> <li>– To implement the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians in coordination with the United Nations country team;</li> <li>– 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 Ivorian authorities, as appropriate;</li> </ul>	Newly mandated task
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**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	<p>... (g) Support for humanitarian assistance</p> <p>– To facilitate, as necessary, unhindered humanitarian access and to help to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, notably by contributing to enhancing security for its delivery;</p> <p>– 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)</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	See para. 6 (a) of the resolution, under “Humanitarian support” above	Newly mandated task
	<p>... (b) Addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges</p> <p>– To support, within its existing authorities, capabilities and areas of deployment, the national authorities in stabilizing the security situation in the country;</p> <p>– To monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups and to support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in addressing border security challenges consistent within 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 the United Nations Mission in Liberia 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;</p> <p>– To liaise with the Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire in order to promote mutual trust among all elements composing the Republican Forces;</p> <p>– To support the Ivorian 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 Ivorian security forces; (para. 6)</p>	Newly mandated task
	See para. 6 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See paras. 6 (d), 6 (f) and 17 of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated tasks
	Calls upon all United Nations entities in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to 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 Ivorian and Liberian authorities (para. 26)	Newly mandated task

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	Commends inter-mission cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, and encourages both United Nations missions to continue in this direction as authorized by paragraph 14 of resolution <a href="#">2100 (2013)</a> (para. 27)	Newly mandated task
<b>Military and police</b>		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	See para. 6 (a) of the resolution, under "Humanitarian support" above	Newly mandated task
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/ free movement of personnel and equipment	...(j) 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)	Newly mandated task
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	See paras. 6 (b) and 26 of the resolution, under "International cooperation and coordination" above	Newly mandated tasks
Support to military	See para. 6 (b) of the resolution, under "International cooperation and coordination" above	Newly mandated task
Support to police	See para. 6 (d) of the resolution, under "Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict" above	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	Welcomes the initiative taken by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to enhance political dialogue with the political opposition, including extra-parliamentary political parties, calls upon 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 for Côte d'Ivoire to continue to use her good offices role, including to facilitate dialogue between all political stakeholders (para. 19)	Newly mandated task
<b>Public information</b>		
	...(h) Public information – To continue to use the broadcasting capacity of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, through ONUCI FM, to contribute to the overall effort to create a peaceful environment, until the 2015 presidential elections; – To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence and bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution <a href="#">1572 (2004)</a> informed of any significant developments in this regard, when appropriate (para. 6)	Newly mandated task

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See paras. 6 (d) and 17 of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated tasks
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 6 (d) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	See para. 6 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 6 (f) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 6 (h) of the resolution, under “Public information” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	<p>...(i) Redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority throughout the country</p> <p>– To support the Ivorian authorities in extending effective State administration and strengthening public administration in key areas throughout the country, at the national and local levels (para. 6)</p>	Newly mandated task

### **African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur**

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established by the Security Council on 31 July 2007, by resolution [1769 \(2007\)](#), in support of the early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement of 5 May 2008. UNAMID succeeded the African Union Mission in the Sudan on 31 December 2007.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice, for periods of 12 and 13 months, the last being until 31 August 2014.<sup>21</sup> In [resolution 2063 \(2012\)](#) of 31 July 2012, the Council reconfigured and reduced the uniformed personnel of UNAMID.<sup>22</sup>

In the same resolution, the Council modified the mandate of UNAMID. The Council requested UNAMID to support 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 camps, adjacent areas and areas of return. It also requested UNAMID to support the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by working with the United Nations country team on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and building the capacity of the police, justice and corrections sectors. The Council emphasized the importance of ensuring the ability of UNAMID to monitor cases of human rights violations and abuses in and relating to Darfur. It requested UNAMID to 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 freedom of speech and assembly, freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation and freedom from interference by the Government of the Sudan or the armed

<sup>21</sup> Resolutions [2063 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2113 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>22</sup> Resolution [2063 \(2012\)](#), para. 2.

groups in Darfur. In [resolution 2113 \(2013\)](#) of 30 July 2013, the Council mandated UNAMID to enhance its efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians, including internally displaced persons, and to monitor whether any arms or related materiel were present in Darfur. In connection with the attack that took place on 13 July 2013, in which seven United Nations 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 paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

Table 9  
UNAMID: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	1769 (2007)	1828 (2008)	1881 (2009)	1935 (2010)	2003 (2011)	2063 (2012)	2113 (2013)
Authorization of the use of force	X <sup>a</sup>						
Demilitarization and arms management	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Humanitarian support	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Military and police							
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>						
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/ free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Rule of law/judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Security sector reform							
Support to sanctions regimes	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 10  
UNAMID: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2063 (2012)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	<p>Urges the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement to implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in full, including by ensuring that the Darfur Regional Authority, the National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur, whose establishment by the signatory parties in accordance with the Doha Document is welcome, are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates, and demands that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the Doha Document; requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to support the implementation of the Doha Document 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 the Operation and the United Nations country team to develop an Integrated Strategic Framework for United Nations system-wide support to the Doha Document based on a clear division of labour and taking into account the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to present the Framework to the Security Council in his next ninety-day report (para. 6)</p>	Additional element
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	<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 members of civil society and internally displaced persons, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring the ability of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, within its current mandate, and of other relevant organizations to monitor such cases, calls upon the Government of the 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, emphasizes the importance of the Operation acting to promote human rights and bringing abuses and violations to the attention of the authorities, and requests the Secretary-General to report on all the human rights issues identified in the present resolution in his regular reports to the Council and to promptly report gross violations and abuses to the Council (para. 15)</p>	Additional element
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	<p>See para. 6 of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above</p>	Additional element
	<p>Also notes the request contained in paragraph 19 of resolution <a href="#">2057 (2012)</a> of 5 July 2012 related to the regional threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army, and encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard (para. 17)</p>	Additional element

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2012-2013

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<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	Underlines the need for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including through 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, internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for internally displaced persons 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 the Operation to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives (para. 3)	Additional element
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	See para. 3 of the resolution, above	Additional element
Support to police	See para. 6 of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element

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### Political process

See para. 6 of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element
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 the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; proportional participation among Darfurians; freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation; and freedom from interference by the Government of the Sudan or the armed groups; calls upon the Government and the armed groups to ensure the enabling environment necessary for such a dialogue; requests the Operation to support and monitor the development of such a dialogue; requests the Secretary-General, in his regular reports, referred to in paragraph 12, to report any security incidents, threats, violations of the participants’ freedoms or instances of interference; and calls upon the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to heed the results of the internal dialogue process and to respond in the context of implementation of the Doha Document to the wants and needs of the people expressed through such a process (para. 8)	Additional element

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### Rule of law/judicial matters

See para. 6 of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element
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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
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**Resolution 2113 (2013)**

**Military and police**

Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	Underlines the need for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur 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, internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for internally displaced persons 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 the Operation to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives (para. 4)	Additional element
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Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	Commends the troop- and police-contributing countries of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the contributions of donors to the Operation, calls upon Member States to pledge and provide remaining force enablers, including military air assets, required for the Operation, and recalls the importance of continued close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries; strongly condemns all attacks on the Operation, including the attack of 13 July 2013 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 the Operation 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) of 29 March 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 Operation personnel, and urges the Operation to take all measures necessary 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 the Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with the Operation in this regard, and further urges relevant parties to cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005), whose mandate was 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 upon 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 the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in	Additional element
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Darfur 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; and further requests the Operation to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in accordance with its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1769 (2007), and in this context to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate its work (para. 23)

### **United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

By resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, the Security Council established the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) under Chapter VII of the Charter. MONUSCO succeeded the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>23</sup> 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 and 8 months, the last being until 31 March 2014.<sup>24</sup> The Council did not authorize any changes to the composition of MONUSCO in 2012 or 2013.

In resolution 2053 (2012) of 27 June 2012, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, requested MONUSCO to keep a reserve force capable of redeploying rapidly and reaffirmed that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available resources. The Council modified several previously authorized tasks; it requested 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 security sector reform and to avail itself of the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the

Democratic Republic of the Congo in monitoring, reporting and following up on human rights violations. The Council also requested MONUSCO to continually assess and review its technical and logistical support for the organization and conduct of provincial and local elections.

In resolution 2098 (2013) of 28 March 2013, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided that MONUSCO should, within its authorized strength, include an “intervention brigade”, until the Government had made sufficient progress in the creation of a Congolese “rapid reaction force”, to neutralize armed groups posing a threat to State authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make space for stabilization activities. The Council requested MONUSCO to take all necessary measures to perform tasks related to the protection of civilians under imminent threat, monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo and the provision of support to national and international judicial processes. The Council called upon the Special Representative to support, coordinate and assess the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, and encouraged MONUSCO to participate in the activities of the Expanded Joint Border Verification Mechanism as a regional confidence-building mechanism.

In the same resolution, the Council modified several previously authorized tasks, including for the Mission to provide good offices, advice and support to the Government in training battalions of the Congolese National Police and an array of other tasks, including reforming the criminal justice institutions, finalizing a clear and comprehensive security sector reform implementation road map, building on the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to support the

<sup>23</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, see *Repertoire, Supplement 1996-1999*, chap. V, part I.E; *Supplement 2000-2003*, chap. V, part I.E; *Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V, part I.F; *Supplement 2008-2009*, part X, sect. I; and *Supplement 2010-2011*, part X, sect. I.

<sup>24</sup> Resolutions 2053 (2012), para. 1; and 2098 (2013), para. 9.

consolidation of State authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and designing a single overarching plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration 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 Special Representative to encourage the prompt establishment and consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and manage equitably the extraction of and trade in natural resources in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Table 11 provides an overview of the mandate of MONUSCO since its establishment. Table 12 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

Table 11  
MONUSCO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution					
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	2021 (2011)	2053 (2012)	2098 (2013)
Authorization of the use of force	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>
Civilian-military coordination						X <sup>a</sup>
Demilitarization and arms management	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Humanitarian support	X <sup>a</sup>					
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Military and police						
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to military	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Public information	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Rule of law/judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Security sector reform	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to sanctions regimes	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 12  
MONUSCO: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2053 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	<p>Decides that the Mission shall support the organization and conduct of provincial and local elections through the provision of technical and logistical support, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1991 (2011) of 28 June 2011, decides further that this support will be continually assessed and reviewed according to progress made by the Congolese authorities in consolidating the credibility of the Independent National Electoral Commission, 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 representatives of political parties to all electoral sites and operations, recalls the need for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote and facilitate inclusive and transparent political dialogue among various Congolese stakeholders, including women's 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 this progress in his report of November 2012 (para. 16)</p>	Additional element
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	<p>Welcomes the positive steps taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to investigate the violations of human rights alleged to have been committed in Kinshasa in the context of the elections of 28 November 2011, urges the Government to prosecute those responsible, calls upon the Government 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 the light of the upcoming provincial and local elections scheduled for 2013, and decides that the Mission 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 as required (para. 17)</p>	Additional element
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	<p>Calls upon the Congolese authorities to share its priorities and strategies with international partners on a regular basis, requests the Mission 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 security sector reform, in this regard calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with support from the Mission, to make strategic use of the information on internationally supported security sector reform 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 the Mission in this regard (para. 10)</p>	Additional element

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Military and police</b>		
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	Requests the Mission to undertake a strategic review of the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, providing a clear definition of stabilization in the context of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and a strategy and time frame for achieving these stabilization goals, with a view to strengthening its efforts and engaging closely with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure that these efforts are closely aligned with and provide effective support to the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan, 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 Plan (para. 7)	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 16 of the resolution, under "Electoral assistance" above	Additional element
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 10 of the resolution, under "International cooperation and coordination" above	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2098 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Authorization of the use of force</b>		
	Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 31 March 2014, takes note of the recommendations contained in the special report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in the Great Lakes region regarding the Mission, and decides that the Mission 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 the direct command of the Force Commander of the Mission, with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups as set out in paragraph 12 (b) and the objective of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to State authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to make space for stabilization activities (para. 9)	Newly mandated task
	Authorizes the Mission, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 to take all necessary measures to perform the tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate (para. 12)	Additional element
<b>Civilian-military coordination</b>		
	Requests the civilian component of the Mission to support in particular, as appropriate, the implementation of the tasks outlined in paragraphs 12 (a), 12 (c) and 12 (d) (para. 13)	Newly mandated task

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2012-2013

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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	Requests the military component of the Mission to support in particular, as appropriate, the implementation of the tasks outlined in paragraphs 15 (a) to (d) and 15 (i) (para. 16)	Newly mandated task

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### **Demilitarization and arms management**

*... (c) Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo* Additional element

Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2078 (2012) in cooperation with the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and, in particular, 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, as specified in the letter from the Council of 22 January 2013, surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect and dispose of arms or related materials whose presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo violates the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2078 (2012) and share relevant information with the Group of Experts (para. 12)

See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above Additional element

Authorizes the Mission, through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the United Nations country team and in support of national mechanisms to implement the PSC Framework, to the following tasks: Additional element

*... (d) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the design of a single overarching plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration for foreign and Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including members of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and support, when appropriate, the implementation of this plan (para. 15)*

See para. 16 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above Additional element

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### **Electoral assistance**

Calls upon the Special Representative to perform, through his good offices, the following tasks: Additional element

*... (b) 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)*

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### **Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict**

*...(a) Protection of civilians* Newly mandated task

*...(iii) Work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 the Mission to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all*

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	operations and strategic aspects of the work of the Mission 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’s protection advisers to engage with parties to conflict in order to seek commitments on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence (para. 12)	
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
	...(a) Monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, and support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;	Additional element
	...(h) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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;	Additional element
	(i) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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)	Additional element
	See para. 16 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	...(d) <i>Provision of support to national and international judicial processes</i> Support and work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 International Criminal Court (para. 12)	Additional element
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
	... (a) Encourage and accelerate greater national ownership of security sector reform by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through the urgent finalization and implementation of a national strategy for the establishment of effective, inclusive and accountable security and justice institutions by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and play a leading role in coordinating the support for security sector reform provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system (para. 14)	Additional element
	See para. 15 of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element

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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	<p>...(c) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for reform of the army, including, as a first step, the establishment of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped rapid reaction force within the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 security sector reform roadmap, develop the capacity to assume as soon as possible security responsibilities from the Intervention Brigade of the Mission (para. 15)</p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(e) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in close cooperation with other international partners, to build on the Government's Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan and the revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to support the establishment of a minimum level of sustainable State authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through area-based efforts to improve security and State authority and enable the commencement of sustainable socioeconomic recovery (para. 15)</p>	Additional element
	See para. 16 of the resolution, under "Civil-military coordination" above	Additional element
	Decides that the Mission, in coordination with the United Nations country team, shall transfer as soon as feasible to the United Nations country team appropriate tasks that are not mentioned in paragraphs 12, 14 and 15, including technical election support and demining support, and calls upon the Mission to continue to work with the United Nations country team and the Congolese authorities towards the adoption and implementation of the Peace Consolidation Programme covering provinces not affected by the conflict, and requests the Mission, where appropriate, to continue transferring tasks to the United Nations country team in those provinces (para. 18)	Additional element
	Encourages the Mission, in coordination with members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to participate, as appropriate and within the limits of its capacities and mandate, in the activities of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism as a regional confidence-building mechanism, consistent with paragraph 12 (c) (para. 23)	Newly mandated task
	Requests the Mission to keep the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Southern African Development Community informed of the operational situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (para. 30)	Newly mandated task
<b>Military and police</b>		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	See para. 9 of the resolution, under "Authorization of the use of force" above	Newly mandated task



**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	<p>...<i>(a) Protection of civilians</i></p> <p>(i) 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)</p>	Additional element
	See para. 12 (a) (iii) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
	<p><i>(b) Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade</i></p> <p>In support of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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 paragraphs 9 and 10, either unilaterally or jointly with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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 United Nations support to non-United Nations forces, to prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups and 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make space for stabilization activities (para. 12)</p>	Newly mandated task
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	See para. 12 (a) (i) of the resolution, above	Additional element
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	See para. 9 of the resolution, under “Authorization of the use of force” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 12 (b) of the resolution, above	Newly mandated task
Support to military	See para. 12 (b) of the resolution, above	Newly mandated task
Support to police	... (f) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations forces, to the provision of training to battalions of the Congolese National Police;	Additional element

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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	(g) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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)	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	Calls upon the Special Representative, in collaboration with the Special Envoy, to support, coordinate and assess the implementation of national commitments under the PSC Framework in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as set out in annex B (para. 5)	Newly mandated task
	See para. 14 (b) of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Additional element
	See para. 15 of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See para. 12 (d) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
	See para. 15 (g) of the resolution, under “Military and police” above	Additional element
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 14 (a) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
	...(b) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enable the development and finalization of a clear and comprehensive security sector reform implementation roadmap including benchmarks and timelines to establish effective and accountable security institutions (para. 15)	Additional element
	See para. 15 (c) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 15 (e) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
	See para. 16 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	See para. 12 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	... (c) 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 of and trade in natural resources in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (para. 14)	Additional element
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 14 (c) of the resolution, under “Support to sanctions regimes” above	Additional element
	See para. 15 (b) of the resolution, under “Security sector reform” above	Additional element
	See para. 15 (e) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
	See para. 16 of the resolution, under “Civil-military coordination” above	Additional element
	See para. 23 of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task

### **United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei**

The Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) on 27 June 2011, by [resolution 1990 \(2011\)](#), taking into account the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area.<sup>25</sup> The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized UNISFA to take the actions necessary to protect civilians and United Nations personnel and facilities in the Abyei Area and to ensure security in the Area and protect 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 being until 31 May 2014.<sup>26</sup> In [resolution 2104 \(2013\)](#) of 29 May 2013, the Council

increased the military component of the Mission<sup>27</sup> to enable UNISFA to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, established pursuant to the agreement reached between the Sudan and South Sudan on 30 July 2011.

In the same resolution, the Council modified the mandate of UNISFA and underscored that the mandate included taking all actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence. The Council requested UNISFA to continue its dialogue with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities in its efforts to ensure full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei’s status as a weapons-free area, with priority placed on the urgent elimination of heavy or crew-served weapons and rocket-propelled grenades. In [resolution 2126 \(2013\)](#) of 25 November 2013, the Council requested UNISFA to document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei and the presence of weapons in the area. Table 13 provides an overview of the mandate of UNISFA since its establishment. Table 14 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>25</sup> Resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>26</sup> Resolutions [2047 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; [2075 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; [2104 \(2013\)](#), para. 1; and [2126 \(2013\)](#), para. 1. For all four extensions, for the tasks set out in para. 3 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), the Council acted under Chapter VII of the Charter.

<sup>27</sup> Resolution [2104 \(2013\)](#), para. 2.

Table 13  
UNISFA: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 14  
UNISFA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2104 (2013) (adopted in part under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Requests the Force 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 the Sudan and South Sudan, the Oversight Committee and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to extend full cooperation to the Force in this regard (para. 10)	Additional element
<b>Military and police</b>		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	Underscores that the protection of civilians mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011) includes taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence (para. 4)	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 10 of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2126 (2013) (adopted in part under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Requests that the Force, 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-General's regular reporting cycle (para. 10)	Additional element

## United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Welcoming the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) under Chapter VII of the Charter by [resolution 1996 \(2011\)](#) of 8 July 2011. UNMISS was authorized to use all means necessary to carry out its protection of civilians mandate.<sup>28</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS twice for periods of 12 months, the last being until 15 July 2014.<sup>29</sup> The

military component of UNMISS was increased after conflict broke out between the Government of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition on 15 December 2013.<sup>30</sup>

In [resolution 2057 \(2012\)](#) of 5 July 2012, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, noted that the mandate of UNMISS to improve the security environment in the context of the protection of civilians was a priority and underscored the need for UNMISS to focus its attention on capacity-building efforts in that area. In the same resolution, the Council requested UNMISS to work closely with the Government of South Sudan and in coordination with all relevant United

<sup>28</sup> Resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>29</sup> Resolutions [2057 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2109 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>30</sup> Resolution [2132 \(2013\)](#), para. 4.

Nations actors and other international partners in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. In [resolution 2109 \(2013\)](#) of 11 July 2013, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, requested UNMISS to advise and assist the Government in implementing its action plan to end the recruitment of child soldiers, and to be prepared to play a role in coordinating international efforts to support preparations for credible national elections in 2015. In both

resolutions, the Council requested the Mission to further develop its communication with local communities, including through the use of community liaison assistants and translators, to improve understanding of the mandate of the Mission. Table 15 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMISS since its establishment. Table 16 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

Table 15  
UNMISS: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 16  
UNMISS: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2057 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Also calls upon the Government of South Sudan to fully implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and to expedite the ongoing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in a coherent manner, and requests the Mission to work closely with the Government and in coordination with all relevant United Nations actors and other international partners in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (para. 18)	Additional element
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	See para. 18 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>Military and police</b>		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	Notes the priority of the mandated tasks of the Mission in resolution 1996 (2011) for the protection of civilians and for the achievement of an improved security environment, urges the Mission to deploy its assets accordingly, and underscores the need for the Mission to focus adequate attention on capacity-building efforts in this area, welcomes the development of a protection of civilians strategy and an early warning and early response strategy, encourages the Mission to implement them, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing these strategies in his reports to the Security Council (para. 3)	Additional element
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	See para. 3 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>Public information</b>		
	Welcomes the initiative of the Mission 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 mandate of the Mission (para. 11)	Newly mandated task
<b>Resolution 2109 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	Requests that the Mission, 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 national authorities, the Mission, the United Nations country team and relevant international partners in this regard (para. 42)	Additional element

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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
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**Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict**

<p>Welcomes the progress made on the demobilization of child soldiers and the signing by the Government of South Sudan on 12 March 2012 of an action plan to end child recruitment reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the Sudan People’s Liberation Army, acknowledges the measures taken by the Government to implement the action plan, calls for the further implementation of the action plan, requests the Mission to advise and assist the Government in this regard, further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in South Sudan, including through the continued deployment of child protection advisers within the Mission, 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)</p>	<p>Additional element</p>
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**International cooperation and coordination**

<p>See para. 42 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above</p>	<p>Additional element</p>
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**Public information**

<p>Welcomes the initiative of the Mission 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 mandate of the Mission, including use of community liaison assistants and translators (para. 11)</p>	<p>Additional element</p>
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**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali**

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, by [resolution 2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, for an initial period of 12 months, subsuming the United Nations Office in Mali. Upon the transfer of authority to it from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali<sup>31</sup> on 1 July 2013, MINUSMA commenced the implementation of its mandate.<sup>32</sup> The Council decided that MINUSMA would comprise up to 11,200 military personnel and 1,440 police personnel.<sup>33</sup>

In the same resolution, the Council authorized MINUSMA to use all means necessary to stabilize the

key population centres, to support the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country and to protect civilians and United Nations personnel.

Also in the same resolution, the Council mandated MINUSMA to contribute to the creation of 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 efforts of the transitional authorities to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali. The Council also mandated MINUSMA to support the implementation of the transitional road map towards the full restoration of constitutional order, democratic governance and national unity in Mali, 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 requested MINUSMA to assist the Committee pursuant to

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<sup>31</sup> For information regarding the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, see part VIII, sect. III.

<sup>32</sup> Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 12.



resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004). It also requested MINUSMA to assist the transitional authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in protecting from

attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali. Table 17 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSMA. Table 18 provides the full text of all paragraphs 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</i>
	<i>2100 (2013)</i>
Authorization of the use of force	X <sup>a</sup>
Demilitarization and arms management	X <sup>a</sup>
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>
Humanitarian support	X <sup>a</sup>
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>
Military and police	
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>
Rule of law/judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>
Security sector reform	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to sanctions regimes	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

Table 18  
MINUSMA: establishment of the mandate in 2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2100 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Authorization of the use of force</b>		
	<p>Authorizes the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali 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), (c) (i) and (iii), (e), (f) and (g), and requests the civilian and military components of the Stabilization Mission to coordinate their work with the aim of supporting the tasks outlined in paragraph 16 (para. 17)</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	<p>Decides that the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali shall be the following:</p> <p><i>(a) Stabilization of key population centres and support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country</i></p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(iv) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali, through training and other support, in mine action and weapons and ammunition management;</p>	
	<p>(v) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali in developing and implementing programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration 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)</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	<p><i>...(b) Support for the implementation of the transitional road map, including the national political dialogue and the electoral process</i></p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(iv) 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)</p>	
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	<p>See para. 16 (a) (v) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above</p>	Newly mandated task
	<p><i>...(c) Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel</i></p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of child protection advisers and women’s protection advisers, and to address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;</p>	
	<p><i>...(d) Promotion and protection of human rights</i></p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>(i) To monitor, help to 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;</p>	

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	(ii) To support, in particular, the full deployment of human rights observers of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali throughout the country;	Newly mandated task
	(iii) To monitor, help to 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;	Newly mandated task
	(iv) To assist the transitional authorities of Mali in their efforts to promote and protect human rights (para. 16)	Newly mandated task
	Reiterates that the transitional authorities of Mali have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, further recalls its resolutions <a href="#">1265 (1999)</a> of 17 September 1999, <a href="#">1296 (2000)</a> of 19 April 2000, <a href="#">1674 (2006)</a> of 28 April 2006, <a href="#">1738 (2006)</a> of 23 December 2006 and <a href="#">1894 (2009)</a> of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a> of 26 July 2005, <a href="#">1882 (2009)</a> of 4 August 2009, <a href="#">1998 (2011)</a> of 12 July 2011 and <a href="#">2068 (2012)</a> of 19 September 2012 on children and armed conflict and its resolutions <a href="#">1325 (2000)</a> of 31 October 2000, <a href="#">1820 (2008)</a> of 19 June 2008, <a href="#">1888 (2009)</a> of 30 September 2009, <a href="#">1889 (2009)</a> of 5 October 2009 and <a href="#">1960 (2010)</a> of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, calls upon the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali 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)	Newly mandated task
	Requests the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali 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)	Newly mandated task
	Also requests that the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali 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, 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 (para. 26)	Newly mandated task
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	<p>...<i>(e) Support for humanitarian assistance</i></p> <p>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)</p>	Newly mandated task

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	<p>...(a) <i>Stabilization of key population centres and support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country</i></p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(iii) 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 European Union (para. 16)</p>	
<b>Military and police</b>		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	<p>...(c) <i>Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel</i></p> <p>(i) 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)</p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>See paras. 24 and 26 of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above</p>	Newly mandated tasks
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/ free movement of personnel and equipment	<p>...(c) <i>Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel</i></p> <p>...(iii) To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel (para. 16)</p>	Newly mandated task
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	<p>...(a) <i>Stabilization of key population centres and support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country</i></p> <p>(i) 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;</p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(f) <i>Support for cultural preservation</i></p> <p>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 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (para. 16)</p>	Newly mandated task
Support to police	<p>See para. 16 (a) (iii) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	<p>See para. 16 (a) (v) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above</p>	Newly mandated task
	<p>...(b) <i>Support for the implementation of the transitional road map, including the national political dialogue and the electoral process</i></p> <p>(i) 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;</p>	Newly mandated task

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	(ii) To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels, including through local partners as appropriate, in order to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict;	Newly mandated task
	(iii) 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, including by enhancing negotiation capacity and promoting the participation of civil society, including women’s organizations (para. 16)	Newly mandated task
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See para. 16 (a) (iii) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
	...(g) <i>Support for national and international justice</i> 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)	Newly mandated task
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 16 (a) (iii) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	Requests the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate, to assist the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of its resolution 2083 (2012) of 17 December 2012 (para. 31)	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	...(a) <i>Stabilization of key population centres and support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country</i>	Newly mandated task
	...(ii) To support the transitional authorities of Mali to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country (para. 16)	

## Americas

### United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established by the Security Council on 30 April 2004 by [resolution 1542 \(2004\)](#).

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH twice for periods of one year, the last being until 15 October 2014.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Resolutions [2070 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2119 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

Following the initial partial drawdown of military and police capabilities of MINUSTAH mandated in [resolution 2012 \(2011\)](#) of 14 October 2011, the Council, in [resolution 2119 \(2013\)](#) of 10 October 2013, authorized a further reduction of both the military and the police components of the Mission.<sup>35</sup>

In [resolution 2070 \(2012\)](#) of 12 October 2012, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, as described in section I of paragraph 7 of [resolution 1542 \(2004\)](#), modified the mandate of MINUSTAH. In the areas of human rights and the protection of civilians, the Council requested MINUSTAH to focus its violence reduction approach not only on displaced persons and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods, but also on at-risk youth and women, in coordination with the United Nations country team. The Council encouraged the Mission, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to intensify its efforts to provide logistical and technical expertise to the Government of Haiti for capacity-building for rule of law institutions and the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons. The Council requested MINUSTAH to facilitate international cooperation and coordination for projects aimed at supporting the institutional capacity of the Haitian National Police.

In [resolution 2119 \(2013\)](#), the Council further modified the mandate of MINUSTAH by encouraging 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, as appropriate and in cooperation with international stakeholders, and to continue to implement decentralization efforts and build institutional capacity with a view to further enhancing the Government's ability to extend State authority and promote good governance and the rule of law at all levels. In both [resolutions 2070 \(2012\)](#) and [2119 \(2013\)](#), the Council 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 personnel to support efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel, including at intermediate rank levels, and by encouraging MINUSTAH to locate skilled trainers and technical advisers in the most efficient manner, while also recognizing that the capacity-building of the Haitian National Police is a most critical task for the Mission. Table 19 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSTAH since its establishment. Table 20 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

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<sup>35</sup> Resolution [2119 \(2013\)](#), para. 2.

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)
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	X <sup>a</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Military and police</b>												
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>											
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		
Support to military	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>								
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
<b>Public information</b>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>					
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 20  
MINUSTAH: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2070 (2012) (adopted in part under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	Requests the Mission to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach, in close collaboration with the Government of Haiti, 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
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Recognizes the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization, welcomes the steps taken by the Mission to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means, to assist the Government of Haiti, as requested, to continue operations to build the capacity of its rule of law institutions at the national and local levels and to speed up the implementation of the Government's resettlement strategy for displaced persons, in the knowledge that such measures are temporary and will be phased out as Haitian capacity grows, and calls upon the Mission to proceed swiftly with activities in this regard as recommended by the Secretary-General, coordinating as appropriate with the United Nations country team and others active in the stabilization efforts (para. 5)	Additional element
	Requests the Mission 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 upon the Mission to align skills of United Nations police personnel to support these objectives; and also requests the Mission 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 correctional facilities as well as for other projects aiming to support the institutional capacity of the National Police, as appropriate (para. 13)	Additional element
	See para. 22 of the resolution, under "Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict" above	Additional element
<b>Military and police</b>		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	See para. 22 of the resolution, under "Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict" above	Additional element



**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
Support to police	Recognizes the capacity-building of the Haitian National Police as a most critical task for the Mission and calls upon Haiti’s international and regional partners to intensify their assistance to the Government of Haiti to that end, in accordance with its priorities, including by providing skilled trainers and technical advisers, while stressing the need for close coordination between donors and the Government to enhance the sustainability of these efforts; and further encourages the Mission to locate these experts in the most efficient manner consistent with their skills and areas of expertise (para. 10)	Additional element
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See para. 13 of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2119 (2013) (adopted in part under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	Welcomes the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti to support the political process under way in Haiti, reaffirms its call upon the Mission to continue to support this process, and calls upon the Mission to deliver and coordinate, as appropriate, international electoral assistance to the Government of Haiti in cooperation with international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations and the Caribbean Community, as appropriate (para. 7)	Additional element
<b>Military and police</b>		
Support to police	Reiterates that capacity-building of the Haitian National Police remains a most critical task for the Mission, requests the Mission to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the National Police, in particular by renewed efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel, including at intermediate rank levels, and calls upon the Mission to align skills of United Nations police personnel to support these objectives and provide skilled trainers and technical advisers (para. 10)	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 7 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Additional element
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	Recognizes the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country’s stabilization, and encourages the Mission 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, in continuing to implement decentralization efforts and build the capacity of its institutions at the national and local levels, with a view to enhancing further the ability of the Government to extend State authority throughout Haiti and promote good governance and the rule of law at all levels (para. 5)	Additional element

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	Encourages the Mission, in cooperation with the appropriate international actors, to assist the Government of Haiti in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, especially children (para. 13)	Additional element
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 5 of the resolution, under “Rule of law/judicial matters” above	Additional element

## Asia

### United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was established by the Security Council on 21 April 1948 by resolution 47 (1948). The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of the Group, were deployed to the mission area in January 1949 to assist the Military Adviser to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, established by resolutions 39 (1948) and 47 (1948). Following the termination of the Commission, the Council decided by resolution 91 (1951)

that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The task of UNMOGIP has been to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 that followed renewed hostilities in 1971. The mandate of UNMOGIP is open-ended and its authorized strength was set at 44 by the Council in resolution 47 (1948).

In 2012 and 2013, the Council did not discuss UNMOGIP or make changes to its mandate or 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>	
	<i>47 (1948)</i>	<i>91 (1951)</i>
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

### United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established by the Security Council on 25 August 2006, by [resolution 1704 \(2006\)](#), as a follow-on mission to the United Nations Office in Timor-

Leste,<sup>36</sup> in the wake of a political, humanitarian and security crisis that 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

<sup>36</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste, a special political mission established in May 2005, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V, part I.F.

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. In [resolutions 1912 \(2010\)](#) of 26 February 2010 and [1969 \(2011\)](#) of 24 February 2011, the Council modified the mandate of UNMIT in the area of electoral assistance to support municipal, parliamentary and presidential elections planned for 2012.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Resolutions [1912 \(2010\)](#), para. 3; and [1969 \(2011\)](#), para. 3.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIT for the last time, until 31 December 2012, and endorsed the plan of its phased drawdown, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Timor-Leste and conditions on the ground and following the successful completion of the 2012 electoral process.<sup>38</sup> UNMIT completed its mandate on 31 December 2012. Table 22 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIT from its establishment to the completion of its mandate.

<sup>38</sup> Resolution [2037 \(2012\)](#), para. 1.

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)
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Humanitarian support	X <sup>a</sup>						
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Military and police							
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons						X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>						
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			
Public information	X <sup>a</sup>						
Rule of law/judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Security sector reform	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## Europe

### United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established by the Security Council on 4 March 1964, by resolution 186 (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 being until 31 January 2014.<sup>39</sup> There were no changes to the mandate or composition of UNFICYP. Table 23 provides an overview of the mandate of UNFICYP.

<sup>39</sup> Resolutions 2058 (2012), para. 7; 2089 (2013), para. 7; and 2114 (2013), para. 7.

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)
Humanitarian support			X <sup>a</sup>			
Military and police						
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>					
Political processes	X <sup>a</sup>					

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

### United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established by the Security Council on 10 June 1999 by resolution 1244 (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.

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

Table 24  
UNMIK: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

## Middle East

### United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established by the Security Council on 29 May 1948, by resolution 50 (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 conflict. UNTSO military observers have since remained in the

Middle East and have continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon 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. Table 25 provides an overview of the mandate of UNTSO pursuant to resolutions 50 (1948) and 73 (1949).

Table 25  
UNTSO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution	
	50 (1948)	73 (1949)
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

## United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974, by resolution 350 (1974), following the Agreement on Disengagement between 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 Agreement and to supervise the

areas of separation and limitation, as provided for in the Agreement.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNDOF several times for periods of six months, the last being until 30 June 2014, without making changes to the mandate or composition.<sup>40</sup> Table 26 provides an overview of the mandate of UNDOF since its establishment.

<sup>40</sup> Resolutions 2052 (2012), para. 6; 2084 (2012), para. 5; 2108 (2013), para. 7; and 2131(2013), para. 6.

Table 26  
UNDOF: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution				
	350 (1974)	1899 (2009)	1934 (2010)	1965 (2010)	1994 (2011)
Military and police					
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>				

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

## United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, by resolution 425 (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 under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL twice for periods of one year, the last being until 31 August 2014.<sup>41</sup> The Council did not authorize any changes to the composition of

UNIFIL during 2012 and 2013. However, in resolution 2064 (2012), the Council modified the mandate of UNIFIL by calling for an acceleration of the pace of the engagement of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces in the strategic dialogue, consistent with the recommendations of the strategic review conducted by the Secretary-General in December 2011,<sup>42</sup> including through enhancing the coordination among donors to provide assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces to enable them to fulfil their mandated tasks under resolution 1701 (2006). Table 27 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIFIL since its establishment. Table 28 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>41</sup> Resolutions 2064 (2012), para. 1; and 2115 (2013), para. 1.

<sup>42</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>						
Demilitarization and arms management			X <sup>a</sup>						
Humanitarian support			X <sup>a</sup>						
International cooperation and coordination		X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>	
Military and police									
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>						
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons			X <sup>a</sup>						
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment			X <sup>a</sup>						
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
Support to military			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>						

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 28

**UNIFIL: changes to mandate, 2012-2013**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2064 (2012)</b>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Welcomes, in this regard, the engagement of the Force 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 the Force 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), and calls for an acceleration of its pace, consistent with the relevant recommendations of the strategic review of the Force, including through enhancing the coordination among donors to provide assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces to enable them to fulfil their mandated tasks under resolution 1701 (2006) (para. 3)	Additional element
<b>Military and police</b>		
Support to military	See para. 3 of the resolution, above	Additional element

**United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic**

The United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS) was established by the Security Council on 21 April 2012, by [resolution 2043 \(2012\)](#), 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 of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria to end the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. An initial deployment of up to 300 unarmed military observers as well as an appropriate civilian component was authorized.<sup>43</sup> 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 renewed the mandate of the Mission for 30 days; the Council stated that any further renewal could be possible only in the event that the Secretary-General reported and the Council confirmed the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence by all sides sufficient to allow the Mission to implement its mandate.<sup>44</sup> As those conditions were not met, the mandate of UNSMIS ended at midnight on 19 August 2012. Table 29 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSMIS since its establishment. Table 30 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to the mandate during the period under review.

<sup>43</sup> Prior to the deployment of UNSMIS, by [resolution 2042 \(2012\)](#) of 14 April 2012, the Council authorized 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, in anticipation of the deployment of the Mission.

<sup>44</sup> [Resolution 2059 \(2012\)](#), para. 3.



Table 29  
UNSMIS: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

Table 30  
UNSMIS: establishment of the mandate in 2012

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2042 (2012)</b>		
<b>Military and police</b>		
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 Government of the Syrian Arab Republic 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
<b>Resolution 2043 (2012)</b>		
<b>Military and police</b>		
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 Joint Special Envoy's six-point proposal (para. 6)	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 6 of the resolution, above	Newly mandated task

## II. Political and peacebuilding missions

### Note

Section II focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of political and peacebuilding missions and the implementation of, changes to and termination of their mandates during the period under review.<sup>45</sup>

### Overview of political and peacebuilding missions during 2012 and 2013

During the period under review, the Council managed 12 political and peacebuilding missions.<sup>46</sup> In 2013, the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM)<sup>47</sup> 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. The mandates of two 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), were kept largely unchanged. In general, political missions and peacebuilding offices continued to be multidimensional operations, combining political tasks with a broader set of mandated activities in the areas of 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 United Nations 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 subregional and cross-border responses. For example, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was mandated to 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. The Council also mandated UNOWA to 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.<sup>48</sup> In the context of national capacity development, the Council promoted joint planning and implementation with national counterparts and United Nations country teams.

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 Office in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and UNSOM.

In all political and peacebuilding missions, mandated tasks relating to political processes and international cooperation and coordination were the most common. Political and peacebuilding missions in Africa generally had a wider range of mandated tasks than those in other regions. There was also regional variation in the nature of the mandates. For example, eight political and peacebuilding missions in Africa had mandates relating to human rights, the rule of law and support to State institutions, but only two did in other regions. The mandates of two political missions, UNRCCA and 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.

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<sup>45</sup> For information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General whose mandates relate 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.

<sup>46</sup> For discussions on individual political missions and peacebuilding offices, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

<sup>47</sup> Resolution 2102 (2013), para. 1.

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<sup>48</sup> S/2013/753 and S/2013/759.

Table 31  
Specific mandates of political and peacebuilding missions: Africa

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

*Abbreviations:* BINUCA, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic; BNUB, United Nations Office in Burundi; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNIPSIL, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNOWA, United Nations Office for West Africa; UNPOS, United Nations Political Office for Somalia; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

Table 32  
**Specific mandates of political and peacebuilding missions: Asia and Middle East**

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

*Abbreviations:* UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNRCCA, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia; UNSCOL, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon.

## Africa

### United Nations Political Office for Somalia

The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was established by means of a presidential statement of 15 April 1995;<sup>49</sup> it was subsequently mandated 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. 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.

<sup>49</sup> S/PRST/1995/15.

By an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 29 and 30 December 2011,<sup>50</sup> the mandate of UNPOS was extended for the last time, until 31 December 2013, with no changes to its mandated tasks. In [resolution 2093 \(2013\)](#) of 6 March 2013, the Council welcomed the strategic review conducted by the Secretary-General from September to December 2012 on the United Nations presence and engagement in Somalia. The Council expressed agreement with the assessment that UNPOS had fulfilled its mandate and should be replaced by a new and expanded special political mission as soon as possible.<sup>51</sup> UNPOS completed its mandate on 3 June 2013 and was replaced by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia. Table 33 provides an overview of the mandated tasks of UNPOS since its establishment.

<sup>50</sup> S/2011/802 and S/2011/803.

<sup>51</sup> Resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), para. 18.

Table 33  
**UNPOS: overview of mandate by category**

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

By [resolution 2102 \(2013\)](#) of 2 May 2013, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) for a period of one year. The Mission was mandated to provide “good offices” functions, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia’s peace and reconciliation process, and strategic policy advice in support of the Federal Government, and the African Union Mission in Somalia as appropriate, on peacebuilding and State-building. UNSOM was also mandated to assist the Federal Government in coordinating international donor support, in particular on security sector assistance and maritime security, and to help to build the capacity of the Federal Government in the areas of protection of human rights and the rule of

law. The Council underlined the importance of UNSOM cooperating with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

On 24 December 2013, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,<sup>52</sup> 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 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 adopted during the period under review.

<sup>52</sup> [S/2013/764](#) and [S/2013/765](#).

Table 34  
UNSOM: overview of mandate by category

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
	<a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>
Demilitarization and arms management	X <sup>a</sup>
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>
Military and police	
Maritime security	X <sup>a</sup>
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>
Rule of law/judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>
Security sector reform	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to sanctions regimes	X <sup>a</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

Table 35  
UNSOM: establishment of the mandate in 2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2102 (2013)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	<p>Also decides that the mandate of the Assistance Mission shall be as follows:            ... (b) To support the Federal Government of Somalia, and the African Union Mission in Somalia as appropriate, by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building, including on:            ... (ii) Security sector reform, the rule of law (including police, justice and corrections within the framework of the United Nations Global Focal Point), disengagement of combatants, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, maritime security and mine action (para. 2)</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	<p>... (b) To support the Federal Government of Somalia, and the African Union Mission in Somalia as appropriate, by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building, including on:            ... (iii) The development of a federal system, the constitutional review process and subsequent referendum on the constitution, and preparations for elections in 2016 (para. 2)</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	<p>... (d) To help to build the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia:            (i) To promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, including through the provision of gender advisers and human rights advisers;            (ii) To promote child protection and to implement the relevant action plans on children and armed conflict signed by the Federal Government of Somalia, including through the provision of child protection advisers;            (iii) To prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of women's protection advisers;            (iv) To strengthen Somalia's justice institutions and help to ensure accountability, in particular with respect to crimes against women and children;            (e) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on, and help to prevent:            (i) Any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, including through the deployment of human rights observers;            (ii) Any violations or abuses committed against children in Somalia;            (iii) Any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict (para. 2)</p>	Newly mandated tasks

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	See para. 2 (b) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	... (c) 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)	Newly mandated task
	Underlines the importance of Somali ownership in the context of United Nations support, and in this regard requests the Special Representative to align closely United Nations country team activities in Somalia with the priorities of the Assistance Mission and to coordinate United Nations activities with the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as the African Union (including the African Union Mission), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Union and other regional, bilateral and multilateral partners in Somalia (para. 3)	Newly mandated task
<b>Military and police</b>		
Maritime security	See para. 2 (b) (ii) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (c) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	... (a) To provide United Nations “good offices” functions, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia’s peace and reconciliation process (para. 2)	Newly mandated task
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	... (b) To support the Federal Government of Somalia, and the African Union Mission in Somalia as appropriate, by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building, including on: (i) Governance (para. 2)	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (b) (ii) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (b) (iii) of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (d) (iv) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 2 (b) (ii) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (c) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task



<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	Underlines the importance of the Assistance Mission cooperating with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea in the relevant areas of their respective mandates (para. 12)	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 2 (b) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (b) (iii) of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 2 (d) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task

### **United Nations Office for West Africa**

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.<sup>53</sup>

During the period under review, the Council, by [resolution 2097 \(2013\)](#) of 26 March 2013, requested UNOWA to make available its good offices and support the new peace and development adviser in Sierra Leone. Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 19 and 23 December 2013, the Council 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, the Mano River

Union and other regional and subregional partners. These objectives were (a) to monitor political developments in West Africa, carry out good offices roles and special assignments on behalf of the Secretary-General and enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the subregion; (b) to enhance subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, in particular, election-related instability and challenges related to security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism; and (c) to 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 36 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOWA since its establishment. Table 37 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>53</sup> [S/2001/1128](#) and [S/2001/1129](#).

Table 36  
 UNOWA: overview of mandate by category

	<i>S/2001/1128 and S/2001/1129</i>	<i>S/2005/16 and S/2005/17</i>	<i>S/2007/753 and S/2007/754</i>	<i>S/PRST/2009/6</i>	<i>S/PRST/2009/20</i>	<i>S/2010/660 and S/2010/661</i>	<i>Resolution 2097 (2013)</i>	<i>S/2013/753 and S/2013/759</i>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Humanitarian support</b>			X <sup>a</sup>					
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Military and police</b>								
Maritime security								X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Public information</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Security sector reform</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to State institutions</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 37  
UNOWA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2097 (2013)</b>		
<b>Political process</b>		
	Requests the Secretary-General to provide a peace and development adviser to support the Resident Coordinator, and requests the United Nations Office for West Africa to make available its good offices to support the Government of Sierra Leone and the future Resident Coordinator, as necessary (para. 8)	Additional element
<b>S/2013/753 and S/2013/759</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	Enhance subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, in particular, election-related instability and challenges related to security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism (S/2013/753, objective 2)	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 (S/2013/753, function 3.1)	Newly mandated task
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	Promote good governance and respect for the rule of law, human rights and the mainstreaming of gender in conflict prevention and conflict management initiatives in West Africa (S/2013/753, objective 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 (S/2013/753, function 3.2)	Newly mandated task
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	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 (S/2013/753, objective 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 (S/2013/753, function 1.1)	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 (S/2013/753, function 1.3)	Newly mandated task
	See objective 2, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	Raise awareness and promote integrated subregional and cross-border responses to potential problems and emerging threats to peace, human security and stability in the subregion (S/2013/753, function 2.1)	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 (S/2013/753, function 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 (S/2013/753, function 2.3)	Newly mandated task
	See function 3.1, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Military and police</b>		
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 (S/2013/753, function 1.4)	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	See objective 1 and function 1.1, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated tasks
	Perform good offices roles in countries of the subregion to prevent conflict and to consolidate peacebuilding efforts and political stability (S/2013/753, function 1.2)	Newly mandated task
	See function 1.3, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Public information</b>		
	See function 2.1, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See function 1.4, under “Military and police” above	Newly mandated task
	See objective 2, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See function 2.2, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
	See objective 3, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
	See function 3.1, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	See function 3.2, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See objective 2, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See function 2.2, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See function 1.4, under “Military and police” above	Newly mandated task
	See objective 2, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task

### **United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone**

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) was established by the Security Council on 4 August 2008, by [resolution 1829 \(2008\)](#), to succeed the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone<sup>54</sup> 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, the last being until 31 March 2014.<sup>55</sup> In [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 of Sierra Leone and all relevant stakeholders. The Council requested UNIPSIL to continue to engage constructively with the Sierra Leone national authorities in the formulation of the Agenda for Prosperity and in coordinating an integrated international response to it. The Council also requested UNIPSIL to collaborate with the United Nations country team, the Government and bilateral and international partners in continuing preparations for the transition of UNIPSIL into a country team. In [resolution 2097 \(2013\)](#) of 26 March 2013, the Council requested UNIPSIL to focus its remaining activities on facilitating political dialogue, including supporting the Government with regard to the planned constitutional review, security sector support and the strengthening of human rights institutions and their long-term sustainability.

Table 38 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIPSIL since its establishment. Table 39 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>54</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V, part I.F; and *Supplement 2008-2009*, part X, sect. II.

<sup>55</sup> Resolutions [2065 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2097 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

Table 38  
 UNIPSIL: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

 Table 39  
 UNIPSIL: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2065 (2012)</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	Requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and the international community, to continue to provide assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and its electoral, democratic and security institutions, as requested, in the preparation and conduct of the elections and to continue to provide advice and assistance to all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the media, to ensure that they are able to make a positive contribution to the electoral process, further requests the Office 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, and finally requests the Secretary-General to provide a briefing to the Security Council on the conduct and outcome of the elections shortly after their completion (para. 6)	Additional element

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	See para. 6 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Also requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, in conjunction with the United Nations country team and bilateral and international partners, to continue to engage constructively with the Sierra Leone national authorities in the formulation of the Agenda for Prosperity and in coordinating an integrated international response to it, to ensure that the efforts by the United Nations and bilateral and international partners on the ground continue to be coherent and effectively coordinated (para. 12)	Additional element
	Requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, 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 the Office, 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 the mandate of the Office 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 the Office by no later than 15 February 2013 (para. 14)	Newly mandated task
<b>Public information</b>		
	See para. 6 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Additional element
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 6 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Additional element
	See para. 12 of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2097 (2013)</b>		
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	Requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone to focus its remaining activities during this mandate period on facilitating political dialogue, including support to the Government of Sierra Leone, particularly related to the planned constitutional review, security sector support and the strengthening of human rights institutions and their long-term sustainability (para. 6)	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 6 of the resolution, above	Additional element

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>	See para. 6 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>Security sector reform</b>	See para. 6 of the resolution, above	Newly mandated task

### **United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic**

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) was established by a presidential statement of 7 April 2009<sup>56</sup> to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic.<sup>57</sup>

During the period under review, the Council, by [resolution 2088 \(2013\)](#) of 24 January 2013, extended the mandate of BINUCA for a period of 12 months, until 31 January 2014.<sup>58</sup> In the same resolution, the Council requested BINUCA to support the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) with regard to peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform 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.

In [resolution 2121 \(2013\)](#) of 10 October 2013, the Council updated and reinforced the overall mandate of BINUCA in the light of the coup that took place on 24 March 2013. The Council requested BINUCA to provide support for the stabilization of the security situation by advising on security sector reform, the rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement

and reintegration. The Council also 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. The Council requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for the Central African Republic, to support the implementation of the Libreville Agreements and the N'Djamena road map, which would provide the basis for a peaceful political resolution, and requested BINUCA to provide support for the implementation of the transition process, including support for the electoral process. The Council also requested BINUCA to coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of the tasks described in the resolution. Lastly, the Council requested BINUCA to coordinate with ECCAS and the African Union in order to facilitate the transition from the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic to the African Union-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic.

Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 22 and 29 October 2013,<sup>59</sup> 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 40 provides an overview of the mandate of BINUCA since its establishment. Table 41 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>56</sup> [S/PRST/2009/5](#).

<sup>57</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000–2003*, chap. V, part I.E; *Supplement 2004–2007*, chap. V, part I.F; and *Supplement 2008–2009*, part X, sect. II.

<sup>58</sup> Resolution [2088 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>59</sup> [S/2013/636](#) and [S/2013/637](#).



Table 40  
BINUCA: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 41  
BINUCA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2088 (2013)</b>		
<b>Political process</b>		
	Requests that the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic continue to support the peacebuilding processes in the Central African Republic, as provided for in its current mandate, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform processes, support the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States 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, and calls upon the international community to provide further support to peacebuilding processes in the Central African Republic (para. 6)	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2121 (2013)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Decides that the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office shall be reinforced and updated as follows: <i>... (c) Support for the stabilization of the security situation:</i> – To support the stabilization of the security situation by advising on security sector governance and reform, the rule of law (including police, justice and corrections), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of combatants, including of all children associated with armed forces and groups, and mine action, including clearance of explosive remnants of war (para. 10)	Newly mandated task
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	<i>...(a) Support for the implementation of the transition process:</i> – To help to restore the constitutional order by supporting the ongoing political process, transitional institutions and implementation mechanisms, and to help to support the implementation of the Libreville Agreements and the N’Djamena road map; – To assist in the implementation of the electoral process, with a view to holding elections, as referred to in paragraph 3 (para. 10)	Newly mandated task
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	See para. 10 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above <i>...(d) Promotion and protection of human rights:</i> – To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed throughout the Central African Republic, including by the Lord’s Resistance Army, and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses; – To monitor, help to 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’s protection advisers and child protection advisers;	Newly mandated task

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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	– To help to 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)	Newly mandated task
<b>Humanitarian support</b>		
	<p><i>... (b) Support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance:</i></p> <p>– 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)</p>	Newly mandated task
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Requests the Secretary-General to provide support to the ongoing mediation efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States, including through the good offices of his Special Representative for the Central African Republic, to support the implementation of the Libreville Agreements and the N’Djamena road map (para. 4)	Newly mandated task
	<p><i>...(e) Coordination of international actors:</i></p> <p>– To coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of the tasks described above (para. 10)</p>	Newly mandated task
	Encourages countries in the region and other African countries to participate in the establishment of the International Support Mission, further encourages Member States to provide timely and effective support to the International Support Mission and also encourages the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States, building on their previous consultations, to expedite their efforts towards the effective transition from the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic to the International Support Mission, and requests in this regard the Secretary-General and the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to establish appropriate cooperation mechanisms with the Economic Community and the African Union in order to facilitate this process (para. 20)	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 4 of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 10 (a) of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 10 (b) of the resolution, under “Humanitarian support” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 10 (d) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See para. 10 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 10 (d) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Security sector reform</b>	See para. 10 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task

### United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by the Security Council on 26 June 2009, by [resolution 1876 \(2009\)](#), to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau<sup>60</sup> effective 1 January 2010. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS twice, for periods of 3 and 12 months, the last being until 31 May 2014.<sup>61</sup>

The mandate of UNIOGBIS was modified by the Council in [resolution 2103 \(2013\)](#) of 22 May 2013, following the military coup of 12 April 2012, mainly in the areas of security sector reform, the rule of law and support for the ongoing political dialogue. With regard to security sector reform and the 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, and in that regard to contribute to the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance, while enhancing cooperation with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and

other partners. It also requested UNIOGBIS to provide advice and support for the establishment of effective and efficient law enforcement and 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 and to coordinate further with the relevant United Nations system entities in Guinea-Bissau. The Council invited the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to share relevant information with the Committee established pursuant to [resolution 2048 \(2012\)](#). The Council also requested UNIOGBIS to continue to work, in coordination with other partners, including ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, on the ongoing dialogue process to facilitate the restoration of 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 requested UNIOGBIS to provide electoral assistance. In a statement by the President of the Security Council dated 9 December 2013, the Council requested UNIOGBIS to assist the newly established coordinating committee for the electoral process and financial support for the general election of 2013-2014.<sup>62</sup>

Table 42 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIOGBIS since its establishment. Table 43 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>60</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, see *Repertoire, Supplement 1996-1999*, chap. V, part I.E; *Supplement 2000-2003*, chap. V, part I.E; *Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V, part I.F; and *Supplement 2008-2009*, part X, sect. II.

<sup>61</sup> Resolutions [2092 \(2013\)](#), para. 1; and [2103 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>62</sup> [S/PRST/2013/19](#), eighth paragraph.

Table 42  
UNIOGBIS: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 43  
UNIOGBIS: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2103 (2013)</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau for a period of 12 months beginning on 1 June 2013 until 31 May 2014, and to readjust it as recommended by the Secretary-General to perform the following tasks: ... (b) Assisting in creating an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections (para. 1)	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 the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations as a whole, to provide electoral assistance to that end (para. 4)	Newly mandated task

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<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to work through the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, in coordination with other partners, including the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, on the ongoing dialogue process among political parties, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives referred to in paragraph 3 in view of the restoration of constitutional order (para. 8)	Newly mandated task
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	...(e) Providing strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States/Economic Community of West African States Mission in Guinea-Bissau, 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)	Newly mandated task
	...(f) Assisting national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (para. 1)	Additional element
	...(j) 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 African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and other partners in support of the restoration and maintenance of constitutional order and the stabilization of Guinea-Bissau (para. 1)	Newly mandated task
	See para. 8 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Guinea-Bissau to maximize their collective effectiveness towards combating drug trafficking, in particular through provision by these agencies, funds and programmes 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
<b>Political process</b>		
	...(a) Supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate the return to constitutional order (para. 1)	Additional element
	...(i) Working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of Guinea-Bissau’s peacebuilding priorities (para. 1)	Newly mandated task
	See para. 8 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	... (d) 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)	Newly mandated task
	See paras. 1 (e), 1 (j) and 12 of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated tasks
	See para. 1 (f) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Additional element
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See paras. 1 (e) and 1 (j) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated tasks
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	Invites the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to share all relevant information with the Committee established pursuant to its resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> , particularly names of individuals who meet the criteria set forth in paragraph 6 and elaborated by paragraph 7 of resolution <a href="#">2048 (2012)</a> (para. 13)	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	... (c) Assisting in strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing the capacity of State organs to function effectively and constitutionally (para. 1)	Newly mandated task
<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/19</a>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	The Council takes note of the establishment of the coordinating committee for the electoral process and financial support for the general election of 2013-2014, which aims to ensure coordination among the partners, and requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau to provide, in accordance with its mandate, the relevant assistance to the aforementioned coordinating committee (eighth paragraph)	Additional element

## **United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa**

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 11 December 2009 and 31 August 2010.<sup>63</sup> It was inaugurated on 2 March 2011 in Libreville for an initial period of two years, with a review of its mandate after 18 months. The establishment of

UNOCA, modelled on the United Nations Office for West Africa, had been requested by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). The core functions of UNOCA were, inter alia, to 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. UNOCA was also tasked with carrying out good offices roles and special assignments in countries of the subregion on behalf of the Secretary-General, including in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts. UNOCA was also mandated to strengthen the

<sup>63</sup> [S/2009/697](#) and [S/2010/457](#).

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.<sup>64</sup> During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNOCA. Table 44 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCA since its establishment.

<sup>64</sup> S/2012/656 and S/2012/657.

Table 44  
UNOCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	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
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

### United Nations Office in Burundi

On 16 December 2010, the Security Council, by [resolution 1959 \(2010\)](#), requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) as a “significantly scaled-down” successor office to the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi<sup>65</sup> to maintain international support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi. The Office was established for an initial period of 12 months beginning on 1 January 2011.<sup>66</sup> On 20 December 2011, the Council extended the mandate of BNUB for another two years until 15 February 2013.<sup>67</sup>

During the period under review, in [resolution 2090 \(2013\)](#) of 13 February 2013, the Council extended the

mandate of BNUB until 15 February 2014.<sup>68</sup> The Council requested BNUB to focus its support on the efforts of the Government and the international community in the area of socioeconomic development of women, youth, repatriated refugees and internally displaced persons as well as the country’s deepening regional integration, with a view to consolidating peace, improving governance and relaunching sustainable development in the framework of the poverty reduction strategy paper, second generation. The Council also requested BNUB to promote and facilitate dialogue between national actors and support 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 45 provides an overview of the mandate of BNUB since its establishment. Table 46 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>65</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2010-2011*, part X, sect. II.

<sup>66</sup> Resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>67</sup> Resolution [2027 \(2011\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>68</sup> Resolution [2090 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.



Table 45  
BNUB: overview of mandate of by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 46  
BNUB: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2090 (2013)</b>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	Decides to extend until 15 February 2014 the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi, requesting it, consistent with paragraphs 3 (a) to (d) of resolution 1959 (2010) and 2 (a) and (b) of resolution 2027 (2011), to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the following areas:  (a) 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)	Newly mandated task
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	...(e) 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 new poverty reduction strategy paper, second generation (para. 1)	Newly mandated task

## United Nations Support Mission in Libya

By [resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#) of 16 September 2011, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, 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 being until 14 March 2014.<sup>69</sup> In [resolution 2040 \(2012\)](#) of 12 March 2012, the Council modified the mandate of UNSMIL in the context of restoring public security. It requested UNSMIL 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 the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life, including any children remaining associated with revolutionary brigades. The Council also 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. The Council mandated the Mission to 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 constitution, and to improve institutional capacity and inclusivity with regard to the political participation of Libyan civil society. The Council further requested UNSMIL to coordinate international assistance and build government capacity across all relevant sectors set out in paragraphs 6 (a) to (d) of the resolution. Lastly, the Council urged UNSMIL to cooperate with the Committee established pursuant to [resolution 1970 \(2011\)](#) and the Panel of Experts on Libya in the implementation of the measures decided in [resolutions 1970 \(2011\)](#) and [1973 \(2011\)](#) and modified in [resolution 2009 \(2011\)](#). In [resolution 2095 \(2013\)](#) of 14 March 2013, the Council reiterated the elements of the mandate of UNSMIL contained in [resolution 2040 \(2012\)](#).

Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 21 and 27 November 2013,<sup>70</sup> the Council authorized the deployment of a United Nations guard unit of up to 235 military personnel to enhance the security arrangements in place for UNSMIL. Table 47 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSMIL since its establishment. Table 48 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>69</sup> Resolutions [2040 \(2012\)](#), para. 6; and [2095 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

<sup>70</sup> [S/2013/704](#) and [S/2013/705](#).

Table 47  
UNSMIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution				
	<a href="#">Resolution 2009 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution 2022 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution 2040 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution 2095 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/21</a>
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Military and police</b>					
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Resolution</i>				<i>S/PRST/2013/21</i>
	<i>Resolution 2009 (2011)</i>	<i>Resolution 2022 (2011)</i>	<i>Resolution 2040 (2012)</i>	<i>Resolution 2095 (2013)</i>	
<b>Security sector reform</b>			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.  
<sup>b</sup> Additional element.  
<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 48  
**UNSMIL: changes to mandate, 2012-2013**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2040 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)</b>		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>		
	Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya for a further period of twelve months, subject to review within six months, under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, and decides further that the modified mandate of the Mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, shall be to assist the Libyan authorities to define national needs and priorities throughout Libya and to match these with offers of strategic and technical advice where appropriate, and support Libyan efforts: ... (b) To 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 by 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 and support to ensure the proper treatment of detainees and the demobilization of any children remaining associated with revolutionary brigades;	Additional element
	(c) To 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)	Additional element
	... (d) To counter the 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)	Newly mandated task

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2012-2013

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	...(a) To 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 road map, 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)	Newly mandated task
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	See para. 6 (a) of the resolution, under "Electoral assistance" above	Newly mandated task
	See paras. 6 (b) and (c) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Additional elements
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	See para. 6 (d) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Newly mandated task
	... (e) To 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, advising the Government to help to identify priority needs for international support, engaging international partners in the process wherever appropriate, facilitating international assistance to the Government and establishing a clear division of labour and regular and frequent communication between all those providing assistance to Libya (para. 6)	Newly mandated task
<b>Military and police</b>		
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	See para. 6 (d) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Newly mandated task
Support to police	See para. 6 (c) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Additional element
<b>Political process</b>		
	See para. 6 (a) of the resolution, under "Electoral assistance" above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 6 (b) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Additional element
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See para. 6 (a) of the resolution, under "Electoral assistance" above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 6 (b) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Additional element

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 6 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Mission, 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 the responsibility of the Mission for assisting the Libyan authorities to counter the 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 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 the Mission and the Libyan authorities to support the investigatory work of the Panel inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate (para. 12)	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 6 (a) of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 6 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Additional element
	See para. 6 (e) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task

**Resolution 2095 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)**

**Demilitarization and arms management**

Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya for a further period of 12 months under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, and decides further that the mandate of the Mission as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, shall be to assist the Libyan Government to define national needs and priorities throughout Libya and to match these with offers of strategic and technical advice where appropriate, and to support Libyan efforts:	Newly mandated task
...(c) To 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;	

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
	(d) To counter the 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)	Newly mandated task
<b>Electoral assistance</b>		
	...(a) To 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)	Newly mandated task
	Encourages the Mission 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
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>		
	See paras. 7 (a) and 8 of the resolution, under "Electoral assistance" above	Newly mandated tasks
	...(b) To 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 by 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)	Newly mandated task
	See para. 7 (c) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Newly mandated task
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	See para. 7 (d) of the resolution, under "Demilitarization and arms management" above	Newly mandated task
	... (e) To coordinate international assistance and build government capacity across all relevant sectors set out in relation to paragraphs 7 (a) to (d) of the present resolution, including by supporting the appropriate coordination mechanism within the Libyan Government, advising the Government to help to identify priority needs for international support, engaging international partners in the process wherever appropriate, facilitating international assistance to the Government and establishing a clear division of labour and regular and frequent communication between all those providing assistance to Libya (para. 7)	Newly mandated task

**Part X. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council: peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Military and police</b>		
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	See para. 7 (d) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
Support to police	See para. 7 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Political process</b>		
	See paras. 7 (a) and 8 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated tasks
	See para. 7 (b) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>		
	See paras. 7 (a) and 8 of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated tasks
	See para. 7 (b) of the resolution, under “Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Security sector reform</b>		
	See para. 7 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>		
	Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Mission, 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 <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">1973 (2011)</a> and modified in resolutions <a href="#">2009 (2011)</a> , <a href="#">2040 (2012)</a> and in the present resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance (para. 15)	Newly mandated task
	Encourages the Panel, while mindful of the responsibility of the Mission for assisting the Libyan Government to counter the 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 <a href="#">1970 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">1973 (2011)</a> and modified in resolutions <a href="#">2009 (2011)</a> , <a href="#">2040 (2012)</a> and the present resolution, and encourages the Mission and the Government to support the investigatory work of the Panel inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate (para. 16)	Newly mandated task

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 7 (a) of the resolution, under “Electoral assistance” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 7 (c) of the resolution, under “Demilitarization and arms management” above	Newly mandated task
	See para. 7 (e) of the resolution, under “International cooperation and coordination” above	Newly mandated task

## Asia

### United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

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

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year, the last being until 19 March 2014.<sup>71</sup> The Council generally maintained the mandate of UNAMA as defined in its resolutions [1662 \(2006\)](#), [1746 \(2007\)](#), [1806 \(2008\)](#), [1868 \(2009\)](#), [1917 \(2010\)](#) and [1974 \(2011\)](#), while modifying tasks in the areas of support to State institutions and international cooperation and coordination.

In [resolution 2041 \(2012\)](#) of 22 March 2012, the Council requested UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan to continue to lead international civilian efforts to strengthen 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; building the capacity of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and monitoring and protecting human rights; and humanitarian support. In [resolution 2096 \(2013\)](#) of 19 March 2013, the Council requested UNAMA to increase its efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan to maximize their effectiveness in alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government of Afghanistan. The Council also requested UNAMA to continue its cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization 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 summits held in Lisbon and in Chicago, United States of America. Table 49 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMA since its establishment. Table 50 provides the full text of all paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

<sup>71</sup> Resolutions [2041 \(2012\)](#), para. 3; and [2096 \(2013\)](#), para. 3.



Table 49  
**UNAMA: overview of mandate by category**

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

Table 50  
UNAMA: changes to mandate, 2012-2013

Category and mandated task	Text of mandate	Change to mandate
<b>Resolution 2041 (2012)</b>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Reaffirms that the Mission 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
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 7 of the resolution, above	Additional element
<b>Resolution 2096 (2013)</b>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Reaffirms that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative will increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations 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
<b>Support to State institutions</b>		
	See para. 7 of the resolution, above	Additional element

### United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

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 2007<sup>72</sup> at the initiative of the Governments of the region, in parallel with the closure of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding.<sup>73</sup> 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 of 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. Table 51 provides an overview of the mandate of UNRCCA since its establishment.

<sup>72</sup> S/2007/279 and S/2007/280.

<sup>73</sup> For information relating to the mandate of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2000-2003*, chap. V, part I.E; and *Supplement 2004-2007*, chap. V, part I.F.

Table 51  
UNRCCA: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

## Middle East

### United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

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

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year, the last being until 31 July 2014.<sup>74</sup> By [resolution](#)

<sup>74</sup> Resolutions [2061 \(2012\)](#), para. 1; and [2110 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

[2107 \(2013\)](#) of 27 June 2013, the Council modified the mandate of UNAMI by requesting the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq 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 the adoption of [resolution 1770 \(2007\)](#). Table 53 provides the full text of the paragraph in the Council decision that relates to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

Table 52  
UNAMI: overview of mandate by category

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Reiteration.

Table 53

**UNAMI: changes to mandate, 2012-2013**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Text of mandate</i>	<i>Change to mandate</i>
<b>Resolution 2107 (2013)</b>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>		
	Requests that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq 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, 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 responsibilities of the Mission, and also requests that the Secretary-General consider designating the Deputy Special Representative at the Mission 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**

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.<sup>75</sup> It replaced the Office of 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 in all political aspects of the Organization's work in Lebanon, to coordinate the work of the United Nations in the country and ensure that the activities of the United Nations country team were well coordinated with those of the Government of Lebanon, donors and international financial institutions.<sup>76</sup> During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate. Table 54 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSCOL since its establishment.

<sup>75</sup> S/2007/85 and S/2007/86.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

Table 54

**UNSCOL: overview of mandate by category**

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

<sup>a</sup> Newly mandated task.

<sup>b</sup> Reiteration.