
Part X

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

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introductory note	428
I. Peacekeeping operations	430
Note	430
Africa	434
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	434
United Nations Mission in Liberia	434
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	438
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	441
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	443
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	447
United Nations Mission in South Sudan	449
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	452
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	453
Americas	457
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	457
Asia	459
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	459
Europe	459
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	459
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	460
Middle East	460
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	460
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	461
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	461
II. Political and peacebuilding missions	462
Note	462
Africa	465
United Nations Office for West Africa	465
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	467
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	469
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	471
United Nations Office in Burundi	473

United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi	474
United Nations Support Mission in Libya.	474
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	477
Asia.	478
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	478
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	480
Middle East	480
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	480
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	482

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 2014 and 2015. These field-based subsidiary organs are divided into two main categories: (a) peacekeeping operations; and (b) political missions and peacebuilding offices.

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

Peacekeeping operations presented in section I are organized by region featured in the order in which they were established. Section II, which deals with political missions and peacebuilding offices, is organized in the same manner. Successor political missions and peacebuilding offices are listed immediately after their predecessors.

The introduction to each section includes an overview table on the mandates assigned to each of the peace operations since their establishment and an analysis of the key trends and developments during the period 2014–2015. The mandates of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices are organized into mandated tasks, which are grouped into 13 categories. The categories are based exclusively on the language of the decisions of the Council and do not necessarily reflect the specific structure or activities of the mission.

Subsections within each section correspond to each of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices that existed during the period under review. The subsections provide a summary of the major developments, on the basis of the provisions of Council decisions relevant to the mandate and composition of each subsidiary body. In addition, each subsection contains an overview table featuring the tasks mandated by the Council since the establishment of the mission or operation. The tables also indicate the extent to which the mandates have changed during the period.

To assist the reader in understanding how existing mandates evolved during the period, relevant provisions of the decisions presented in the tables are classified according to the following categories: “newly mandated task”, “additional element”, “reiteration” or “discontinuation”. A “newly mandated task” refers to provisions that include one or more tasks for the first time, and may include tasks reinstated from a previous mandate.¹

¹ The term “reinstated” is used in the *Repertoire* to illustrate when the Council has either restated a previously mandated task in its entirety or provided additional instructions relating to a mandate set forth in a previous decision.

The term “additional element” is used when the Council modifies a mandate or expands it beyond its original scope. For example, for purposes of the *Repertoire*, a political mission charged originally with a mandate to assist in national elections would have an additional element if the mandate were subsequently expanded to include assistance with local elections. A provision is classified as a “reiteration” when the Council explicitly restates or reaffirms a previously existing mandated task in identical or near identical terms. However, a mere cross-reference to a provision of a Council decision does not amount to a reiteration for purposes of the *Repertoire*. Lastly, if the Council requests the mission to discontinue a mandated task, the provision is categorized as a “discontinuation”.

The preceding system of categorization is provided for information purposes only and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council. The reader should consult previous supplements for details of mandates and/or missions and operations not covered in the present volume.

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 2014 and 2015

The Council oversaw 16 peacekeeping operations, including an operation newly established in 2014.² During the period, the Council did not terminate the mandate of any peacekeeping operation.

Newly established peacekeeping operations and extensions and renewals of mandates

The Council established one new peacekeeping operation in 2014. By its resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). MINUSCA subsumed the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). On 15 September 2014, the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) also transferred its authority to MINUSCA, pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#).

The Council mandated MINUSCA to focus on the following priority tasks: protection of civilians, support for the implementation of the transition process, delivery of humanitarian assistance, protection of United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods, promotion and protection of human rights, support for national and international justice and the rule of law, and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation.³

In addition, during 2014 and 2015, the Council renewed and extended the mandates of 13 peacekeeping operations, including the mandate of MINUSCA, which was initially established for a

period of 12 months.⁴ The mandates of the three remaining peacekeeping operations (United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)) continued to be open-ended, with no decision required to renew or extend their mandates.

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

During the period under review, the Council authorized or reauthorized the use of force by six peacekeeping operations,⁵ namely, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI),⁶ the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),⁷ the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),⁸ the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS),⁹ the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)¹⁰ and MINUSCA.¹¹ In the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)¹² and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the Council reaffirmed its authorization to take all the necessary action in fulfilling certain elements of their mandate.¹³

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations during the period 2014–2015, showing the wide range of tasks mandated by the Council, including the protection of civilians, demilitarization and arms management, humanitarian

⁴ Ibid., para. 18.

⁵ For information regarding the authorization by the Council of the use of force, see part VII, sect. IV.

⁶ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 20, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 20.

⁷ Resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 4, and [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 9.

⁸ Resolutions [2179 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2205 \(2015\)](#), para. 9, [2230 \(2015\)](#), para. 10 and [2251 \(2015\)](#), para. 9.

⁹ Resolutions [2155 \(2014\)](#), para. 4, [2187 \(2014\)](#), para. 4, [2223 \(2015\)](#), para. 4, [2241 \(2015\)](#), para. 4, and [2252 \(2015\)](#), para. 8.

¹⁰ Resolutions [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 12, and [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 13.

¹¹ Resolutions [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 29, and [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 31.

¹² Resolutions [2172 \(2014\)](#), thirteenth preambular paragraph, and [2236 \(2015\)](#), fifteenth preambular paragraph.

¹³ Resolutions [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 9, and [2228 \(2015\)](#), para. 5.

² For decisions and deliberations relating to the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, see part I, sect. 25. For deliberations concerning individual peacekeeping operations, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

³ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 30.

support, building national capacity (including building police capacity to protect civilians), ceasefire monitoring and support to political processes. In addition, the Council continued to mandate peacekeeping operations to promote and protect human rights, and requested, in many cases, that any support to non-United Nations security forces be provided in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces.¹⁴ The Council also highlighted the need for peacekeeping operations to execute their mandates in coordination with the United Nations country teams in the host countries.¹⁵

During the period under review, the mandates of the four peacekeeping operations established prior to the 1970s¹⁶ continued to carry out relatively narrow tasks, such as monitoring ceasefires and patrolling buffer zones between the parties. However, the mandates of the remaining peacekeeping operations continued to expand in scope, with newly mandated tasks or additional elements added to existing mandates.

¹⁴ In connection with MONUSCO, UNAMID and MINUSMA, see, for example, part I, sects. 6, 11 and 15, respectively.

¹⁵ In connection with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, see, for example, resolution 2180 (2014), para. 19; in connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2211 (2015), para. 15; and in connection with UNOCI, resolution 2226 (2015), para. 19 (a).

¹⁶ United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

Table 1
Specific mandates of peacekeeping operations: Africa

Mandate	MINURSO	UNMIL	UNOCI	UNAMID	MONUSCO	UNISFA	UNMISS	MINUSMA	MINUSCA
Chapter VII		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Authorization of the use of force			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Civil-military coordination		X	X		X		X		X
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	X	X	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	X	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	X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public information		X	X		X		X	X	
Rule of law/judicial matters		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Security sector reform		X	X		X		X	X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Support to State institutions		X	X	X	X		X	X	X

Abbreviations: MINURSO, United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; 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>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNTSO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>
Chapter VII	X			X			
Authorization of the use of force							X
Civil-military coordination				X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X						X
Electoral assistance	X						
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X			X			
Humanitarian support	X		X	X			X
International cooperation and coordination	X			X			X
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X			
Public information	X						
Rule of law/judicial matters	X						
Security sector reform	X						
Support to State institutions	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; UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the overall level of uniformed personnel remained high, with more than 100,000 uniformed personnel deployed in 16 peacekeeping operations.¹⁷ As illustrated in table 3, during the period under review, the Council decreased the military and/or police components of five operations, namely, the United Nations Mission in

Liberia (UNMIL),¹⁸ UNOCI,¹⁹ UNAMID,²⁰ MONUSCO²¹ and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).²²

However, the Council mandated increases in the military and/or police components in four peacekeeping operations, namely UNMISS, MINUSMA, MINUSCA and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

¹⁷ The levels of uniformed personnel varied over the course of the two-year period. As of 31 January 2014, the United Nations had deployed 98,739 uniformed personnel in 15 peacekeeping operations. As of 31 December 2015, the level had increased to 107,088 in 16 peacekeeping operations.

¹⁸ Resolutions 2215 (2015), para. 1, and 2239 (2015), para. 15.

¹⁹ Resolution 2162 (2014), para. 23.

²⁰ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 4.

²¹ Resolution 2211 (2015), para. 3.

²² Resolution 2180 (2014), para. 2.

Table 3
Changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 2014–2015

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
MINURSO	The military component was increased by 15 United Nations military observers	2152 (2014)
UNMIL	The military component would be reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 3,590 personnel and the police component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,515 by September 2015	2215 (2015)
	The military component would be reduced from 3,590 to 1,240 personnel and the police component from 1,515 to 606 by 30 June 2016	2239 (2015)
UNOCI	The military component would be reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 5,437 personnel, comprising 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers, by 30 June 2015. The police component would consist of up to 1,500 personnel and the 8 customs officers previously authorized would be maintained	2162 (2014)
MINUSTAH	The military component was reduced from 5,021 to 2,370 personnel; the police component was maintained at a ceiling of 2,601 personnel	2180 (2014)
UNAMID	The military component was reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 15,845 personnel and the police component was reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,583 personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each	2173 (2014)
MONUSCO	The Mission force was reduced by 2,000 troops, while maintaining an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units	2211 (2015)
UNMISS	The military component was increased by 500 troops to arrive at a ceiling of 13,000 personnel and the police component by 678 police personnel to arrive at a ceiling of 2,001 personnel, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers	2252 (2015)
MINUSMA	The military component was increased by at least 40 military observers, within an authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 personnel and 1,440 police personnel	2227 (2015)
MINUSCA	A military component of up to 10,000 military personnel was authorized, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers	2149 (2014)
	The military component was increased by 750 military personnel and the police component by 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers	2212 (2015)
	The military component was increased by 40 military observers and staff officers within a troop ceiling of 10,750 military personnel	2217 (2015)

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

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 Security Council extended the mandate of MINURSO twice for

periods of one year, the last being until 30 April 2016,²³ without any change to its mandate. In resolution 2152 (2014) of 29 April 2014, the Council noted the request of the Secretary-General for an additional 15 United Nations military observers and supported that request within existing resources.²⁴

Table 4 provides an overview of the mandate of MINURSO since its establishment.

²³ Resolution 2152 (2014), para. 1 and 2218 (2015), para. 1.

²⁴ Resolution 2152 (2014), para. 12.

Table 4
MINURSO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	690 (1991)	1148 (1998)	Adopted during 2014–2015	
			2152 (2014)	2218 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a			
Humanitarian support	X ^a			
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a			
Military and police				
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a			
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a			
Support to police	X ^a			
Political process	X ^a			

^a 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 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process following the end of the second civil war in Liberia.²⁵

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL three times, for

periods of three months,²⁶ nine months and one year, respectively, the last being until 30 September 2016.²⁷

On 2 April 2015 the Council adopted resolution 2215 (2015), in which it commended the Government of Liberia for responding effectively to the Ebola

²⁵ See Agreement on Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (S/2003/657, annex).

²⁶ Given the exceptional circumstances surrounding the Ebola outbreak, the Council, in resolution 2176 (2014), took note of the letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General (S/2014/644) and his recommendation to authorize a technical rollover of the mandate of UNMIL for a period of three months, and endorsed his recommendation to defer consideration of the proposals on adjustments to the mandate.

²⁷ Resolutions 2176 (2014), para. 1, 2190 (2014), para. 9, and 2239 (2015), para. 9.

outbreak in that country,²⁸ and authorized the implementation of the third phase of the phased drawdown of UNMIL to arrive at a new military ceiling of 3,590 personnel and a police ceiling of 1,515 personnel by September 2015.²⁹ In resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#) of 17 September 2015, the Council decided to further reduce the military strength of UNMIL to 1,240 military personnel and its police strength to 606 police personnel by 30 June 2016.³⁰

The mandate of UNMIL went through several modifications during the reporting period. Owing to the devastating outbreak of the Ebola virus, some processes at the core of the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution [2116 \(2013\)](#), were placed on hold or slowed down significantly, such as the constitutional review, national reconciliation, land reform, capacity-building for national security agencies, natural resource management and legal reform.³¹ In resolution [2190 \(2014\)](#) of 15 December 2014, the Council, *inter alia*, took note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the adjustments to the mandate and reconfiguration of UNMIL, and reinstated the mandate of the Mission.³²

In the same resolution, the Council decided that the mandate should be the following, in priority order: protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance support, reform of justice and security institutions, electoral support, promotion and protection of human rights and protection of United Nations personnel.³³ The Council requested that UNMIL facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and coordinating with the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER).³⁴ The Council added a good offices role for the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General,³⁵ as well as a new component to the UNMIL mandate, namely to provide logistical support for the senatorial elections.³⁶ Following the conclusion of the senatorial elections in December 2014, the Council, in resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#) of 2 April 2015, decided that the mandate of UNMIL should no longer include the task of providing electoral support.³⁷

In resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), adopted following the closure of UNMEER on 31 July 2015, the Council did not include in the mandate of UNMIL the task of coordinating the facilitation of humanitarian efforts with that Mission. In the same resolution, however, the Council requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, through the use of good offices and political support, to continue to assist Liberian authorities with constitutional and institutional reforms, particularly in the light of the impact of the Ebola outbreak and the need to intensify the longer-term recovery of Liberia. In addition, the Council adjusted the mandate of UNMIL to reduce the scope of the following four main tasks: the protection of civilians, the reform of justice and security institutions, protection and promotion of human rights and the protection of United Nations personnel.³⁸ The Council also affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of UNMIL and the transition to a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace.³⁹ In that regard, the Council decided that UNMIL should renew its focus on supporting the Government of Liberia to achieve a successful transition of security responsibility to the Liberian authorities.⁴⁰

Table 5 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIL since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes in the mandate adopted during the period under review.

²⁸ Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 1.

³⁰ Resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), para 15.

³¹ See twenty-eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia ([S/2014/598](#)) and letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2014/644](#)).

³² Resolution [2190 \(2014\)](#), para. 10.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 10 (b)(i) and (ii).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 10 (d).

³⁷ Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), para. 2.

³⁸ Resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), para. 10 (a)–(d).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

Table 5
UNMIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																		
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																		
	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)	2153 (2014)	2190 (2014)	2215 (2015)	2239 (2015)
Civil-military coordination	X ^a																		
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^c																	
Electoral assistance	X ^a						X ^b	X ^c		X ^c							10 (d) ^a	2 ^d	
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a									X ^b	X ^c		X ^c				10 (e), ^a 12 ^a		10 (c)(i) and (ii), ^a 12 ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a																10 (b)(i)a		
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b						X ^b	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c		10 (b)(ii) and (c)(iv), ^a 18 ^a	X ^c	10 (b)(iii), ^a 19, ^a 20 ^a
Military and police																			
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a																		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a										X ^c		X ^c				10 (a) ^a		10 (a), ^a 16 ^a
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a	X ^b							X ^b								10 (f) ^a		10 (d) ^a
Support to police	X ^a						X ^b	X ^c			X ^b		X ^c				10 (c)(ii) and (iii), ^a 11 ^a		10 (b)(ii), ^a 11 ^a
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a	X ^b			X ^b			X ^b	X ^d	X ^b						X ^c	18 ^a		19 ^a
Political process	X ^a									X ^c	X ^a		X ^c				3 ^a		3 ^a
Public information	X ^a										X ^b		X ^c				10 (d)(i) ^a		11 ^a
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b						X ^a		X ^c				10 (c)(ii) ^a		10 (b)(ii) ^a and 11 ^a

Category and mandated task	Resolution																		
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																		
	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)	2153 (2014)	2190 (2014)	2215 (2015)	2239 (2015)
Security sector reform	X ^a										X ^a		X ^c					10 (c)(i), (ii) and (iii) ^a	10 (b)(i) and (ii) ^a
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b								X ^c		X ^c				14 ^a	14 ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a										X ^a		X ^c						

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

^d Discontinuation.

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

On 27 February 2004, by resolution [1528 \(2004\)](#), the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorizing the Operation 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 (ECOWAS) and the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI twice for periods of 12 months, the last being until 30 June 2016.⁴¹ In resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#) of 25 June 2014, the Council decided to decrease the military strength of UNOCI from a level of 7,137 military personnel to a level of 5,437 military personnel by 30 June 2015, comprising 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers,⁴² and to reduce the police component from 1,555 to 1,500 police personnel while maintaining the 8 customs officers previously authorized.⁴³ The Council also affirmed its intention to consider further downsizing UNOCI, reviewing its mandate and its possible termination after the October 2015 presidential election, on the basis of security conditions on the ground and the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over the security role of the Operation.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 18, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 18.

⁴² Resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 23.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 24.

⁴⁴ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 25, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 25.

The Council reinstated the mandate of UNOCI in resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#) and [2226 \(2015\)](#),⁴⁵ reiterating the elements of the mandate contained in resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), with the exception of support to the Ivorian authorities in extending effective State administration and strengthening public administration in key areas throughout the country.⁴⁶ Additionally, by resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#) and [2226 \(2015\)](#), the Council mandated UNOCI to provide good offices and political support to the Ivorian authorities to address the root causes of the conflict. The Council also requested UNOCI to provide good offices support to the Ivorian authorities for and throughout the 2015 electoral period and to assist the Government with the 2015 presidential election process by, inter alia, providing limited logistical support, particularly to access remote areas.⁴⁷ In addition, the Council requested UNOCI to focus and continue to streamline its activities, across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress in fulfilling its mandate.⁴⁸

Table 6 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCI since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁴⁵ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 19, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 19.

⁴⁶ The element relating to State administration was provided for in resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 6 (i).

⁴⁷ Resolution [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 19 (b).

⁴⁸ Resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 27, and [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 27.

Table 6
UNOCI: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																						Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)							
	1528	1584	1609	1721	1739	1765	1795	1819	1826	1842	1865	1880	1893	1911	1933	1946	1962	1975	1980	1981	2000	2062	2101	2112	2116	2153	2162	2219	2226	
	(2004)	(2005)	(2005)	(2006)	(2007)	(2007)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2012)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013)	(2014)	(2014)	(2015)	(2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a		X ^c		X ^a										X ^a		X ^c	X ^b			X ^a	X ^c		X ^a					19(a), ^a 20 ^a	19(a), ^a 20 ^a
Civil-military coordination																													27 ^a	27 ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a				X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a		X ^b		X ^c	X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c		6, ^a 19 (b) and (d), ^a 21 ^a	X ^c	6, ^a 19 (b) and (d), ^a 21 ^a	
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^b						X ^a	X ^c							19 (b), ^b 19 (c) ^a	19 (b), ^b 19 (c) ^a	
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^{a,b}	X ^a	X ^a				X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	X ^a		X ^b					X ^a	X ^b		X ^a					15, ^a 16, ^a 19 (d), (e) and (g), ^a 22 ^a	15, ^a 16, ^a 19 (d), (e) and (g), ^a 22 ^a	
Humanitarian support	X ^a		X ^c	X ^a	X ^a							X ^a									X ^a		X ^a					19 (h) ^a	19 (h) ^a	
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^a	X ^{a,b}	X ^a	X ^a		X ^b					X ^a						X ^c	X ^b	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		16, ^a 19 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g), ^a 31, ^a 36, ^a 37 ^a	X ^c	16, ^a 19 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g), ^a 31, ^a 35, ^a 36 ^a
Military and police																														
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a													X ^b													
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^c	X ^a					X ^b		X ^a		X ^c	X ^b						X ^a	X ^b		X ^a					19 (a), ^a 21 ^a	19 (a), ^a 21 ^a	
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^a							X ^a									X ^a		X ^a					19 (j) ^a	19 (j) ^a	
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a						X ^a		X ^c		X ^c					X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c			19 (c), ^a 36 ^a	X ^c	19 (c), ^a 35 ^a
Support to military	X ^a			X ^a	X ^a							X ^a									X ^a		X ^a					19 (c) and (e) ^a	19 (c) and (e) ^a	
Support to police	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a	X ^a					X ^c		X ^a									X ^a		X ^a					19 (e) ^a	19 (e) ^a	

Category and mandated task	Resolution																				Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)								
	1528	1584	1609	1721	1739	1765	1795	1819	1826	1842	1865	1880	1893	1911	1933	1946	1962	1975	1980	1981	2000	2062	2101	2112	2116	2153	2162	2219	2226
	(2004)	(2005)	(2005)	(2006)	(2007)	(2007)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2012)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013)	(2014)	(2014)	(2015)
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b									X ^a		X ^a				2, ^a 19 (b) ^b	2, ^a 19 (b) ^b	
Public information	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a				X ^a	X ^c		X ^a										X ^a		X ^a				19 (i) ^a	19 (i) ^a	
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^a					X ^c		X ^a	X ^b									X ^a		X ^a				19 (e) ^a	19 (e) ^a	
Security sector reform				X ^a	X ^a							X ^a	X ^b								X ^a	X ^c		X ^a			19 (b) and (e), ^a 21 ^a	19 (b) and (e), ^a 21 ^a	
Support to sanctions regimes		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b		X ^c	X ^a	X ^c						X ^c			X ^a		X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	19 (d), (f), (g) and (i) ^a	X ^c	19 (d), (f), (g) and (i) ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^a	X ^a					X ^c		X ^a	X ^b	X ^b					X ^b			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	19 (c), (e) and (f) ^a	X ^c	19 (c), (e) and (f) ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

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). Originally mandated to support the early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement of 5 May 2008, UNAMID succeeded the African Union Mission in the Sudan on 31 December 2007.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice for periods of 10 and 12 months, respectively, the last being until 30 June 2016.⁴⁹ In addition, the Council reduced the military and police components of UNAMID to a level of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each.⁵⁰

In its resolution 2148 (2014) of 3 April 2014, the Council endorsed the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of UNAMID⁵¹ and the revised strategic priorities, namely, the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements; and support to the mediation of community conflict.⁵² With a view to achieving progress in connection with strategic priorities, the Council requested UNAMID to focus and streamline its activities, and to identify steps by which it would achieve them more effectively.⁵³ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the Operation specific information and recommendations on the military, police and civilian components, and expressed its intention to make necessary adjustments accordingly.⁵⁴

In resolution 2173 (2014) of 27 August 2014, the Council discontinued certain elements of the mandate and tasks of UNAMID that had been authorized in resolution 1769 (2007), as they were no longer relevant.⁵⁵ The discontinued tasks included the following: (a) monitoring and reporting on the security

situation at the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic; (b) assisting in the preparation for the conduct of the referendums provided for in the Darfur Peace Agreement; (c) monitoring, investigating, reporting and assisting the parties in resolving violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements through the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission; (d) monitoring, verifying and promoting efforts to disarm the Janjaweed and other militias; and (e) assisting in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme called for in the Darfur Peace Agreement.⁵⁶ At the same time, the Council welcomed the launch of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation on 26 May 2014, and requested UNAMID to support, monitor and report on its development.⁵⁷ The Council requested UNAMID to continue to implement the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and to monitor, verify and draw to the attention of the authorities abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law.⁵⁸

In resolution 2228 (2015) of 29 June 2015, the Council noted that certain elements of the mandate and tasks of UNAMID were no longer relevant or were being undertaken by or would transition to other entities with comparative advantage. The tasks discontinued by the Council included the following: (a) assisting in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through institution-building and strengthening local capacities to combat impunity; (b) supporting the efforts of the Government of the Sudan and of the police in maintaining public order; (c) building the capacity of Sudanese law enforcement through specialized training and joint operations; and (d) supporting the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement in restructuring and building the capacity of the police service.⁵⁹

Table 7 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMID since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate of UNAMID adopted during the period under review.

⁴⁹ Resolutions 2173 (2014), para. 1, and 2228 (2015), para. 1.

⁵⁰ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 4.

⁵¹ S/2014/138.

⁵² Resolution 2148 (2014), paras. 1 and 4.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 8.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

⁵⁵ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 2.

⁵⁶ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 2; see also S/2007/307/Rev.1.

⁵⁷ Resolution 2173 (2014), para. 12.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

⁵⁹ Resolution 2228 (2015), paras. 3 and 7; see also S/2007/307/Rev.1.

Table 7
UNAMID: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution															
	1769 (2007)	1828 (2008)	1881 (2009)	1935 (2010)	2003 (2011)	2063 (2012)	S/PRST/ 2012/28	S/PRST/ 2013/6	2113 (2013)	S/PRST/ 2013/18	2148 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)															
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a												X ^c			X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^b			X ^c				2 ^d			
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b									2 ^d			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b			X ^c				20 ^b			X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c		4 ^b		X ^c			X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		10th ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police																
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a												2 ^d			
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b			X ^b		4 ^b		X ^c			X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^b		4 ^b		X ^c			X ^c
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^b			X ^c				X ^c			X ^c
Support to police	X ^a					X ^b			X ^c							3 ^d
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b			X ^b		4 ^b		12, ^b 2 ^d			X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a					X ^b			X ^c							3 ^d
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			X ^c	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c				X ^c			X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			X ^c							3 ^d

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

^d Discontinuation.

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 on 1 July 2010.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO twice for periods of 12 months, the last being until 31 March 2016.⁶⁰ In resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2015, the Council, while maintaining the existing troop ceiling, reduced the force by 2,000 troops.⁶¹ The Council expressed its intention to make the troop reduction permanent, through a revised troop ceiling, once significant progress had been achieved regarding the priorities of the mandate of MONUSCO, including the protection of civilians, stabilization and support to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region.⁶²

By resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#) of 28 March 2014, the Council added two additional elements to the existing mandate of protection of civilians. First, it gave MONUSCO the task of ensuring, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including through active patrolling.⁶³ Secondly, the Council requested MONUSCO to work with the Government to strengthen civil-military coordination, including through joint planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law.⁶⁴ The Council also added an additional element to the tasks relating to public information by encouraging MONUSCO to identify potential threats against the civilian population as part of the objectives of its public outreach programme.⁶⁵

In preparation for the elections, the Council added an additional element to the existing electoral assistance-related tasks assigned to MONUSCO by

authorizing it to monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, including in the context of the elections.⁶⁶ The Council also authorized MONUSCO, upon notification to the Council of the adoption of the electoral cycle road map and budget by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to provide logistical support to facilitate the electoral cycle in coordination with Congolese authorities and the United Nations country team.⁶⁷

In the same resolution, the Council emphasized that the good offices, advice and support that MONUSCO would provide to the Government should comply with the human rights due diligence policy of the United Nations,⁶⁸ and requested MONUSCO to ensure that any support provided to national security forces was in strict compliance with the policy.⁶⁹ The Council also requested MONUSCO to take fully into account gender considerations and child protection as cross-cutting issues throughout its mandate⁷⁰ and to assist the Government in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels, including in the national political dialogue and electoral processes.⁷¹ In addition, the Council requested MONUSCO to ensure that the protection of children's rights was taken into account in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform.⁷² Additional elements mandated by the Council included its request to MONUSCO to continue its dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and other violations of international humanitarian law.⁷³ Similarly, the Council authorized MONUSCO to pay specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, while providing support to the Government for the design and implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration plans.⁷⁴

By resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2016, the Council added several new tasks and also added elements to previously mandated tasks relating, inter

⁶⁰ Resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2211 \(2015\)](#) para. 1.

⁶¹ Resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

⁶² *Ibid.*, paras. 4 and 6.

⁶³ Resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 4 (a) (i).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 4 (a) (iii).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 31.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (d).

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (f).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 33.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 28.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, para. 27.

⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 28.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (l).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (g).

alia, to civil-military coordination, demilitarization and arms management, human rights, military and police, political process, security sector reform and support to State institutions (see table 8). The Council, for example, authorized MONUSCO to ensure the effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including by deterring, preventing and stopping armed groups from inflicting violence on the population.⁷⁵ In the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army, the Council urged greater cooperation, including operational cooperation, and information-sharing between MONUSCO, other United Nations missions in the Lord's Resistance Army-affected region, other regional and international actors and non-governmental organizations.⁷⁶ The Council also requested MONUSCO to assist the Government in ensuring that the protection of children's rights was taken into account in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and armed groups.⁷⁷

By the same resolution, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide support to the Government, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy,

for army reform, including the support of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped "rapid reaction force" within the Armed Forces.⁷⁸ The Council also requested that the provision of training to units of the national police by MONUSCO should include human rights training.⁷⁹

Finally, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure that actions against armed groups were supported by civilian and police components as part of consolidated planning that provided a comprehensive response to area-based stabilization efforts.⁸⁰ In addition, the Council authorized MONUSCO to promote peace consolidation and inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders with a view to further reconciliation and democratization while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for the holding of elections.⁸¹

Table 8 provides an overview of the mandate of MONUSCO since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁷⁵ Resolution 2211 (2015), para. 9 (a).

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 28.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 11.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (d).

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (e).

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 13 (a).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, para. 15 (a).

Table 8
MONUSCO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																						
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)																						
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	S/PRST/ 2011/21	2021 (2011)	2053 (2012)	S/PRST/ 2012/18	S/PRST/ 2012/28	2098 (2013)	S/PRST/ 2013/6	S/PRST/ 2013/18	2136 (2014)	2147 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/22	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2015/1	2198 (2015)	2211 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/20
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a							X ^a				X ^c								X ^c			
Civil-military coordination								X ^a				4 (a) (iii), ^b 6 ^a								2, ^b 13 (a) ^a			
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a					X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	5 (g) ^b	12th ^b			X ^c				13 (c) ^b	X ^c		
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^b			5 (b) and (d), ^b 12 ^a			X ^c					X ^c			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^a			4 (a) (iii), ^b 5 (d), (f), (g) and (l), ^b 27, ^a 28, ^a 33 ^b			X ^c					11, ^b 15 (a), (b) and (e) ^b			
Humanitarian support	X ^a																						
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	12 ^a	9th, ^b 10th, ^b 12th ^b	X ^c		X ^c		X ^c	13 (b) and (c) ^b	X ^c		X ^c
Military and police																							
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b		X ^c			X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	4 (a) (i) and (iii), ^b 31 ^b					X ^c			X ^c			

Category and mandated task	Resolution																									
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)																									
	1925 (2010)	1952 (2010)	1991 (2011)	S/PRST/ 2011/21	2021 (2011)	2053 (2012)	S/PRST/ 2012/18	S/PRST/ 2012/28	2098 (2013)	S/PRST/ 2013/6	S/PRST/ 2013/18	2136 (2014)	2147 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/22	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2015/1	2198 (2015)	2211 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/20			
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a							X ^b					4 (a) (ii) ^b											X ^c		
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^b			X ^a	X ^b			4 (a) (i) ^b												9 (a) ^b	
Support to military	X ^a								X ^a				X ^c			1st ^b		X ^c							15 (d) ^b	3rd ^b
Support to police	X ^a								X ^b				X ^c												X ^c	
Political process	X ^a		X ^b			X ^b			X ^a			X ^c	5 (b) ^b						X ^c						X ^c	X ^c
Public information	X ^a					X ^c			X ^c				31 ^b												X ^c	
Rule of law/ judicial matters	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c			X ^b			X ^c	X ^c						X ^c						9 (d) ^b	
Security sector reform	X ^a						X ^b		X ^a				X ^c													13 (b) ^b
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b		X ^b	X ^c			X ^b			17 ^b	X ^c						X ^c						X ^c	X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^b						X ^a				X ^c						X ^c							13 (b) ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

By resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), inter alia, to monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army or its successor from the Abyei Area, and to provide demining assistance and technical advice as well as security for the oil infrastructure.⁸²

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNISFA five times, the last being until 15 May 2016.⁸³ By resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#),

the Council affirmed that UNISFA could undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities.⁸⁴ Moreover, the Council mandated UNISFA to strengthen the capacities of community protection committees to assist with management of law and order processes in Abyei.⁸⁵

Table 9 provides an overview of the mandate of UNISFA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁸² Resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

⁸³ Resolutions [2156 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2179 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2205 \(2015\)](#), para.1, [2230 \(2015\)](#), para.1, and [2251 \(2015\)](#), para.1.

⁸⁴ Resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 15.

Table 9
UNISFA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution															
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)															
	1990 (2011)	2003 (2011)	2024 (2011)	2032 (2011)	2047 (2012)	2075 (2012)	2104 (2013)	2113 (2013)	2126 (2013)	2156 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2179 (2014)	2205 (2015)	2228 (2015)	2230 (2015)	2251 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^b				X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	12 ^b			X ^c	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a															
International cooperation and coordination		X ^a			X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police																
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a						X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a															
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a		X ^b							X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Support to police	X ^a											15 ^b			X ^c	
Political process	X ^a		X ^b				X ^b		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			X ^c	X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters												15 ^a			X ^c	

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

By resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period of one year. In the resolution, UNMISS was authorized, *inter alia*, to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate on the protection of civilians.⁸⁶

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS five times, the last being until 31 July 2016.⁸⁷ By resolution 2252 (2015), the Council increased the authorized force level of UNMISS by 500 troops and 678 police officers.⁸⁸

In resolution 2155 (2014), the Council endorsed the cessation of hostilities agreement and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 23 January 2014 and 9 May 2014, respectively.⁸⁹ The Council further authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means for the protection of civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights, creating the conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement.⁹⁰ In resolution 2187 (2014) of 24 November 2014, the Council reinstated the mandate of the mission.⁹¹ Subsequently, in resolution 2223

(2015), which extended the mandate of UNMISS without modifying its core tasks, the Council requested the mission to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan and the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.⁹²

Further to the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan,⁹³ in resolution 2241 (2015) the Council expanded the mandate of UNMISS to include additional tasks in support of its implementation, such as supporting the planning and establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, assisting the parties in the development of a strategy to address activities relating to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, and participating in and supporting the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism.⁹⁴

In resolution 2252 (2015), the Council authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform a series of new and existing tasks. In particular, among the new tasks, the resolution authorized UNMISS to advise and assist the National Elections Commission, and to provide training support and advisory assistance to the Joint Integrated Police Unit.⁹⁵

Table 10 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMISS since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁸⁶ Resolution 1996 (2011), para. 4.

⁸⁷ Resolutions 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), and 2223 (2015) were adopted unanimously. The Russian Federation and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela abstained from the vote on resolutions 2241 (2015) and 2252 (2015), objecting to the inclusion of the threat of sanctions and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (see S/PV.7532), and to the reference to the hybrid court for South Sudan (see S/PV.7532 and S/PV.7581).

⁸⁸ Resolution 2252 (2015), para. 7.

⁸⁹ Resolution 2155 (2014), para. 1.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁹¹ Resolution 2187 (2014), para. 4 (a) to (d).

⁹² Resolution 2223 (2015), para. 15. For information relating to the mandate of the Committee, see part IX, sect. I.

⁹³ Resolution 2241 (2015), third preambular paragraph.

⁹⁴ Resolution 2241 (2015), para. 4 (e) (i)–(vi).

⁹⁵ Resolution 2252 (2015), para. 8 (d) (vii) and (viii).

Table 10
UNMISS: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution																	
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																	
	1996 (2011)	2003 (2011)	PRST/ 2011/21	PRST/ 2012/18	2057 (2012)	PRST/ 2012/28	PRST/ 2013/6	2109 (2013)	2113 (2013)	PRST/ 2013/18	PRST/ 2014/8	2155 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2187 (2014)	2223 (2015)	2228 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a				X ^c			X ^c				4 ^a		4 ^a	4 ^a		4 ^a	8 ^a
Civil-military coordination												4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a		4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a	4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a		4 (a) (ii), ^a 9 ^a	8 (a) (ii) ^a
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	12th ^b							4 (e) (iii), (iv) and (v) ^a	8 (d) (iv) and (v) ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a																	8 (d) (vii) ^a
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a				X ^c							4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 14 ^a		4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 14 ^a	4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 14 ^a		4 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 4 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 12, ^a 19 ^a	8 (a) (i), (v) and (vi), ^a 8 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 8 (d) (viii), ^a 14, ^a 17 ^a
Humanitarian support												4 (c) (i) ^a		4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a	4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a		4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a	8 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	10th, ^b 12th ^b	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 6 ^a	X ^c	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 6 ^a	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i), ^a 4 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 6 ^a	X ^c	4 (a) (ii), ^a 4 (b) (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i), ^a 4 (d) (i) and (ii), ^a 5, ^a 7 ^a	3, ^a 8 (a) (ii), ^a 8 (b) (iii), ^a 8 (c) (i), ^a 8 (d) (vii), ^a 11 ^a
Military and police																		
Ceasefire monitoring												4 (d) (iii) ^a		4 (d) (iii) ^a	4 (d) (iii) ^a		4 (e) (iv) ^a	8 (d) (v) ^a
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b		4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 12 ^a		4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 12 ^a		4 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 17 ^a	8 (a) (i)- (vi), ^a 15 ^a

Category and mandated task	Resolution																	
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)																	
	1996 (2011)	2003 (2011)	PRST/ 2011/21	PRST/ 2012/18	2057 (2012)	PRST/ 2012/28	PRST/ 2013/6	2109 (2013)	2113 (2013)	PRST/ 2013/18	PRST/ 2014/8	2155 (2014)	2173 (2014)	2187 (2014)	2223 (2015)	2228 (2015)	2241 (2015)	2252 (2015)
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a											4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii) ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 16 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 18 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 18 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 23 ^a	4 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 4 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 23 ^a	8 (a) (ii) and (iii), ^a 8 (c) (i) and (ii), ^a 21 ^a
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a			X ^b			X ^c					4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 12 ^a	4 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 4 (d) (ii), ^a 17 ^a	8 (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv), ^a 15 ^a	
Support to military	X ^a																	
Support to police	X ^a											4 (a) (vi) ^a	4 (a) (vi) ^a	4 (a) (vi) ^a	4 (a) (vi) ^a	4 (a) (vi) ^a	8 (a) (vi), ^a 8 (d) (viii) ^a	
Political process	X ^a											4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v), ^a 6 ^a	4 (a) (v), ^a 4 (e) (i)- (vi), ^a 5, ^a 7 ^a	4 (a) (v), ^a 8 (a) (v), ^a 8 (d) (i)- (viii), ^a 11 ^a	3, ^a 8 (a) (v), ^a 8 (d) (i)- (viii), ^a 11 ^a	
Public information	X ^a			X ^a			X ^b											
Rule of law/ judicial matters	X ^a			X ^c			X ^c											
Security sector reform	X ^a															4 (e) (iii) ^a	8 (d) (iv) ^a	
Support to sanctions regimes														15 ^a		20 ^a	18 ^a	
Support to State institutions	X ^a											4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v) ^a	4 (a) (v) ^a		4 (a) (v), ^a 4 (e) (ii) ^a	8 (a) (v), ^a 8 (d) (ii) and (iii) ^a	

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by the Security Council on 25 April 2013, by resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period of 12 months, subsuming the United Nations Office in Mali into the Mission. Upon the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) on 1 July 2013,⁹⁶ MINUSMA commenced the implementation of its mandate.⁹⁷

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA twice for periods of one year, the last being until 30 June 2016.⁹⁸ In resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council increased the military personnel component of MINUSMA including at least 40 military observers within an authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 military personnel and 1,440 police personnel.⁹⁹

In resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of MINUSMA by requesting the mission to expand its presence in the North of Mali, including through long-range patrols; support the implementation of the ceasefire consistent with the provisions of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement; and enhance its operational coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces.¹⁰⁰ The Council added several elements to the mandate of MINUSMA. The Council requested the Mission (a) to coordinate with and support the Malian authorities to launch an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali; (b) to support the cantonment of armed groups as an essential step leading to the development and implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for former combatants; (c) to support the conduct of local elections; and (d) to provide support to the activities of the international commission of inquiry as envisaged by the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014.¹⁰¹ The Council also requested MINUSMA to support the Malian authorities to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country, especially in the north of Mali.¹⁰² In that regard, the Council added the following

tasks to the mandate of MINUSMA, namely, in support of the Malian authorities, to provide training and other support for the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices, and to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the voluntary, safe and dignified return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees as well as for projects aimed at stabilizing the north of Mali.¹⁰³ Lastly, the Council encouraged MINUSMA to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities.¹⁰⁴

In resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council further mandated the Mission to support, monitor and supervise the implementation of the ceasefire arrangements and confidence-building measures by the Government of Mali and the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups, to devise and support local mechanisms with a view to consolidating those arrangements and measures, as well as to report to the Council on any violations of the ceasefire.¹⁰⁵ Moreover, the Council requested MINUSMA to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards reconciliation and social cohesion, and to further enhance its interaction with the civilian population, including through the development of a communication strategy and Mission radio.¹⁰⁶ The Council also requested the Mission to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces complied with the human rights due diligence policy.¹⁰⁷ In addition, the Council requested MINUSMA to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, including by supporting the implementation of the political and institutional reforms, defence and security measures, and reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement.¹⁰⁸ The Council also requested MINUSMA to ensure the full and active participation of women in the implementation of the Agreement, and to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate.¹⁰⁹

Table 11 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSMA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

⁹⁶ For information regarding AFISMA, see part VIII, section III.

⁹⁷ Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

⁹⁸ Resolutions [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 11, and [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

⁹⁹ Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 13 (a) (iv), (v) and (vi).

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, para. 13 (b) (i), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vii).

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, para. 13 (c) (i).

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, para. 13 (c) (iii), (vii) and (viii).

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 14 (a).

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 14 (c) and 20.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 14 b (i), (ii) and (iii).

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 24.

Table 11
MINUSMA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution					
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)					
	2100 (2013)	2112 (2013)	2162 (2014)	2164 (2014)	S/PRST/2015/5	2227 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force	X ^a			12 ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a			5, ^b 13 (b) (iii) and (iv), ^b 13 (c) (iii), ^b 32 ^a		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Electoral assistance	X ^a			13 (b) (v) ^b		14 (b) (iv) ^a
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a			13 (b) (vi), ^b 13 (c) (vii) ^b		14 (c), ^b 21, ^b 23, ^b 24 ^a
Humanitarian support	X ^a			13 (c) (vii) ^b		X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	13 (b) (iv) ^b		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Military and police						
Ceasefire monitoring				13 (a) (v) ^a		14 (a), ^b 14 (b) (ii) ^a
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a			X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a			13 (a) (iv) ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Support to military	X ^a			13 (a) (vi) ^b		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Support to police	X ^a			X ^c		
Political process	X ^a			13 (b) (i) ^b		14 (b) (i), ^a 14 (c) ^b
Public information				20 ^a		20 ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a			13 (b) (vi) ^b		14 (b) (iii) ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^c		14 (b) (ii) ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a			13 (c) (i), ^b 13 (c) (viii) ^a		
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			X ^c		

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

By resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Security Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period

until 30 April 2015.¹¹⁰ The Council requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA as of 10 April 2014.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ Resolution 2149 (2014), para. 18.

¹¹¹ Ibid., para. 19.

The Council decided that MINUSCA would initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers.¹¹² In resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2015, the Council authorized an increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for MINUSCA.¹¹³

In resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), the Council decided that the mandate of MINUSCA should initially focus on the following priority tasks: (a) protection of civilians; (b) support for the implementation of the transition process; (c) facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (d) protection of United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods; (e) promotion and protection of human rights; (f) support for national and international justice and the rule of law; and (g) support for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of former combatants and armed elements.¹¹⁴ The Council also mandated MINUSCA to provide support to security sector reform, coordinate international assistance, and assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and the Panel of Experts.¹¹⁵

In resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#) of 28 April 2015, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSCA for a period of one year, until 30 April 2016.¹¹⁶ The Council modified the mandate of MINUSCA by requesting the Mission, inter alia, to devise, coordinate and provide assistance to the electoral process and make all necessary preparations for the holding of the

presidential and legislative elections, which were scheduled to take place by August 2015, as well as to the organization and holding of the constitutional referendum.¹¹⁷ In addition, the Council decided that MINUSCA would assist the transitional authorities and subsequent elected authorities in the establishment of the Special Criminal Court, and provide technical assistance and capacity-building to the authorities of the Central African Republic, in order to facilitate the functioning of the Court.¹¹⁸ The Council also requested the Mission to support the implementation of the revised strategy for reintegration of former combatants in line with the wider security sector reform, and to regroup and canton combatants in accordance with the Brazzaville agreement and in cooperation with the transitional authorities.¹¹⁹ The Mission was also mandated to destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunitions of disarmed combatants in keeping with its effort to seize and collect arms and related materiel, the supply, sale or transfer of which violated the sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution [2196 \(2015\)](#).¹²⁰ Moreover, the Council requested MINUSCA to support the Central African Republic authorities to develop a nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources, with the aim of extending State authority over the entire territory and its resources.¹²¹

Table 12 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSCA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, para. 20.

¹¹³ Resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

¹¹⁴ Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 30 (a)-(g).

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 31 (a), (b) and (c).

¹¹⁶ Resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 22.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (b) (v) and b (vi).

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (g) (i) and (ii).

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (h) (ii) and (iv).

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (h) (iv).

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 33 (c).

Table 12
MINUSCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution									
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)									
	2149 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2014/28	2212 (2015)	2217 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/17
Authorization of the use of force	29 ^a						X ^c			
Civil-military coordination	30 (a) (iii), ^a 30 (c) ^a						32 (c) ^b			
Demilitarization and arms management	30 (g) ^a	12th ^b		X ^c	X ^c		32 (b) (viii), ^b 32 (h) (ii) and (iv) ^b	X ^c		
Electoral assistance	30 (b) (i) and (v) ^a					X ^c	32 (b) (v) and (vi) ^b			
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	30 (a) (ii), ^a 30 (b) (iv) and (v), ^a 30 (e), ^a 30 (f) (ii) and (iii), ^a 30 (g), ^a 34, ^a 35, ^a 39 ^a						32 (b) (v), ^b 32 (e) (iv) ^b			
Humanitarian support	30 (c) ^a						32 (c) ^b			
International cooperation and coordination	30 (a) (iii) and (iv), ^a 30 (b) (i), ^a 30 (c), ^a 30 (e) (iii), ^a 30 (f) (i) and (iii), ^a 31 (b), ^a 32, ^a 36 ^a	6th, ^b 10th, ^b 12th ^b	X ^c	X ^c			32 (c), ^b 32 (g) (i), ^a 33 (a) (iii), ^b 33 (b) ^b	X ^c	X ^c	
Military and police										
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	30 (a) ^a					X ^c	X ^c			X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	30 (d) ^a						X ^c			
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	30 (a) (i), ^a 30 (b) (iii), ^a 30 (f) (iii), ^a 30 (g) ^a					X ^c	32 (g) (ii) ^a			
Support to police	30 (f) (i) and (iii), ^a 40 ^a						32 (f) (i), ^b 33 (a) (iii) ^b			
Political process	30 (b) (i)–(v), ^a 30 (f) (ii), ^a 36 ^a					X ^c	32 (b) (v)–(viii) ^b			X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters	30 (b) (iv), ^a 30 (e) (iii), ^a 30 (f) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 40 ^a						32 (f) (i), ^b 32 (g), ^a 33 (a) (iii) ^b			X ^c

Category and mandated task	Resolution									
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)									
	2149 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/8	2173 (2014)	S/PRST/ 2014/25	S/PRST/ 2014/28	2212 (2015)	2217 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/12	2228 (2015)	S/PRST/ 2015/17
Security sector reform	31 (a) ^a				X ^c		32 (h) (ii), ^b 33 (b) ^b			
Support to sanctions regimes	31 (c), (d) and (e) ^a						29, ^b 32 (h) (iv) ^b			
Support to State institutions	30 (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) ^a						32 (b) (v)–(viii), ^b 32 (g) (ii), ^a 33 (c), ^a 34 (e) ^b			X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

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 each, the last being until 15 October 2016.¹²² In resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#) of 14 October 2014, the Council reduced the military component of MINUSTAH, deciding that the overall force level of the Mission would consist of up to 2,370 troops.¹²³ The Council, in resolution [2243 \(2015\)](#), affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of MINUSTAH and its transition to a future United Nations presence beginning no sooner than 15 October 2016.¹²⁴ The Council indicated that it would base its

decision on the review of the overall capacity of Haiti to ensure security and stability and on the security conditions on the ground.¹²⁵

During the period under review, the mandate of MINUSTAH remained largely unchanged. However, in resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), in addition to its existing mandate, the Council encouraged MINUSTAH to assist the Government in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, illegal arms trafficking, drug trafficking and trafficking of persons, especially children, as well as ensuring proper border management.¹²⁶

Table 13 provides an overview of the mandate of MINUSTAH since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹²² Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2243 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

¹²³ Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 2.

¹²⁴ Resolution [2243 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 15.

Table 13
MINUSTAH: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution												Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)	
	1542 (2004)	1608 (2005)	1702 (2006)	1743 (2007)	1780 (2007)	1840 (2008)	1892 (2009)	1927 (2010)	1944 (2010)	2012 (2011)	2070 (2012)	2119 (2013)	2180 (2014)	2243 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^b		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a							X ^b		X ^c	X ^c			
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Military and police														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X ^a							X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment	X ^a													
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^c				
Support to military	X ^a		X ^c	X ^b										
Support to police	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
Public information		X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c							
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	15 ^b	X ^c
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c			
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

Asia

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

The Security Council established the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) on 21 April 1948, by resolution 47 (1948). The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP, were deployed in January 1949 to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established earlier that same year by resolution 39 (1948) of 20 January 1948. Following the termination of the Commission,

by resolution 91 (1951), the Council decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Group has remained in existence since. After the renewed hostilities in 1971, the task of UNMOGIP has been to monitor developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971.

During the period under review, the Council did not formally discuss UNMOGIP and there were no changes to its mandate. Table 14 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMOGIP since its establishment.

Table 14
UNMOGIP: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution	
	47 (1948)	91 (1951)
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

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. Pursuant to resolutions 186 (1964), 355 (1974) and 359 (1974), UNFICYP has been mandated 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 four times for periods of six months, the last being until 31 January 2016.¹²⁷

The Council made no changes to the mandate or composition of UNFICYP during the period under review. Table 15 provides an overview of the mandate of UNFICYP since its establishment.

¹²⁷ Resolutions 2135 (2014), para. 7, 2168 (2014), para. 7, 2197 (2015), para. 7 and 2234 (2015), para. 7.

Table 15
UNFICYP: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)						
	186 (1964)	355 (1974)	359 (1974)	2135 (2014)	2168 (2014)	2197 (2015)	2234 (2015)
Humanitarian support			X ^a				
Military and police							
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b					

Category and mandated task	Resolution						
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)						
	186 (1964)	355 (1974)	359 (1974)	2135 (2014)	2168 (2014)	2197 (2015)	2234 (2015)
Support to police	X ^a						
Political process	X ^a						

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNFICYP prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

^b 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 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.¹²⁸ The mandate of UNMIK is open-ended.¹²⁹

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decision relating to UNMIK. There were no changes to its mandate or composition. Table 16 provides an overview of the mandate of UNMIK since its establishment.

¹²⁸ Resolution 1244 (1999), para. 11.

¹²⁹ Resolution 1244 (1999), para. 19.

Table 16
UNMIK: overview of mandate by category

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

^a 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. It was the first peacekeeping operation

established by the United Nations. Since then, UNTSO military observers have 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, supervising armistice agreements and preventing isolated incidents from escalating. The mandate of UNTSO is open-ended.

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning UNTSO. There

were no changes to its mandate or composition. Table 17 provides an overview of the mandate of UNTSO since its establishment.

Table 17
UNTSO: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution	
	50 (1948)	73 (1949)
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b 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, and to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement and the areas of separation and limitation.

During the period under review, the Council, in a series of resolutions, extended the mandate of UNDOF for four periods of six months, the last being until 30 June 2016. There were no changes to its mandate or the composition.¹³⁰

Table 18 provides an overview of the mandate of UNDOF since its establishment.

¹³⁰ Resolutions 2163 (2014), para. 6, 2192 (2014), para. 7, 2229 (2015), para. 7, and 2257 (2015), para. 8.

Table 18
UNDOF: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution				
	350 (1974)	Adopted during 2014–2015			
		2163 (2014)	2192 (2014)	2229 (2015)	2257 (2015)
Military and police					
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a				

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNDOF prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a 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 resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Council decided that the Force would (a) confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon; (b) restore international peace and security; and (c) assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of 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 2016. There were no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNIFIL.¹³¹

Table 19 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIFIL since its establishment, including references to Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹³¹ Resolutions 2172 (2014), para. 1, and 2236 (2015), para. 1.

Table 19
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)	Adopted during 2014–2015	
										2172 (2014)	2236 (2015)
Authorization of the use of force			X ^a								
Demilitarization and arms management			X ^a								
Humanitarian support			X ^a								
International cooperation and coordination		X ^a						X ^b			
Military and police											
Ceasefire monitoring	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b								
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons			X ^a								
Protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel and facilities/free movement of personnel and equipment			X ^a								
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b				X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Support to military			X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b								

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNIFIL prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

II. Political and peacebuilding missions

Note

Section II focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment of political and peacebuilding missions authorized by the Council and the implementation of, changes to and termination of their mandates during the period under review. It includes an overview of the authorized mandate of each mission at the start of the period and relevant changes to the mandate during the period. The Council also authorized other political initiatives of the Secretary-General relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that may be deemed political missions; they are covered in part IX.¹³²

¹³² For information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General whose mandates

Overview of political and peacebuilding missions during 2014 and 2015

During the period under review, the Council oversaw 12 political and peacebuilding missions.¹³³ Eight of the missions were based in Africa,¹³⁴ two in the Middle East¹³⁵ and two in Asia.¹³⁶ Their size varied

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.

¹³³ For information relating to individual political missions and peacebuilding offices, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

¹³⁴ UNOWA, UNIOGBIS, UNSOM, BINUCA, UNOCA, UNSMIL, BNUB and MENUB.

¹³⁵ Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and UNAMI.

from relatively small missions, such as the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), to larger assistance missions deployed in highly complex and volatile environments, such as the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).

On 10 April 2014, the Council subsumed the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into a peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). On 31 December 2014, the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) completed its mandate, and from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 the Council deployed the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUB) to monitor the electoral process.

Mandates of political missions and peacebuilding offices

During the period under review, while the mandates of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) remained largely unchanged the Council expanded the mandates of all other political missions and peacebuilding offices.

Political missions and peacebuilding offices continued to contribute to the overall objective of maintaining international peace and security through early warning, mediation, preventive diplomacy, support to electoral processes, good offices and peacebuilding efforts. In general, they continued to be complex and multidimensional operations with varying structures and functions, combining political tasks with a broader set of mandates in the areas of human rights, security sector reform and the rule of law.

During the period, Council decisions relating to the mandates of missions reflected a growing diversity and complexity of cooperation between the United Nations and regional actors. For example, pursuant to the Council's decision, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) continued to facilitate the work of the Interregional Coordination Centre on maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, UNOWA continued to support capacity-building measures within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It conducted early warning

missions with ECOWAS, provided technical support for the establishment of a mediation facilitation division within the ECOWAS Commission and support to the ECOWAS electoral commission network. Moreover, UNOWA worked closely with the African Union on counter-terrorism and the prevention of radicalization, as well as on capacity-building for national institutions. UNOCA continued to provide support to the subregion in the area of mediation by, inter alia, participating in the review of the institutional mediation capacity of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). UNOCA also played a key role in facilitating cooperation between ECCAS and the African Ombudsmen and Mediators Association in Central Africa.

In addition, country-specific special political missions developed partnerships with key regional actors during the period under review. For example, UNSOM worked closely with the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the European Union to support the political process and the implementation of a new deal compact for Somalia (Somali Compact). The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) collaborated with the African Union, the European Union, the League of Arab States and the International Contact Group for Libya to promote a political solution to the crisis in Libya. The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) worked closely with ECOWAS, the African Union, the European Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the International Organization of la Francophonie to encourage key stakeholders to engage in a dialogue to resolve political tensions, increase stability and sustain constitutional order.

Across all missions, the most common mandated tasks were those related to political processes and international cooperation and coordination. Given the limited scope of its mandate (electoral assistance), MENUB was the only mission whose mandate did not include those tasks. Political and peacebuilding missions in Africa generally had a wider range of mandates compared with those in other regions. There was also a regional variation in the nature of the mandates. For example, seven out of eight political and peacebuilding missions in Africa were mandated to undertake tasks in the areas of human rights and support to State institutions. By contrast, only two missions in Asia and the Middle East performed those tasks. Of the total of 12 political and peacebuilding missions, only UNRCCA and UNSCOL were open-ended. Tables 20 and 21 provide an overview of the mandates of political and peacebuilding missions active during the period under review.

¹³⁶ United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia and UNAMA.

Table 20
Specific mandates in political and peacebuilding missions: Africa

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNOWA</i>	<i>BINUCA</i>	<i>UNIOGBIS</i>	<i>UNOCA</i>	<i>BNUB</i>	<i>MENUB</i>	<i>UNSMIL</i>	<i>UNSOM</i>
Chapter VII							X	X
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
Humanitarian support	X	X			X		X	
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Military and police	X		X	X	X		X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Public information	X							
Rule of law/judicial matters	X	X	X		X		X	X
Security sector reform	X	X	X		X		X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X				X	X
Support to State institutions	X	X	X	X	X		X	X

Abbreviations: BINUCA, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic; BNUB, United Nations Office in Burundi; MENUB, Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNOWA, United Nations Office for West Africa; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

 Table 21
Specific mandates in political and peacebuilding missions: Asia and Middle East

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNAMA</i>	<i>UNRCCA</i>	<i>UNAMI</i>	<i>UNSCOL</i>
Civil-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	X		X	
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		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 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 2001.¹³⁷ Subsequently, 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 2016.¹³⁸

During the period under review, in a presidential statement dated 26 March 2014,¹³⁹ the Council reiterated its request in resolution 2097 (2013) that UNOWA should make available its good offices to

support the Government of Sierra Leone and the new United Nations Resident Coordinator as necessary. In presidential statements dated 10 December 2014 and 11 June 2015, the Council called on the United Nations Office in Central Africa to continue its collaboration with UNOWA, in order to continue to support, as appropriate, the states of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat of Boko Haram on peace and security.¹⁴⁰

Table 22 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNOWA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹³⁷ S/2001/1128 and S/2001/1129.

¹³⁸ S/2013/753 and S/2013/759.

¹³⁹ S/PRST/2014/6, ninth paragraph.

¹⁴⁰ S/PRST/2014/25, sixteenth paragraph, and S/PRST/2015/12, fourth paragraph.

Table 22
UNOWA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution														
	<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 S/PRST/2009/20</i>		<i>S/2010/660 and S/2010/661</i>		<i>2097 (2013)</i>		<i>Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)</i>		
	<i>S/2013/753 and S/2013/759</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/6</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/25</i>	<i>S/PRST/2015/12</i>											
Electoral assistance			X ^a					X ^a			X ^a				
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict			X ^a					X ^a			X ^a				
Humanitarian support			X ^a												
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a					X ^a			X ^a		16th ^a		X ^c
Military and police															
Maritime security											X ^a				
Political process	X ^a	X ^c	X ^a					X ^a	X ^b		X ^a	X ^c			X ^c
Public information			X ^a					X ^a			X ^a				
Rule of law/judicial matters		X ^a	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c			X ^a			X ^a				
Security sector reform			X ^a					X ^a			X ^a				
Support to State institutions			X ^a					X ^a			X ^a				

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

The Security Council, by a presidential statement dated 7 April 2009,¹⁴¹ established the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) and ensure the coherence of peacebuilding support activities by the various United Nations entities present in the Central African Republic.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of BINUCA one last time, until 31 January 2015, in resolution 2134 (2014) of 28 January 2014.¹⁴² The Council modified the mandate of BINUCA by requesting the Office to, inter alia, cooperate with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and its Panel of Experts,¹⁴³ and to assist the transitional authorities in securing evidence and crime scenes to support investigations into reports of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic.¹⁴⁴ The Council

also requested BINUCA to make all necessary preparations, in support of the transitional authorities and working on an urgent basis with the National Electoral Authority, for the holding of elections.¹⁴⁵ Moreover, the Council strengthened the mandate of BINUCA to coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of tasks, including providing support for the implementation of the transition process, the stabilization of the security situation (with an emphasis on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation), the promotion and protection of human rights and the facilitation of humanitarian access.¹⁴⁶

Subsequently, by means of resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, the Council requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of BINUCA into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of the adoption of the resolution.¹⁴⁷

Table 23 provides an overview of the mandate of BINUCA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁴¹ See [S/PRST/2009/5](#).

¹⁴² Resolution 2134 (2014), para. 1.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (f).

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 19 and 20.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (a).

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 2 (a), (d), (e) and 19.

¹⁴⁷ Resolution 2149 (2014) para. 19. For information regarding the establishment and mandate of MINUSCA, see part X, sect. I.

Table 23
BINUCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution										Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)
	<i>S/PRST/2009/5</i>	<i>S/PRST/2010/26</i>	<i>S/PRST/2011/21</i>	2031 (2011)	<i>S/PRST/2012/18</i>	<i>S/PRST/2012/28</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/6</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/18</i>	2088 (2013)	2121 (2013)	
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^a	2 (d) ^b
Electoral assistance	X ^a									X ^a	2 (a), ^b 7 ^b
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a			X ^b					X ^c	X ^a	2 (e), ^b 19 ^b
Humanitarian support										X ^a	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^a	2 (a), (d) and (e), ^b 19 ^b
Political process	X ^a			X ^b					X ^b	X ^a	2 (a) and (e) ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a			X ^b						X ^a	2 (e), ^b 19, ^b 20 ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^b					X ^b	X ^a	X ^c
Support to sanctions regime											2 (f) ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a										2 (c) ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

In resolution 1876 (2009) of 26 June 2009, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), effective from 1 January 2010. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS three times for periods of 6, 3 and 12 months, respectively, the last being until 29 February 2016.¹⁴⁸

In the light of the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau in April 2014, in resolution 2157 (2014) of 29 May 2014, the Council modified the mandate of UNIOGBIS. In recognition of the progress achieved, the Council removed the component related to the provision of electoral assistance and adjusted the language relating to the objective of supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process by replacing the wording included in earlier resolutions, “to facilitate the return to constitutional order”, with the wording “to facilitate democratic governance”.¹⁴⁹

In resolution 2203 (2015) of 18 February 2015, the Council modified the mandate of UNIOGBIS, requesting the Office to support an inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance and work towards consensus on key political issues, particularly concerning the implementation of necessary urgent reforms.¹⁵⁰ The Council further affirmed that UNIOGBIS would continue to lead international efforts in a series of priority areas.¹⁵¹ In that regard, the Council stated that, in addition to its existing mandate, UNIOGBIS would provide support to the Government of Guinea-Bissau to incorporate a gender perspective into peacebuilding, and support the implementation of the national action plan on gender to ensure the involvement, representation and participation of women at all levels, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers.¹⁵² The Council added a new task to the mandate, encouraging UNIOGBIS to assist in coordinating international assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in its fight against poverty.¹⁵³

Table 24 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIOGBIS since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁴⁸ Resolutions 2157 (2014), para. 1, 2186 (2014), para. 1, and 2203 (2013), para. 1.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 2157 (2014), para. 1 (a).

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 2203 (2015), para. 2 (a).

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 3 (e). In resolution 2186 (2014), para. 1 (g), the Council decided that one of the Office’s tasks would be mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding.

¹⁵³ Resolution 2203 (2015), para. 16.

Table 24
UNIOGBIS: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution									
	1876 (2009)	S/PRST/2009/29	1949 (2010)	2030 (2011)	2092 (2013)	2103 (2013)	S/PRST/2013/19	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)		
								2157 (2014)	2186 (2014)	2203 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a									
Electoral assistance	X ^a				X ^c	X ^a				
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^b	X ^c		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	3 (e) ^b
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	16 ^a
Military and police										
Support to police	X ^a									
Political process	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^a	X ^b	1 (a) ^b	X ^c	2 (a) ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^c	X ^c		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Security sector reform	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Support to sanctions regimes						X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b		X ^a		X ^c	X ^c	16 ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

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 30 August 2010, for an initial period of two years.¹⁵⁴ The Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) called for the establishment of UNOCA, which was modelled on the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCA for an additional 18 months, until 31 August 2015.¹⁵⁵ Subsequently, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 16 and 21 July 2015, it extended the mandate for three years, until 31 August 2018.¹⁵⁶

During the period under review, the Council adopted several decisions that modified the mandate of UNOCA. In a presidential statement issued on 12 May 2014, the Council requested UNOCA to work with international partners to develop a framework for international efforts to promote the long-term stabilization of areas formerly affected by the Lord's Resistance Army in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including through early recovery projects and programmes to strengthen community cohesion.¹⁵⁷ In a presidential statement issued on 10 December

2014, the Council encouraged UNOCA to provide electoral assistance to States in the region, including through the promotion of women's political participation.¹⁵⁸ In addition, the Council called on UNOCA to continue to collaborate with UNOWA in supporting the States of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat posed by Boko Haram to peace and security in the region.¹⁵⁹

Further, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 16 and 21 July 2015,¹⁶⁰ the Council reviewed the mandate of UNOCA for the period 2015 to 2018, which included such core areas as the performance of good offices in the international mediation on the crisis in the Central African Republic, as well as in countries approaching elections or facing institutional crisis. Other areas included enhancing subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation and serving as secretariat for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. The Office would support regional and subregional efforts to address the impact of emerging security threats, including Boko Haram and maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and enhance coherence and coordination in the work of the United Nations on peace and security in the subregion. UNOCA would also establish a dedicated analytical unit integrated under the Political Affairs Section.¹⁶¹

Table 25 provides an overview of the mandate of UNOCA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁵⁴ [S/2009/697](#) and [S/2010/457](#).

¹⁵⁵ [S/2014/103](#) and [S/2014/104](#).

¹⁵⁶ [S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#).

¹⁵⁷ [S/PRST/2014/8](#), fifteenth paragraph.

¹⁵⁸ [S/PRST/2014/25](#), first paragraph.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, sixteenth paragraph.

¹⁶⁰ [S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#).

¹⁶¹ See [S/2015/554](#), annex.

Table 25
UNOCA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution											
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)											
	<i>S/2009/697 and S/2010/457</i>	<i>S/PRST/2011/21</i>	<i>S/2012/656 and S/2012/657</i>	<i>S/PRST/2012/18</i>	<i>S/PRST/2012/28</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/6</i>	<i>S/PRST/2013/18</i>	<i>S/2014/103 and S/2014/104</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/8</i>	<i>S/PRST/2014/25</i>	<i>S/2015/554 and S/2015/555</i>	<i>S/PRST/2015/12</i>
Demilitarization and arms management						X ^a						
Electoral assistance										1st ^a		X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict										1st ^a		X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	15th ^a	10th, ^a 15th, ^a 16th, ^a 17th ^a	2 (a), ^b 3 (a) and (b) ^b	X ^c
Military and police												
Maritime security										17th ^a		X ^c
Political process	X ^a		X ^c					X ^c		15th ^b	1 (a), ^b 1 (b) and (c), ^a 4 (b) ^b	X ^c
Support to State institutions									15th ^a	X ^c		X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Office in Burundi

On 16 December 2010, by resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), the Security Council established the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) to support the progress achieved by all national stakeholders in consolidating peace, democracy and development in Burundi,¹⁶² for an initial period of twelve months beginning on 1 January 2011. BNUB succeeded the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB).¹⁶³

In resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#) of 13 February 2014, the Council commended the continued contribution of BNUB to peace, security and development in Burundi, and extended the mandate of BNUB for the last time from 16 February to 31 December 2014.¹⁶⁴ The mission completed its mandate on 31 December 2014 and transferred its responsibilities to the United Nations country team.¹⁶⁵

During the period under review, in resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of BNUB and requested the Office to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the areas previously mandated, with the exception of the task of providing support to Burundi's deepening regional integration.¹⁶⁶ In addition, in view of the Office's pending closure, the Council encouraged BNUB, the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission and other partners to form a transition steering group to map the international community's support to Burundi, in particular the transfer of the Office's functions that might be needed after its planned drawdown.¹⁶⁷

Table 26 provides an overview of the mandate of BNUB since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁶² Resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶³ For information relating to the mandate of BNUB, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012–2013*, part X, section II.

¹⁶⁴ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶⁵ [S/PRST/2015/6](#).

¹⁶⁶ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

Table 26

BNUB: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	<i>1959 (2010)</i>	<i>2027 (2011)</i>	<i>2090 (2013)</i>	<i>Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)</i> <i>2137 (2014)</i>
Electoral assistance			X ^a	X ^c
Humanitarian support			X ^a	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	3, ^a 4, ^a 10 ^a
Military and police				
Support to police	X ^a			
Political process	X ^a		X ^c	10 ^a
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^c	10 ^a
Security sector reform	X ^a			X ^c
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	3, ^a 4, ^a 10 ^a

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi

On 13 February 2014, in resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), the Security Council, taking note of the request from the Government of Burundi, requested the Secretary-General to establish an electoral observer mission immediately at the end of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB).¹⁶⁸ The Council mandated the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUM) to follow and report on the electoral process before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi.¹⁶⁹ MENUM deployed in Burundi on 1 January 2015 with an initial team of 88 personnel, including a 39-strong mission support element.¹⁷⁰

In a letter dated 11 June 2015 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General requested the Council to increase the operational capacity of MENUM by strengthening its

electoral observation capacity and enhancing its operational support capacity to deliver administrative, logistical and security support to the reinforced mission.¹⁷¹ He stated that MENUM would need to play an even more prominent and robust role in supporting credible elections.¹⁷² The Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to seek additional staffing positions, including more long-term electoral observers and additional security staff, and emphasized that it was important for MENUM to play a more prominent, robust and visible role.¹⁷³ The Mission concluded its mandate on 18 November 2015, following the conclusion of the parliamentary, presidential and local council elections on 29 June, 21 July and 24 August 2015, respectively.¹⁷⁴

Table 27 provides an overview of the mandate of MENUM since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁶⁸ Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 6.

¹⁶⁹ [S/PRST/2015/6](#), tenth paragraph.

¹⁷⁰ [S/2015/447](#), third paragraph.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

¹⁷³ [S/2015/448](#).

¹⁷⁴ See [S/2015/985](#), paras. 1, 2 and 38.

Table 27

MENUM: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution (paragraph)		
	2137 (2014)	S/PRST/2015/6	S/PRST/2015/13
Electoral assistance	6 ^a	X ^b	X ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Reiteration.

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

By resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) of 16 September 2011, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The Mission was mandated, *inter alia*, to assist and support Libyan national efforts to restore public security and order and promote the rule of law, and to extend State authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services.¹⁷⁵

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL four times for

periods of 12 months, 18 days, 5.5 months and 6 months, respectively, the last being until 15 March 2016.¹⁷⁶

In resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#) of 14 March 2014, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNSMIL and decided further that its mandate as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, should be to support efforts of the Government of Libya. To ensure the transition to democracy, the mandate included providing technical advice and assistance to a national dialogue, to the electoral processes and to the process of preparing, drafting and adopting a new constitution and, through the provision of good offices, to support

¹⁷⁵ Resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), para. 12.

¹⁷⁶ Resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#), para. 6, [2208 \(2015\)](#), para. 2, [2213 \(2015\)](#), para. 9, and [2238 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

an inclusive political settlement and promote a political environment for the integration of ex-combatants into the national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life.¹⁷⁷ The Council also requested UNSMIL to promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, control unsecured arms and related materiel and counter their proliferation, including through the coordination and facilitation of international assistance. The Council also requested the Mission to build governance capacity.¹⁷⁸

On 27 March 2015, in resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), the Council further streamlined the mandate of UNSMIL

by requesting the mission to undertake the following: (a) human rights monitoring and reporting; (b) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; (c) support to key Libyan institutions; (d) support for the provision of essential services and humanitarian assistance; and (e) support for the coordination of international assistance.¹⁷⁹

Table 28 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSMIL since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁷⁷ Resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#), para. 6 (a).

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 6 (b), (c) and (d).

¹⁷⁹ Resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), para. 9 (a)–(e).

Table 28
UNSMIL: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution							
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)							
	2009 (2011)	2022 (2011)	2040 (2012)	2095 (2013)	S/PRST/2013/21	2144 (2014)	2213 (2015)	2238 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^c	6 (a) and (c) ^a	9 (b) ^a	X ^c
Electoral assistance	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a) ^a		
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a) and (b) ^a	9 (a) ^a	X ^c
Humanitarian support							9 (d) ^a	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (c) and (d) ^a	9 (e) ^a	X ^c
Military and police								
Support to police	X ^a		X ^b	X ^a				
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence			X ^a	X ^a		6 (c) ^a		
Political process	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a) ^a	9 ^a	12 ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 (a), (b) and (d) ^a		
Security sector reform			X ^a	X ^a				
Support to sanctions regimes			X ^a	X ^a		14, ^a 15 ^a	25 ^a	
Support to State institutions	X ^a		X ^a	X ^a		6 ^a	9 (c) ^a	X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) was established by the Security Council on 2 May 2013, by resolution 2102 (2013). The Mission was mandated, inter alia, to provide good offices functions and support the peace and reconciliation process of the Federal Government of Somalia and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building. UNSOM was also mandated to assist the Federal Government in connection with the following: (a) to assist in coordinating international donor support; (b) to help to build the capacity of the Federal Government, inter alia, to promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment and to promote child protection; and (c) to monitor, help to investigate and report on, and help to prevent any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as any violations or abuses committed against children and women.¹⁸⁰

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM three times for periods of 12, 2 and 8 months, the last being until 30 March 2016.¹⁸¹ In resolution 2158 (2014) of 29 May 2014, the Council welcomed the deployment of a United Nations guard unit to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds,¹⁸² following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 31 March and 2 April

2015¹⁸³ authorizing the expansion of the United Nations guard unit in Mogadishu to a total of 530 personnel, an increase of 120 troops. The additional troops reinforced the existing battalion and were responsible for the United Nations guard unit base.¹⁸⁴

In resolution 2158 (2014), the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM for a period of 12 months, reiterating all elements of the mandate contained in resolution 2102 (2013),¹⁸⁵ with the exception of cooperation with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea in the relevant areas of their respective mandates.¹⁸⁶ In resolution 2158 (2014), the Council also added to the mandate of UNSOM the provision of strategic policy advice to the Federal Government of Somalia on public financial management.¹⁸⁷

In resolution 2232 (2015) of 28 July 2015, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, modified the mandate of UNSOM. The Council requested UNSOM to strengthen its presence in all capitals of interim regional administrations to support strategically the political and peace and reconciliation process, including by engaging with the administrations in support of a federal structure, and encouraged regional engagement to be carried out jointly by AMISOM-UNSOM teams.¹⁸⁸

Table 29 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSOM since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁸⁰ Resolution 2102 (2013), para. 2.

¹⁸¹ Resolutions 2158 (2014), para. 1, 2221 (2015), para. 1, and 2232 (2015), para. 21.

¹⁸² Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 8.

¹⁸³ S/2015/234 and S/2015/235.

¹⁸⁴ S/2015/234, p. 2.

¹⁸⁵ Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 1 (a)–(e).

¹⁸⁶ Resolution 2102 (2013), para. 12.

¹⁸⁷ Resolution 2158 (2014), para. 1 (b) (i).

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 2232 (2015), para. 24.

Table 29
UNSOM: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)			
	2102 (2013)	2158 (2014)	2221 (2015)	2232 (2015)
Demilitarization and arms management	X ^a	1 (b) (ii) ^a		
Electoral assistance	X ^a	1 (b) (iii) ^a		X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	1 (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), ^a 1 (e), ^a 6, ^a 12 ^a		

Category and mandated task	Resolution			
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)			
	2102 (2013)	2158 (2014)	2221 (2015)	2232 (2015)
International cooperation and coordination	X ^a	1 (b), (c) and c (ii), ^a 4 ^a		24 ^b
Military and police				
Maritime security	X ^a	1 (b) (ii), (c) (ii) ^a		
Political process	X ^a	1 (a) ^a		24 ^b
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	1 (b), ^a 1 (d) (iv) ^a		
Security sector reform	X ^a	1 (b) (ii), ^a 1 (c) (i) ^a		
Support to sanctions regimes	X ^a			
Support to State institutions	X ^a	1 (b), 1 (b) (i) and (iii), ^a 1 (d), ^a 4 ^a		24 ^b

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

Asia

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by the Security Council by resolution 1401 (2002). Its mandate was to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations under the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions, signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001.¹⁸⁹

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year, the last being until 17 March 2016.¹⁹⁰ The mandate of UNAMA as defined in prior resolutions remained largely unchanged.¹⁹¹ However, on 17 March 2014, in resolution 2145 (2014), the Council added

certain elements to the mandate of UNAMA and requested it to provide assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support the integrity and inclusiveness of the electoral process, including, inter alia, measures to enable the full and safe participation of women.¹⁹² On 16 March 2015, in resolution 2210 (2015), the Council decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, with a particular focus, inter alia, on the close coordination and cooperation with the non-combat Resolute Support Mission agreed upon between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Afghanistan, as well as with the Senior Civilian Representative of NATO.¹⁹³

Table 30 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMA since its establishment, including references to the paragraphs in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁸⁹ See S/2002/278.

¹⁹⁰ Resolutions 2145 (2014), para. 3, and 2210 (2015), para. 3.

¹⁹¹ Resolutions 1662 (2006), 1746 (2007), 1806 (2008), 1868 (2009), 1917 (2010), 1974 (2011), 2041 (2012) and 2096 (2013).

¹⁹² Resolution 2145 (2014), para. 12.

¹⁹³ Resolution 2210 (2015), para. 6 (f).

Table 30
UNAMA: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution												Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)	
	1401 (2002)	1471 (2003)	1536 (2004)	1589 (2005)	1662 (2006)	1746 (2007)	1806 (2008)	1868 (2009)	1917 (2010)	1974 (2011)	2041 (2012)	2096 (2013)	2145 (2014)	2210 (2015)
Civil-military coordination							X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	
Demilitarization and arms management					X ^a				X ^b	X ^b				
Electoral assistance		X ^a		X ^b	X ^a		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	12 ^b	X ^c
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a	X ^b	X ^b		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	12 ^b	X ^c
Humanitarian support	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
International cooperation and coordination					X ^a		X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	6 (f) ^b
Military and police														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons							X ^a	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Political process	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	X ^b		X ^b	X ^a	X ^c	X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c
Security sector reform										X ^a	X ^c	X ^c		
Support to sanctions regimes						X ^a	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c	X ^c			
Support to State institutions	X ^a				X ^a		X ^b	X ^c	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^c	X ^c

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

^c Reiteration.

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

The establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia was authorized by the Security Council through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, dated 7 and 15 May 2007.¹⁹⁴ The Centre was established with an open-ended mandate. The mandate, largely focused on preventive activities in Central Asia, has remained unaltered since its establishment in 2007, including during the period under review.

Table 31 provides an overview of the mandate of the Centre since its establishment.

¹⁹⁴ S/2007/279 and S/2007/280.

Table 31
UNRCCA: overview of mandate by category

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

^a 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) to, inter alia, coordinate humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq by United Nations agencies and between United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year, the last being until 31 July 2016.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁵ Resolutions 2169 (2014), para.1, and 2233 (2015), para.1.

In resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014, the Council modified the mandate of UNAMI by requesting the mission, within its mandate, capabilities and its areas of operations, to assist the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014).¹⁹⁶

Table 32 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMI since resolution 1770 (2007), including references to the provisions in Council decisions that relate to changes to the mandate adopted during the period under review.

¹⁹⁶ Resolution 2170 (2014), para. 23.

Table 32
UNAMI: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Resolution								
	Adopted during 2014–2015 (paragraph)								
	1500 (2003)	1546 (2004)	1770 (2007)	S/PRST/2010/27	2107 (2013)	2169 (2014)	2170 (2014)	2233 (2015)	
Demilitarization and arms management			X ^a						
Electoral assistance	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X ^a		X ^a						
Humanitarian support	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^b					
International cooperation and coordination			X ^a		X ^b				
Military and police									
Support to police	X ^a								
Political process	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Public information	X ^a								
Rule of law/judicial matters	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Support to sanctions regimes									23 ^a
Support to State institutions	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						

Note: For information regarding extensions of the mandate of UNAMI prior to 2014, see previous supplements.

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Additional element.

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was established by the Security Council through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 8 and 13 February 2007.¹⁹⁷ It was established with an open-ended mandate and replaced the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, established in August 2000 by the Secretary-General.¹⁹⁸

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNSCOL.

Table 33 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSCOL since its establishment.

¹⁹⁷ [S/2007/85](#) and [S/2007/86](#).

¹⁹⁸ [S/2007/85](#).

Table 33
UNSCOL: overview of mandate by category

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

^a Newly mandated task.

^b Reiteration.