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## **Part X**

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

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## Introductory note

### *Article 29*

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

### *Rule 28*

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

The powers of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs are set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and reflected in rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part X of the present Supplement 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 2016 and 2017. These field-based subsidiary organs, referred to herein as peace operations, can be divided into two categories: peacekeeping operations (covered in section I); and special political missions (covered in section II).

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 Council's cooperation with regional organizations.

Peace operations covered in part X are presented by region and in the order in which they were established. Successor operations are listed immediately after their predecessors. The introduction to each main section includes overview tables identifying the mandates assigned to each operation since its establishment (tables 1, 2, 4 and 5) and provides an analysis of the key trends and developments during the reporting period. The mandates of the operations are presented in those tables according to 21 categories of mandated task, which 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. The categories are provided only as a convenience for readers and do not reflect any practice or position of the Security Council.

Subsections provide a summary of major developments concerning the mandate and composition of each operation, reflecting the decisions of the Council adopted during the period under review. For information on the mandate and composition of missions in the past, see previous Supplements to the *Repertoire*.

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## I. Peacekeeping operations

### Note

Section I focuses on the decisions adopted by the Security Council during the period under review concerning the establishment and termination of peacekeeping operations, as well as changes to their mandates and composition.

### Overview of peacekeeping operations during 2016 and 2017

During the two-year period under review, the Council oversaw 17 peacekeeping operations,<sup>1</sup> terminated the mandates of two operations and established one new operation during 2017. Nine of the missions were in Africa, two in the Americas, one in Asia, two in Europe and three in the Middle East.

#### *Newly established peacekeeping operations and terminations and extensions of mandates*

By resolutions [2284 \(2016\)](#) of 28 April 2016 and [2333 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016, the Council renewed for final periods the mandates of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), until 30 June 2017 and 30 March 2018, respectively. By resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017, the Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for a final six-month period until 15 October 2017 and established the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) as a follow-on peacekeeping operation to support the Government of Haiti in improving the rule of law and building peace and justice capacity. The Council also extended the mandates of the following peacekeeping missions: United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

(MINUSCA), United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The mandates of three other operations, namely, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), remained open-ended, and no decision was required to extend them.

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

In 2016 and 2017, the Council continued to recognize the need to regularly review all peacekeeping operations to ensure their efficiency and effectiveness, taking into account developments on the ground,<sup>2</sup> and requested the Secretary-General to conduct strategic reviews or assessments of eight peacekeeping operations, namely, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNAMID, MONUSCO, UNMISS, MINUSCA, MINUSTAH and UNFICYP.<sup>3</sup>

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations in 2016 and 2017, showing the wide range of tasks mandated by the Council. The mandates reflected in the tables include (a) tasks mandated by the Council in decisions adopted during the reporting period; and (b) tasks mandated in previous periods and reiterated by the Council during the period under review. The tables also include the tasks of peacekeeping operations with open-ended mandates adopted in decisions of previous periods. The tables are provided for information purposes only and do not reflect any position or view of the Council with regard to the status of the mandates of the field missions concerned.

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<sup>2</sup> See, for example, resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#), para. 12; [2351 \(2017\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph; [2363 \(2017\)](#), para. 39; [2369 \(2017\)](#), fifteenth preambular paragraph; and [2373 \(2017\)](#), twentieth preambular paragraph.

<sup>3</sup> In connection with UNMIL, resolution [2308 \(2016\)](#), para. 3; in connection with UNOCI, resolution [2260 \(2016\)](#), para. 2; in connection with UNAMID, resolution [2296 \(2016\)](#), para. 33; in connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2348 \(2017\)](#), para. 51; in connection with UNMISS, resolution [2327 \(2016\)](#), para. 32; in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2281 \(2016\)](#), para. 4; in connection with MINUSTAH, resolution [2313 \(2016\)](#), para. 3; and, in connection with UNFICYP, resolution [2369 \(2017\)](#), para. 12.

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<sup>1</sup> For decisions and deliberations relating to the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping operations", see part I, sect. 27. For discussions concerning individual peacekeeping operations, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

During the period under review, the Council reauthorized the use of force by UNOCI, MONUSCO, UNMISS, MINUSMA and MINUSCA.<sup>4</sup> Four other missions, namely, UNAMID, UNISFA, MINUJUSTH and UNIFIL, were authorized or reauthorized to take all necessary action in fulfilling certain elements of their mandates such as protecting civilians, ensuring the freedom of movement and protection of United Nations personnel and equipment and of humanitarian workers, ensuring that the area of operations was not used for any hostile activities and supporting and developing national police capacities.<sup>5</sup>

The Council continued to task the majority of peacekeeping operations with the protection of civilians, United Nations personnel and property and humanitarian workers; the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance; the provision of good offices and support for political and reconciliation processes; monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and abuses; and demilitarization and arms management. As in previous periods, the mandates of the four peacekeeping operations established prior to the 1970s, namely, MINURSO, UNMOGIP, UNTSO and UNDOF, remained relatively narrowly focused on tasks relating to the monitoring of ceasefires.

In modifying or expanding mandates, the Council requested three missions with the broadest range of tasks, namely, MONUSCO, MINUSMA and MINUSCA, to prioritize the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel and property, support for political and reconciliation processes, support for State institutions (through stabilization and the extension of State authority), the promotion and protection of human rights and humanitarian assistance.<sup>6</sup> The

Council further requested MINUSMA and MINUSCA to take a phased approach to the implementation of their mandate.<sup>7</sup> With respect to UNAMID, the Council supported the Secretary-General's recommendation for a "two-pronged approach" to its mandate, combining peacekeeping tasks in some geographical areas and peacebuilding tasks in other areas.<sup>8</sup>

Peacekeeping operations deployed in complex and volatile security environments were requested to take "robust" measures in defence of their mandates, particularly as they related to the protection of civilians and United Nations and humanitarian personnel. MONUSCO was requested to ensure "effective and dynamic" protection of civilians by, inter alia, preventing armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations; while MINUSMA and MINUSCA were respectively mandated to take "robust and active steps" and to maintain a "proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture" to protect civilians.<sup>9</sup> Further, the Council decided that UNMISS would include a Regional Protection Force with the authorization to use "all necessary means", including taking "robust action" where necessary, in the implementation of its mandate and to engage any actor found to be preparing or engaging in attacks against United Nations protection of civilians sites, other United Nations premises, United Nations personnel, or humanitarian actors.<sup>10</sup>

Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to the protection of civilians, the Council requested UNAMID, MINUSMA and MINUSCA to enhance early warning to anticipate, deter and counter threats, through the implementation of mission-wide strategies and strengthened civil-military cooperation for this purpose.<sup>11</sup> UNMISS was also specifically tasked with deterring and preventing sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>4</sup> In connection with UNOCI, resolution 2284 (2016), para. 16; in connection with MONUSCO, resolutions 2277 (2016), para. 34, and 2348 (2017), para. 33; in connection with UNMISS, resolutions 2304 (2016), para. 4, 2326 (2016), para. 2, 2327 (2016), para. 7, and 2392 (2017), para. 1; in connection with MINUSMA, resolutions 2295 (2016), para. 17, and 2364 (2017), para. 18; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolutions 2281 (2016), para. 2, 2301 (2016), para. 32, and 2387 (2017), para. 41.

<sup>5</sup> In connection with UNAMID, resolutions 2296 (2016), paras. 5 and 18, and 2363 (2017), para. 14; in connection with UNISFA, resolutions 2287 (2016), para. 9, 2318 (2016), para. 9, 2352 (2017), para. 11, and 2386 (2017), para. 11; in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution 2350 (2017), para. 12; and, in connection with UNIFIL, resolution 2373 (2017), para. 14.

<sup>6</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2348 (2017), para. 34; in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2295 (2016), para. 19; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolutions 2301 (2016), para. 33, and 2387 (2017), para. 42.

<sup>7</sup> In connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2364 (2017), para. 48 (i); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2301 (2016), para. 31.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 2363 (2017), para. 2.

<sup>9</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2348 (2017), para. 34 (i) (a); in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2295 (2016), para. 19 (c) (ii); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2387 (2017), para. 42 (a) (ii).

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 2304 (2016), paras. 8 and 10 (c).

<sup>11</sup> In connection with UNAMID, resolution 2363 (2017), para. 15 (a) (i)-(iii); in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2295 (2016), paras. 19 (c) (ii) and 22; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2301 (2016), para. 33 (a) (i), (iii) and (iv).

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 2327 (2016), para. 7 (a) (v).

The Council continued to underscore the primary importance of peacekeeping operations' support for inclusive political and reconciliation processes by, for example, mandating MINUSCA to enhance its support for inclusive political dialogue and to assist efforts of the national and local authorities for an increased participation of political parties, civil society and women in the peace process.<sup>13</sup> Further, UNMIL, MONUSCO and MINUSMA were requested to support electoral and constitutional referendum processes in furtherance of peace agreements and political transition processes.<sup>14</sup>

Addressing impunity and support for transitional justice mechanisms remained prominent mandated tasks for several missions; MINUSMA, for example, was requested to support the establishment of an international commission of inquiry and the operationalization of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. MINUSCA was mandated to undertake a mapping of human rights violations and abuses in the Central African Republic since 2003 to inform efforts to fight impunity, as well as to provide technical assistance to the authorities to identify,

investigate and prosecute those responsible for crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights.<sup>15</sup> The Council also requested UNMISS to monitor, investigate and report on incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide.<sup>16</sup>

In terms of cross-cutting issues, the Council tasked several missions, namely, UNMIL, MONUSCO, MINUSMA and MINUJUSTH, to take gender issues fully into account throughout their mandates, and to encourage the participation of women in national political and transition processes.<sup>17</sup> MONUSCO and MINUSCA were also newly mandated to consider the environmental impact of their operations when fulfilling their mandated tasks.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Resolution 2387 (2017), para. 42 (b) (i) and (ii).

<sup>14</sup> In connection with UNMIL, resolution 2333 (2016), para. 12; in connection with MONUSCO, resolutions 2277 (2016), para. 35 (ii) (c), and 2348 (2017), para. 34 (ii) (a), (c) and (d); and, in connection with MINUSMA resolution 2364 (2017), paras. 8 and 20 (a) (iv) and (b).

<sup>15</sup> In connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2295 (2016), para. 19 (a) (iii); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2301 (2016), paras. 33 (b) (i) and 34 (d) (iv).

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 2327 (2016), para. 7 (b) (iii).

<sup>17</sup> In connection with UNMIL, resolution 2333 (2016), para. 8; in connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2348 (2017), para. 37; in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2295 (2016), para. 26; and, in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution 2350 (2017), para. 15.

<sup>18</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2348 (2017), para. 48; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2387 (2017), para. 48.

Table 1  
Mandates of peacekeeping operations, 2016–2017: 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
Ceasefire monitoring	X						X	X	
Civil-military coordination				X	X		X	X	X
Demilitarization and arms management	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	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
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2016–2017

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>UNMIL</i>	<i>UNOCI</i>	<i>UNAMID</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>
Mission impact assessment					X			X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protection of civilians	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protection of humanitarian/ United Nations personnel and facilities; ensuring free movement of personnel and equipment		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
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Security sector reform		X	X		X		X	X	X
Support to military			X		X			X	X
Support to police	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Support to sanctions regimes		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  
**Mandates of peacekeeping operations, 2016–2017: Americas, Asia, Europe and Middle East**

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINUSTAH</i>	<i>MINUJUSTH</i>	<i>UNMOGIP</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNTSO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>
Chapter VII	X	X			X			
Authorization of the use of force		X						X
Civil-military coordination					X			
Ceasefire monitoring			X	X		X	X	X
Demilitarization and arms management	X							X
Electoral assistance	X							
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X	X			X			
Humanitarian support	X			X	X			X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X		X	X			X
Political process	X	X		X	X			



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

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINUSTAH</i>	<i>MINUJUSTH</i>	<i>UNMOGIP</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNTSO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>
Protection of civilians	X	X						X
Protection of humanitarian/ United Nations personnel and facilities; ensuring free movement of personnel and equipment	X							X
Public information	X							
Rule of law/judicial matters	X	X						
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence								X
Security sector reform	X							
Support to military								X
Support to police	X	X		X	X			
Support to sanctions regimes								
Support to State institutions	X	X			X			X

*Abbreviations:* MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MINUJUSTH, United Nations Mission for Justice Support 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*

As illustrated in table 3, during the review period the Council modified the composition of 11 peacekeeping operations. The military and/or police components of UNMIL, UNOCI, UNAMID,

MONUSCO, UNISFA and MINUSTAH were decreased. The Council increased the military and/or police components of UNMISS, MINUSMA, MINUSCA and UNFICYP and authorized the initial deployment of police personnel in MINUJUSTH.

**Table 3  
Changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 2016–2017**

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Decision</i>
UNMIL	The military component was reduced from 1,240 to 434, comprising one company and appropriate enablers, including aviation assets  The police component was reduced from 606 to 310, including two formed police units and individual police officers	<a href="#">2333 (2016)</a>
UNOCI	The military component was reduced from 5,437 to 4,000  The military component was further reduced to 2,000 by 31 August 2016, with a view to its complete withdrawal by 30 April 2017  The number of individual police officers in the police component was reduced from 500 to 250 by December 2016, followed by their progressive repatriation by 30 April 2017; three of the six formed police units were repatriated in March and April 2016 and the remaining three units in March and April 2017	<a href="#">2260 (2016)</a>  <a href="#">2284 (2016)</a>

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Decision</i>
UNAMID	The military component was reduced from 15,845 to 11,395 by 29 December 2017 and to 8,735 by 30 June 2018  The police component was reduced from 1,583 personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each to a total of 2,888 personnel, including individual police officers and members of formed police units, by 29 December 2017; and to 2,500 personnel, including individual police officers and members of formed police units, by 30 June 2018	2363 (2017)
MONUSCO	The military component was reduced from 19,815 to 16,215 military personnel and from 760 to 660 military observers and staff officers	2348 (2017)
UNISFA	The military component was reduced from 5,326 to 4,791	2352 (2017)
UNMISS	The military component was increased from 13,000 to 17,000, including 4,000 for the Regional Protection Force  The police component was increased from 2,001 to 2,101, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers	2304 (2016)  2327 (2016)
MINUSMA	The military component was increased from 11,240 to 13,289  The police component was increased from 1,440 to 1,920	2295 (2016)
MINUSCA	The number of corrections officers in the police component was increased from 40 to 108  The military component was increased from 10,750 to 11,650 personnel	2264 (2016)  2387 (2017)
MINUSTAH	The military component of 2,370 was ordered to withdraw by 15 October 2017  The police component was reduced from 2,601 to 980 personnel, or seven formed police units, and 295 individual police officers, to be retained by MINUJUSTH from 16 October 2017	2350 (2017)
MINUJUSTH	A total of seven formed police units (or 980 personnel) and 295 individual police officers was authorized	2350 (2017)
UNFICYP	The military component was increased from 860 to 888 personnel	2263 (2016)

*Abbreviations:* MINUJUSTH, United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti; 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; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; 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.

## 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 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), with the mandate to monitor the ceasefire, provide security for the repatriation of

refugees, and support the organization of a free and fair referendum.<sup>19</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2285 (2016) of 29 April 2016 and 2351 (2017) of 28 April 2017 concerning MINURSO. Consistent with its prior practice, the Council twice extended the mandate of MINURSO, for a period of one year each time, the second time until 30 April

<sup>19</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, see previous Supplements.

2018,<sup>20</sup> without any change to the Mission's mandate. By resolution 2285 (2016), which was adopted by 10 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, the Council, regretting that the ability of MINURSO to fully carry out its mandate had been affected as the majority of its civilian component, including political personnel, could not perform their duties within the area of operations of the Mission, emphasized the urgent need for MINURSO to return to full functionality, and called upon the parties to adhere fully to the military agreements reached with the Mission with regard to the ceasefire, to cooperate with the Mission's operations and to ensure unhindered movement and immediate access for the United Nations personnel in carrying out their mandate.<sup>21</sup>

### United Nations Mission in Liberia

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established by the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, by resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003 to, *inter alia*, support the implementation of the Liberian ceasefire agreement and the peace process, protect civilians and United Nations personnel and equipment, and assist in security sector reform.<sup>22</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2308 (2016) of 14 September 2016 and 2333 (2016) of 23 December 2016 concerning UNMIL, and resolution 2284 (2016) of 28 April 2016 concerning, *inter alia*, cooperation between UNMIL and UNOCI.

By resolution 2308 (2016), acting under Chapter VII, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution 2239 (2015), for a three-month period, until 31 December 2016, instead of for one year as was its previous practice, recalled its previous request to the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission to Liberia,<sup>23</sup> and affirmed its readiness to consider, based on a review of the capacity of Liberia to ensure stability and security conditions on the ground, the withdrawal of UNMIL and transition to

a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government to consolidate peace.<sup>24</sup>

By resolution 2333 (2016), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 November 2016 and the recommendations contained therein<sup>25</sup> and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>26</sup> extended the mandate of UNMIL for a final period of 15 months, until 30 March 2018, and reduced the military force from 1,240 to 434 personnel and the police strength from 606 to 310 personnel.<sup>27</sup>

The mandate of UNMIL during the period under review continued to focus on protecting the civilian population, advising the Government on the reform of the Liberia National Police, supporting the Government in the promotion and protection of human rights and in combating sexual and gender-based violence, promoting sustainable peace, protecting United Nations personnel and equipment, and enhancing support for the stabilization of Liberia's border with Côte d'Ivoire through inter-mission cooperation with UNOCI.<sup>28</sup>

In anticipation of the termination of the Mission's mandate, the Council made several additions to the tasks of UNMIL. By resolution 2333 (2016), the Council requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and Head of UNMIL to use his good offices to assist the Liberian authorities in addressing the root causes of the conflict, the reconciliation process, constitutional and institutional reforms, especially in the rule of law and security sectors, combating sexual and gender-based violence and building trust between Liberian citizens and State institutions and processes. The Council authorized UNMIL to assist the Government with logistical support and voter registration for the presidential and legislative elections of October 2017.<sup>29</sup> The Council also underlined that a gender perspective should be

<sup>20</sup> Resolutions 2285 (2016), para. 1, and 2351 (2017), para. 1. See also part I, sect. 1, "The situation concerning Western Sahara".

<sup>21</sup> Resolution 2285 (2016), penultimate preambular paragraph and paras. 2, 4 and 5.

<sup>22</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, see previous Supplements.

<sup>23</sup> Resolution 2239 (2015), para. 18.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution 2308 (2016), paras. 1 and 3. See also part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Liberia".

<sup>25</sup> S/2016/968.

<sup>26</sup> France, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom abstained in the voting, arguing, *inter alia*, that the situation in Liberia no longer constituted a threat to international peace and security and that the envisaged tasks of UNMIL did not require the adoption of the resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter; see S/PV.7851, p. 3 (Russian Federation), p. 4 (France) and pp. 4–5 (United Kingdom).

<sup>27</sup> Resolution 2333 (2016), seventeenth preambular paragraph and paras. 10 and 16. For the previous force strength of UNMIL, see resolution 2239 (2015), para. 15.

<sup>28</sup> Resolutions 2333 (2016), paras. 4 and 11 (a)–(e), and 2284 (2016), para. 34.

<sup>29</sup> Resolution 2333 (2016), paras. 4 and 12.

taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of UNMIL.<sup>30</sup>

The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a peacebuilding plan to direct the role of the United Nations system and other relevant actors in supporting Liberia's transition, and requested UNMIL to work closely with the United Nations country team to prepare for the drawdown and closure of the Mission and the transfer of tasks.<sup>31</sup>

On 24 July 2017, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it welcomed the peacebuilding plan submitted by the Secretary-General,<sup>32</sup> and urged the Government of Liberia, UNMIL and the country team to continue to coordinate closely in the transfer of responsibilities in view of the Mission's drawdown and closure.<sup>33</sup>

### United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established by the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, by resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004. UNOCI was authorized, *inter alia*, to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate to observe and monitor the implementation of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003; assist in the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement of combatants; protect United Nations personnel and equipment and civilians; facilitate the flow of humanitarian assistance; facilitate the re-establishment of State authority; provide electoral assistance; contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights; and assist in the restoration of a civilian policing presence and the re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary.<sup>34</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2260 (2016) of 20 January 2016 and 2284 (2016) of 28 April 2016 concerning UNOCI. By resolution 2260 (2016), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General of 8 December 2015,<sup>35</sup> including his recommendations on the drawdown of UNOCI and, acting under Chapter VII, decreased the authorized ceiling of the mission's military component

from 5,437 to 4,000 personnel by 31 March 2016.<sup>36</sup> The Council recalled its request to the Secretary-General to provide, no later than 31 March 2016, recommendations concerning the review of the mandate and the further downsizing and possible termination of UNOCI; and affirmed its intention to consider those recommendations promptly, taking into account the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.<sup>37</sup>

Taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General,<sup>38</sup> and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council by resolution 2284 (2016) extended the mandate of UNOCI for a final period of 14 months, until 30 June 2017.<sup>39</sup> The Council also endorsed the withdrawal plan of the Secretary-General providing for the phased decrease of the military and police components with a view to their complete withdrawal by 30 April 2017 and the gradual reduction of the civilian component until the closure of the mission on 30 June 2017.<sup>40</sup>

By resolution 2284 (2016), the Council decided that until 30 April 2017 the mandate of UNOCI would be (a) to support the Ivorian security forces to protect civilians in the event of a deterioration of the security situation; (b) to provide political facilitation and support to the Ivorian authorities to address the root causes of the conflict and consolidate peace; (c) to support the Government in implementing its national strategy on security sector reform and in addressing border security challenges; (d) to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights; (e) to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance; (f) to contribute to the overall effort to promote sustainable peace; and (g) to protect United Nations personnel and equipment. The Council authorized UNOCI, until 30 April 2017, to use all necessary means to carry out this mandate.<sup>41</sup>

After the withdrawal of uniformed personnel, the Council mandated UNOCI, from 1 May to 30 June 2017, to complete the closure of the mission and finalize the transition process to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team, including through any remaining political facilitation that might be required. The Council encouraged

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 8.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 13.

<sup>32</sup> S/2017/282, annex.

<sup>33</sup> S/PRST/2017/11, first and seventh paragraphs.

<sup>34</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, see previous Supplements.

<sup>35</sup> S/2015/940.

<sup>36</sup> Resolution 2260 (2016), second preambular paragraph and para 1. For the previous force strength of UNOCI, see resolution 2226 (2015), paras. 23 and 24.

<sup>37</sup> Resolution 2260 (2016), para. 2. See also part I, sect. 9, "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

<sup>38</sup> See S/2016/297.

<sup>39</sup> Resolution 2284 (2016), second preambular paragraph and para. 14.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 17, 18, 22 and 23.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 15 (a)–(g) and 16.

UNOCI, the Government, the United Nations country team and bilateral and multilateral partners to map the support of the international community to Côte d'Ivoire, in particular regarding any residual functions currently provided by UNOCI which might be needed after the closure of the mission. The Council requested UNOCI to work closely with the United Nations country team to accelerate preparations for the closure of the mission by reinforcing programmatic cooperation for the transition of remaining mandated responsibilities and scaling up the activities of the country team to support the Government in strengthening its institutions, particularly with regard to refugee returns, security reforms, human rights and social cohesion.<sup>42</sup>

On 30 June 2017, upon the completion of the mandate of UNOCI, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it recognized the mission's contribution in promoting peace, stability and development in Côte d'Ivoire throughout its 13 years of existence.<sup>43</sup>

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

The Security Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) by resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007 and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized UNAMID to take the necessary action to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, protect civilians and United Nations personnel and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of its own personnel and humanitarian workers.<sup>44</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2296 (2016) of 29 June 2016 and 2363 (2017) of 29 June 2017 concerning UNAMID. The Council twice extended the mandate of UNAMID, for a period of one year each time, the second time until 30 June 2018.<sup>45</sup>

By resolution 2296 (2016), the Council extended the mandated tasks of UNAMID as set out in resolution 1769 (2007). In the context of the limited progress made on the benchmarks of UNAMID and

continuing insecurity in Darfur,<sup>46</sup> the Council reiterated its endorsement of the mission's strategic priorities as defined in resolution 2148 (2104), namely protection of civilians, 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 on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and support to the mediation of community conflict. The Council requested the mission to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians, and to work with the Government, the country team and civil society to develop an action plan to prevent and resolve intercommunity conflict in each state of Darfur.<sup>47</sup>

The Council noted that several mandated tasks, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission,<sup>48</sup> were no longer relevant or were being undertaken by or would transition to other entities with comparative advantage.<sup>49</sup> Specifically, the Council referred to tasks such as assisting in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through support for strengthening an independent judiciary and the prison system;<sup>50</sup> supporting the efforts of the Government of the Sudan to maintain public order and build the capacity of Sudanese law enforcement;<sup>51</sup> and supporting efforts to build the capacity of the police service in Darfur.<sup>52</sup>

With reference to the development of an exit strategy for UNAMID in accordance with the mission's benchmarks, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on practical steps needed to be taken by all Sudanese parties, with the support of UNAMID, in order to make tangible progress towards achieving the benchmarks.<sup>53</sup> On 28 October 2016, in a letter addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General proposed that a joint African Union-United Nations strategic review of UNAMID should be undertaken that would provide recommendations on the mission's priorities and its configuration.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., paras. 18–20.

<sup>43</sup> S/PRST/2017/8, fifth paragraph.

<sup>44</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, see previous Supplements.

<sup>45</sup> Resolutions 2296 (2016), para. 1, and 2363 (2017), para. 1.

<sup>46</sup> See also part I, sect. 11, "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>47</sup> Resolution 2296 (2016), paras. 2, 4 and 15.

<sup>48</sup> See S/2007/307/Rev.1.

<sup>49</sup> Resolution 2296 (2016), para. 3.

<sup>50</sup> S/2007/307/Rev.1, paras. 54 (g) and 55 (c) (iv).

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., para. 55 (b) (x).

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., para. 55 (c) (iii).

<sup>53</sup> Resolution 2296 (2016), para. 33.

<sup>54</sup> S/2016/915, annex, para. 21.

In resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), the Council took note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission,<sup>55</sup> and expressed support for the recommendation for a two-pronged approach with a focus on peacekeeping in the Jebel Marra area and on peacebuilding in other areas of Darfur where there had not been recent fighting. Specifically, the focus in the Jebel Marra area would be on military protection, clearance of explosive remnants of war and emergency relief; while in the other areas the focus would be on stabilizing the situation, supporting the police and helping to build rule of law institutions while continuing to protect civilians, mediating intercommunal conflict and following up on issues relating to security sector reform.<sup>56</sup>

The Council reaffirmed, also in resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), the mission's strategic priorities as set out in resolution [2296 \(2016\)](#) and included additional tasks in the mandate of UNAMID.<sup>57</sup> As part of its protection of civilians tasks, the Council requested the mission to identify and report threats to and attacks against civilians and to strengthen civil-military cooperation; to support increased capacity-building to strengthen transitional justice, human rights and criminal justice institutions; and to support the Government in finding sustainable solutions for the voluntary return of internally displaced persons.<sup>58</sup> The Council also requested UNAMID to provide technical and logistical support to local conflict resolution mechanisms, specifying that the plans to address intercommunal conflict should focus on its underlying drivers and root causes.<sup>59</sup> In terms of its support to the political process, the Council requested UNAMID to support the peace process in the Sudan led by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, in coordination with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan; and to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and the Doha Document, with particular focus on the provisions relating to returns, internal dialogue, justice, reconciliation and land.<sup>60</sup>

The Council requested all UNAMID force, police and civilian components to work together in an integrated way, and encouraged the mission to strengthen its integration with the United Nations country team and with other United Nations entities

operating in Darfur; and urged close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including UNAMID, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNSMIL and MINUSCA.<sup>61</sup>

In line with the recommendations of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson, the Council, also by resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), decided to reduce the mission's authorized ceiling for troops and police from 15,845 to 11,395 military personnel and from 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each to a total of 2,888 police personnel, including individual police officers and formed police units, within a period of six months.<sup>62</sup> Following an assessment to be conducted after six months, the mission's authorized ceiling would be further reduced to 8,735 military personnel and 2,500 police personnel by 30 June 2018, unless otherwise decided by the Council.<sup>63</sup>

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

The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was established by the Security Council on 28 May 2010 by resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, to succeed the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>64</sup> MONUSCO was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its protection mandate as set out in the resolution and tasked with, inter alia, ensuring the effective protection of civilians and supporting Government stabilization and peace consolidation efforts.

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions [2277 \(2016\)](#) of 30 March 2016, [2293 \(2016\)](#) of 23 June 2016, [2296 \(2016\)](#) of 29 June 2016, [2348 \(2017\)](#) of 31 March 2017 and [2360 \(2017\)](#) of 21 June 2017 concerning MONUSCO. The Council twice extended the mandate of MONUSCO, for a

<sup>55</sup> See [S/2017/437](#).

<sup>56</sup> Resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), para. 2. See also [S/2017/437](#), paras. 49–51.

<sup>57</sup> Resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), paras. 10 and 15.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15 (a) (ii), (vii) and (xiii).

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 15 (a) (viii) and 15 (c) (i) and (ii).

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15 (b) (i), (ii) and (iv).

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 19.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5. For the previous force strength of UNAMID, see resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>63</sup> Resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), paras. 6–7.

<sup>64</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, see previous Supplements.

period of one year each time, the second time until 31 March 2018.<sup>65</sup>

By resolution 2277 (2016), acting under Chapter VII, the Council decided that the strategic priorities of MONUSCO would be to contribute to the following objectives: (a) protection of civilians, through a comprehensive approach involving all Mission components, including through reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups; and (b) stabilization through the establishment of functional, professional and accountable State institutions and support to the creation of an environment conducive to peaceful, credible and timely elections. In pursuit of those objectives, the Council authorized MONUSCO to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate.<sup>66</sup>

The Council decided that the mandate of MONUSCO would include certain priority tasks, among them to monitor and report on human rights violations and report on restrictions on political space and violence in the context of elections; and to provide technical assistance and logistical support for the revision of the electoral register.<sup>67</sup> The Mission was also mandated to provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the implementation of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy, and to lead the coordination and oversight of the Strategy.<sup>68</sup> The Council authorized the Mission to support the Government in the implementation of appropriate recommendations for justice and prison sector reforms, including with respect to accountability.<sup>69</sup> The Council called for the urgent resumption of joint operations by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO in an effort to neutralize armed groups.<sup>70</sup>

Against the backdrop of the signing of the Comprehensive and Inclusive Political Agreement by Congolese political actors on 31 December 2016, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2348 (2017), under Chapter VII,<sup>71</sup> in which it decided that the strategic priorities of MONUSCO would be to contribute to the protection of civilians, as defined in the resolution, and to support the implementation of

the agreement of 31 December 2016 and the electoral process.<sup>72</sup>

Consistent with those strategic objectives, the Council reiterated a number of the priority tasks of the Mission as set out in resolution 2277 (2016), with several additions. In particular, the Council mandated MONUSCO, in coordination with regional and international partners, to provide technical and political support to relevant national institutions for the implementation of the agreement of 31 December 2016, with a view to furthering reconciliation and democratization, paving the way for the holding of elections before the end of 2017; and to contribute to the provision of training to the national police in relation to elections security.<sup>73</sup>

With regard to the protection of civilians, the Council included the task of ensuring effective and dynamic protection, including by preventing armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations and by supporting and undertaking local mediation. It further mandated MONUSCO to guarantee effective protection of civilians, including in support of operations conducted by the Intervention Brigade to neutralize armed groups and in areas where those groups had been neutralized.<sup>74</sup> In that regard, the Secretary-General was requested to include in his quarterly reports to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of MONUSCO information on any instances of the Mission not effectively fulfilling its protection of civilians mandate.<sup>75</sup>

Beyond these priority tasks, the Council authorized MONUSCO to pursue its existing tasks relating to stabilization, security sector reform, support to the sanctions regime and mining activities, with several amendments. With regard to stabilization, MONUSCO was tasked with providing good offices, advice and assistance to the Government in disarming and demobilizing Congolese combatants and reintegrating them into civilian life in line with a community violence reduction approach under the framework of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy.<sup>76</sup> In relation to security sector reform, the Mission was tasked to work with the Government in the reform of the police and to advocate for the establishment of a secretariat that would coordinate security institutions with a law enforcement mission. The Council also authorized MONUSCO to work with the Government to encourage and accelerate

<sup>65</sup> Resolutions 2277 (2016), para. 24, and 2348 (2017), para. 26.

<sup>66</sup> Resolution 2277 (2016), paras. 29 (a) and (b) and 34.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 35 (ii) (b) and (c).

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 35 (iii).

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 36 (i) (d).

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 18.

<sup>71</sup> See also part I, sect. 6, "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

<sup>72</sup> Resolution 2348 (2017), para. 28.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 34 (ii) (a) and (d).

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 34 (i) (a) and (d).

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 52 (ii).

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 35 (i) (c).

national ownership of security sector reform, including through the development of a common national vision, to be encapsulated in a national security policy. The Council indicated that any support provided by the United Nations for army reform should be for joint operations and subject to appropriate oversight and scrutiny.<sup>77</sup>

Concerning child protection, the Council, also in resolution 2348 (2017), requested MONUSCO to assist the Government in ensuring the protection of children's rights during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups;<sup>78</sup> in previous resolutions the Council had also made reference to the separation of children from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo.<sup>79</sup> The Council requested MONUSCO to take gender considerations fully into account throughout its mandate, and to assist the Government in ensuring the participation and representation of women at all levels, including in the creation of conditions conducive to the holding of elections, protection of civilians and support to stabilization efforts through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers. The Council also called on MONUSCO to ensure that women protection advisers deployed in the Mission continued to work with the Government to address sexual violence in conflict, at both the strategic and operational levels.<sup>80</sup> The Council, further, requested MONUSCO to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks.<sup>81</sup>

During the period under review, the Council modified the composition of MONUSCO. In resolution 2277 (2016), the Council recalled the reduction of the MONUSCO force by 2,000 troops endorsed in resolution 2211 (2015), and reaffirmed its intention to make the reduction permanent through a revised troop ceiling and to consider any further troop reduction once significant progress had been achieved regarding

the priorities of the Mission's mandate.<sup>82</sup> By resolution 2348 (2017), taking into account the recommendations of the Secretary-General,<sup>83</sup> the Council lowered the Mission's authorized troop ceiling from 19,815 to 16,215 military personnel and from 760 to 660 military observers and staff officers.<sup>84</sup> Further, while maintaining the Mission's 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units, the Council requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of inter-mission cooperation through appropriate transfers of troops from other United Nations missions.<sup>85</sup>

The Secretary-General was also requested to conduct a strategic review of the Mission, examining the necessity to adapt its mandate to the specific needs of the post-elections phase, with a view to providing the Council, no later than 30 September 2017, with options for a reduction of the MONUSCO force and civilian components after the implementation of the agreement of 31 December 2016, and with a view to providing advice to the Council on an exit strategy.<sup>86</sup> The strategic review was submitted by the Secretary-

<sup>82</sup> Resolution 2277 (2016), para. 27. By resolution 2211 (2015), the Council had endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to reduce the MONUSCO force by 2,000 troops, while maintaining an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel and 760 military observers and staff officers. In resolution 2277 (2016), the Council also took note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his letter dated 16 December 2015 (S/2015/983) to reduce the Mission force by 1,700 troops. For more information about the composition of MONUSCO prior to the reporting period, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015*.

<sup>83</sup> In his report on MONUSCO of 10 March 2017 (S/2017/206, para. 43), the Secretary-General recommended adjustments to the force that would be done, within existing resources and personnel levels, by replacing existing units with more specialized capabilities.

<sup>84</sup> Resolution 2348 (2017), para. 27.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 49. In his report (S/2017/206, para. 64), the Secretary-General had recommended an increase in the authorized ceiling for the police component from 1,050 to 1,370 personnel.

<sup>86</sup> Resolution 2348 (2017), para. 51.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 35 (ii) (a)–(c).

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 36.

<sup>79</sup> Resolution 2211 (2015), para. 11.

<sup>80</sup> Resolution 2348 (2017), paras. 37 and 39.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 48.



General on 29 September 2017 but was not considered by the Council during the reporting period.<sup>87</sup>

### United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

The Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) by resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, taking into account the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, of 20 June 2011. The Council mandated UNISFA to, inter alia, monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army or its successor from the Abyei Area, participate in relevant bodies as stipulated in the Agreement, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and strengthen the capacity of the Abyei Police Service. By the same resolution, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council authorized UNISFA to take the actions necessary, inter alia, to protect United Nations personnel and property, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, and ensure security in the Area. By resolution 2024 (2011) of 14 December 2011, the Council expanded the mandate of UNISFA to include assisting the Sudan and South Sudan in ensuring the observance of their agreement on border security and supporting the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.<sup>88</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2287 (2016) of 12 May 2016, 2296 (2016) of 29 June 2016, 2318 (2016) of 15 November 2016, 2352 (2017) of 15 May 2017, 2363 (2017) of 29 June

2017 and 2386 (2017) of 15 November 2017 concerning UNISFA.

The Council extended the mandate of UNISFA four times, for a period of six months each time, the fourth time until 15 May 2018,<sup>89</sup> without modifying the mandate of the mission.<sup>90</sup> The Council reiterated the language of previous resolutions to the effect that the mission's protection of civilians mandate included taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of the violence,<sup>91</sup> and reaffirmed the mission's tasks in respect of ensuring that the Abyei Area remained weapons free.<sup>92</sup> The Council reiterated its support for the initiatives of UNISFA in promoting dialogue between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and its efforts to strengthen the capacities of community protection committees.<sup>93</sup> The Council also urged close cooperation among missions in the region, including UNAMID, UNISFA, UNMISS and MINUSCA.<sup>94</sup>

By resolution 2352 (2017), regretting the lack of significant progress made by the Sudan and South Sudan on the benchmarks for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the unnecessary impediments imposed upon the Mechanism,<sup>95</sup> the Council decided to extend the mission's mandate to support the Mechanism for a final six-month period unless the parties demonstrated through their actions clear commitment and steadfast guarantees for its implementation.<sup>96</sup> Six months later, by resolution 2386 (2017), noting a similar lack of progress, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNISFA to support the Mechanism for a final period of five months until 15 April 2018 unless the Sudan and South Sudan met certain conditions, including facilitating the full freedom of movement of UNISFA air and ground patrols and the operationalization of the Mechanism's team sites.<sup>97</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Special report of the Secretary-General on the strategic review of MONUSCO (S/2017/826). In his report, given that the way forward on elections was unclear, the Secretary-General indicated that the Mission would need to take further steps to reorient its activities around two key strategic priorities, namely, (a) support for the implementation of the agreement of 31 December 2016, in order to pave the way for credible elections; and (b) protection of civilians and human rights monitoring and reporting, to mitigate, to the extent possible, the impact of the prevailing crisis on the civilian population (S/2017/826, para. 48). The Secretary-General further recommended possible adjustments to the mandate and composition of MONUSCO after the successful holding of elections and a peaceful transfer of power (ibid., para. 113).

<sup>88</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, see previous Supplements.

<sup>89</sup> Resolutions 2287 (2016), para. 1; 2318 (2016), para. 1; 2352 (2017), para. 1; and 2386 (2017), para. 1.

<sup>90</sup> See also part I, sect. 11, "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>91</sup> Resolutions 2287 (2016), para. 9; 2318 (2016), para. 9; 2352 (2017), para. 11; and 2386 (2017), para. 11.

<sup>92</sup> Resolutions 2287 (2016), paras. 12–13; 2318 (2016), paras. 12–13; 2352 (2017), paras. 14–15; and 2386 (2017), paras. 14–15.

<sup>93</sup> Resolutions 2287 (2016), paras. 15–16; 2318 (2016), paras. 16–17; 2352 (2017), paras. 19–20; and 2386 (2017), paras. 19–20.

<sup>94</sup> Resolution 2296 (2016), para. 26.

<sup>95</sup> Resolution 2352 (2017), twelfth preambular paragraph.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid., paras. 1 and 8.

<sup>97</sup> Resolution 2386 (2017), paras. 2 and 9.

With respect to the composition of UNISFA, by resolution 2352 (2017), the Council decreased the authorized troop ceiling from 5,326 to 4,791 personnel.<sup>98</sup> In the subsequent resolution 2386 (2017), the Council decided to maintain the authorized troop ceiling of 4,791 until 15 April 2018, at which date it would decrease to 4,235 personnel unless the Council decided to extend the UNISFA mandate in support of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.<sup>99</sup>

### 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, with a mandate to support peace consolidation and foster longer-term State-building and economic development; support the Government of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protect civilians; and support the Government, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international partners, in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish the rule of law and to strengthen the security and justice sectors. UNMISS was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its protection mandate.<sup>100</sup>

During the review period and against the backdrop of changing circumstances for the Mission,<sup>101</sup> the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS for periods of varying length. In 2016, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS twice, once for four

months and once for one year,<sup>102</sup> and twice agreed to a technical rollover of the Mission's mandate, once for 12 days and once for one day.<sup>103</sup> In 2017, the Council decided to extend the mandate for three months, until 15 March 2018.<sup>104</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2296 (2016) of 29 June 2016, 2302 (2016) of 29 July 2016, 2304 (2016) of 12 August 2016, 2326 (2016) of 15 December 2016, 2327 (2016) of 16 December 2016, 2363 (2017) of 29 June 2017 and 2392 (2017) of 14 December 2017 concerning UNMISS.

After the intensification of fighting between the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces in Juba in July 2016, which resulted in attacks on civilians and United Nations and humanitarian personnel and premises, the Council in resolution 2304 (2016), which was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, taking note of the decisions of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and acting under Chapter VII, decided that the Mission would include a Regional Protection Force consisting of 4,000 troops.<sup>105</sup> The Regional Protection Force was mandated to provide a secure environment in and around Juba and authorized to use "all necessary means, including undertaking robust action where necessary" to accomplish its mandate, namely, to facilitate the conditions for safe and free movement into, out of and around Juba; to protect the airport and other key facilities; and to engage any actor found to be preparing attacks, or that engaged in attacks, against United Nations protection of civilians sites or other premises, United Nations personnel, humanitarian actors, or civilians.<sup>106</sup> The Council increased the force levels of UNMISS up to a ceiling of 17,000 to include the Regional Protection Force.<sup>107</sup>

Also in resolution 2304 (2016), the Council renewed the mandate of UNMISS as set out in resolution 2252 (2015), including the authorization to

<sup>98</sup> Resolution 2352 (2017), para. 9. In that resolution, the Council took note of the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of UNISFA, of 5 April 2017, in which he stated that the mission "as it currently stands is optimally suited to successfully discharge the security and other aspects of its mandate" (S/2017/293, para. 58). For more information about the composition of UNISFA prior to the reporting period, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015*.

<sup>99</sup> Resolution 2386 (2017), para. 3.

<sup>100</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, see previous Supplements.

<sup>101</sup> See also part I, sect. 11, "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>102</sup> By resolution 2304 (2016), paras. 4, 8 and 16, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS for a period of four months, authorized a Regional Protection Force as part of the Mission, and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the operations, deployment and future needs of the Regional Protection Force; by resolution 2327 (2016), para. 5, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS for one year.

<sup>103</sup> Resolutions 2302 (2016), para. 1, and 2326 (2016), para. 1.

<sup>104</sup> Resolution 2392 (2017), para. 1.

<sup>105</sup> Resolution 2304 (2016), ninth preambular paragraph and paras. 8 and 14.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 10.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 14.

use all necessary means, inter alia, to protect United Nations personnel and property and to protect civilians.<sup>108</sup> In relation to ceasefire monitoring, the Council urged IGAD, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, UNMISS and the parties to the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan to review the status of the security arrangements provided for thereunder and to develop proposals to ensure their efficacy.<sup>109</sup>

Four months later, taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General on steps to adapt UNMISS to the situation on the ground requested by the Council in resolution 2304 (2016)<sup>110</sup> and acting under Chapter VII, the Council, by resolution 2327 (2016), reiterated the priorities and tasks of UNMISS and made several modifications, concerning the prevention of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence;<sup>111</sup> the monitoring, investigation and reporting on incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide; support for the national constitution-making process, in coordination with the United Nations country team; and support for the establishment and operationalization of an inclusive joint integrated police.<sup>112</sup> The Council also increased the level of police personnel from 2,001 to 2,101, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers.<sup>113</sup>

### United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The Security Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) by resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013, under Chapter VII of the Charter. MINUSMA was authorized to use all necessary means to stabilize population centres and support the re-establishment of State authority, protect civilians and United Nations personnel and property, and support humanitarian assistance, cultural preservation and national and international justice.<sup>114</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2284 (2016) of 28 April 2016, 2295 (2016) of 29 June 2016, 2359 (2017) of 21 June 2017, 2364 (2017) of 29 June 2017, 2374 (2017) of 5 September 2017 and 2391 (2017) of 8 December 2017 concerning MINUSMA.<sup>115</sup> During this period, as in previous periods, the Council twice extended the mandate of MINUSMA, for a period of one year each time, the second time until 30 June 2018.<sup>116</sup> By resolution 2295 (2016), the Council increased the Mission's force levels from 11,240 to 13,289 military personnel and from 1,440 to 1,920 police personnel.<sup>117</sup>

By resolution 2295 (2016), acting under Chapter VII, the Council decided that the strategic priority of MINUSMA would be to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali signed in 2015, including the provisions relating to the gradual restoration of State authority.<sup>118</sup> Given the complex security environment, the Council requested the Mission to move to a more proactive and robust posture to carry out its mandate.<sup>119</sup> The Council modified the existing mandate of the Mission, identifying as priority tasks those relating to support for the implementation of the Agreement, the provision of good offices, the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel and equipment, the promotion and protection of human rights, and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance.<sup>120</sup>

Specifically, MINUSMA was authorized to take "robust and active steps" to protect civilians, including through active and effective patrolling in areas where civilians were at risk, and to engage in direct operations pursuant only to "serious and credible" threats.<sup>121</sup> The Mission was further requested to update its protection of civilians strategy accordingly and to identify threats to civilians, implement prevention plans and accelerate monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements.<sup>122</sup> With regard to the political process

<sup>108</sup> Resolution 2304 (2016), paras. 4 and 5.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid., para. 3.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid., para. 18. See also S/2016/950 and S/2016/951.

<sup>111</sup> Resolution 2327 (2016), para. 7 (a) (v).

<sup>112</sup> Ibid., paras. 7 (b) (iii) and 7 (d) (iii) and (viii).

<sup>113</sup> Ibid., para. 6. For more information about the composition of UNMISS prior to the reporting period, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015*.

<sup>114</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, see previous Supplements.

<sup>115</sup> See also part I, sect. 15, "The situation in Mali".

<sup>116</sup> Resolutions 2295 (2016), para. 14, and 2364 (2017), para. 15.

<sup>117</sup> Resolution 2295 (2016), para. 15. For more information about the composition of MINUSMA prior to the reporting period, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2012–2013 and Supplement 2014–2015*.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid., para. 16. In his report of 31 May 2016 (S/2016/498), the Secretary-General presented recommendations based on the findings of the integrated strategic review of MINUSMA conducted in March 2016.

<sup>119</sup> Resolution 2295 (2016), para. 18.

<sup>120</sup> Ibid., para. 19 (a)–(g).

<sup>121</sup> Ibid., para. 19 (c) (ii) and (d).

<sup>122</sup> Ibid., para. 22.

and the extension of State authority, the Mission's mandate would include support for the establishment of interim administrations in the north of Mali, the redeployment of the reformed and reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces, especially in the centre and north of Mali, the integration of elements of the signatory armed groups into the Malian security forces, the establishment of an international commission of inquiry and the operationalization of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the holding of a constitutional referendum, and the consideration of the particular needs of women associated with armed groups.<sup>123</sup> The Council also requested enhanced reporting by MINUSMA on the participation of women in the implementation of the Agreement.<sup>124</sup>

Reiterating the language of previous resolutions, the Council also authorized MINUSMA to use its existing capacities to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for projects aimed at stabilizing the north of Mali; to assist the Malian authorities with the removal and destruction of mines and with the protection of cultural and historical sites from attacks; and to assist the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004).<sup>125</sup> The Council subsequently expanded the latter tasks to include assistance to the Committee and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) to monitor the asset freeze and travel ban on individuals and entities responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threatened the peace, security or stability of Mali.<sup>126</sup>

By resolution 2364 (2017), acting under Chapter VII, the Council reiterated the priorities and tasks set out in resolution 2295 (2016) with several additions. In connection with the extension of State authority, the Council mandated MINUSMA to support the deployment of joint security patrols in the north of Mali, and underlined that support to the Malian Defence and Security Forces in that context continued

to include coordinated operations, operational and logistical support, mentoring and strengthened information-sharing.<sup>127</sup> MINUSMA was further tasked with utilizing its good offices to support the holding of the upcoming elections and the constitutional referendum;<sup>128</sup> and to improve coordination between its civil, military and police components through an integrated approach to operational planning and intelligence.<sup>129</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to develop a mission-wide strategic plan for a concrete, phased approach to the implementation of the mandate of MINUSMA and a transition plan for the handing over of relevant tasks to the United Nations country team.<sup>130</sup>

By resolution 2284 (2016), the Council encouraged MINUSMA and UNOCI to continue their efforts with respect to inter-mission cooperation.<sup>131</sup> By two resolutions adopted in 2017, the Council called upon MINUSMA, the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the French forces deployed in Mali to ensure adequate coordination and exchange of information within their respective mandates.<sup>132</sup>

### United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) was established by the Security Council on 10 April 2014 by resolution 2149 (2014), under Chapter VII of the Charter. MINUSCA was authorized to take all necessary means, inter alia, to protect civilians and United Nations personnel and property; support the implementation of the transition process; facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; promote and protect human rights; support justice and the rule of law; and support the implementation of a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation strategy.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>123</sup> Ibid., para. 19 (a) (i)–(v).

<sup>124</sup> Ibid., para. 26.

<sup>125</sup> Ibid., para. 20.

<sup>126</sup> Resolution 2374 (2017), para. 8. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017), see part IX, sect. I, "Committees"; for information on sanctions measures, see part VII, sect. III, "Measures not involving the use of armed force in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter".

<sup>127</sup> Resolution 2364 (2017), paras. 20 (a) (ii) and 21.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid., para. 8.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid., para. 30.

<sup>130</sup> Ibid., para. 48.

<sup>131</sup> Resolution 2284 (2016), para. 29; adopted in connection with the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

<sup>132</sup> Resolutions 2359 (2017), para. 5, and 2391 (2017), para. 16; adopted in connection with peace and security in Africa.

<sup>133</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, see previous Supplements.

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2262 (2016) of 27 January 2016, 2264 (2016) of 9 February 2016, 2281 (2016) of 26 April 2016, 2296 (2016) of 29 June 2016, 2301 (2016) of 26 July 2016, 2339 (2017) of 27 January 2017, 2363 (2017) of 29 June 2017 and 2387 (2017) of 15 November 2017 concerning MINUSCA.<sup>134</sup> The Council twice extended the mandate of MINUSCA, for a period of 15 months and a period of 12 months, the latter until 15 November 2018.<sup>135</sup> By resolution 2281 (2016), acting under Chapter VII, the Council authorized a three-month technical rollover of the Mission's mandate, and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of MINUSCA to ensure that its future mandate would be properly adapted to a post-transition stabilization environment that enabled peacebuilding efforts in the Central African Republic.<sup>136</sup>

Welcoming the special report of the Secretary-General on the strategic review of MINUSCA<sup>137</sup> and acting under Chapter VII, the Council, by resolution 2301 (2016), decided that the Mission's mandate should be implemented based on the prioritization of tasks established in the resolution, and in a "phased manner".<sup>138</sup> Specifically, the Mission's existing tasks relating to the protection of civilians and the protection of United Nations personnel and property, the promotion and protection of human rights, and the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance were defined as "immediate priority tasks".<sup>139</sup> The Council indicated that MINUSCA should maintain a proactive deployment, a mobile and flexible posture and active patrolling, including in areas of displacement and eventual return, as well as at-risk communities; and should identify and report threats to and attacks against civilians and implement prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation.<sup>140</sup>

The Council also decided that the strategic objective of MINUSCA would be to support the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups through a comprehensive approach and a

"proactive and robust posture" that would combine and include the following "core priority tasks": support for the reconciliation and stabilization political processes, the extension of State authority and the preservation of territorial integrity; security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation; and assistance to advance the rule of law and combat impunity.<sup>141</sup>

Within the framework of those core priority tasks, the Council made several modifications to the Mission's existing stabilization mandate, by including support for the efforts of the authorities in addressing marginalization and local grievances through dialogue with armed groups and civil society leaders, including women and youth representatives; support for the immediate redeployment of the police and gendarmerie in priority areas and main supply routes; and assistance to the authorities in the development and implementation of a nationally owned strategy to address illegal taxation and the illicit exploitation of natural resources related to the presence of armed groups.<sup>142</sup>

Under security sector reform, MINUSCA was mandated to take a leading role in supporting the authorities of the Central African Republic in the reform and development of the police and the gendarmerie, and to support the Government in the recruitment, vetting and training of at least 500 new personnel with the support of the United Nations country team and in full compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. The Mission was also mandated to coordinate with the authorities in designing a plan for the reoperationalization of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and other internal security forces, in close coordination with the European Union training mission.<sup>143</sup>

The disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation mandate of MINUSCA was broadened to include support for dialogue on community security and local development with a view to addressing the root causes of conflict, and providing technical assistance for the development and operationalization of a national commission for small arms and light weapons to address civilian disarmament and combat the illicit proliferation of weapons.<sup>144</sup>

Under its mandate concerning the rule of law and combating impunity, the Council specified that

<sup>134</sup> Resolutions 2296 (2016) and 2363 (2017) were adopted under the item "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>135</sup> Resolutions 2301 (2016), para. 23, and 2387 (2017), para. 31.

<sup>136</sup> Resolution 2281 (2016), paras. 1 and 4. See also part I, sect. 7, "The situation in the Central African Republic".

<sup>137</sup> S/2016/565.

<sup>138</sup> Resolution 2301 (2016), para. 31.

<sup>139</sup> Ibid., para. 33 (a)–(d).

<sup>140</sup> Ibid., para. 33 (a) (i) and (iii).

<sup>141</sup> Ibid., para. 34 (a)–(d).

<sup>142</sup> Ibid., para. 34 (a) (ii), (v) and (vii).

<sup>143</sup> Ibid., para. 34 (b) (iii), (iv) and (vi).

<sup>144</sup> Ibid., para. 34 (c) (ii) and (v).

MINUSCA should provide the authorities with technical assistance to identify, investigate and prosecute those responsible for crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights.<sup>145</sup> In connection with the promotion of human rights, under the “immediate priority tasks”, the Mission was mandated to conduct a mapping of human rights violations and abuses committed in the country since 2003, to inform efforts to fight impunity.<sup>146</sup>

Besides the immediate and core priority tasks outlined above, the Council further authorized MINUSCA to use its capacities to assist the authorities in implementing “essential tasks” relating to enhancing the effectiveness and accountability of the national judicial and penitentiary system and tackling the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources;<sup>147</sup> as well as “additional tasks” in support of the Committee and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013).<sup>148</sup> The Council requested MINUSCA to continue to use tailored communication tools to build trust with the actors on the ground as part of an effective political strategy.<sup>149</sup>

In 2017, by resolution 2387 (2017), acting under Chapter VII, the Council defined the tasks of MINUSCA relating to the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel and property, good offices and support to the peace process and national reconciliation, and facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance as “priority tasks” and made several modifications to that mandate. In particular, the Council mandated the Mission to enhance its support for inclusive political dialogue, under the leadership of the Government and in partnership with the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation, and to assist the national authorities in their efforts for an increased participation of political parties, civil society and

women in the peace process.<sup>150</sup> The Council further mandated MINUSCA to provide the Government with technical expertise in its engagement with neighbouring countries, the Economic Community of Central African States<sup>151</sup> and the African Union, in consultation and coordination with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa. As part of the protection of civilians mandate, the Council called on MINUSCA to take “active steps” to anticipate, deter and effectively respond to serious and credible threats to the civilian population and to enhance early warning.<sup>152</sup>

The Council reiterated the previously mandated tasks of MINUSCA with several amendments relating to the support for stabilization and the extension of State authority, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, and the rule of law.<sup>153</sup> The Mission was also mandated to consider the environmental impacts of its operations and to manage them as appropriate.<sup>154</sup>

The configuration of MINUSCA was adjusted twice during the review period. Taking note of the letter dated 21 December 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,<sup>155</sup> the Council increased the number of corrections officers deployed in the Mission’s police component from 40 to 108.<sup>156</sup> In order to increase the flexibility and mobility of MINUSCA to improve the efficient implementation of its full mandate and, in particular, the protection of civilians, the Council authorized an increase in military personnel from 10,750 to 11,650, including 480 military observers and military staff officers.<sup>157</sup>

<sup>145</sup> Ibid., para. 34 (d) (iv).

<sup>146</sup> Ibid., para. 33 (b) (i).

<sup>147</sup> Ibid., para. 35 (a) (i) and (b).

<sup>148</sup> Ibid., para. 36. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), see part IX, sect. I, “Committees”.

<sup>149</sup> Resolution 2301 (2016), para. 39.

<sup>150</sup> Resolution 2387 (2017), para. 42 (b) (i)–(ii).

<sup>151</sup> Ibid., para. 42 (b) (v).

<sup>152</sup> Ibid., para. 42 (a) (ii).

<sup>153</sup> Ibid., para. 43 (a) (i) and (iv); (b) (iii); (c) (i); and (e) (x).

<sup>154</sup> Ibid., para. 48.

<sup>155</sup> S/2016/145.

<sup>156</sup> Resolution 2264 (2016), para. 1.

<sup>157</sup> Resolution 2387 (2017), para. 32. For more information about the composition of MINUSCA prior to the reporting period, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2014–2015*.

## Americas

### United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The Security Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

by resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004 and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided that its mandate would be, inter alia, to ensure a secure and stable environment, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, support the constitutional and political process, assist the Transitional

Government in extending State authority, and monitor and support the promotion and protection of human rights.<sup>158</sup>

During 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions [2313 \(2016\)](#) of 13 October 2016 and [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017 concerning MINUSTAH, by which it twice extended its mandate, for a period of six months each time.<sup>159</sup> By resolution [2313 \(2016\)](#), the Council, acting under Chapter VII, renewed the Mission's mandate as set out in previous resolutions, and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic assessment mission on the situation in Haiti, preferably after the inauguration of a newly elected president and, on that basis, to present recommendations to the Council on the future presence and role of the United Nations in Haiti. The Council affirmed its intention, based on its review of the overall capacity of Haiti to ensure security and stability, and on the security conditions on the ground, to consider the possible withdrawal of MINUSTAH and transition to a future United Nations presence.<sup>160</sup>

After the peaceful completion of the electoral process on 7 February 2017 and the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General in which he presented the findings of the strategic assessment,<sup>161</sup> by resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#), the Council, acting under Chapter VII, renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH for a final six-month period until 15 October 2017; and, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, established the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) as a follow-on peacekeeping mission mandated to assist the Government of Haiti in strengthening rule of law institutions, developing the national police, and monitoring human rights.<sup>162</sup>

The Council decided that the military component would be gradually withdrawn, that the number of police personnel would be reduced, and that the transfer of the remaining tasks of MINUSTAH to the successor mission, based on a transition plan to be developed with the United Nations country team, would be completed by 15 October 2017.<sup>163</sup> The Council requested MINUSTAH, during its final six

months, to prioritize efforts and to ensure a successful and responsible transition to MINUJUSTH, and to further strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Haitian national police.<sup>164</sup>

Upon the completion of the mandate of MINUSTAH, on 17 October 2017, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it recognized the achievements made by Haiti since 2004, and the Mission's contribution in restoring security and stability in Haiti since then.<sup>165</sup>

### United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

By resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>166</sup> the Security Council established the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), for an initial period of six months, from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018, as a follow-on peacekeeping mission in Haiti subsequent to the closure of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) on 15 October 2017.<sup>167</sup>

The Council mandated MINUJUSTH to assist the Government of Haiti in strengthening rule of law institutions, supporting and developing the Haitian national police, and engaging in human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis. MINUJUSTH was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate in support of the national police and in protecting civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. The Mission was mandated to take fully into account gender mainstreaming and to assist the Government in ensuring the participation and representation of women at all levels.<sup>168</sup> MINUJUSTH would be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General who would play a good offices and advocacy role at the political level to ensure the full implementation of the Mission's mandate.<sup>169</sup> The Council also underscored the importance of coordination between the Mission and the United Nations country team.<sup>170</sup>

<sup>158</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, see previous Supplements.

<sup>159</sup> Resolutions [2313 \(2016\)](#), para. 1, and [2350 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>160</sup> Resolution [2313 \(2016\)](#), paras. 3 and 4. See also part I, sect. 16, "The question concerning Haiti".

<sup>161</sup> [S/2017/223](#).

<sup>162</sup> Resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1, 5 and 6.

<sup>163</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 2, 5 and 20.

<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

<sup>165</sup> [S/PRST/2017/20](#), first and fourth paragraphs.

<sup>166</sup> Despite the unanimous adoption of the resolution, a number of Council members questioned the application of Chapter VII in resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#). See also part I, sect. 16, "The question concerning Haiti".

<sup>167</sup> Resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#), para. 5.

<sup>168</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 6, 12–13 and 15.

<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 7.

<sup>170</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 19.

The Council decided that MINUJUSTH would be composed of up to seven formed police units (or 980 personnel) deployed to five regional departments to safeguard the security gains of the past years through the provision of operational support to the national police; as well as 295 individual police officers and 38 Government-provided corrections personnel.<sup>171</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-

<sup>171</sup> Ibid., paras. 5, 8, 9 and 10.

General to submit, in his progress report on the implementation of the Mission's mandate, a well-developed and clearly benchmarked projected two-year exit strategy to a non-peacekeeping United Nations presence in Haiti to continue supporting the efforts of the Government in sustaining peace and peacebuilding.<sup>172</sup>

<sup>172</sup> Ibid., para. 22.

## 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) by resolution 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948. The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP, was deployed in January 1949 to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established by resolution 39 (1948) of 20 January 1948. Following the termination of the Commission, the Council, by resolution 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, decided that UNMOGIP would

continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There were renewed hostilities in 1971, since when the task of UNMOGIP has been to monitor developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971. The mandate of UNMOGIP is open-ended.

In 2016 and 2017, the Council did not discuss UNMOGIP or make changes to its mandate or composition.<sup>173</sup>

<sup>173</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, see previous Supplements.

## 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), with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions.<sup>174</sup>

In 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2263 (2016) of 28 January 2016, 2300 (2016) of 26 July 2016, 2338 (2017) of 26 January 2017 and 2369 (2017) of 27 July 2017 concerning UNFICYP. As was its previous practice, the Council extended the mandate of the mission four times, for a period of six months each time, the fourth time until 31 January 2018.<sup>175</sup>

By resolution 2263 (2016), as requested by the Secretary-General in order to close the capability gap which had emerged in the areas of UNFICYP military police, headquarters analytical and planning functions, and patrols across the sectors to sustain current operations,<sup>176</sup> the Council increased the force level of UNFICYP from 860 to 888 military personnel.<sup>177</sup> The Council welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the operations of UNFICYP under close review, and noted the importance of transition planning in relation to a settlement, including recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the mission's mandate, force levels and other resources and concept of operations, taking into

2338 (2017), para. 8; and 2369 (2017), para. 8. See also part I, sect. 21, "The situation in Cyprus".

<sup>176</sup> S/2016/11, para. 60.

<sup>177</sup> Resolution 2263 (2016), para. 7. For more information about the composition of UNFICYP prior to the reporting period, see resolution 1568 (2004) and the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 2004 (S/2004/756, para. 37).

<sup>174</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, see previous Supplements.

<sup>175</sup> Resolutions 2263 (2016), para. 7; 2300 (2016), para. 8;



account developments on the ground and the views of the parties.<sup>178</sup>

By resolution 2369 (2017), the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of UNFICYP focused on findings and recommendations for how the mission should be optimally configured to implement its existing mandate, and to report on that review within four months.<sup>179</sup> During the reporting period, the Council did not formally consider the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic review of UNFICYP, which was submitted to the Council on 28 November 2017.<sup>180</sup>

<sup>178</sup> Resolution 2263 (2016), sixteenth preambular paragraph.

<sup>179</sup> Resolution 2369 (2017), para. 12.

<sup>180</sup> S/2017/1008. In his report, the Secretary-General recommended maintaining the preventive and deterrence capabilities of UNFICYP, with minor reductions, while expanding its observation, liaison and engagement capabilities (S/2017/1008, para. 57). He recommended a reduction of actual strength from 888 to 802 military personnel, while maintaining an authorized strength of 860 (*ibid.*, para. 51).

## 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), under Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>181</sup> The Council mandated UNMIK 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.

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decision relating to UNMIK and made no changes to its composition or to its mandate, which remained open-ended.<sup>182</sup>

<sup>181</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, see previous Supplements.

<sup>182</sup> For information on developments concerning Kosovo during the period under review, see part I, sect. 22.B, “Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)”.

## Middle East

### United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established by the Security Council on 29 May 1948, by resolution 50 (1948), to assist the United Nations Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine, following the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. UNTSO military observers have since remained in the Middle East and have continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in monitoring ceasefires and supervising armistice agreements.<sup>183</sup>

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning UNTSO or make changes to its mandate, which remained open-ended, or to its composition.

<sup>183</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, see previous Supplements.

### 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 Agreement and the areas of separation and limitation.<sup>184</sup>

In 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions 2294 (2016) of 29 June 2016, 2330 (2016) of 19 December 2016, 2361 (2017) of 29 June 2017 and 2394 (2017) of 21 December 2017 concerning UNDOF. Consistent with prior practice, the Council extended the mandate of the mission for a period of six months each time, the fourth time until 30 June

<sup>184</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, see previous Supplements.

2018.<sup>185</sup> In spite of the incidents registered in the area of separation,<sup>186</sup> the Council made no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNDOF during the reporting period.

### 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), to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.<sup>187</sup>

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolutions 2305 (2016) of 30 August 2016 and 2373 (2017) of 30 August 2017 concerning UNIFIL, and twice extended the mandate of the mission, for a period of one year each time, the second time until 31 August 2018.<sup>188</sup>

In 2016, the mandate of UNIFIL remained largely unchanged. By resolution 2305 (2016), the Council reiterated the language used in prior resolutions with regard to some of the core aspects of the mission's mandate, in particular on coordinated and adjacent

patrols and deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces to help to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon.<sup>189</sup>

In 2017, amid allegations that Hizbullah was rearming itself in southern Lebanon,<sup>190</sup> the Council addressed the mandate of UNIFIL. By resolution 2373 (2017), for the first time since 2006, it recalled its authorization to UNIFIL to take all necessary action, inter alia, to ensure that its area of operations was not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council, and to protect civilians as well as United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers; in this regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to look at ways to enhance the efforts of UNIFIL, including ways to increase its visible presence through patrols and inspections.<sup>191</sup> The Council also reiterated previous language concerning coordinated and adjacent patrols and the mission's support to the Lebanese Armed Forces.<sup>192</sup> In relation to the role of UNIFIL in supporting the military, the Council reaffirmed the necessity of an effective and durable deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces in southern Lebanon and the territorial waters of Lebanon; requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports assessments of progress made in that regard; and called for a renewed engagement of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces in the strategic dialogue.<sup>193</sup>

The Council made no change to the composition of UNIFIL during the period under review.

<sup>185</sup> Resolutions 2294 (2016), para. 11; 2330 (2016), para. 11; 2361 (2017), para. 11; and 2394 (2017), para. 11.

<sup>186</sup> See resolutions 2294 (2016), paras. 2–4; 2330 (2016), paras. 2–4; 2361 (2017), paras. 2–4; and 2394 (2017), paras. 2–4. For more information on developments in the area of operations, see part I, sect. 24, “The situation in the Middle East”.

<sup>187</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, see previous Supplements.

<sup>188</sup> Resolutions 2305 (2016), para. 1, and 2373 (2017), para. 1.

<sup>189</sup> Resolution 2305 (2016), paras. 2, 3 and 8.

<sup>190</sup> See also part I, sect. 24, “The situation in the Middle East”.

<sup>191</sup> Resolution 2373 (2017), paras. 14 and 15.

<sup>192</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 2 and 10.

<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.

## II. Special political missions

### Note

Section II focuses on the decisions adopted by the Security Council during the period under review concerning the establishment and termination of special political missions,<sup>194</sup> as well as the changes to their mandates.<sup>195</sup>

processes. Other types of special political missions such as special and personal envoys, advisers or representatives of the Secretary-General, sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels and other entities and mechanisms are covered in other parts of the present Supplement.

<sup>195</sup> For information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, other than those appointed as heads of peacekeeping, political or

<sup>194</sup> Special political missions described in the present part include regional offices and offices in support of political

## Overview of special political missions during 2016 and 2017

During the period under review, the Council oversaw 11 special political missions. Five were based in Africa and two in the Americas, two in Asia and two in the Middle East. Their size varied from relatively small missions such as the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia to larger assistance missions deployed in highly complex and volatile security environments such as the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

### *Newly established special political missions and terminations and extensions of mandates*

By resolution [2261 \(2016\)](#) of 25 January 2016, the Council established the United Nations Mission in Colombia to monitor and verify the implementation of the ceasefire and security arrangements agreed by the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army. Following the completion of this process, by resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#) of 10 July 2017, the Council terminated the mandate of the Mission and established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia to verify the implementation of certain sections of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace.<sup>196</sup>

By an exchange of letters dated 14 and 28 January 2016 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel was merged with the United Nations Office for West Africa to create the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS).<sup>197</sup>

The mandates of the following five missions were extended during 2016 and 2017: United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNAMA and UNAMI. The mandate of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) had previously been extended for a three-year period, until 31 August 2018,<sup>198</sup> while the mandates of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central

Asia and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon remained open-ended.

### *Mandates of special political missions*

Tables 4 and 5 provide an overview of the mandates of special political missions in 2016 and 2017, showing the range of tasks mandated by the Council. The mandates reflected in the tables include (a) tasks mandated by the Council in decisions adopted during the reporting period; (b) tasks mandated in previous periods and specifically reiterated by the Council during the period under review; and (c) tasks of missions with open-ended mandates adopted in previous periods. The tables are provided for information purposes only and do not reflect any position or view of the Council with regard to the status of the mandates of the field missions concerned.

During the period under review, the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review or assessment of the four largest political missions, namely, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNAMA and UNAMI.<sup>199</sup> For most missions, priority tasks continued to focus on early warning and the provision of good offices for peacebuilding and sustaining peace; supporting peace agreements and political transitions, including through the provision of electoral assistance as well as through enhancing regional and local capacities in conflict prevention and mediation; and ensuring coordination with other international actors, including the Peacebuilding Commission, United Nations country teams and regional actors. Missions also undertook a range of tasks relating to support for State institutions in the promotion of good governance and the rule of law, security sector reform and enhancing capacity for the protection of human rights.

During the biennium, the Council made modifications to the mandates of 8 of the 11 special political missions, namely, UNIOGBIS, UNOCA, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNOWAS, the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and UNAMA.

In most of the modifications, the Council placed particular emphasis on the crucial importance of the support of United Nations political missions for inclusive peace, reconciliation and political transition processes.<sup>200</sup> In relation to UNIOGBIS, UNSOM and

peacebuilding missions, see part IX, sect. VI.

<sup>196</sup> [S/2017/272](#), annex II.

<sup>197</sup> [S/2016/88](#) and [S/2016/89](#).

<sup>198</sup> See [S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#).

<sup>199</sup> In connection with UNSMIL, resolution [2323 \(2016\)](#), para. 4; in connection with UNSOM, resolution [2275 \(2016\)](#), para. 6; in connection with UNAMA, resolution [2344 \(2017\)](#), para. 7; and, in connection with UNAMI, resolution [2367 \(2017\)](#), para. 7.

<sup>200</sup> In connection with UNIOGBIS, resolution [2343 \(2017\)](#),

UNOWAS, the Council emphasized the importance of supporting the conduct of timely, credible and transparent electoral and constitutional review processes as part of overall conflict prevention and resolution efforts.<sup>201</sup> The Council also underscored the role of UNIOGBIS, UNSMIL, UNOWAS and UNAMA in strengthening, promoting and consolidating good governance and respect for the rule of law.<sup>202</sup>

The Council continued to highlight the importance of coordination and cooperation of United Nations missions with United Nations country teams, international partners, and regional and subregional organizations, and requested UNIOGBIS and UNAMA to strengthen the coordination of international assistance.<sup>203</sup> In relation to regional offices such as UNOWAS, the Council underscored the need for subregional cooperation and cross-border responses to

address cross-border challenges such as security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and, together with UNOCA, the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism.<sup>204</sup>

Modifying the mandates of UNSMIL and UNOWAS, the Council requested the missions to fully take into account a gender perspective in the implementation of their respective mandates, including the participation of women in peace and political transition processes.<sup>205</sup> Further, the Council encouraged UNOCA and UNOWAS to conduct gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization for women and the impact of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights.<sup>206</sup> The Council called upon UNSOM to work to ensure that women and girls were protected from sexual violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse; and requested UNAMA to continue to support efforts to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict.<sup>207</sup>

During the period under review, the mandates of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, UNAMI and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon remained largely unchanged.

para. 2 (a); in connection with UNSMIL, resolution 2376 (2017), para. 1(i); in connection with UNSOM, resolutions 2275 (2016), para. 2, and 2358 (2017), para. 3; in connection with UNOWAS, S/2016/1128, annex, and S/2016/1129, annex; and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution 2344 (2017), para. 13.

<sup>201</sup> In connection with UNIOGBIS, resolution 2343 (2017), para. 2 (b); in connection with UNSOM, resolution 2275 (2016), para. 2; and, in connection with UNOWAS, S/2016/1128, annex, and S/2016/1129, annex.

<sup>202</sup> In connection with UNIOGBIS, resolution 2343 (2017), para. 7; in connection with UNSMIL, resolution 2323 (2016), para. 1 (iii); in connection with UNOWAS, S/2016/1128, annex, and S/2016/1129, annex; and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution 2274 (2016), para. 8 (b).

<sup>203</sup> In connection with UNIOGBIS, resolution 2343 (2017), para. 2 (d); and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution 2274 (2016), para. 7 (a).

<sup>204</sup> In connection with UNOWAS, S/2016/1128, annex, and S/2016/1129, annex; and, in connection with UNOCA and UNOWAS, resolution 2349 (2017), para. 8.

<sup>205</sup> In connection with UNSMIL, resolution 2376 (2017), para. 4; and, in connection with UNOWAS, S/2016/1128, annex, and S/2016/1129, annex.

<sup>206</sup> Resolution 2349 (2017), para. 8.

<sup>207</sup> In connection with UNSOM, resolution 2372 (2017), para. 43; and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution 2274 (2016), para. 40.

Table 4  
Mandates of special political missions, 2016–2017: Africa

Mandate	UNIOGBIS	UNOCA	UNSMIL	UNSOM	UNOWAS
Chapter VII				X	
Civil-military coordination					
Demilitarization and arms management			X	X	
Electoral assistance	X	X		X	X
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X	X	X	X	X
Humanitarian support			X		X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X
Maritime security		X		X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X
Public information					X
Rule of law/judicial matters	X			X	X

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

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNIOGBIS</i>	<i>UNOCA</i>	<i>UNSMIL</i>	<i>UNSOM</i>	<i>UNOWAS</i>
Security sector reform	X			X	X
Support to police				X	
Support to sanctions regimes			X		
Support to State institutions	X	X	X	X	X

*Abbreviations:* UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNOWAS, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

**Table 5  
Mandates of special political missions, 2016–2017: Americas, Asia and Middle East**

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>United Nations Mission in Colombia</i>	<i>United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia</i>	<i>UNAMA</i>	<i>UNRCCA</i>	<i>UNAMI</i>	<i>UNSCOL</i>
<b>Chapter VII</b>						
Ceasefire monitoring	X	X				
Civil-military coordination			X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	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	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protection of civilians			X			
Public information						
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 Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau**

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by the Security Council on 26 June 2009, by resolution [1876 \(2009\)](#) to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau. UNIOGBIS was mandated to, inter alia, assist the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in Guinea-Bissau, strengthen the capacities of national institutions to

maintain constitutional order, public security and the full respect for the rule of law, support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process, provide strategic and technical support in security sector reform, undertake human rights promotion, protection and monitoring, and enhance cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.<sup>208</sup>

<sup>208</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, see previous Supplements.

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolutions [2267 \(2016\)](#) of 26 February 2016 and [2343 \(2017\)](#) of 23 February 2017 and one presidential statement<sup>209</sup> concerning UNIOGBIS. In accordance with previous practice, the Council twice extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS, for a period of 12 months each time, the second time until 28 February 2018.<sup>210</sup>

Against the backdrop of ongoing political and institutional tensions,<sup>211</sup> the Council, in resolution [2267 \(2016\)](#), reiterated the mandate priorities of UNIOGBIS as defined in 2015, namely, supporting an inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation process, and supporting national authorities in implementing national security sector reform and rule of law strategies and in mobilizing and coordinating international assistance.<sup>212</sup> The Council also affirmed that the Office and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to lead international efforts in “priority areas”, including supporting the Government in strengthening democratic institutions, supporting the establishment of effective law enforcement and justice systems, promoting and protecting human rights, and supporting national peacebuilding priorities, while incorporating a gender perspective.<sup>213</sup>

In 2017, by resolution [2343 \(2017\)](#), the Council endorsed the Conakry Agreement of 14 October 2016, which was based on a road map brokered by the Economic Community of West African States, as the primary framework for a peaceful resolution of the political crisis in Guinea-Bissau.<sup>214</sup> The Council also endorsed the recommendations of the strategic review mission as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 7 February 2017<sup>215</sup> regarding the need for UNIOGBIS to refocus its efforts towards political capacities in support of the good offices and political facilitation role of the Special Representative, and to streamline its management structure.<sup>216</sup> In addition to retaining the priorities listed in resolution [2267 \(2016\)](#), the Council mandated UNIOGBIS to support the national authorities in expediting and completing the constitutional review process; in the context of the legislative and presidential elections scheduled in 2018 and 2019, respectively, the Council requested

UNIOGBIS to work closely with national authorities and the United Nations country team in support of the timely conduct of those elections and to strengthen democracy and good governance in Guinea-Bissau.<sup>217</sup> The Council, further, mandated UNIOGBIS to support the Government, in cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, in the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance.<sup>218</sup>

## United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established by an exchange of letters dated 11 December 2009 and 30 August 2010 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.<sup>219</sup> The functions of UNOCA included the following: to cooperate with the Economic Community of Central African States and other regional partners in the promotion of peace and stability in the broader subregion, to carry out good offices roles in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding, to strengthen the capacity of the Department of Political Affairs to advise the Secretary-General on matters relating to peace and security in the region, to promote an integrated subregional approach and facilitate coordination and information exchange among United Nations organizations and partners in the subregion, and to report to Headquarters on developments of subregional significance.<sup>220</sup>

The three-year mandate of UNOCA being due to expire on 31 August 2018, the Council did not renew the mandate of the Office during the period under review.<sup>221</sup>

In 2016 and 2017, the Council modified the mandate of UNOCA. In a statement by the President of 25 April 2016, the Council encouraged UNOCA and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) to continue to assist States and subregional organizations in their efforts to counter

<sup>209</sup> [S/PRST/2017/17](#).

<sup>210</sup> Resolutions [2267 \(2016\)](#), para. 1, and [2343 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>211</sup> See also part I, sect. 8, “The situation in Guinea-Bissau”.

<sup>212</sup> Resolution [2267 \(2016\)](#), para. 2 (a)–(c).

<sup>213</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3 (a)–(f).

<sup>214</sup> Resolution [2343 \(2017\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>215</sup> [S/2017/111](#).

<sup>216</sup> Resolution [2343 \(2017\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>217</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 2 (b) and 7.

<sup>218</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2 (d).

<sup>219</sup> [S/2009/697](#) and [S/2010/457](#).

<sup>220</sup> See [S/2009/697](#).

<sup>221</sup> The mandate of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was renewed for a three-year period, until 31 August 2018, by an exchange of letters dated 16 and 21 July 2015 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#)). For more information on the history of the mandate of UNOCA, see previous Supplements.

piracy and armed robbery at sea.<sup>222</sup> In 2017, the Council called upon UNOCA, UNOWAS and the United Nations Office to the African Union to redouble their support for Governments in the region, as well as subregional and regional organizations, to address the impact of the violence of Boko Haram and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) on the peace and stability of the region, including by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; the Council also called upon those offices to conduct gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization for women and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations, in order to develop targeted and evidence-based policy and programming responses.<sup>223</sup>

### 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), with a mandate to support Libyan national efforts to restore public security and order and promote the rule of law, undertake inclusive political dialogue and promote national reconciliation, extend State authority, promote and protect human rights and support transitional justice, initiate economic recovery, and coordinate international support.<sup>224</sup>

In 2016 and 2017, the Council adopted resolutions [2273 \(2016\)](#) of 15 March 2016, [2278 \(2016\)](#) of 31 March 2016, [2291 \(2016\)](#) of 13 June 2016, [2323 \(2016\)](#) of 13 December 2016, [2362 \(2017\)](#) of 29 June 2017, [2363 \(2017\)](#) of 29 June 2017 and [2376 \(2017\)](#) of 14 September 2017 concerning UNSMIL. The Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL three times, for periods of six months, nine months, and one year, respectively, the third time until 15 September 2018.<sup>225</sup> On the recommendation of the Secretary-General,<sup>226</sup> the Council also decided on a three-month technical

rollover of the Mission's mandate to enable the Mission to continue to assist the Presidency Council in establishing the Government of National Accord and in implementing the Libyan Political Agreement, and requested the Secretary-General to report, following consultations with the Libyan authorities, on recommendations for support by UNSMIL to the subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process and the Mission's security arrangements.<sup>227</sup>

The Libyan Political Agreement had been signed on 17 December 2015, and the Government of National Accord arrived in Tripoli on 30 March 2016.<sup>228</sup> The Council consequently decided, by resolution [2291 \(2016\)](#), to extend the mandate of UNSMIL to support the implementation of the Agreement, the Government of National Accord, the formation of its security arrangements, and subsequent phases of the transition process.<sup>229</sup> Beyond that task, the Council reiterated the previously mandated tasks of UNSMIL, namely, within operational and security constraints, to monitor and report on human rights, support the securing of uncontrolled arms, support key Libyan institutions, support the provision of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and coordinate international assistance; and encouraged the Mission to re-establish a permanent presence in the country through a phased return, as security conditions allowed.<sup>230</sup>

By resolution [2323 \(2016\)](#), the Council added support for the consolidation of governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of National Accord to the mandate of UNSMIL.<sup>231</sup> With regard to tasks to be undertaken by UNSMIL within operational and security constraints as provided by resolution [2291 \(2016\)](#), the Council added to the existing mandate of UNSMIL the provision of advice and assistance to the Government-led efforts to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da'esh.<sup>232</sup>

By resolution [2376 \(2017\)](#), the Council welcomed the recommendations of the Secretary-General's strategic assessment review for UNSMIL<sup>233</sup> to implement a comprehensive political strategy as well as for greater integration and strategic coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and

<sup>222</sup> [S/PRST/2016/4](#), twentieth paragraph; adopted in connection with the item "Peace consolidation in West Africa".

<sup>223</sup> Resolution [2349 \(2017\)](#), para. 8; adopted in connection with the item "Peace and security in Africa".

<sup>224</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, see previous Supplements.

<sup>225</sup> Resolutions [2291 \(2016\)](#), para. 1; [2323 \(2016\)](#), para. 1; and [2376 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>226</sup> See [S/2016/182](#).

<sup>227</sup> Resolution [2273 \(2016\)](#), tenth preambular paragraph and paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>228</sup> See also part I, sect. 14, "The situation in Libya".

<sup>229</sup> Resolution [2291 \(2016\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>230</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 1 (i)–(v) and 2.

<sup>231</sup> Resolution [2323 \(2016\)](#), para. 1 (ii).

<sup>232</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2 (v).

<sup>233</sup> See [S/2017/726](#).

programmes in Libya to support Government-led efforts towards stabilizing the country.<sup>234</sup> The Council reiterated the Mission's existing mandate, adding as a key element the support for an inclusive political process within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement; it also requested the Mission to fully take into account a gender perspective throughout its mandate and to assist the Government in ensuring the full and effective participation of women in the democratic transition, reconciliation efforts, the security sector and in national institutions in line with resolution 1325 (2000).<sup>235</sup>

By resolutions 2278 (2016) and 2362 (2017), the Council also reiterated the mandate of UNMSIL to cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) and its Panel of Experts.<sup>236</sup> By resolution 2363 (2017), the Council urged close cooperation between UNSMIL, UNAMID, UNISFA, UNMISS and MINUSCA.<sup>237</sup>

### 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). Its mandate was, *inter alia*, to provide good offices functions to support the Federal Government of Somalia in the peace and reconciliation process and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building; to assist in the coordination of international donor support on security sector assistance and maritime security; to help to build the capacity of the Federal Government to promote respect for human rights, women's empowerment, child protection and the prevention of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence; and to monitor, help to investigate and report on abuses or violations of human rights.<sup>238</sup>

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolutions 2275 (2016) of 24 March 2016, 2297 (2016) of 7 July 2016, 2346 (2017) of 23 March 2017, 2358 (2017) of 14 June 2017 and 2372 (2017) of 30 August 2017 concerning UNSOM. The Council

extended the mandate of UNSOM twice, for a period of one year and a period of nine months, respectively, the latter until 31 March 2018.<sup>239</sup> By resolution 2346 (2017), the Council provided for a three-month technical rollover of the Mission's mandate, noting that, as a result of delays in the electoral process in Somalia, the review of the United Nations presence in the country requested in resolution 2275 (2016) had been deferred until the conclusion of the electoral process.<sup>240</sup>

By resolution 2275 (2016), the Council renewed the mandate of UNSOM as defined in resolution 2158 (2014); and underscored the importance of the Mission's support to the political process, including the provision of good offices functions to support the peace and reconciliation process and the preparation for the electoral process in 2016 and universal elections by 2020.<sup>241</sup> The Council reiterated several aspects of the Mission's mandate, encouraging the Mission to enhance its interaction across Somali civil society in order to ensure that the views of civil society were incorporated in the various political processes,<sup>242</sup> and to strengthen and maintain its presence in all capitals of interim regional administrations to support the political, peace and reconciliation process and security sector reform,<sup>243</sup> and underlining the importance of the Mission's relationship with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).<sup>244</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the United Nations presence in Somalia after the 2016 electoral process, to ensure that it was properly configured to support the next phase of State-building in the country.<sup>245</sup>

Taking note of the letter dated 5 May 2017 from the Secretary-General on the strategic assessment of the United Nations presence in Somalia,<sup>246</sup> the Council, by resolution 2358 (2017), emphasized that the Mission's support to the political process included the provision of good offices functions in regard to, *inter alia*, the consolidation of State formation, mediation, prevention and resolution of conflicts, constitutional review processes, resource and revenue-sharing, improved accountability of Somali institutions, and the

<sup>234</sup> Resolution 2376 (2017), para. 6.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 1 (i) and 4.

<sup>236</sup> Resolutions 2278 (2016), para. 14, and 2362 (2017), para. 15.

<sup>237</sup> Resolution 2363 (2017), para. 19; adopted in connection with the item "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>238</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, see previous Supplements.

<sup>239</sup> Resolutions 2275 (2016), para. 1, and 2358 (2017), para. 1.

<sup>240</sup> Resolution 2346 (2017), para. 1 and second preambular paragraph. See also part I, sect. 3, "The situation in Somalia".

<sup>241</sup> Resolution 2275 (2016), paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>242</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4. See also resolution 2297 (2016), para. 42.

<sup>243</sup> Resolution 2275 (2016), para. 5.

<sup>244</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.

<sup>245</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 6.

<sup>246</sup> S/2017/404.



preparation of inclusive, credible and transparent, “one person, one vote” elections in 2021.<sup>247</sup> The Council requested UNSOM to support the Government in the implementation of the national strategy and action plan for preventing and countering violent extremism and the system-wide implementation of the human rights due diligence policy across all United Nations support to AMISOM and the Somali security sector.<sup>248</sup> The Council also requested the Mission to provide strategic advice in support of a comprehensive approach to security in line with the Security Pact and the New Partnership Agreement for Somalia, and underlined the importance of strengthening the relationship between UNSOM, AMISOM and the United Nations Support Office in Somalia.<sup>249</sup>

By resolution [2372 \(2017\)](#), while extending its authorization for the deployment of AMISOM under Chapter VII of the Charter,<sup>250</sup> the Council requested UNSOM to support the implementation of the federal policing model, especially at the federal member state level, and called upon the Federal Government, its member states, AMISOM and UNSOM to work to ensure that women and girls were protected from sexual violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse.<sup>251</sup>

### United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

On the recommendation of the Secretary-General, by an exchange of letters dated 14 and 28 January 2016 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,<sup>252</sup> the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel was merged with the United Nations Office for West Africa, which had been established in 2001;<sup>253</sup> the new office was named the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS).

During the period under review, given the regional character of the Office and in connection with several items of the agenda concerning West Africa, the Council adopted a total of three resolutions and

five presidential statements concerning UNOWAS.<sup>254</sup> The Council also extended the mandate of UNOWAS for a period of three years, until 31 December 2019.<sup>255</sup>

By an exchange of letters dated 27 and 29 December 2016 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, UNOWAS was mandated to undertake the following tasks in close collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States, the Mano River Union and other regional and subregional partners: (a) monitor political developments and carry out good offices and special assignments on behalf of the Secretary-General to assist in peacebuilding, sustaining peace efforts and enhancing subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of West Africa and the Sahel; (b) enhance subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel, in particular election-related instability and challenges related to security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, terrorism and violent extremism; (c) support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and the coordination of international and regional engagements in the Sahel; and (d) promote good governance and respect for the rule of law, human rights and the mainstreaming of gender into conflict prevention and management initiatives in West Africa and the Sahel.<sup>256</sup>

In 2016 and 2017, the Council welcomed the merger of the two offices and encouraged the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel to take the steps necessary for further progress in the merger and to maximize synergies by ensuring a unified management and structure.<sup>257</sup> The Council, in particular, emphasized the work of UNOWAS on peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the region, including in cooperation with the

<sup>247</sup> Resolution [2358 \(2017\)](#), para. 3.

<sup>248</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 7.

<sup>249</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 8.

<sup>250</sup> Resolution [2372 \(2017\)](#), para. 5.

<sup>251</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 41 and 43.

<sup>252</sup> [S/2016/88](#) and [S/2016/89](#).

<sup>253</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), see previous Supplements.

<sup>254</sup> Resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#) and [S/PRST/2017/8](#) (in connection with the situation in Côte d’Ivoire); resolutions [2295 \(2016\)](#) (in connection with the situation in Mali) and [2349 \(2017\)](#) (in connection with peace and security in Africa); and [S/PRST/2016/4](#), [S/PRST/2016/11](#), [S/PRST/2017/2](#) and [S/PRST/2017/10](#) (in connection with peace consolidation in West Africa).

<sup>255</sup> See [S/2016/1128](#) and [S/2016/1129](#). The mandate of UNOWA had previously been extended for three years, until 31 December 2016 (see [S/2013/759](#)).

<sup>256</sup> See [S/2016/1128](#) and [S/2016/1129](#). For more information relevant to UNOWAS, see part I, sect. 9, “The situation in Côte d’Ivoire”; sect. 12, “Peace consolidation in West Africa”; sect. 13, “Peace and security in Africa”; and sect. 15, “The situation in Mali”.

<sup>257</sup> [S/PRST/2016/11](#), second paragraph.

Peacebuilding Commission,<sup>258</sup> and requested the Office to contribute to efforts aimed at sustaining international engagement on the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and to provide the necessary support to the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel and its technical secretariat as well as to the Group of Five for the Sahel.<sup>259</sup>

In the context of the preparations for the closure of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, the Council requested UNOWAS to make available its good offices, as necessary, to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the future United Nations Resident

<sup>258</sup> S/PRST/2016/11, eighth paragraph; S/PRST/2017/2, fifth and fifteenth paragraphs; and S/PRST/2017/10, seventeenth and twenty-third paragraphs.

<sup>259</sup> S/PRST/2016/11, nineteenth paragraph; S/PRST/2017/2, nineteenth and twentieth paragraphs; and S/PRST/2017/10, twenty-third and twenty-fourth paragraphs.

Coordinator.<sup>260</sup> The Council further called upon the Office, and on UNOCA and the United Nations Office to the African Union, to redouble their support for Governments in the region, as well as subregional and regional organizations, to address the impact of the violence of Boko Haram and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) on the peace and stability of the region, including by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; the Council also called upon those offices to conduct gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization for women and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations, in order to develop targeted and evidence-based policy and programming responses.<sup>261</sup>

<sup>260</sup> Resolution 2284 (2016), para. 20; S/PRST/2017/8, twelfth paragraph; and S/PRST/2017/10, sixth paragraph.

<sup>261</sup> Resolution 2349 (2017), para. 8.

## Americas

### United Nations Mission in Colombia

By resolution 2261 (2016) of 25 January 2016, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Colombia as a political mission to participate, for a period of 12 months, as the international component and coordinator of the tripartite monitoring and verification mechanism that was to be included in the final peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP). The Council decided that the Mission would begin all monitoring and verification activities following the signing of the final peace agreement; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate preparations for the Mission and to present detailed recommendations regarding the size and operational aspects and mandate of the Mission.<sup>262</sup>

Subsequent to the announcement by the parties of the successful conclusion of their negotiations, the Council, by resolution 2307 (2016) of 13 September 2016, approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the mandate of the Mission, which would, as part of its overall responsibility for verification of the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Laying Down of Arms of 23 June 2016, verify the

laying down of arms, their retrieval and destruction; coordinate the national, regional and local headquarters of the tripartite mechanism established under the Agreement; settle disputes between the parties; and formulate recommendations with regard to the implementation of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities and the laying down of arms.<sup>263</sup> Recognizing the need for the expeditious deployment of the mechanism, the Council authorized the Mission to share equally with the Government the support required for preparation and facilities management of the transitional local zones for normalization and the transitional local points for normalization.<sup>264</sup>

After the rejection by Colombian voters, in a plebiscite held on 2 October 2016, of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace,<sup>265</sup> and at the request of the parties and on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Council, by an exchange of letters dated 26 and 31 October 2016 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, noted that

<sup>263</sup> Resolution 2307 (2016), para. 1; and S/2016/729, paras. 2 and 8–10. See also part I, sect. 17, "Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)".

<sup>264</sup> Resolution 2307 (2016), para. 2.

<sup>265</sup> S/2016/902 and S/2016/923.

<sup>262</sup> Resolution 2261 (2016), paras. 1–3.

the Mission was authorized, pursuant to resolutions [2261 \(2016\)](#) and [2307 \(2016\)](#), to verify the implementation of the ceasefire protocol signed by the parties on 13 October 2016.

In 2017, by resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#), the Council welcomed the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace signed on 24 November 2016 and the completion of the laying down of individual arms by FARC-EP on 27 June 2017, as verified by the Mission. The Council requested the United Nations Mission in Colombia to begin the provisional work assigned to the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia within its existing configuration and capacity until the completion of its mandate on 25 September 2017.<sup>266</sup>

### **United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia**

The Security Council established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia by resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#) of 10 July 2017 for a period of 12 months, starting on 26 September immediately after the completion of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Colombia.<sup>267</sup> The Verification Mission was mandated to, *inter alia*, verify the implementation of the process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) and of the personal and collective security guarantees provided under the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP, signed on

<sup>266</sup> Resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#), second and third preambular paragraphs and para. 7.

<sup>267</sup> Resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#), paras. 1 and 3.

24 November 2016.<sup>268</sup> The Council decided that the Mission would work closely with verification bodies established under the Final Agreement, in particular the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement, the National Reincorporation Council and the National Commission for Security Guarantees; and requested it to work in coordination with the United Nations country team.<sup>269</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to present detailed recommendations regarding the size, operational aspects and mandate of the Mission,<sup>270</sup> which it subsequently approved by resolution [2377 \(2017\)](#).

By resolution [2381 \(2017\)](#) of 5 October 2017, the Council welcomed the temporary, bilateral, national ceasefire announced on 4 September 2017 between the Government and the National Liberation Army (ELN) and, acknowledging the request of the parties in their joint communiqué of 29 September 2017 for United Nations support, decided to expand the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, on a temporary basis until 9 January 2018, to include participation in and coordination of the work of the monitoring and verification mechanism established under the communiqué. Specifically, the Mission would verify compliance with the ceasefire with ELN, endeavour to prevent incidents through enhanced coordination between the parties and the resolution of disagreements, enable timely response by the parties to incidents, and verify and report publicly and to the parties on compliance with the ceasefire.<sup>271</sup>

<sup>268</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2. See also part I, sect. 17, “Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)”.

<sup>269</sup> Resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#), paras. 4 and 5.

<sup>270</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 6.

<sup>271</sup> Resolution [2381 \(2017\)](#), first and second preambular paragraphs and para. 2.

## **Asia**

### **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan**

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by the Security Council by resolution [1401 \(2002\)](#) of 28 March 2002 and was mandated 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.<sup>272</sup>

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolutions [2274 \(2016\)](#) of 15 March 2016 and [2344 \(2017\)](#) of 17 March 2017 concerning UNAMA. In accordance with previous practice, the Council twice

<sup>272</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, see previous Supplements.

extended the mandate of UNAMA, for a period of one year each time, the second time until 17 March 2018.<sup>273</sup>

By resolution [2274 \(2016\)](#), the Council reiterated the mandate of UNAMA as defined in previous resolutions, namely, to lead and coordinate international civilian efforts to support the Government of Afghanistan in the implementation of its reform agenda through, inter alia, electoral assistance, the provision of good offices, support to efforts to improve governance and the rule of law, the promotion and monitoring of human rights, the coordination of drug control efforts and the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance.<sup>274</sup> As part of the Mission's role as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, it would have the added task of supporting the development and monitoring of frameworks of mutual accountability, and promoting coherent information-sharing and the analysis, design and delivery of development assistance. The Council called upon UNAMA to continue to lead international civilian efforts aimed at reinforcing the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities, with an increased focus on capacity-building in key areas identified by the Government. The Council requested UNAMA to continue to support efforts to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including engagement with the Government to fully implement the action plan and the road map, and actions to address other violations and abuses, including sexual violence against children.<sup>275</sup>

By resolution [2344 \(2017\)](#), the Council reiterated the existing mandate of UNAMA and specified that the

mandate component related to the monitoring of human rights included the task of monitoring places of detention.<sup>276</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of UNAMA, examining mandated tasks, priorities and related resources, assessing the Mission's efficiency and effectiveness, in order to optimize the division of labour and configuration to ensure better cooperation and minimize duplication with other United Nations related organizations.<sup>277</sup>

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

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia was authorized by the Security Council through an exchange of letters dated 7 and 15 May 2007 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,<sup>278</sup> at the initiative of the Governments of the region. With a view to strengthening the United Nations capacity for conflict prevention in Central Asia, the Centre was assigned a number of tasks, including liaising with the Governments of the region on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy; monitoring and analysing the situation on the ground; and maintaining contact with regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Regional Centre was established with an open-ended mandate and the Council made no changes to its mandate during the period under review.

<sup>273</sup> Resolutions [2274 \(2016\)](#), para. 4, and [2344 \(2017\)](#), para. 3.

<sup>274</sup> See also part I, sect. 18, "The situation in Afghanistan".

<sup>275</sup> Resolution [2274 \(2016\)](#), paras. 4, 7, 8 and 40.

<sup>276</sup> Resolution [2344 \(2017\)](#), paras. 3, 5 and 6.

<sup>277</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 7.

<sup>278</sup> [S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#).

## Middle East

### United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

The Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) on 14 August 2003 by resolution [1500 \(2003\)](#) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his mandate under resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#), in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 17 July 2003.<sup>279</sup> Those responsibilities included coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-

conflict processes in Iraq and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance; promoting the return of refugees and displaced persons, economic reconstruction and the conditions for sustainable development; and supporting efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions.<sup>280</sup>

During the period under review, the Council adopted resolutions [2299 \(2016\)](#) of 25 July 2016 and [2367 \(2017\)](#) of 14 July 2017 concerning UNAMI.

<sup>280</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, see previous Supplements.

<sup>279</sup> [S/2003/715](#).

Consistent with previous practice, the Council twice extended the mandate of UNAMI, for a period of one year each time, the second time until 31 July 2018.<sup>281</sup> The mandate of UNAMI remained largely unchanged.<sup>282</sup> By resolution [2367 \(2017\)](#), the Council called upon the Secretary-General to conduct an independent, external assessment of the structure and staffing of the Mission, related resources, priorities, and areas in which it had comparative advantages and synergies with other United Nations entities, in order to ensure that the Mission and the United Nations country team were configured to most appropriately and efficiently fulfil mandated tasks.<sup>283</sup>

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<sup>281</sup> Resolutions [2299 \(2016\)](#), para. 1, and [2367 \(2017\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>282</sup> See also part I, sect. 26, “The situation concerning Iraq”.

<sup>283</sup> Resolution [2367 \(2017\)](#), para. 7.

## Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

The establishment of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon was authorized by the Security Council by means of an exchange of letters dated 8 and 13 February 2007 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.<sup>284</sup> The Office was established with an open-ended mandate and replaced the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, which had been created in 2000.<sup>285</sup> During the period under review, the Council made no changes to the mandate of the Office.<sup>286</sup>

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<sup>284</sup> [S/2007/85](#) and [S/2007/86](#).

<sup>285</sup> [S/2000/718](#), para. 34.

<sup>286</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, see previous Supplements. See also part I, sect. 24, “The situation in the Middle East”, and sect. 25, “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.