

(Footnotes to Meetings: threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts Table)

^a Argentina, Australia, Cuba, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Mexico (on behalf of the Rio Group), Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Spain, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^b Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Italy, Panama, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^c Belgium, Burkina Faso, Croatia, France, Italy, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, India (Minister of State for External Affairs), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^e Austria, Burkina Faso, Croatia, France, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

33. Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Overview

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings and adopted one resolution and two statements by the President concerning protection of civilians in armed conflict. It received four briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Council also adopted an updated version of the aide-memoire on protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The Council considered an independent study, jointly commissioned by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, examining the implementation of mandates for United Nations peacekeeping missions to protect civilians.

In 2009, which marked the tenth anniversary of the Council's work on protection of civilians, the newly established informal Expert Group on Protection of Civilians convened its first meeting.

27 May 2008: presidential statement on resolutions relating to protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 27 May 2008, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who elaborated on three areas which had particular impact on civilians,

including conduct of hostilities, sexual violence and humanitarian access. He expressed concern at the number of civilian casualties resulting from operations conducted by non-State actors as well as by national or multinational forces. In respect of sexual violence, the Under-Secretary-General expressed the hope that provisions ensuring accountability for the perpetrators of sexual violence, such as those recently included in a resolution concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, could be extended to other resolutions on armed conflict, in particular those relating to Côte d'Ivoire and the Sudan. With regard to humanitarian access, the Under-Secretary-General noted that restrictions on the movement of staff and goods, interference, diversion of aid and bureaucratic constraints all impeded the delivery of aid. He urged Council members to consider positively the Secretary-General's recommendation for the creation of a Security Council expert group on the protection of civilians,⁶⁵⁰ making clear that he was not proposing a new subsidiary body of the Council but rather envisaged an informal forum that would bring together at the expert level all member States of the Council for transparent, systematic and timely consultation on concerns relating to the protection of civilians,

⁶⁵⁰ S/2007/643, para. 66 (m).

particularly, but not only, in the context of the establishment or renewal of peacekeeping mandates.⁶⁵¹

Several speakers called on parties to conflicts to comply with international humanitarian and human rights laws and Council resolutions. Apart from urging the Council to develop guidance and improve the mandates for peacekeeping missions on the issue of protection, several speakers specifically condemned the use of sexual violence as a tool of war and expressed the view that peacekeeping missions had a role to play in addressing the issue. While many speakers welcomed the Secretary-General's recommendation to establish a working group on the protection of civilians, a few representatives questioned the advisability of such a group, believing that existing structures, such as the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, were sufficient.⁶⁵²

Several speakers maintained that the national Governments concerned had the primary responsibility for the protection of civilians, and stressed the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States. However, many speakers noted that the international community should provide support to national Governments to carry out that responsibility. While the representative of China stressed that the responsibility to protect should be further considered by the General Assembly, within the framework of the final outcome document of the 2005 World Summit,⁶⁵³ other speakers stated that there was a need to operationalize and more clearly define the concept.⁶⁵⁴ The representative of France referred to the obstruction of proposals for emergency assistance to civilian victims of cyclone Nargis, which had hit Myanmar, and said that there was always a risk of slipping from not helping people in danger to crimes against humanity.⁶⁵⁵ The representative of Myanmar, on the contrary, found it highly objectionable that some delegations had politicized the humanitarian aspect of a natural disaster.⁶⁵⁶

⁶⁵¹ S/PV.5898, pp. 2-7.

⁶⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 16 (Russian Federation); and S/PV.5898 (Resumption 1), pp. 16-17 (Colombia).

⁶⁵³ S/PV.5898, p. 9.

⁶⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8 (Italy); p. 15 (Panama); and pp. 31-32 (Liechtenstein).

⁶⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

⁶⁵⁶ S/PV.5898 (Resumption 1), p. 15.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁶⁵⁷ in which the Council reaffirmed its commitment to the full and effective implementation of its resolutions on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, re-emphasized the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law. The Council furthermore invited the Secretary-General to provide an update on the implementation of the protection mandates in United Nations missions as mandated by the Council.

14 January 2009: adoption of updated aide-memoire on protection of civilians

After briefing the Council on current situations in which violations of international humanitarian law had occurred, including in southern Israel and the Gaza Strip, the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator maintained that the revision of the aide-memoire on the protection of civilians was an important step towards ensuring respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law in times of armed conflict. He explained that the aide-memoire identified the key concerns regarding the protection of civilians in contemporary conflicts and, on the basis of the Council's past practice, suggested specific actions that the Council could take to respond to those concerns. It maintained a focus on the role of peacekeeping missions, but it also included a range of additional measures that could be taken by the Council, such as imposing targeted sanctions against the perpetrators of serious violations against civilians and the referral of situations to the International Criminal Court (ICC).⁶⁵⁸

Many speakers welcomed the revised aide-memoire, prepared by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, as a practical tool to integrate the protection of civilians into peacekeeping mandates in a more systematic manner. Agreeing on the need to enhance and clarify the mandate of United Nations peacekeeping operations in terms of protecting civilians, they also welcomed the recent establishment

⁶⁵⁷ S/PRST/2008/18.

⁶⁵⁸ S/PV.6066, pp. 2-4.

of an informal expert group to systematically address protection issues. Some delegations emphasized that sexual and gender-based violence needed to be urgently and more effectively addressed.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁶⁵⁹ by which it, inter alia, adopted the updated aide-memoire contained in the annex to the statement. The Council reiterated the importance of the aide-memoire as a practical tool that provided a basis for improved analysis and diagnosis of key protection issues, particularly during deliberations on peacekeeping mandates.

26 June 2009: briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

On 26 June 2009, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who presented the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.⁶⁶⁰ The Under-Secretary-General observed that there had been a fundamental failure of parties to conflict to respect and ensure respect for their obligations to protect civilians, and reported that the reality on the ground had not changed in the five months since his last briefing. He identified five core challenges, including enhancing compliance by parties to conflict with international humanitarian law and human rights law; engaging and seeking compliance by all parties to conflict, including non-State armed groups; improving the impact of protection mandates of peacekeeping operations and enhancing access to conflict-affected populations; and enhancing, through greater efforts, compliance and accountability on the ground.⁶⁶¹

Speakers welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and his recommendations, including the annex concerning constraints on humanitarian access. Recalling the upcoming ten-year anniversary of the first decision by the Council relating to the item, speakers reaffirmed the need to make greater progress in efforts to protect civilians, while confirming that the primary responsibility lay with States. They stressed the need for all parties to the conflict, including non-State armed groups, to respect international

humanitarian law, distinguish between civilian and military groups and provide safe and unhindered access for humanitarian aid. They expressed particular concern with attacks on refugee camps and humanitarian workers, the disproportionate use of force, the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, the recruitment of child soldiers and the proliferation of trafficking of small arms.

Noting that there were now eight United Nations peacekeeping operations that included protection of civilians in their mandates, speakers saw a need for closing the gap between expectations for those missions and the realities on the ground. They stressed the need for clear mandates and rules of engagement when planning missions that included a role in protecting civilians, and stated that they expected the upcoming study on protection mandates commissioned by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to be helpful in that regard.

**11 November 2009: resolution 1894 (2009)
concerning compliance with international
legal obligations**

On 11 November 2009, the Council adopted resolution 1894 (2009), by which it, inter alia, demanded that parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and implement all relevant decisions of the Council; noted that the deliberate targeting of civilians as such and other protected persons, and the commission of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of applicable international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict might constitute a threat to international peace and security; reiterated its willingness to respond to situations of armed conflict where civilians were being targeted or humanitarian assistance to civilians was being deliberately obstructed; and emphasized the importance of addressing in its country-specific deliberations the compliance of parties to armed conflict with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

The Secretary-General, reflecting on the tenth anniversary of the Council's systematic work on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, welcomed the evolution in the concept of protection of civilians during the past decade, while also expressing concern

⁶⁵⁹ S/PRST/2009/1.

⁶⁶⁰ S/2009/277.

⁶⁶¹ S/PV.6151, pp. 2-6.

at the appalling levels of human suffering in the armed conflicts around the world.⁶⁶²

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator noted that despite the well-developed normative framework for the protection of civilians, much remained to be done to close the gap between the rhetoric and the reality of the protection. He held that access for humanitarian workers was vital to protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stressed the need for humanitarian engagement with non-State armed groups in that regard. Elaborating on the recently published study by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations aimed at improving the implementation of protection mandates of United Nations peacekeeping missions, he urged all relevant actors to work jointly in carrying out the recommendations therein. He called on the Council to pursue more consistently its stated commitment to the protection of civilians, including by consistently using targeted sanctions in different conflict situations, adopting a consistent and comprehensive approach to the accountability issue and systematically applying the aide-memoire on the protection of civilians.⁶⁶³

⁶⁶² S/PV.6216, pp. 4-5.

⁶⁶³ Ibid., pp. 5-7.

The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights appealed to the Council to translate the policy of protection of civilians into more effective action on the ground, which would include moving beyond the narrow notions of what constituted an imminent threat and would also include ensuring accountability.⁶⁶⁴

Speakers concurred that it was time to turn the rhetoric on protection into reality on the ground. To that end, most emphasized the need to enhance peacekeeping operations to more effectively provide protection on the ground, calling for the implementation of the recommendations of the above-mentioned study. In addition, many speakers stressed the need to combat impunity and ensure free and safe humanitarian access to populations in need. Some speakers held that the right to protect should be applicable to States which failed to protect their own people. Finally, some speakers noted that the Council should stand ready to impose targeted sanctions to compel compliance by all parties to international obligations or called upon the Council to refer serious situations to the International Criminal Court.

⁶⁶⁴ Ibid., pp. 7-9.

Meetings: protection of civilians in armed conflict

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5898th 27 May 2008		Letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine requesting an invitation (S/2008/335)	Rule 37 20 Member States ^a Rule 39 Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Other Permanent Observer of Palestine	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2008/18

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6066th 14 January 2009		Letter from Palestine requesting an invitation (S/2009/31)	Rule 37 33 Member States ^b Rule 39 Permanent Observer of the Holy See, Under-Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Other Palestine	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2009/1
6151st 26 June 2009	Report of the Secretary- General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2009/277)	Letter from Palestine requesting an invitation (S/2009/324)	Rule 37 28 Member States ^c Rule 39 Senior Political Affairs Adviser in the Office of the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Under- Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Other Palestine	All Council members ^d and all invitees	
6216th 11 November 2009	Letter dated 2 November 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2009/567)	Letter from Palestine requesting an invitation (S/2009/577) Draft resolution submitted by 31 Member States ^e (S/2009/582)	Rule 37 52 Member States ^f Rule 39 Under-Secretary- General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Minister for International Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	Resolution 1894 (2009) 15-0-0

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
			of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta		
			Other Palestine		

^a Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Georgia, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Emirates.

^b Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^c Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^d Costa Rica made a statement as Chair of the Human Security Network and on behalf of its member States Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland, and Thailand, and South Africa as an observer.

^e Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

^f Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin (Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, Francophonie and Beninese Diaspora), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, (Member of Parliament), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia (on behalf of the African Group).

^g Austria was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Croatia by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration, United Kingdom by its Minister for International Defence and Security and Costa Rica by its Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship. Costa Rica also made a statement on behalf of the Human Security Network, comprised of Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland and Thailand, and South Africa as an observer.

^h Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia and Slovakia did not make statements.

Mainstreaming of issues related to protection of civilians in armed conflict in the decisions of the Security Council

The Security Council has increasingly incorporated elements that relate to thematic items, such as protection of civilians in armed conflict, into its decisions on country-specific situations.⁶⁶⁵ The following table lists, by item, all instances of provisions relating to protection of civilians in armed conflict that were included in decisions adopted under other items.

The table does not reflect the integration of elements relating to protection of civilians into the mandates of peacekeeping operations. Those are covered in part X.

Provisions, relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict include calls for compliance with obligations under international humanitarian law; condemnation of violations of international humanitarian law and calls for prosecution of perpetrators; condemnation of attacks against United Nations and humanitarian personnel and calls to bring to justice the perpetrators; calls to ensure humanitarian access or guarantee the safety of humanitarian personnel; and calls to report on the humanitarian situation in a country.

⁶⁶⁵ For information on the mainstreaming of other thematic items, see, in the present part, sect. 31, with regard to children and armed conflict, and sect. 35, with regard to women and peace and security.

The Council included the above-mentioned provisions in its decisions on Afghanistan, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, the Central African Republic and

the subregion, the Great Lakes region and the Middle East. Of the 53 decisions (among them 17 presidential statements), 24 were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Mainstreaming of issues related to protection of civilians in armed conflict, 2008-2009: selected provisions

Decision

Provisions

The situation in Afghanistan

Resolution 1806 (2008)

Calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, and the international community and international organizations, to implement the Afghanistan Compact and the annexes thereto in full, and stresses in this context the importance of meeting the benchmarks and timelines of the Compact for progress on security, governance, rule of law and human rights, and economic and social development, as well as the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics (para. 7)

Condemns in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemns further the use by the Taliban and other extremist groups of civilians as human shields (para. 12)

Reiterates its concern about all civilian casualties, calls for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate steps to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and recognizes in this context the robust efforts taken by ISAF and other international forces to minimize the risk of civilian casualties, notably the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have reportedly occurred (para. 13)

S/PRST/2008/26

The Council welcomes the outcome of the Conference [...] and the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to promote security, good governance, the rule of law, human rights and socioeconomic development [...] The Council endorses the key elements identified in the Paris Declaration as essential for the security and prosperity of the Afghan people, including the importance of holding free, fair and secure elections in 2009 and 2010, the importance of ensuring the respect of human rights of all Afghans and the provision of humanitarian assistance (first paragraph)

Resolution 1833 (2008)
(Chapter VII)

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemning further the use by the Taliban and other extremist group of civilians as human shields (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing the increased threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats, expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in this context, noting relevant statements of Afghan authorities and high-ranking United Nations officials, as well as statements to the press of the President of the Council in this regard, and calling for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

Decision

Provisions

- Resolution [1868 \(2009\)](#) Condemning the increasing attacks against humanitarian workers, and underlining the need for all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors, including United Nations staff and associated personnel, and comply fully with applicable international humanitarian law (thirteenth preambular paragraph)
- Recalling its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1738 \(2006\)](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, expressing its concern at the high number of civilian casualties, as stated in the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan, reiterating its call for all feasible steps to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and calling for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law as applicable (seventeenth preambular paragraph)
- Condemns in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemns further the use by the Taliban and other extremist groups of civilians as human shields (para. 12)
- Emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention in Afghanistan, and calls for full respect for relevant international law including humanitarian law and human rights law (para. 15)
- Calls for full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan (para. 28)
- Resolution [1890 \(2009\)](#) (Chapter VII) Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemning further the use by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups of civilians as human shields (thirteenth preambular paragraph)
- Expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties, and calling for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians (fifteenth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

- [S/PRST/2008/3](#) The Council expresses its concern over the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, United Nations personnel and European Union personnel and material deployed in Chad. It underlines that all parties have a responsibility to ensure the protection of all these personnel and of the diplomatic personnel present in Chad (tenth paragraph)
- [S/PRST/2008/22](#) The Council conveys its deep concern at the direct threat the activity of armed groups pose for the safety of the civilian population and the conduct of humanitarian operations, and urges all parties to comply fully with their obligations under international humanitarian law (fourth paragraph)

Decision

Provisions

The Council expresses its full support for MINURCAT and the European operation (EUFOR Chad/Central African Republic) deployed in Chad and the Central African Republic to contribute to the protection of vulnerable civilian populations and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, and calls upon all parties to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and associated personnel (fifth paragraph)

The Council stands ready to consider appropriate measures against those groups and individuals who constitute a threat to the stability of the region or violate international humanitarian law (seventh paragraph)

Resolution 1861 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Deeply concerned at armed activities and banditry in eastern Chad, the north-eastern Central African Republic and western Sudan, which threaten the security of the civilian population, the conduct of humanitarian operations in those areas and the stability of those countries, and which result in serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (fourth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing that the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic bear primary responsibility for ensuring the security of civilians in their territories (eleventh preambular paragraph)

Reaffirms the obligation of all parties to implement fully the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly those regarding the protection of humanitarian personnel, and furthermore requests all the parties involved to provide humanitarian personnel with immediate, free and unimpeded access to all persons in need of assistance, in accordance with applicable international law (para. 22)

S/PRST/2009/13

The Council calls upon all parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular to respect the security of civilians, including women and children, humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel (fifth paragraph)

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution 1795 (2008)
(Chapter VII)

Reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire (seventh preambular paragraph)

Invites the signatories to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law (para. 7)

Resolution 1826 (2008)
(Chapter VII)

Noting with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of cases of human rights violations against civilians, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, and reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire (ninth preambular paragraph)

- Invites the signatories to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law (para. 8)
- Resolution 1842 (2008)
(Chapter VII)
- Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of cases of human rights violations against civilians, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, its resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and its resolution 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (seventh preambular paragraph)
- Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Committee who are determined to be, among other things: [...] (e) responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire (para. 16 (e))
- Resolution 1865 (2009)
(Chapter VII)
- Recalling its resolution 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and condemning all violations of international humanitarian law (ninth preambular paragraph)
- Noting with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of cases of human rights violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, and reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire (tenth preambular paragraph)
- Calls upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence (para. 12)
- Urges the signatories to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to take the steps necessary to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law (para. 14)
- Resolution 1880 (2009)
(Chapter VII)
- Recalling its resolution 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, noting with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement in the overall human rights situation, the persistence of human rights violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, and reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire (tenth preambular paragraph)

Decision

Provisions

Calls also upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence (para. 15)

Urges the signatories of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to take the steps necessary to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration and security of displaced persons, including by addressing land tenure issues, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the Agreement and their obligations under international law (para. 17)

Resolution 1893 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of reported human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict and its resolution 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (fifth preambular paragraph)

Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Committee who are determined to be, among other things: [...] (d) responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire (para. 20 (d))

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/PRST/2008/2

The Council is particularly pleased that the armed groups in North and South Kivu have undertaken [...] to abide strictly by the rules of international humanitarian and human rights law, set out in the statements of commitment (*Actes d'engagement*) which they signed with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 23 January 2008 (second paragraph)

[...] It also encourages MONUC to support the implementation of the statements of commitment, within the limits of its capacity and in accordance with its mandate, including with regard to the protection of civilians (fourth paragraph)

Resolution 1807 (2008)
(Chapter VII)

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law (fourth preambular paragraph)

Decides also that the travel ban shall not apply: [...] (a) where the Committee determines in advance and on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation; [...] and (c) where the Committee authorizes in advance, and on a case-by-case basis, the transit of individuals returning to the territory of the State of their nationality, or participating in efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights or international humanitarian law (para. 10 (a), (c))

[S/PRST/2008/38](#)

The Council expresses its deep concern over continued threats to the safety of the civilian population and to the conduct of humanitarian operations. The Council strongly condemns the continuing recruitment and use of children by armed groups as well as the continued prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It urges all parties to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law (second paragraph)

The Council reiterates its strong support for MONUC in helping to restore peace in the Kivus and encourages MONUC to reinforce its action to ensure the protection of civilians. The Council expresses its full support for the disengagement plan elaborated by MONUC and accepted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and urges all parties to abide by it (fifth paragraph)

[S/PRST/2008/40](#)

[...] The Council expresses its grave concern about the dramatic humanitarian consequences of the recent fighting. The Council urges all parties to respect fully their obligations under international law to protect civilians, to ensure access to the population in need and to guarantee the safety and security of humanitarian personnel. The Council affirms that any attack against the civilian population, including at major population centres, is totally unacceptable (first paragraph)

[Resolution 1843 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Urging all parties to ensure timely, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors and to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law (eighth preambular paragraph)

[Resolution 1856 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law (third preambular paragraph)

Expressing its full support for MONUC, condemning all attacks against United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, regardless of the perpetrators, and emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice (fifteenth preambular paragraph)

Emphasizes that the protection of civilians [...] must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources (para. 6)

Requests the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the support of the international community and MONUC, to develop and implement as a matter of urgency a comprehensive national security sector reform strategy, including based on the outcome of the round table on security sector, held in February 2008, in order to establish professional security organizations in the areas of defence, police and the administration of justice that protect civilians, are well managed, and act in accordance with the Constitution and with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law, urges the Government to ensure the sustainability of the support given by its partners in this area, in particular by giving priority to the reform of the administration and command structures of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all its other security forces, and reiterates its call upon the Congolese authorities to establish a vetting mechanism to take into

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account when they select candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police and other security services, the past actions of the candidates in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights (para. 22)

Demands that all parties ensure timely, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors and comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law (para. 23)

Resolution 1857 (2008)
(Chapter VII)

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians, with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law (fourth preambular paragraph)

Resolution 1896 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Demanding that all armed groups, in particular the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and the Lord's Resistance Army, immediately lay down their arms and cease their attacks against the civilian population, demanding also that all the parties to the agreements of 23 March 2009 respect the ceasefire and implement their commitments effectively and in good faith (fifth preambular paragraph)

Noting with great concern the persistence of human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the killing and displacement of significant numbers of civilians, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and widespread sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the country, and recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict and on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (eighth preambular paragraph)

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law (ninth preambular paragraph)

Resolution 1906 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law, and stressing also the importance of urgently undertaking comprehensive and lasting security sector reform and of permanently disarming, demobilizing, resettling or repatriating, as appropriate, and reintegrating Congolese and foreign armed groups for the long-term stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and of the contribution made by international partners in this field (third preambular paragraph)

Calling upon all parties to armed conflict in the Great Lakes region to comply with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law to take all required steps to protect civilians and to facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel (fourth preambular paragraph)

Expressing its extreme concern at the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation and the continued impunity of those responsible for human rights abuses and other atrocities, condemning, in particular the targeted attacks against the civilian population, widespread sexual violence, recruitment and use of child soldiers and extrajudicial executions, stressing the urgent need for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with MONUC and other relevant actors, to end violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and to bring the perpetrators to justice, and calling upon Member States to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims (eighth preambular paragraph)

Urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to establish sustainable peace in the eastern part of the country, to effectively protect the civilian population, to develop sustainable security sector institutions which fully respect the rule of law, and to ensure respect for human rights and the fight against impunity by strengthening the capacity of the judicial and correctional systems (para. 3)

Demands that all armed groups, in particular the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and the Lord's Resistance Army, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuse against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse (para. 10)

Demands also that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in furtherance of resolution 1888 (2009), immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual violence; urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the full implementation of its "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed by elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and further urges that all reports of such violations be thoroughly investigated, with the support of MONUC, and that all those responsible be brought to justice through a robust and independent process (para. 11)

Calls upon the States in the region to ensure that any military actions against armed groups are carried out in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and that they take appropriate measures to protect civilians and reduce the impact of military actions upon the civilian population, including through regular contacts with and early warning of the civilian population on potential attacks (para. 17)

Reiterates its call upon the Congolese authorities, with the support of MONUC, to establish an effective vetting mechanism, in accordance with international standards, for the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the national security forces, to ensure the exclusion of those persons associated with violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses and to trigger the judicial process against such persons where appropriate (para. 32)

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The situation in Georgia

Resolution [1808 \(2008\)](#) Underlines that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement throughout the zone of conflict of UNOMIG, the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel, and calls upon both sides to fulfil their obligations in this regard and to extend full cooperation to UNOMIG and the peacekeeping force (para. 14)

The situation in the Great Lakes region

Resolution [1804 \(2008\)](#) Deplores the persistence of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law carried out by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, ex-Rwandan Armed Forces/Interahamwe and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, condemning in particular sexual violence perpetrated by those groups, and recalling its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security, its resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) on children and armed conflict and the conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo endorsed by [the Council] ([S/AC.51/2007/17](#)) (fourth preambular paragraph)

[S/PRST/2008/48](#)

The Council strongly condemns the recent attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Southern Sudan, which pose a continuing threat to regional security. It demands that the Lord's Resistance Army cease its recruitment and use of children and that it release immediately all women, children and other non-combatants, in accordance with Council resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#). The Council reiterates its deep concern at the long-running and brutal insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army, which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of thousands of innocent civilians in Uganda, the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (fourth paragraph)

The Council recalls the International Criminal Court arrest warrants for certain leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army on charges of, among other things, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape and the enlistment of children through abduction. The Council recalls the statement by its President of 22 June 2006, and reaffirms that it attaches vital importance to promoting justice and the rule of law, including respect for human rights, as an indispensable element for lasting peace. The Council reaffirms that ending impunity is essential for a society recovering from conflict to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians and to prevent their recurrence (fifth paragraph)

The Council commends the States in the region for their increased cooperation, and welcomes the joint efforts they have made to address the security threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army. The Council calls upon these States to ensure that all actions are carried out in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and to take appropriate measures to protect civilians. The Council encourages these States to keep the United Nations missions in the region informed about their actions (sixth paragraph)

The question concerning Haiti

- Resolution [1840 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Condemns any attack against personnel or facilities of MINUSTAH, and demands that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against United Nations and associated personnel or facilities or other actors engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work (para. 16)
- Resolution [1892 \(2009\)](#) (Chapter VII) Condemns any attack against personnel or facilities of MINUSTAH, and demands that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against United Nations and associated personnel or facilities or other actors engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work (para. 14)
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The situation concerning Iraq

- Resolution [1830 \(2008\)](#) Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, welcoming new commitments of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, encouraging continued efforts for internally displaced persons and refugees and noting the important role of UNHCR, based on its mandate, in providing advice and support to the Government, in coordination with UNAMI (tenth preambular paragraph)
- Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance and to make available, as far as possible, all facilities necessary for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets (eleventh preambular paragraph)
- Resolution [1883 \(2009\)](#) Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, encouraging continued efforts for internally displaced persons and refugees, and noting the important role of UNHCR, based on its mandate, in providing advice and support to the Government, in coordination with UNAMI (eleventh preambular paragraph)
- Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all facilities necessary for their operations, and to promote the safety, security, and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

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Peace and security in Africa (Kenya)

[S/PRST/2008/4](#)

The Council expresses its strong concern at the continuing dire humanitarian situation in Kenya and calls for the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. The Council further expresses its concern for the safety of humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel and calls upon all parties to facilitate their work and ensure their safety. The Council welcomes the decisions, following consultations with the Government of Kenya, of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for the Prevention of Genocide to dispatch missions to Kenya. It calls upon Kenya's political leaders to facilitate the work of these missions and looks forward to being informed by the Secretary-General of their findings (third paragraph)

The situation in Liberia

Resolution [1836 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Welcoming the progress achieved on the broad benchmarks laid down in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 September 2006 and the core benchmarks presented in the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 August 2007 and 19 March 2008, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL to promote and protect, in cooperation with the Government of Liberia, the rights of civilians, in particular children and women, calling on the Liberian authorities to continue to cooperate with the United Nations country team and civil society in order to achieve further progress in these areas and, in particular, to combat violence against children and women, including gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and recalling its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1612 \(2005\)](#), as well as its resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) on women, peace and security (twelfth preambular paragraph)

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#)

Expressing grave concern at the escalation of violence and the deterioration of the situation, in particular the resulting heavy civilian casualties since the refusal to extend the period of calm, and emphasizing that the Palestinian and Israeli civilian populations must be protected (fourth preambular paragraph)

Condemns all violence and hostilities directed against civilians and all acts of terrorism (para. 5)

The situation in Somalia

Resolution [1801 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Reaffirms its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security, and its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1738 \(2006\)](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas (para. 13)

Strongly supports and encourages the ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Somalia, recalls its resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, calls upon all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of AMISOM and humanitarian personnel, and to grant timely, safe and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need, and urges the countries in the region to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance by land or via airports and seaports (para. 14)

Resolution [1814 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Strongly supports and encourages the ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Somalia, recalls its resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, calls upon all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of AMISOM personnel and United Nations and humanitarian personnel, demands that all parties ensure timely, safe and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need, wherever they may be, and urges the countries in the region to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including the timely, safe and unhindered passage of essential relief goods into Somalia by land or via airports and seaports (para. 12)

Condemns all and any violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, calls upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully their obligations in this regard, and calls for those responsible for such violations in Somalia to be brought to justice (para. 16)

Reaffirms its resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security and its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1738 \(2006\)](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas (para. 17)

[S/PRST/2008/33](#)

The Council calls upon the parties to meet all elements of the peace and reconciliation agreement in full. In particular, the Council underlines the crucial importance of the parties taking all necessary measures to ensure, without delay, unhindered humanitarian access and assistance to the Somali people, and of the parties and their allies terminating all acts of armed confrontation (fourth paragraph)

[S/PRST/2008/41](#)

[...] The Council reminds States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (sixth paragraph)

Resolution [1851 \(2008\)](#)

In response to the letter dated 9 December 2008 from the Transitional Federal Government, encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, notes the primary role of the Transitional Federal Government in rooting out piracy and armed robbery at sea, and decides that for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of resolution 1846, States and regional organizations cooperating in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for which advance notification has been provided by the Transitional Federal Government to the Secretary-General may undertake all necessary measures that are appropriate in

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Somalia, for the purpose of suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, pursuant to the request of the Transitional Federal Government, provided, however, that any measures undertaken pursuant to the authority of this paragraph shall be undertaken consistent with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law (para. 6)

Resolution 1863 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Recognizing that serious crimes have been committed against civilians in the ongoing conflict in Somalia, and reaffirming the importance of the fight against impunity (tenth preambular paragraph)

Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of AMISOM, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and freedom of movement of African Union and United Nations personnel as well as associated personnel throughout Somalia, and to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law (para. 15)

Reaffirms its resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1738 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate or excessive use of force in populated areas (para. 19)

S/PRST/2009/15

The Council expresses its concern at the loss of life and the worsening humanitarian situation arising out of the renewed fighting, and calls upon all parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular to respect the security of civilians, humanitarian workers and AMISOM personnel (fourth paragraph)

Resolution 1872 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Expressing its concern that serious crimes, in particular killing and maiming, have been committed against civilians and humanitarian staff, in the ongoing conflict in Somalia, and reaffirming the importance of the fight against impunity (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

S/PRST/2009/19

The Council deplores the loss of life in Somalia and the deteriorating humanitarian situation, which has resulted in increased flows of refugees and internally displaced persons, threatening stability in the region. The Council calls upon all parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular to respect the security of civilians, humanitarian workers and AMISOM personnel (fourth paragraph)

S/PRST/2009/31

The Council reaffirms its demand that all opposition groups immediately end attacks, put down their arms, renounce violence and join reconciliation efforts. The Council further calls upon all parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular to respect the security of civilians, humanitarian workers and AMISOM personnel (fifth paragraph)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

Resolution [1812 \(2008\)](#) [...] urges [...] full cooperation of the National Congress Party and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in carrying out the obligations of the Government of National Unity for the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in accordance with resolution [1674 \(2006\)](#) (para. 19)

Reiterates its concern over the restrictions and all impediments placed on the movements of UNMIS personnel and materiel in Sudan, and the adverse impact that such restrictions and impediments have on the ability of the Mission to perform its mandate effectively and on the ability of the humanitarian community to reach affected persons; and in this regard calls for all parties to cooperate fully with UNMIS and facilitate the performance of its mandate, and to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law (para. 24)

[S/PRST/2008/15](#) The Council strongly condemns the attacks of 10 May perpetrated by the Justice and Equality Movement against the Government of the Sudan in Omdurman, and urges all parties to cease violence immediately, respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and commit to a peaceful resolution of all outstanding issues (first paragraph)

[S/PRST/2008/27](#) [...] The Council stresses that any attack or threat against UNAMID is unacceptable, and demands that there be no reoccurrence. It underlines that attacks on United Nations peacekeepers during an armed conflict can constitute war crimes under applicable international law and calls upon all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law (third paragraph)

Resolution [1828 \(2008\)](#) Noting with strong concern ongoing attacks on the civilian population and humanitarian workers and continued and widespread sexual violence, including as outlined in the reports of the Secretary-General (seventh preambular paragraph)

Emphasizing the need to bring to justice the perpetrators of such crimes and urging the Government of the Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect, and reiterating its condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Darfur (eighth preambular paragraph)

Reiterating its deep concern for the decreasing security of humanitarian personnel, including killings of humanitarian workers, in Darfur and the hindering of their access to populations in need, condemning the parties to the conflict who have failed to ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel as well as the delivery of humanitarian assistance, further condemning all instances of banditry and carjackings, and recognizing that, with many civilians in Darfur having been displaced, humanitarian efforts remain a priority until a sustained ceasefire and inclusive political process are achieved (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Demanding an end to attacks on civilians, from any quarter, including by aerial bombing, and the use of civilians as human shields (thirteenth operative paragraph)

Demands an end to violence by all sides, to attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and to other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Darfur (para. 11)

Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure, as appropriate, that resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his report requested in paragraph 17 below (para. 15)

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 60 days after the adoption of the present resolution on developments on UNAMID, the political process, the security and humanitarian situation, and compliance by all parties with their international obligations (para. 17)

Reiterates its readiness to take action against any party that impedes the peace process, humanitarian assistance or the deployment of UNAMID, and recognizes that due process must take its course (para. 18)

Resolution 1870 (2009)

Expresses its concern for the health and welfare of the civilian populations in the Sudan, calls upon the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the communiqué signed between the United Nations and the Government of National Unity in Khartoum on 28 March 2007 to support, protect and facilitate all humanitarian operations and personnel in the Sudan, and urges the Government of the Sudan to continue working with the United Nations to support the three-track approach delineated by the Secretary-General to ensure the continuity of humanitarian assistance (para. 13)

Reiterates its concern over the restrictions and impediments placed on UNMIS personnel and materiel, and the adverse impact that such restrictions and impediments have on the ability of the Mission to perform its mandate effectively and on the ability of the humanitarian community to reach affected persons, and in this regard calls for all parties to cooperate fully with UNMIS and to facilitate the performance of its mandate, and to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law (para. 25)

Resolution 1881 (2009)

Expressing its concern, two years after the adoption of its resolution 1769 (2007), at the continued seriousness of the security situation and deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Darfur and at the recurring attacks on the civilian population, reiterating its condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Darfur, calling upon all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, emphasizing the need to bring to justice the perpetrators of such crimes, and urging the Government of the Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect (eighth preambular paragraph)

Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence and attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under human rights and international humanitarian law; calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for all parties to commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire; requests the Secretary-General to consult with relevant parties with a view to developing a more effective ceasefire monitoring mechanism; and underlines the need for UNAMID to report on major instances of violence which undermine the parties' full and constructive efforts towards peace (para. 7)

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- Demands also that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution [1820 \(2008\)](#); and requests the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence and to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) are implemented by UNAMID, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 14)
- [Resolution 1891 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VII) Noting with deep concern the ongoing violence, impunity and consequent deterioration of the humanitarian aid situation and humanitarian access to populations in need, and reiterating its deep concern about the security of civilians and humanitarian aid workers, and calling upon all parties in Darfur to cease offensive actions immediately and to refrain from further violent attacks (sixth preambular paragraph)
- Demanding also an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians, in line with resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#), recruitment and use of children, in line with resolutions [1612 \(2005\)](#) and [1882 \(2009\)](#), and indiscriminate attacks against civilians (eighth preambular paragraph)
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Peace and security in Africa (Zimbabwe)

- [S/PRST/2008/23](#) The Council condemns the campaign of violence against the political opposition ahead of the second round of the presidential elections scheduled for 27 June 2008, which has resulted in the killing of scores of opposition activists and other Zimbabweans and the beating and displacement of thousands of people, including many women and children (first paragraph)
- The Council further expresses its concern at the grave humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe and condemns the suspension by the Government of Zimbabwe of the operations of humanitarian organizations, which has directly affected one and a half million people, including half a million children. The Council calls upon the Government of Zimbabwe to immediately allow humanitarian organizations to resume their services (fifth paragraph)
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Abbreviations: AMISOM — African Union Mission in Somalia; ISAF — International Security Assistance Force; MINURCAT — United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad; MINUSTAH — United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUC — United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMI — United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNAMID — African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNHCR — Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNMIL — United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMIS — United Nations Mission in the Sudan; and UNOMIG — United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.