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## **Part X**

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

## Contents

<b>Introductory note</b> .....	4
<b>I. Peacekeeping operations</b> .....	7
<b>Note</b> .....	7
<b>Africa</b> .....	15
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara .....	15
United Nations Mission in Liberia .....	16
United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire .....	21
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur .....	25
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	29
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei .....	34
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan .....	36
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali .....	41
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic .....	45
<b>Americas</b> .....	50
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti .....	50
<b>Asia</b> .....	53
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan .....	53
<b>Europe</b> .....	54
<b>United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus</b> .....	54
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo .....	55
<b>Middle East</b> .....	56
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization .....	56
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force .....	57
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon .....	58
<b>II. Political and peacebuilding missions</b> .....	59
<b>Note</b> .....	59
<b>Africa</b> .....	64
United Nations Office for West Africa .....	64
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic .....	66
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau .....	69

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa .....	72
United Nations Office in Burundi .....	75
United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi.....	77
United Nations Support Mission in Libya.....	79
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.....	82
<b>Asia</b> .....	84
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan .....	84
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia .....	86
<b>Middle East</b> .....	87
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq.....	87
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon.....	89

## **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. This part covers decisions of the Council relating to field-based subsidiary organs that the Council established for the performance of its functions under the Charter and that were active during 2014 and 2015. For the purposes of this part, field-based subsidiary organs are divided into two main categories: (i) peacekeeping operations; and (ii) political missions and peacebuilding offices.

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

The section on peacekeeping operations is organized by region and peacekeeping operations are featured therein in the order in which they were established. Peacekeeping operations that either transitioned to a new operation or were succeeded by another operation in

the field are included immediately after the description of the preceding operation. The same applies to political missions and peacebuilding offices.

The introduction to each of the two sections mentioned above consists of the following:

- (i) an overview table on the mandates assigned to each of the peace operations since their establishment, as well as (ii) an analysis of the key trends and developments during 2014 and 2015. The mandates of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices are outlined according to 13 categories of “mandated tasks”. These categories are based exclusively on the language of the decisions of the Council and do not necessarily reflect the specific structure or activities of the particular mission.

Each section is, in turn, divided into sub-sections corresponding to each of the peacekeeping operations, political missions and peacebuilding offices existing during the period under review. Each sub-section provides a summary of the major developments during the period under review, based on the provisions of Council decisions relevant to their mandate and composition. In addition, each sub-section contains an overview table featuring the tasks mandated by the Council to the mission or operation since its establishment. The tables further provide an indication of the extent to which the mandates have changed during 2014 and 2015.

To assist in understanding how existing mandates evolved during the period under consideration, relevant provisions of decisions contained in the tables referenced above are further classified according to the following categories: “newly mandated task”, “additional element”, “reiteration”, or “discontinuation”. A “newly mandated” makes reference to provisions including one or more Council “mandated tasks” for the subsidiary organ to carry out for the first

time. This same category is also used in cases where a mandate has been “reinstated” by the Council.<sup>1</sup>

The term “additional element” is used when the Council modifies or expands a mandate beyond its original scope. For example, a political mission charged originally with an electoral assistance mandate to assist in national elections would have an “additional element” for purposes of the *Repertoire* if the mandate is subsequently expanded to assist with local elections. Furthermore, a provision is classified as a “reiteration” when the Council explicitly restates or reaffirms a previously existing mandated task in identical or near identical terms. However, a mere cross-reference to previous decisions without explicitly referring to the mandate in question is not considered a reiteration for purposes of the *Repertoire*. Lastly, if the Council requests the mission to discontinue a mandated task, the provision is categorized as a “discontinuation”.

This system of categorization is provided for information purposes only and does not reflect any practice or decision of the Council. Importantly, previous supplements should be consulted for details of mandates and/or missions and operations not covered here.

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

## **I. Peacekeeping operations**

### **Note**

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

### **Overview of peacekeeping operations during 2014 and 2015**

During the two-year review period, the Security Council oversaw 16 peacekeeping operations, including a newly established operation in 2014.<sup>2</sup> During this period, the Council did not terminate the mandate of any peacekeeping operation.

#### *Newly established peacekeeping operations, mandate extensions and mandate renewals*

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

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<sup>2</sup> For decisions and deliberations on the thematic item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, see part I, sect. 26. For deliberations concerning individual peacekeeping operations, see also the respective country-specific studies in part I.

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

In addition, the Council renewed and extended the mandates of 13 peacekeeping operations, including the mandate of MINUSCA, which was initially established for a period of twelve months.<sup>4</sup> The mandates of the three remaining peacekeeping operations (UNMOGIP, UNMIK and UNTSO) continued to be “open-ended”, not requiring a decision by the Council to either renew or extend their mandates.

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

During the biennium under review, the Security Council authorized or reauthorized the use of force by six peacekeeping operations,<sup>5</sup> namely, the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI),<sup>6</sup> the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),<sup>7</sup> the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),<sup>8</sup> the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS),<sup>9</sup> the United

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<sup>3</sup> Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 30 (a) to (g).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, para 18.

<sup>5</sup> For additional information regarding the Council’s authorization of the use of force, see part VII, sect. IV.

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

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

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

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



Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)<sup>10</sup> and MINUSCA.<sup>11</sup> In the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)<sup>12</sup> and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the Council reaffirmed its authorization to take “all necessary action” in fulfilling certain elements of their mandate.<sup>13</sup>

Tables 1 and 2 below provide an overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations during the 2014 to 2015 period, showing the wide range of tasks mandated by the Council, such as, the protection of civilians, demilitarization and arms management, humanitarian support, building national capacity (including building police capacity to protect civilians), ceasefire monitoring and the support to political processes. In addition, the Council continued to mandate peacekeeping operations to promote and protect human rights, and requested, in many cases, that any support to non-United Nations security forces be provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.<sup>14</sup> Further, the Council reiterated that peacekeeping operations had to execute their mandates in coordination with the United Nations country teams in the host countries.<sup>15</sup>

During the period under review, the mandates of the four peacekeeping operations established before the 1970s<sup>16</sup> continued to carry out relatively narrow tasks, such as monitoring ceasefires and patrolling buffer zones between the parties. However, the mandates of the rest of

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

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

<sup>12</sup> Resolutions [2172 \(2014\)](#), 13<sup>th</sup> preambular paragraph, and resolution [2236 \(2015\)](#), 15<sup>th</sup> preambular paragraph.

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

<sup>14</sup> See, for example, in connection with MONUSCO, UNAMID and MINUSMA, part I, sects VI, XI and XV.

<sup>15</sup> See, for example, in connection with MINUSTAH, resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 19, in connection with MONUSCO resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 15 and in connection with UNOCI, resolution [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 19(a).

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

peacekeeping operations continued to expand in scope with newly mandated tasks or additional elements added to existing mandates.

Table 1  
**Specific mandates in peacekeeping operations: Africa**

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

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

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

<i>Type of mandate</i>	<i>MINUSTAH</i>	<i>UNMOGIP</i>	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNTSO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>
Chapter VII	X			X			
Authorization of the use of force							X
Civilian-military coordination				X			
Demilitarization and arms management	X						X
Electoral assistance	X						
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X			X			
Humanitarian support	X		X	X			X
International cooperation and coordination	X			X			X
Military and police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X			
Public information	X						
Rule of law	X						
Security sector reform	X						
Support to sanctions regimes							
Support to State institutions	X			X			X

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

*Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations*

During the period under review, the overall level of uniformed personnel remained high with more than 100,000 uniformed personnel deployed in 16 peacekeeping operations.<sup>17</sup> As illustrated in table 3 below, during the period under review, the Council decreased the military and/or police components of five operations, namely, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL),<sup>18</sup> UNOCI,<sup>19</sup> UNAMID,<sup>20</sup> MONUSCO<sup>21</sup> and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).<sup>22</sup>

On the other hand, increases of the military and/or police components were mandated by the Council in relation to four peacekeeping operations, namely UNMISS, MINUSMA, MINUSCA and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

Table 3  
**Changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 2014-2015**

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
MINURSO	Military component increased by an additional 15 United Nations military observers	<a href="#">2152 (2014)</a>
UNMIL	Military component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 3,590 personnel and police component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,515, both by September 2015	<a href="#">2215 (2015)</a>
	Military component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,240 personnel and reduced police component to arrive at a ceiling of 606, both by 30 June 2016	<a href="#">2239 (2015)</a>
UNOCI	Military component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 5,437 personnel including 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers by 30 June 2015. Police component reduced to up to 1,500 personnel and 8 previously authorized customs	<a href="#">2162 (2014)</a>

<sup>17</sup> The levels of uniformed personnel varied over the course of the two-year period. As of 31 January 2014, the United Nations had deployed [98,739](#) uniformed personnel in 15 peacekeeping operations. As of 31 December 2015, the level had increased to [107,088](#) in 16 peacekeeping operations (source: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/Yearly.pdf>).

<sup>18</sup> Resolutions [2215 \(2015\)](#), para. 1 and [2239 \(2015\)](#) para. 15.

<sup>19</sup> Resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#), para. 23.

<sup>20</sup> Resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>21</sup> Resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

<sup>22</sup> Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 2.

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Resolution</i>
	officers maintained	
MINUSTAH	Military component reduced by 2651 troops to arrive at a ceiling of 2,370 personnel; police component maintained at a ceiling of 2,601 personnel	<a href="#">2180 (2014)</a>
UNAMID	Military component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 15,845 personnel and police component reduced to arrive at a ceiling of 1,583 personnel and 13 police units of up to 140 personnel each	<a href="#">2173 (2014)</a>
MONUSCO	MONUSCO force reduced by 2,000 troops; authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel and 1050 personnel of formed police units maintained	<a href="#">2211 (2015)</a>
UNMISS	Military component increased by 500 troops to arrive at a ceiling of 13,000 personnel and police component by 678 police personnel to arrive at a ceiling of 2,001 personnel, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers	<a href="#">2252 (2015)</a>
MINUSMA	Military component increased by at least 40 military observers within an authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 personnel	<a href="#">2227 (2015)</a>
MINUSCA	Military component of up to 10,000 military personnel authorized, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers and 20 corrections officers	<a href="#">2149 (2014)</a>
	Military component increased by 750 military personnel and police component by 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers	<a href="#">2212 (2015)</a>
	Military component increased by 40 military observers and staff officers within a troop ceiling of 10,750 military personnel	<a href="#">2217 (2015)</a>

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

## Africa

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

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by virtue of resolution [690 \(1991\)](#) of 29 April 1991, in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario).

During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of MINURSO twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 30 April 2016,<sup>23</sup> without any change to its mandate. By resolution [2152 \(2014\)](#) of 29 April 2014, the Council supported the request of the Secretary-General for an additional 15 United Nations military observers.<sup>24</sup>

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

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

Category and mandated task	Decisions			
			Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)	
	<a href="#">690 (1991)</a>	<a href="#">1148 (1998)</a>	<a href="#">2152 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2218 (2015)</a>
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Military and police</b>				
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>			
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>			
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			

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

<sup>23</sup> Resolution [2152 \(2014\)](#) para 1 and [2218 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution [2152 \(2014\)](#), para 12.

## **United Nations Mission in Liberia**

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established on 19 September 2003 by the Security Council, by resolution [1509 \(2003\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process following the end of the second civil war in Liberia.<sup>25</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIL three times for periods of three months,<sup>26</sup> nine months and one year, respectively, the last of which was until 30 September 2016.<sup>27</sup>

By resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#) of 2 April 2015, commending the Government of Liberia for responding effectively to the Ebola outbreak in that country,<sup>28</sup> the Council authorized the implementation of the “third phase of the phased drawdown” of UNMIL to arrive at a new military ceiling of 3,590 personnel and a police ceiling of 1,515 personnel by September 2015.<sup>29</sup> By resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#) of 17 September 2015, the Council decided to further reduce the military strength of UNMIL to 1,240 military personnel and its police strength to 606 police personnel by 30 June 2016.<sup>30</sup>

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

<sup>26</sup> Given the exceptional circumstances with the Ebola outbreak, the Council endorsed the Secretary-General’s recommendation in the letter dated 28 August 2014 ([S/2014/644](#)) to authorize a technical rollover of the mandate of UNMIL for a period of three months.

<sup>27</sup> Resolutions [2176 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2190 \(2014\)](#), para. 9, and [2239 \(2015\)](#), para 9.

<sup>28</sup> Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), second preambular paragraph.

<sup>29</sup> Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>30</sup> Resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), para 15.



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

The Council further decided that the mandate should consist of the following priority tasks: protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance, reform of justice and security institutions, electoral support, promotion and protection of human rights, and protection of United Nations personnel.<sup>33</sup> The Council also requested UNMIL to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and coordinating with the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER).<sup>34</sup> The Council furthermore added a good offices role for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,<sup>35</sup> as well as a new mandate component for UNMIL, namely to provide logistical support for the senatorial elections.<sup>36</sup> Following the conclusion of the senatorial elections in December 2014, the

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<sup>31</sup> Twenty-eighth progress report of the Secretary-General ([S/2014/598](#)) and letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council ([S/2014/644](#)).

<sup>32</sup> [Resolution 2190 \(2014\)](#), para. 10 (a) to (f).

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> [Resolution 2190 \(2014\)](#), para. 10 (b)(i) and (ii).

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.

<sup>36</sup> [Resolution 2190 \(2014\)](#), para. 10 (d) (i).

Council, by resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#) of 2 April 2015, decided that the mandate of UNMIL should no longer include the task of providing electoral support.<sup>37</sup>

In light of the improving situation of the spread of the Ebola virus in the country, the Council reconsidered the mandate of UNMIL. Accordingly, in resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#) of 17 September 2015, the Council no longer included the task of facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance and coordinating with UNMEER. Furthermore, the Council adjusted the mandate of UNMIL to reduce the scope of the following four main tasks: the protection of civilians, the reform of justice and security institutions, human rights protection and promotion, and the protection of United Nations personnel.<sup>38</sup> The Council also affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of UNMIL and the transition to a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace.<sup>39</sup> In this regard, the Council decided that UNMIL should renew its focus on supporting the Government of Liberia to achieve a successful transition of security responsibility to the Liberian authorities.<sup>40</sup>

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

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<sup>37</sup> Resolution [2215 \(2015\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>38</sup> Resolution [2239 \(2015\)](#), para. 10 (a) to (d).

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, para.18.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 11.

Table 5

**UNMIL: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decisions															Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)			
	1509 (2003)	1521 (2003)	1626 (2005)	1638 (2005)	1657 (2006)	1750 (2007)	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)	2066 (2012)	2079 (2012)	2116 (2013)	2128 (2013)	2153 (2014)	2190 (2014)	2215 (2015)	2239 (2015)
<b>Civilian-military coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>																		
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>																
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>						10 (d)(i) <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>										X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			10 (e)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 12 <sup>a</sup>	10 (c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 12 <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	X <sup>a</sup>																10 (b)(i) <sup>a</sup>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	10 (b)(ii) and (c)(iv) <sup>a</sup> and 18 <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	10 (b)(iii) <sup>a</sup> , 19 <sup>a</sup> and 20 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Military and police</b>																			
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>																		
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			10 (a)(i) <sup>a</sup>	10 (a)(i) <sup>a</sup> and 16 <sup>a</sup>	
Protection of humanitarian/United Nations personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>							X <sup>b</sup>							10 (f)(i) <sup>a</sup>		10 (d)(i) <sup>a</sup>
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			10 (c)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> and 11 <sup>a</sup>		10 (b)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 11 <sup>a</sup>
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>d</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>	18 <sup>a</sup>		19 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>										X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			3 <sup>a</sup>		3 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Public information</b>	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			10 (d)(i) <sup>a</sup>		11 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Rule of law/judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			10 (c)(ii) <sup>a</sup>		10 (b)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 11 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>											X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			10 (c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>		10 (b)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>									X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		14 <sup>a</sup>		14 <sup>a</sup>

Category and mandated task	Decisions															Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)			
	1509 (2003)	1521 (2003)	1626 (2005)	1638 (2005)	1657 (2006)	1750 (2007)	1836 (2008)	1885 (2009)	1938 (2010)	1971 (2011)	2008 (2011)	2066 (2012)	2079 (2012)	2116 (2013)	2128 (2013)	2153 (2014)	2190 (2014)	2215 (2015)	2239 (2015)
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>										X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>					

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

<sup>d</sup> Discontinuation.

## **United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire**

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

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI twice for periods of 12 months, respectively, the last of which was until 30 June 2016.<sup>41</sup> By resolution [2162 \(2014\)](#) of 25 June 2014, the Council decided to decrease the military strength of UNOCI from 7,137 to a level of 5,437 military personnel, comprising of 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers,<sup>42</sup> and to reduce the police component from 1,555 to 1,500 police personnel while maintaining the 8 customs officers previously authorized.<sup>43</sup> The Council also affirmed its intention to consider further downsizing UNOCI, reviewing its mandate and its possible termination after the October 2015 presidential election based on security conditions on the ground and the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to take over the security role of UNOCI.<sup>44</sup>

The Council reinstated the mandate of UNOCI in resolutions [2162 \(2014\)](#) and [2226 \(2015\)](#),<sup>45</sup> reiterating the elements of the mandate contained in resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), with the exception of the support to the Ivorian authorities in extending effective State administration and

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

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 24.

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

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

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

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

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<sup>46</sup> This element of the mandate was provided for in resolution [2112 \(2013\)](#), para. 6 (i).

<sup>47</sup> Resolution [2226 \(2015\)](#), para. 19 (b).

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

Table 6  
**UNOCI: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decisions																														
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)																														
	<a href="#">1528 (2004)</a>	<a href="#">1584 (2005)</a>	<a href="#">1609 (2005)</a>	<a href="#">1721 (2006)</a>	<a href="#">1739 (2007)</a>	<a href="#">1765 (2007)</a>	<a href="#">1795 (2008)</a>	<a href="#">1819 (2008)</a>	<a href="#">1826 (2008)</a>	<a href="#">1842 (2008)</a>	<a href="#">1865 (2009)</a>	<a href="#">1880 (2009)</a>	<a href="#">1893 (2009)</a>	<a href="#">1911 (2010)</a>	<a href="#">1933 (2010)</a>	<a href="#">1946 (2010)</a>	<a href="#">1962 (2010)</a>	<a href="#">1975 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">1980 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">1981 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2000 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2062 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">2101 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2112 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2116 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2153 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2162 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2219 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2226 (2015)</a>		
Authorization of the use of force	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			19(a) <sup>a</sup> 20 <sup>a</sup>	19(a) <sup>a</sup> 20 <sup>a</sup>			
Civilian-military coordination																												27 <sup>a</sup>	27 <sup>a</sup>		
Demilitarization and arms management	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup> 19 (b) and (d) <sup>a</sup> 21 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup> 19 (b) and (d) <sup>a</sup> 21 <sup>a</sup>
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>					19 (b) and (c) <sup>a</sup>	19 (b) and (c) <sup>a</sup>		
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a, b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>			15 <sup>a</sup> 16 <sup>a</sup> 19 (d), (e) and (g) <sup>a</sup> 22 <sup>a</sup>	15 <sup>a</sup> 16 <sup>a</sup> 19 (d), (e) and (g) <sup>a</sup> 22 <sup>a</sup>	
Humanitarian support	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>			19 (h) <sup>a</sup>	19 (h) <sup>a</sup>	
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a, b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	16 <sup>a</sup> 19 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g) <sup>a</sup> 31 <sup>a</sup> 36 <sup>a</sup> 37 <sup>a</sup>	16 <sup>a</sup> 19 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g) <sup>a</sup> 31 <sup>a</sup> 35 <sup>a</sup> 36 <sup>a</sup>		
Military and police																															
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>												X <sup>b</sup>														
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>			19 (a) <sup>a</sup> 21 <sup>a</sup>	19 (a) <sup>a</sup> 21 <sup>a</sup>		

Category and mandated task	Decisions																									Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)			
	<a href="#">1528</a>	<a href="#">1584</a>	<a href="#">1609</a>	<a href="#">1721</a>	<a href="#">1739</a>	<a href="#">1765</a>	<a href="#">1795</a>	<a href="#">1819</a>	<a href="#">1826</a>	<a href="#">1842</a>	<a href="#">1865</a>	<a href="#">1880</a>	<a href="#">1893</a>	<a href="#">1911</a>	<a href="#">1933</a>	<a href="#">1946</a>	<a href="#">1962</a>	<a href="#">1975</a>	<a href="#">1980</a>	<a href="#">1981</a>	<a href="#">2000</a>	<a href="#">2062</a>	<a href="#">2101</a>	<a href="#">2112</a>	<a href="#">2116</a>	<a href="#">2153</a>	<a href="#">2162</a>	<a href="#">2219</a>	<a href="#">2226</a>
	<a href="#">(2004)</a>	<a href="#">(2005)</a>	<a href="#">(2005)</a>	<a href="#">(2006)</a>	<a href="#">(2007)</a>	<a href="#">(2007)</a>	<a href="#">(2008)</a>	<a href="#">(2008)</a>	<a href="#">(2008)</a>	<a href="#">(2008)</a>	<a href="#">(2009)</a>	<a href="#">(2009)</a>	<a href="#">(2009)</a>	<a href="#">(2010)</a>	<a href="#">(2010)</a>	<a href="#">(2010)</a>	<a href="#">(2010)</a>	<a href="#">(2011)</a>	<a href="#">(2011)</a>	<a href="#">(2011)</a>	<a href="#">(2011)</a>	<a href="#">(2012)</a>	<a href="#">(2013)</a>	<a href="#">(2013)</a>	<a href="#">(2013)</a>	<a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">(2015)</a>	<a href="#">(2015)</a>
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>					19 (j) <sup>a</sup>	19 (j) <sup>a</sup>
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	19 (c) <sup>a</sup> 36 <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	19 (c) <sup>a</sup> 35 <sup>a</sup>	
Support to military	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>				19 (c) and (e) <sup>a</sup>	19 (c) and (e) <sup>a</sup>	
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>				19 (e) <sup>a</sup>	19 (e) <sup>a</sup>	
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>				2 <sup>a</sup> 19 (b) <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup> 19 (b) <sup>a</sup>	
Public information	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>				19 (i) <sup>a</sup>	19 (i) <sup>a</sup>	
Rule of law/Judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>				19 (e) <sup>a</sup>	19 (e) <sup>a</sup>	
Security sector reform					X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>								X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>				19 (b)and (e) <sup>a</sup> 21 <sup>a</sup>	19 (b)and (e) <sup>a</sup> 21 <sup>a</sup>	
Support to sanctions regimes		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	19 (d), (f), (g) and (i) <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	19 (d), (f), (g) and (i) <sup>a</sup>
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	19 (c), (e) and (f) <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	19 (c), (e), and (f) <sup>a</sup>	

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.



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

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

During the reporting period, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID twice for periods of 10 and 12 months respectively, until 30 June 2016.<sup>49</sup> In addition, the Council reduced the military and police components of UNAMID to a level of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each.<sup>50</sup>

By resolution [2148 \(2014\)](#) of 3 April 2014, the Council endorsed the Special Report of the Secretary-General on the review of UNAMID ([S/2014/138](#)), as well as the revised strategic priorities, namely the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, mediation between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements, as well as the support to the mediation of community conflict.<sup>51</sup> With a view to achieving progress in connection with the strategic priorities, the Council further requested UNAMID to focus and streamline its activities, and to identify steps to do so more effectively.<sup>52</sup> The Council also expressed its intention, following the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the review and its recommendations, to make the necessary adjustments to the Mission's military, police and civilian components.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Resolutions [2173 \(2014\)](#), para.1, and [2228 \(2015\)](#), para.1.

<sup>50</sup> Resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>51</sup> Resolution [2148 \(2014\)](#), paras. 1 and 4.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 8.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 12.

By resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#) of 27 August 2014, the Council discontinued certain elements of the mandate and tasks of UNAMID, which were authorized in resolution [1769 \(2007\)](#), as they were no longer relevant.<sup>54</sup> The discontinued tasks included the following: (i) monitoring and reporting on the security situation at the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic, (ii) assisting in the preparation for the conduct of the referendums provided for in the Darfur Peace Agreement, (iii) monitoring, investigating, reporting and assisting the parties in resolving violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent complementary agreements through the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission, (iv) monitoring, verifying and promoting efforts to disarm the Janjaweed and other militias, and (v) assisting in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme called for in the Darfur Peace Agreement.<sup>55</sup> At the same time, the Council requested UNAMID to support, monitor and report on the development of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation launched on 26 May 2014.<sup>56</sup> Furthermore, the Council requested UNAMID to continue to implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, and to monitor, verify, and draw the attention of the authorities to abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law.<sup>57</sup>

By resolution [2228 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council noted that certain elements of the mandate and tasks of UNAMID were no longer relevant or were being undertaken by or would transition to other entities with comparative advantage. The tasks discontinued by the Council included the following: (i) providing assistance in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through institution-building and strengthening local capacities to combat impunity, (ii)

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<sup>54</sup> Resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>55</sup> Resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 2; see also [S/2007/307/Rev.1](#).

<sup>56</sup> Resolution [2173 \(2014\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 20.

supporting the efforts of the Government of the Sudan and the police in maintaining public order, (iii) building the capacity of Sudanese law enforcement through providing specialized training and conducting joint operations, and (iv) supporting the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement in restructuring and building the capacity of the police service.<sup>58</sup>

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

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<sup>58</sup> Resolution [2228 \(2015\)](#), para. 3; see also [S/2007/307/Rev.1](#).

Table 7

**UNAMID: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

<sup>d</sup> Discontinuation.

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

By resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, the Security Council established the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) under Chapter VII of the Charter. MONUSCO succeeded the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) on 1 July 2010.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO twice for periods of 12 months each, the last of which was until 31 March 2016.<sup>59</sup> By resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2015, the Council, while maintaining the existing troop ceiling, reduced the force by 2,000-troops.<sup>60</sup> The Council further expressed its intention to make the troop reduction permanent, through a revised troop ceiling, once significant progress had been achieved regarding the priorities of the mandate of MONUSCO, including the protection of civilians, stabilization, and support to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the Region.<sup>61</sup>

By resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#) of 28 March 2014, the Council added two additional elements to the existing mandate of protection of civilians. First, it tasked MONUSCO, through active patrolling, among other measures, to ensure effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence within its area of operations.<sup>62</sup> Secondly, the Council requested MONUSCO to work with the Government to strengthen civilian-military coordination, including through joint planning, to ensure the protection civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law.<sup>63</sup> The Council also added an additional element to the tasks relating to public information by encouraging MONUSCO to identify potential threats against the civilian population as part of the objectives of its public outreach programme.<sup>64</sup>

In preparation of the then upcoming elections, the Council added an additional element to the existing electoral assistance-related tasks assigned to MONUSCO, by authorizing it to

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<sup>59</sup> Resolutions [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2211 \(2015\)](#) para. 1.

<sup>60</sup> Resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4 and 6.

<sup>62</sup> Resolution [2147 \(2014\)](#), para. 4 (a) (i).

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4 (a) (iii).

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 31.

monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, including in the context of the elections.<sup>65</sup> The Council also authorized MONUSCO, upon notification to the Security Council of the adoption of the electoral cycle roadmap and budget by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to provide logistical support to facilitate the electoral cycle in coordination with Congolese authorities and the United Nations Country Team.<sup>66</sup>

In the same resolution, the Council emphasized that the good offices, advice, and support that MONUSCO would provide to the Government should comply with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) of the United Nations,<sup>67</sup> and requested MONUSCO to ensure that any support provided to national security forces was in strict compliance with the HRDDP.<sup>68</sup> The Council also requested MONUSCO to take full account of gender considerations and child protection as cross cutting issues throughout its mandate<sup>69</sup> and to assist the Government in ensuring participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels, including in the national political dialogue and electoral processes.<sup>70</sup> Moreover, the Council tasked MONUSCO to ensure that the protection of children's rights was taken into account in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) processes and in security sector reform (SSR).<sup>71</sup> Additional elements mandated by the Council included its request to MONUSCO to continue its dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time bound action plans to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and other violations of international humanitarian law.<sup>72</sup> Similarly, the Council authorized MONUSCO to pay specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups when designing and implementing the DDR and disarmament, demobilisation, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration (DDRRR) plans.<sup>73</sup>

By resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2016, and as shown in table 8 below, the Council added several new and additional elements to previously mandated tasks relating inter alia to civilian-military coordination, demilitarization and arms management, human rights, military and police, political process, SSR and support to state institutions. The Council, for example, authorized MONUSCO to ensure the effective protection of civilians

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<sup>65</sup> Ibid., para. 5 (d).

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., para. 12.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid., para. 5 (f).

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., para. 33.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., paras. 27 and 28.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., para. 27.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., para. 28.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., para. 5 (l).

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., para. 5 (g).

under threat of physical violence, including by deterring, preventing and stopping armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations.<sup>74</sup> In the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the Council urged greater cooperation, including operational cooperation and information sharing, between MONUSCO, other United Nations missions in the LRA-affected region, and other regional, international, and non-governmental actors.<sup>75</sup> The Council also requested MONUSCO to assist the Government in ensuring that the protection of children's rights was taken into account in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and armed groups.<sup>76</sup>

By the same resolution, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide support to the Government, in compliance with the HRDDP for army reform, including the support of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped "Rapid Reaction Force" within the FARDC.<sup>77</sup> It also requested that the provision of training to units of the national police by MONUSCO should include human rights training.<sup>78</sup>

Finally, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of DRC to ensure that civilian and police components were supporting actions against armed groups as part of consolidated planning providing a comprehensive response to area-based stabilization efforts.<sup>79</sup> In addition, the Council authorized MONUSCO to promote peace consolidation and inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders with a view to further reconciliation and democratization, while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for the holding of elections.<sup>80</sup>

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

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<sup>74</sup> Resolution [2211 \(2015\)](#), para. 9 (a).

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 28.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 11.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15 (d).

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15 (e).

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 13 (a).

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 15 (a).

Table 8  
**MONUSCO: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decisions																						
													Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)										
	<a href="#">1925</a> (2010)	<a href="#">1952</a> (2010)	<a href="#">1991</a> (2011)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">1/21</a>	<a href="#">2021</a> (2011)	<a href="#">2053</a> (2012)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">2/18</a>	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">2/28</a>	<a href="#">2098</a> (2013)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">3/6</a>	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">3/18</a>	<a href="#">2136</a> (2014)	<a href="#">2147</a> (2014)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">4/8</a>	<a href="#">2173</a> (2014)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">4/22</a>	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">4/25</a>	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">5/1</a>	<a href="#">2198</a> (2015)	<a href="#">2211</a> (2015)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">5/12</a>	<a href="#">2228</a> (2015)	<a href="#">S/PRS</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">5/20</a>
<b>Authorization of the use of force</b>	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>			
<b>Civilian-military coordination</b>									X <sup>a</sup>				4(a)(iii) <sup>b</sup> and 6 <sup>a</sup>							2 <sup>b</sup> and 13(a) <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		5(g) <sup>b</sup>	12th <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>			13(c) <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>b</sup>			5(b) and (d) <sup>b</sup> 12 <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>			
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>			4 (a)(iii) <sup>b</sup> and 5 (d), (f), (g) and (l) <sup>b</sup> and 27 <sup>a</sup> and 28 <sup>a</sup> and 33 <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>				11 <sup>b</sup> and 15(a), (b) and (e) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	X <sup>a</sup>																						
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	12 <sup>a</sup>	9th <sup>b</sup> 10th <sup>b</sup> 12th <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	13 (b) and (c) <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Military and police</b>																							
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		4 (a)(iii) <sup>b</sup> and 31 <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>b</sup>				4 (a)(ii) <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>			
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>			4 (a)(i) <sup>b</sup>						9 (a) <sup>b</sup>			
Support to military	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		1st <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>		15 (d) <sup>b</sup>			3 <sup>rd</sup> b
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>			



Category and mandated task	Decisions																						
													Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)										
	<a href="#">1925</a> <a href="#">(2010)</a>	<a href="#">1952</a> <a href="#">(2010)</a>	<a href="#">1991</a> <a href="#">(2011)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">1/21</a>	<a href="#">2021</a> <a href="#">(2011)</a>	<a href="#">2053</a> <a href="#">(2012)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">2/18</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">2/28</a>	<a href="#">2098</a> <a href="#">(2013)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">3/6</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">3/18</a>	<a href="#">2136</a> <a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">2147</a> <a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">4/8</a>	<a href="#">2173</a> <a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">4/22</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">4/25</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">5/1</a>	<a href="#">2198</a> <a href="#">(2015)</a>	<a href="#">2211</a> <a href="#">(2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">5/12</a>	<a href="#">2228</a> <a href="#">(2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PR</a> <a href="#">T/201</a> <a href="#">5/20</a>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	5 (b) <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>			
<b>Public information</b>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>				31 <sup>b</sup>							X <sup>c</sup>			
<b>Rule of law\Judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>	9(d) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>							13(b) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>			17 <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>			
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>	13(b) <sup>b</sup>			

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

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

By resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to monitor and verify the redeployment of Sudanese Armed Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army or its successor from the Abyei Area, and to provide demining assistance, technical advice and security for the oil infrastructure.<sup>81</sup>

During the review period, the Council extended the mandate of UNISFA five times and the last extension was until 15 May 2016.<sup>82</sup> By resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), the Council affirmed that UNISFA could undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities.<sup>83</sup> Moreover, the Council mandated UNISFA to strengthen the capacities of Community Protection Committees in order to assist with management of law and order processes in Abyei.<sup>84</sup>

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

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<sup>81</sup> Resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>82</sup> Resolutions [2156 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2179 \(2014\)](#) para. 1, [2205 \(2015\)](#), para.1, [2230 \(2015\)](#), para.1, and [2251 \(2015\)](#), para.1.

<sup>83</sup> Resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), para.12.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, para.15.

Table 9  
**UNISFA: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan

By resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#) of 8 July 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period of one year. In this resolution, UNMISS was authorized, inter alia, to use all necessary means to carry out its protection of civilians mandate.<sup>85</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS five times and the last extension was until 31 July 2016.<sup>86</sup> By resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#), the Council increased the authorized force level of UNMISS by 500 troops and 678 police officers.<sup>87</sup>

By resolution [2155 \(2014\)](#), the Council endorsed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 23 January 2014 and 9 May 2014, respectively.<sup>88</sup> The Council further authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means for the protection of civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights, creating the conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the Implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.<sup>89</sup> By resolution [2187 \(2014\)](#) of 24 November 2014, the Council reinstated the mandate of the mission.<sup>90</sup> Subsequently, by resolution [2223 \(2015\)](#), which extended the mandate of UNMISS without modifying its core mandated tasks, the Council requested the mission to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts established by resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#).<sup>91</sup>

Further to the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan,<sup>92</sup> by resolution [2241 \(2015\)](#) the Council expanded the mandate of UNMISS to include additional tasks in support of its implementation, such as the supporting the planning and establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, assisting the parties to develop a strategy to address disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

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<sup>85</sup> Resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>86</sup> Resolutions [2155 \(2014\)](#), para. 3, [2187 \(2014\)](#), para. 3 and [2223 \(2015\)](#), para. 3 were adopted unanimously. Both the Russian Federation and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela abstained from the vote on resolutions [2241 \(2015\)](#) and [2252 \(2015\)](#), objecting to the inclusion of the threat of sanctions, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles ([S/PV.7532](#), the Russian Federation, p. 2, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, p.3) and the reference to the hybrid court for South Sudan ([S/PV.7532](#), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, p.3) and [S/PV.7581](#), pp. 2-3.

<sup>87</sup> Resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#), para. 7.

<sup>88</sup> Resolution [2155 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

<sup>90</sup> Resolution [2187 \(2014\)](#), para. 4 (a) to (d)

<sup>91</sup> Resolution [2223 \(2015\)](#), para. 15. See part IX, sect. I, with regard to the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan.

<sup>92</sup> Resolution [2241 \(2015\)](#), third preambular paragraph.

and security sector reform (SSR) activities, and participating in and supporting the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism.<sup>93</sup>

Finally, by resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#), the Council authorized UNMISS to use “all necessary means” to perform a series of new and existing tasks. In particular, among the new tasks, the resolution authorized UNMISS to advise and assist the National Elections Commission, and to provide training support and advisory assistance to the Joint Integrated Police Unit.<sup>94</sup>

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

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<sup>93</sup> Resolution [2241 \(2015\)](#), paras. 4 (e) (i) – (vi) and 11.

<sup>94</sup> Resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#), para. 8 (d)(iii), (vii) and (viii).

Table 10  
**UNMISS: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decisions										Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)							
	<a href="#">1996 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2003 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 011/21</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 012/18</a>	<a href="#">2057 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 012/28</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 013/6</a>	<a href="#">2109 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 013/18</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 014/8</a>	<a href="#">2155 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2173 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2187 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2223 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2228 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2241 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2252 (2015)</a>
Authorization of the use of force	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>				4 <sup>a</sup>		4 <sup>a</sup>	4 <sup>a</sup>		4 <sup>a</sup>	8 <sup>a</sup>
Civilian-military coordination												4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 9 <sup>a</sup>		4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 9 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 9 <sup>a</sup>		4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 9 <sup>a</sup>	8(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup>
Demilitarization and arms management	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	12th <sup>b</sup>						4 (e)(iii) (iv) and (v) <sup>a</sup>	8 (d)(iv) and (v) <sup>a</sup>
Electoral assistance	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>b</sup>								8 (d)(vii) <sup>a</sup>
Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>		4 (a)(i), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> 4 (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> and 14 <sup>a</sup>		4 (a)(i), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> 4 (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> and 14 <sup>a</sup>	4 (a)(i), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> 4 (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> and 14 <sup>a</sup>	4 (a)(i), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> 4 (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 12 <sup>a</sup> 19 <sup>a</sup>	8 (a)(i), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> 8 (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 8 (d)(vii) i) <sup>a</sup> 14 <sup>a</sup> and 17 <sup>a</sup>	
Humanitarian support												4(c)(i) <sup>a</sup>		4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>	4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>		4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>	8(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>
International cooperation and coordination	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	10th <sup>b</sup> and 12th <sup>b</sup>	4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 4(b)(iii) a and 4(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> and 6 <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 4(b)(iii) a and 4(c)(i) <sup>a</sup> and 4(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> and 6 <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	4(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 4(b)(iii) a and 4(c)(i) <sup>a</sup> and 4(d)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 7 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup> and 8(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> and 8(b)(iii) a and 8(c)(i) <sup>a</sup> and 8(d)(vii) ) <sup>a</sup> and 11 <sup>a</sup>	
Military and police																		
Ceasefire monitoring												4(d)(iii) a		4(d)(iii) a	4(d)(iii) a		4(e)(iv) a	8(d)(v) <sup>a</sup>

Category and mandated task	Decisions										Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)							
	<a href="#">1996 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2003 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 011/21</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 012/18</a>	<a href="#">2057 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 012/28</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 013/6</a>	<a href="#">2109 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 013/18</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 014/8</a>	<a href="#">2155 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2173 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2187 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2223 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2228 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2241 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2252 (2015)</a>
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	4(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> and 12 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> and 12 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> and 12 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> and 17 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> and 15 <sup>a</sup>			
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment	X <sup>a</sup>										4(a)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 16 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 18 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 4(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 23 <sup>a</sup>	8(a)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 8(c)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> and 21 <sup>a</sup>			
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>			4(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> 4(d)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 12 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> 4(d)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 12 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> 4(d)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 12 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> 4(d)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 17 <sup>a</sup>	8(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> and 15 <sup>a</sup>			
Support to military	X <sup>a</sup>																	
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>										4(a)(vi) <sub>a</sub>	4(a)(vi) <sub>a</sub>	4(a)(vi) <sub>a</sub>	4(a)(vi) <sub>a</sub>	8(a)(vi) <sub>a</sub> 8(d)(vii) <sub>i</sub> <sup>a</sup>			
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>										4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup> 6 <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup> 6 <sup>a</sup>	3 <sup>a</sup> 8(a)(v) <sup>a</sup> 4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup> 8(d)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup> 5 <sup>a</sup> 7 <sup>a</sup> and (viii) <sup>a</sup> 11 <sup>a</sup>			
Public information	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>										
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>										

Category and mandated task	Decisions																	
											Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)							
	<a href="#">1996 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2003 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 011/21</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 012/18</a>	<a href="#">2057 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 012/28</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 013/6</a>	<a href="#">2109 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2113 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 013/18</a>	<a href="#">PRST/2 014/8</a>	<a href="#">2155 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2173 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2187 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2223 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2228 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2241 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2252 (2015)</a>
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>																4(e)(iii) <sup>a</sup>	8(d)(iv) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>															15 <sup>a</sup>		20 <sup>a</sup>	18 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>										4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup>		4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup>	4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup>			4(a)(v) <sup>a</sup> 4(e)(ii) <sup>a</sup>	8(a)(v) <sup>a</sup> 8(d)(ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.



## **United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali**

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by the Security Council on 25 April 2013 by resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period of 12 months, subsuming the United Nations Office in Mali (UNOM). Upon the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) on 1 July 2013,<sup>95</sup> MINUSMA commenced the implementation of its mandate.<sup>96</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA twice, for periods of one year, respectively, of which the last was until 30 June 2016.<sup>97</sup> By resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council increased the military personnel component of MINUSMA by at least 40 military observers within an authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 military personnel and 1,440 police personnel.<sup>98</sup>

By resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of MINUSMA by requesting the mission to expand its presence in the North of Mali, including through long-range patrols and to support the implementation, within its capacities, of the ceasefire consistent with the provisions of the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement; and to enhance its operational coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF).<sup>99</sup> The Council included several additional elements to the mandate of MINUSMA. The Council requested the mission (i)

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<sup>95</sup> For additional information regarding AFISMA, see part VIII, section III, on Peacekeeping operations led by regional arrangements.

<sup>96</sup> Resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#), para. 7.

<sup>97</sup> Resolutions [2164 \(2014\)](#), para. 11, and [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>98</sup> Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>99</sup> Resolution [2164 \(2014\)](#), paras. 13 (a) (iv), (v) and (vi).

to coordinate with and support the Malian authorities to launch an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the North of Mali, (ii) to support the cantonment of armed groups and the development and implementation of DDR programmes for former combatants, (iii) to support the conduct of local elections and (iv) to provide support to the activities of the international commission of inquiry as envisaged by the Ouagadougou Preliminary Agreement and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014.<sup>100</sup> Similarly, the Council requested MINUSMA to support the Malian authorities to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country, especially in the North of Mali.<sup>101</sup> In this regard, the Council also added the following tasks to the mandate of MINUSMA, namely to provide training and other support to the Malian authorities for the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices; as well as to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the voluntary, safe and dignified return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, and for projects aimed at stabilizing the North of Mali.<sup>102</sup> Lastly, the Council also encouraged MINUSMA to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities.<sup>103</sup>

By resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#) of 29 June 2015, the Council further mandated the Mission to devise and support local mechanisms with a view to consolidating the ceasefire arrangements and confidence building measures by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, and to report to the Council on any violations of the ceasefire.<sup>104</sup> Moreover, the Council requested MINUSMA to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards

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<sup>100</sup> Ibid., para. 13 (b) (i), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vii).

<sup>101</sup> Ibid., para. 13 (c) (i).

<sup>102</sup> Ibid., paras. 13 (c) (iii), (vii) and (viii).

<sup>103</sup> Ibid., para. 20.

<sup>104</sup> Resolution [2227 \(2015\)](#), para. 14 (a).

reconciliation and social cohesion and to further enhance its interaction with the civilian population, including through the development of a communications strategy and MINUSMA radio.<sup>105</sup> The Council also requested that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces by MINUSMA had to comply with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.<sup>106</sup> In addition, the Council requested MINUSMA to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, including by supporting the implementation of political and institutional reforms, the defence and security measures, and the reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement.<sup>107</sup> Further, the Council requested MINUSMA to ensure the full and active participation of women in the implementation of the Agreement and to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issues throughout its mandate.<sup>108</sup>

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

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<sup>105</sup> Ibid., paras.14 (c) and 20.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid., para. 21.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid., paras. 14 b (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

<sup>108</sup> Ibid., paras. 23 and 24.

Table 11  
**MINUSMA: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

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

By resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, the Security Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, for an initial period until 30 April 2015.<sup>109</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA as of 10 April 2014.<sup>110</sup>

The Council decided that MINUSCA would initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers.<sup>111</sup> By resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#) of 26 March 2015, the Council authorized an increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for MINUSCA.<sup>112</sup>

By resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), the Council decided that the mandate of MINUSCA should initially focus on the following priority tasks: (i) the protection of civilians, (ii) the support for the implementation of the transition process, (iii) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance, (iv) the protection of United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods, (v) the promotion and protection of human rights, (vi) the support for national and international justice and the rule of law, and (vi) the support for the disarmament, demobilization and

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<sup>109</sup> Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 18.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid., para. 19.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid., para. 20.

<sup>112</sup> Resolution [2212 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

reintegration (DDR) and repatriation (DDRR) of former combatants and armed elements.<sup>113</sup> The Council also mandated MINUSCA to provide support to security sector reform (SSR), to coordinate international assistance, and to cooperate with the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and its Panel of Experts.<sup>114</sup>

By resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#) of 28 April 2015, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSCA for a period of one year until 30 April 2016.<sup>115</sup> The Council further modified the mandate of MINUSCA by requesting the mission, inter alia, to devise, coordinate and provide assistance to the presidential and legislative elections, which were scheduled to take place by August 2015, as well as to the organization and holding of the constitutional referendum.<sup>116</sup> Further, the Council tasked MINUSCA with assisting the Transitional Authorities and subsequent elected authorities in the establishment of the Special Criminal Court, as well as to provide technical assistance and capacity building to the authorities of the Central African Republic in order to facilitate the functioning of the Court.<sup>117</sup> The Council also requested the Mission to support the implementation of the revised strategy for reintegration of former combatants in line with the wider SSR, and regroup and canton combatants in accordance with the Brazzaville Agreement and in cooperation with the Transitional Authorities.<sup>118</sup> The Mission was also mandated to destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunitions of disarmed combatants in keeping with its efforts to seize and collect arms and related materiel of which the supply, sale or transfer were in violation of the sanctions measures imposed by paragraph 1 of

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<sup>113</sup> Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 30 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).

<sup>114</sup> Ibid., para. 31(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

<sup>115</sup> Resolution [2217 \(2015\)](#), para. 22.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid., para. 32 (b) (v) and b (vi).

<sup>117</sup> Ibid., para. 32 (g) (i) and (ii).

<sup>118</sup> Ibid., para. 32 (h) (ii) and (iv).

resolution [2196 \(2015\)](#).<sup>119</sup> Moreover, the Council requested MINUSCA to support the Central African Republic's authorities to develop a nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources, with the aim of extending the State authority over the entire territory and its resources.<sup>120</sup>

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

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<sup>119</sup> Ibid., para. 32 (h) (iv).

<sup>120</sup> Ibid., para. 33 (c).

Table 12  
**MINUSCA: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decision									
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)									
	<a href="#">2149 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/8</a>	<a href="#">2173 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/25</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/28</a>	<a href="#">2212 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2217 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2015/12</a>	<a href="#">2228 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2015/17</a>
<b>Authorization of the use of force</b>	29 <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>			
<b>Civilian-military coordination</b>	30(a)(iii) <sup>a</sup> 30(c) <sup>a</sup>						32(c) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	30(g) <sup>a</sup>	12th <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		32(b)(viii) <sup>b</sup> 32(h)(ii) and (iv) <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	30(b)(i) and (v) <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		32(b)(v) and (vi) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	30(a)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 30(b)(iv) and (v) <sup>a</sup> 30(e)(i),(ii),(iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> 30(f), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 30(g) <sup>a</sup> 34 <sup>a</sup> 35 <sup>a</sup> 39 <sup>a</sup>						32(b)(v) <sup>b</sup> 32(e)(iv) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	30(c) <sup>a</sup>						32(c) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	30(a)(iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup> 30(b)(i) <sup>a</sup> 30(c) <sup>a</sup> 30(e)(iii) <sup>a</sup> 30(f)(i) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 31(b) <sup>a</sup> 32 <sup>a</sup> 36 <sup>a</sup>	6th <sup>b</sup> 10th <sup>b</sup> 12th <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>			32(c) <sup>b</sup> , 32(g)(i) <sup>a</sup> 33(a)(iii) <sup>b</sup> 33(b)(i) and (ii) <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Military and police</b>										
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons	30(a)(i),(ii),(iii) and (iv) <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and	30(d) <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>c</sup>			



Category and mandated task	Decision									
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)									
	<a href="#">2149 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/8</a>	<a href="#">2173 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/25</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2014/28</a>	<a href="#">2212 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2217 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2015/12</a>	<a href="#">2228 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2015/17</a>
equipment										
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence	30(a)(i) <sup>a</sup> 30(b)(iii) <sup>a</sup> 30(f)(iii) <sup>a</sup> 30(g) <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		32(g)(ii) <sup>a</sup>			
Support to police	30(f)(i) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 40 <sup>a</sup>						32(f)(i) <sup>b</sup> 33(a)(iii) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Political process</b>	30(b)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) <sup>a</sup> 30(f)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 36 <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		32b(v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Rule of law\Judicial matters</b>	30(b)(iv) <sup>a</sup> 30(e)(iii) <sup>a</sup> 30(f)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 40 <sup>a</sup>						32(f)(i) <sup>b</sup> , 32(g)(i) and (ii) <sup>a</sup> 33(a)(iii) <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Security sector reform</b>	31(a) <sup>a</sup>				X <sup>c</sup>		32(h)(ii) <sup>b</sup> 33(b)(i) and (ii) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>	31(c), (d) and (e) <sup>a</sup>						29 <sup>b</sup> 32(h)(iv) <sup>b</sup>			
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	30(b)(i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) <sup>a</sup>						32(b)(v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) <sup>b</sup> 32(g)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 33(c) <sup>a</sup> 34(e) <sup>b</sup>			X <sup>c</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## Americas

### United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

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

During the review period, the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH twice for periods of one year each, the latter until 15 October 2016.<sup>121</sup> By resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#) of 14 October 2014, the Council reduced the military component of MINUSTAH, deciding that the overall force level of MINUSTAH would consist of up to 2,370 troops.<sup>122</sup> The Council, by resolution [2243 \(2015\)](#), affirmed its intention to consider the possible withdrawal of MINUSTAH and its transition to a future United Nations presence beginning no sooner than 15 October 2016.<sup>123</sup> The Council indicated that it would base its decision on the review of the overall capacity of Haiti to ensure security and stability and on the security conditions on the ground.<sup>124</sup>

During the period under review, the mandate of MINUSTAH remained largely unchanged. However, by resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), the Council encouraged MINUSTAH to assist the Government in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, illegal arms trafficking, drug trafficking and trafficking of persons especially children, as well as ensuring proper border management in addition to its existing mandate.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2243 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>122</sup> Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>123</sup> Resolution [2243 \(2015\)](#), para. 3.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid.

<sup>125</sup> Resolution [2180 \(2014\)](#), para. 15.

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

Table 13  
**MINUSTAH: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## Asia

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

The Security Council established the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) on 21 April 1948 by resolution [47 \(1948\)](#). The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP, were deployed in January 1949 to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established earlier that same year, by resolution [39 \(1948\)](#) of 20 January 1948. Following the termination of the Commission, by resolution [91 \(1951\)](#), the Council decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and has remained in existence since. After the renewed hostilities in 1971, the task of UNMOGIP has been to monitor developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971.

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

Table 14  
**UNMOGIP: overview of mandate by category**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	
	<a href="#">47 (1948)</a>	<a href="#">91 (1951)</a>
Military and police		
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

## Europe

### United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established by the Security Council on 4 March 1964 by resolution [186 \(1964\)](#) to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Pursuant to resolutions [186 \(1964\)](#), [355 \(1974\)](#) and [359 \(1974\)](#), UNFICYP had been mandated to supervise the ceasefire lines, maintain a buffer zone, undertake humanitarian activities and support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP four times for periods of six months each and the last was until 31 January 2016.<sup>126</sup>

The Council made no changes to either the mandate or the composition of UNFICYP during this period. Table 15 provides an overview of the mandate of UNFICYP since its establishment. Previous Supplements should be consulted for information regarding extensions of the mandate not covered here.

Table 15

#### UNFICYP: overview of mandate by category

Category and mandated task	Decisions						
	Adopted during 2014-2015						
	(paragraph)						
	<a href="#">186 (1964)</a>	<a href="#">355 (1974)</a>	<a href="#">359 (1974)</a>	<a href="#">2135 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2168 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2197 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2234 (2015)</a>
<b>Humanitarian support</b>			X <sup>a</sup>				
<b>Military and police</b>							
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>					
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>						

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>126</sup> Resolutions [2135 \(2014\)](#), para. 7, [2168 \(2014\)](#), para. 7, [2197 \(2015\)](#), para. 7 and [2234 \(2015\)](#), para. 7.

## United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established by the Security Council on 10 June 1999 by resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#). UNMIK was mandated to carry out a range of tasks, including promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, performing basic civilian administrative functions, and organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government.<sup>127</sup> The mandate of UNMIK is open-ended.<sup>128</sup>

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

Table 16  
**UNMIK: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>127</sup> Resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), para. 11 (a) to (k).

<sup>128</sup> Resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), para. 19.

## 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 War. It was the first peacekeeping operation established by the United Nations. Since then, UNTSO military observers have remained in the Middle East and have continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in monitoring ceasefires, supervising armistice agreements and preventing isolated incidents from escalating. The mandate of UNTSO is open-ended.

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any decisions concerning UNTSO. There were no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNTSO. Table 17 provides an overview of the mandate of UNTSO since its establishment.

Table 17  
**UNTSO: overview of mandate by category**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Decisions</i>	
	<a href="#">50 (1948)</a>	<a href="#">73 (1949)</a>
<b>Military and police</b>		
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.



## United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974 by resolution [350 \(1974\)](#), following the Agreement on Disengagement between the Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights. Since then, UNDOF has remained in the area to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement and the areas of separation and limitation.

During the period under review, the Council, by a series of resolutions, extended the mandate of UNDOF for periods of six months and the last was until 30 June 2016. There were no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNDOF.<sup>129</sup>

Table 18 provides an overview of the mandate of UNDOF since its establishment. Previous Supplements should be consulted for information regarding extensions of the mandate not covered here.

Table 18  
**UNDOF: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decisions			
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)			
	<a href="#">350</a> <a href="#">(1974)</a>	<a href="#">2163</a> <a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">2192</a> <a href="#">(2014)</a>	<a href="#">2229</a> <a href="#">(2015)</a>
<b>Military and police</b>				
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>			

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

<sup>129</sup> Resolutions [2163\(2014\)](#), para.6, [2192\(2014\)](#), para.7, [2229\(2015\)](#), para.7, and [2257\(2015\)](#), para.8.

## United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 by resolution [425 \(1978\)](#) and [426 \(1978\)](#) to (i) confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, (ii) restore international peace and security and (iii) assist the Government of Lebanon in restoring its effective authority in the area.

During the review period, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL twice for periods of one year, the last until 31 August 2016. There were no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNIFIL.<sup>130</sup>

Table 19 provides an overview of the mandate of UNIFIL since its establishment, including references to the provisions in Council decisions relating to the changes to the mandate of UNIFIL during the review period. Previous Supplements should be consulted for information regarding extensions of the mandate not covered here.

Table 19  
**UNIFIL: overview of mandate by category**

Decisions											Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)	
Category and mandated task	<a href="#">425 (1978)</a>	<a href="#">426 (1978)</a>	<a href="#">1701 (2006)</a>	<a href="#">1832 (2008)</a>	<a href="#">1884 (2009)</a>	<a href="#">1937 (2010)</a>	<a href="#">2004 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">2064 (2012)</a>	<a href="#">2115 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2172 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2236 (2015)</a>	
Authorization of the use of force			X <sup>a</sup>									
Demilitarization and arms management			X <sup>a</sup>									
Humanitarian support			X <sup>a</sup>									
International cooperation and coordination		X <sup>a</sup>						X <sup>b</sup>				
Military and police												
Ceasefire monitoring	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>									
Protection of civilians, including refugees and internally displaced persons			X <sup>a</sup>									
Protection of humanitarian/UN personnel and facilities / free movement of personnel and equipment			X <sup>a</sup>									
Security monitoring – patrolling - deterrence	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
Support to military			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>									

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

<sup>130</sup> Resolutions [2172 \(2014\)](#) para. 1, and [2236 \(2015\)](#), para. 1.

## **II. Political and peacebuilding missions**

### **Note**

This section focuses on the decisions of the Security Council concerning the establishment, implementation of and changes to the mandates and termination of political and peacebuilding missions authorized by the Council during the period under review. It includes an overview of the authorized mandate of each mission at the start of the period and relevant changes to the mandate during the period under review. The Council also authorized other political initiatives of the Secretary-General in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security that may be deemed political missions and are covered in part IX of this Supplement.<sup>131</sup>

### **Overview of political and peacebuilding missions during 2014 and 2015**

During the period under review, the Council oversaw 12 political and peacebuilding missions.<sup>132</sup> Eight of those missions were based in Africa,<sup>133</sup> two in the Middle East,<sup>134</sup> and two in Asia.<sup>135</sup> Their size varied from relatively small missions, such as the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), to larger assistance missions deployed in highly complex and volatile environments, such as the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).

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<sup>131</sup> For more information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General who were appointed at the request of the Secretary-General on matters relating to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, other than those appointed as heads of peacekeeping, political or peacebuilding missions, see part IX, sect. VI.

<sup>132</sup> For further information concerning individual political missions and peacebuilding offices, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

<sup>133</sup> United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) and United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB).

<sup>134</sup> Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) and United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

<sup>135</sup> United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) and United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

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

*Mandates of political missions and peacebuilding offices*

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

During 2014 and 2015, political missions and peacebuilding offices continued to contribute to the overall objective of maintaining international peace and security through early warning, mediation, preventive diplomacy, support to electoral processes, good offices and peacebuilding efforts. In general, they continued to be complex and multidimensional operations with varying structures and functions, combining political tasks with a broader set of mandates in the areas of human rights, security sector reform, and the rule of law.

During the review period, the Council's mandates reflected a growing diversity and complexity of cooperation between the United Nations and regional actors. For example, further to the Council's mandate, the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) continued to facilitate the work of the Interregional Coordination Centre on maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, UNOWA continued to support capacity-building measures within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It conducted early warning missions with ECOWAS, provided technical support for the establishment of a mediation facilitation division within the ECOWAS Commission as well as to the ECOWAS electoral commission network. Moreover, UNOWA worked closely with the African Union on counter-terrorism and the prevention of radicalization, as well as on capacity building of national institutions. UNOCA, on the other hand, continued to provide support to the sub-region in the area of mediation by, inter alia, participating in the review of the institutional mediation capacity

of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). UNOCA also played a key role in facilitating the cooperation between ECCAS and the African Ombudsmen and Mediators Association in Central Africa. Details of their respective mandates are featured below.

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

Across all missions, the most common mandated tasks were those related to political processes and international cooperation and coordination. Given the limited scope of its mandate (electoral assistance), MENUB was the only mission whose mandate did not include those tasks. Political and peacebuilding missions in Africa generally had a wider range of mandates compared with those in other regions. There was also a regional variation in the nature of the mandates. For example, seven out of eight political and peacebuilding missions in Africa were mandated to undertake tasks in the areas of human rights, and support to State institutions. By contrast, only two missions in the other two regions performed those tasks. Out of the total 12 political and peacebuilding missions, only UNRCCA and UNSCOL were open-ended. Tables 20 and 21 provide an overview of the mandates of active political and peacebuilding missions during the period under review, grouped under 13 categories.

Table 20  
**Specific mandates in political and peacebuilding missions: Africa**

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

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

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

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

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

## **Africa**

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

The United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was established by means of an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 26 and 29 November 2001.<sup>136</sup> Subsequently, the Council extended the mandate of UNOWA for periods of three years by means of an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 19 and 23 December 2013, the last until 31 December 2016.<sup>137</sup>

During the period under review, the Council issued a presidential statement on 26 March 2014,<sup>138</sup> reiterating its request in resolution [2097 \(2013\)](#) that UNOWA should make available its good offices to support the Government of Sierra Leone and the new United Nations Resident Coordinator, as necessary. The Council did not adopt any other decisions concerning UNOWA and there were no changes to its mandate or composition.

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

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<sup>136</sup> [S/2001/1128](#) and [S/2001/1129](#).

<sup>137</sup> [S/2013/753](#) and [S/2013/759](#).

<sup>138</sup> [S/PRST/2014/6](#), ninth paragraph.



Table 22  
**UNOWA: overview of mandate by category**

(Category and mandated task)	Decisions								Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)		
	<a href="#">S/2001/1128</a> and <a href="#">S/2001/1129</a>	<a href="#">S/2005/16</a> and <a href="#">S/2005/17</a>	<a href="#">S/2007/753</a> and <a href="#">S/2007/754</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/ 2009/6</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/ /2009/20</a>	<a href="#">S/2010/660</a> and <a href="#">S/2010/661</a>	<a href="#">2097</a> (2013)	<a href="#">S/2013/753</a> and <a href="#">S/2013/759</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/ /2014/6</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/ 2014/25</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/ 2015/12</a>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Humanitarian support</b>			X <sup>a</sup>								
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>		16th <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Military and police</b>											
Maritime security								X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Public information</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Rule of law\Judicial matters</b>		X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Security sector reform</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Support to State institutions</b>			X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>			

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

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

The Security Council established the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) by means of a presidential statement issued on 7 April 2009,<sup>139</sup> to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) and ensure the coherence of peacebuilding support activities by the various United Nations entities present in the Central African Republic.

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of BINUCA one last time until 31 January 2015, by means of resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#) of 28 January 2014.<sup>140</sup> The Council further modified the mandate of BINUCA by requesting the mission to, inter alia, cooperate with the 2127 Sanctions Committee and its Panel of Experts,<sup>141</sup> and to assist the Transitional Authorities in securing evidence and crime scenes to support investigations into reports of violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic.<sup>142</sup> The Council also requested BINUCA to make all necessary preparations for elections on an urgent basis, in support of the Transitional Authorities and with the National Electoral Authority.<sup>143</sup> Moreover, the Council strengthened the mandate of BINUCA to coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of tasks including providing support for the implementation of the transition process, the stabilization of the security situation (with an emphasis on DDR and DDRR), the promotion and protection of human rights, and the facilitation of humanitarian access.<sup>144</sup>

Subsequently, by means of resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, the Council requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of BINUCA into the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of the adoption of that resolution, as featured in section I above.<sup>145</sup>

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<sup>139</sup> [S/PRST/2009/5](#).

<sup>140</sup> Resolution [2134 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>141</sup> Ibid., para. 2(f).

<sup>142</sup> Ibid., paras. 19 and 20.

<sup>143</sup> Ibid., para. 2(a).

<sup>144</sup> Ibid., paras. 2(a), (d), (e) and 19.

<sup>145</sup> Resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), para. 19.

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

Table 23  
**BINUCA: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decision										Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)
	<a href="#">S/PRST/2009/5</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2010/26</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2011/21</a>	<a href="#">2031 (2011)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2012/012/18</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2012/012/28</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/13/6</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2013/18</a>	<a href="#">2088 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2121 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2134 (2014)</a>
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	2(d) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>									X <sup>a</sup>	2(a) <sup>b</sup> 7 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	2(e) <sup>b</sup> 19 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Humanitarian support</b>										X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	2(a), (d), (e) <sup>b</sup> and 19 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	2(a) and (e) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Rule of law\Judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>						X <sup>a</sup>	2(e) <sup>b</sup> 19 <sup>b</sup> 20 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			X <sup>b</sup>					X <sup>b</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Support to sanctions regime</b>											2(f) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>										2(c) <sup>b</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

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

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by the Security Council on 26 June 2009, by means of resolution [1876 \(2009\)](#) to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) effective from 1 January 2010. During the period under review, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS three times for periods of six, three and 12 months, respectively, the last until 29 February 2016.<sup>146</sup>

In light of the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau in April 2014, the Council, modified the mandate of UNIOGBIS by means of resolution [2157 \(2014\)](#) of 29 May 2014. In recognition of the progress achieved, the Council removed the component related to the provision of electoral assistance and adjusted the language relating to the objective of supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process by making a reference to the mission's task in facilitating "democratic governance" as opposed to "the return to constitutional order" of earlier resolutions.<sup>147</sup>

In this connection, by resolution [2203 \(2015\)](#) of 18 February 2015, the Council modified the mandate of UNIOGBIS, requesting the Office to support an inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance and work towards consensus on key political issues, particularly concerning the implementation of necessary urgent reforms.<sup>148</sup> The Council further affirmed that UNIOGBIS would continue to lead international efforts in a series of priority areas.<sup>149</sup> In this regard, the Council added to the existing mandate of the Office that UNIOGBIS would provide assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in incorporating a gender perspective into peacebuilding, and further requested UNIOGBIS to support the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, in order to ensure the involvement, representation and participation of women at all levels.<sup>150</sup> Moreover, the Council added a new task to the mandate of the Office by encouraging UNIOGBIS to assist in coordinating international assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in its fight against poverty.<sup>151</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> Resolutions [2157 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2186 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, and [2203 \(2013\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>147</sup> Resolution [2157 \(2014\)](#), para. 1 (a).

<sup>148</sup> Resolution [2203 \(2015\)](#), para. 2 (a).

<sup>149</sup> Ibid., para. 3.

<sup>150</sup> Ibid., para. 3 (e). Resolution [2186 \(2014\)](#), para. 1(g) made reference to "mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding".

<sup>151</sup> Resolution [2203 \(2015\)](#), para. 16.

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

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Table 24

**UNIOGBIS: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

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

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established by means of an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 11 December 2009 and 30 August 2010 respectively, for an initial period of two years.<sup>152</sup> The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) requested the establishment of UNOCA, which was modelled on the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

During the review period, the Council extended further the mandate of UNOCA first for an additional 18 months, until 31 August 2015.<sup>153</sup> Subsequently, it extended the mandate for three years, by means of an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 16 and 21 July 2015, until 31 August 2018.<sup>154</sup>

During the period under review, the Council adopted several decisions that modified the mandate of UNOCA. By a presidential statement issued on 12 May 2014, the Council requested UNOCA to work with international partners to develop a framework for international efforts to promote the long-term stabilization of formerly Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)-affected areas in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including through early recovery projects and programs to strengthen community cohesion.<sup>155</sup> Further, by a presidential statement issued on 10 December 2014, the Council encouraged UNOCA to provide electoral assistance to States in the region, including through the promotion of women's political participation.<sup>156</sup> In addition, the Council called on UNOCA to continue to collaborate with UNOWA in supporting the states of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat posed by Boko Haram to peace and security in the region.<sup>157</sup>

Further, by means of an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 16 and 21 July 2015,<sup>158</sup> the Council reviewed the mandate of UNOCA for the period 2015 to 2018 to include several core areas, such as, performing good offices in the international mediation on the crisis in the Central African Republic as well as in countries approaching elections or facing institutional crisis. Other

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<sup>152</sup> [S/2009/697](#) and [S/2010/457](#).

<sup>153</sup> [S/2014/103](#) and [S/2014/104](#).

<sup>154</sup> [S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#).

<sup>155</sup> [S/PRST/2014/8](#), fifteenth paragraph.

<sup>156</sup> [S/PRST/2014/25](#), first paragraph.

<sup>157</sup> *Ibid.*, sixteenth paragraph.

<sup>158</sup> [S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#).



areas included enhancing sub-regional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation and serving as secretariat for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.<sup>159</sup> The Council called further on UNOCA to support regional and sub regional efforts to address the impact of emerging security threats, including Boko Haram and maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and to enhance coherence and coordination in the work of the United Nations on peace and security in the sub-region.<sup>160</sup> Moreover, the Council requested UNOCA to establish a dedicated analytical unit integrated under the Political Affairs Section.<sup>161</sup>

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

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<sup>159</sup> [S/2015/554](#), Annex.

<sup>160</sup> Ibid.

<sup>161</sup> Ibid.

Table 25  
**UNOCA: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## United Nations Office in Burundi

On 16 December 2010, by resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), the Security Council established the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) to support the progress achieved by all national stakeholders in consolidating peace, democracy and development in Burundi.<sup>162</sup> BNUB was established on 1 January 2011 and succeeded the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB).<sup>163</sup>

On 13 February 2014, by resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), the Council commended BNUB for its continued contribution to peace, security and development in Burundi, and extended the mandate of BNUB for the last time from 16 February to 31 December 2014.<sup>164</sup> The mission completed its mandate on 31 December 2014 and transferred its responsibilities to the United Nations country team.<sup>165</sup>

During the period under review, by means of resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), the Council modified the mandate of BNUB and requested the Office to focus on and support the Government of Burundi in the areas previously mandated,<sup>166</sup> with the exception of the task of providing support to Burundi's deepening regional integration.<sup>167</sup> In addition, in view of its pending closure, the Council encouraged BNUB, the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission and other partners to form a transition steering group to map the support of the international community to Burundi, in particular the transfer of functions needed after the Mission's planned drawdown.<sup>168</sup>

Table 26 below provides an overview of the mandate of BNUB since its establishment, including references to the provisions in Council decisions related to changes to the mandate of BNUB during the review period.

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<sup>162</sup> Resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>163</sup> For detailed information relating to the mandate of BNUB prior to the review period, see *Supplement 2012-2013*, part X, section II.

<sup>164</sup> Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>165</sup> [S/PRST/2015/6](#).

<sup>166</sup> Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para 1.

<sup>167</sup> Ibid.

<sup>168</sup> Ibid., para. 3.

Table 26  
**BNUB: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## **United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi**

On 13 February 2014, by resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#) the Security Council, requested the Secretary-General to establish an electoral observer mission immediately following the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BNUB), noting the request from the Government of Burundi.<sup>169</sup> The Council mandated the electoral observer mission, later named the United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB), to follow and report on the electoral process before, during and after the 2015 elections in Burundi.<sup>170</sup> MENUB deployed in Burundi on 1 January 2015 with an initial team of 88 personnel, including a 39-strong mission support element.<sup>171</sup>

In a letter dated 11 June 2015 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General requested the Council to increase the operational capacity of MENUB by strengthening its electoral observation capacity and enhancing its operational support capacity to deliver administrative, logistical and security support to the reinforced mission.<sup>172</sup> He further indicated that MENUB would need to play “an even more prominent and robust role in supporting credible elections”.<sup>173</sup> The Security Council took note of the intention of the Secretary-General to seek additional staffing positions, including more long-term electoral observers and additional security staff, and emphasized that it was important for MENUB to play a more prominent, robust and visible role.<sup>174</sup> The Mission concluded its mandate on 18 November 2015, following the conclusion of the parliamentary, presidential and local council elections on 29 June, 21 July and 24 August 2015, respectively.<sup>175</sup>

Table 27 below provides an overview of the mandate of MENUB since its establishment, including references to the provisions in Council decisions related to changes to the mandate of MENUB during the review period.

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<sup>169</sup> Resolution [2137 \(2014\)](#), para. 6.

<sup>170</sup> [S/PRST/2015/6](#), tenth paragraph.

<sup>171</sup> [S/2015/447](#), third paragraph.

<sup>172</sup> *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph.

<sup>173</sup> *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

<sup>174</sup> [S/2015/448](#).

<sup>175</sup> [S/2015/985](#), para. 1.

Table 27  
**MENUB: overview of mandate by category**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<i>Decision (paragraph)</i>		
	<a href="#"><i>2137 (2014)</i></a>	<a href="#"><i>S/PRST/2015/6</i></a>	<a href="#"><i>S/PRST/2015/13</i></a>
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	6 <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>	X <sup>c</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## **United Nations Support Mission in Libya**

By resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) of 16 September 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The Council established UNSMIL acting under Chapter VII of the Charter. UNSMIL was mandated to, inter alia, assist and support Libyan national efforts to restore public security and order and promote the rule of law, and extend State authority, including through the strengthening of emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services.<sup>176</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL four times for periods of 12 months, 18 days, 5.5 months and six months, respectively, the last until 15 March 2016.<sup>177</sup>

On 14 March 2014, by resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL and decided that, in accordance with the principle of national ownership and as an integrated political mission, its mandate should be to support the efforts of the Government of Libya to ensure the transition to democracy. This included providing technical advice and assistance to a national dialogue, to the electoral processes and to the process of preparing, drafting and adopting a new constitution, as well as through providing good offices to support an inclusive political settlement and promote a political environment conducive to the integration of ex-combatants into the national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life.<sup>178</sup> The Council further requested UNSMIL to promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, control unsecured arms and related material and counter their proliferation, including through the coordination and facilitation of international assistance. The Council also requested the Mission to build governance capacity.<sup>179</sup>

On 27 March 2015, by resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), the Council further streamlined the mandate of UNSMIL by requesting the mission to undertake the following: (i) human rights monitoring and reporting, (ii) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation, (iii) support to key state institutions, (iv) support for the provision of

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<sup>176</sup> Resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>177</sup> Resolutions [2144 \(2014\)](#), para. 6, [2208 \(2015\)](#), para. 2, [2213 \(2015\)](#), para. 9, and [2238 \(2015\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>178</sup> Resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#), para. 6(a).

<sup>179</sup> Ibid., para. 6(b), (c) and (d).

essential services and humanitarian assistance and (v) support for the coordination of international assistance.<sup>180</sup>

Table 28 below provides an overview of the mandate of UNSMIL since its establishment, including references to the provisions in Council decisions related to changes to the mandate of UNSMIL during the review period.

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<sup>180</sup> Resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), para. 9, 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).



Table 28  
**UNSMIL: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

## **United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia**

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) was established by the Security Council on 2 May 2013 by resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#), and mandated, inter alia, to provide good offices and to support the peace and reconciliation process of the Federal Government of Somalia and of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), by providing strategic policy advice on peace building and State-building.<sup>181</sup> UNSOM was also mandated to assist the Federal Government of Somalia in connection with the following: (i) coordinating international donor support, (ii) building the capacity of the Federal Government, inter alia, to promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment and promote child protection, and (iii) monitoring, helping investigate, reporting and helping prevent any abuses or violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, as well as any violations or abuses committed against children and women.<sup>182</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM three times for periods of 12, two and eight months, respectively, the last until 30 March 2016.<sup>183</sup> By resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), the Council welcomed the deployment of a United Nations Guard Unit to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds.<sup>184</sup> Through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,<sup>185</sup> the Council on 2 April 2015 authorized the expansion of the United Nations Guard Unit in Mogadishu to a total of 530 personnel, an increase of 120 troops. The additional troops reinforced the existing battalion and were responsible for the United Nations Guard Unit base.<sup>186</sup>

On 29 May 2014, by resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM for 12 months, reiterating all elements of the mandate contained in resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#)<sup>187</sup> with the exception of the cooperation with the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group in the relevant areas of their respective mandates.<sup>188</sup> Additionally, by means of the same

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<sup>181</sup> Resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#), para. 2 (a) to (e).

<sup>182</sup> Ibid., para. 2(c) to (e).

<sup>183</sup> Resolutions [2158 \(2014\)](#), para. 1, [2221 \(2015\)](#), para. 1, and [2232 \(2015\)](#), para. 21.

<sup>184</sup> Resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), para. 8.

<sup>185</sup> [S/2015/234](#) and [S/2015/235](#).

<sup>186</sup> [S/2015/234](#), p. 2.

<sup>187</sup> Resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), para. 1(a) to (e).

<sup>188</sup> Resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#), para. 12.

resolution, the Council added to the mandate of UNSOM the provision of strategic policy advice to the Federal Government of Somalia on public financial management.<sup>189</sup>

By means of resolution [2232 \(2015\)](#), the Council on 28 July 2015 modified the mandate of UNSOM, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter. This resolution requested UNSOM to strengthen its presence in all capitals of Interim Regional Administrations to support strategically the political and peace and reconciliation process, as well as to engage with the Interim Regional Administrations in support of a federal structure.<sup>190</sup> Similarly, the Council encouraged regional engagement to be carried out jointly by AMISOM-UNSOM teams.<sup>191</sup>

Table 29 below provides an overview of the mandated tasks of UNSOM since its establishment, including references to the provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate during the review period.

Table 29  
**UNSOM: overview of mandate by category**

Category and mandated task	Decisions			
	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)			
	<a href="#">2102 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2158 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2221 (2015)</a>	<a href="#">2232 (2015)</a>
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b)(ii) <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b)(iii) <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>c</sup>
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(d)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 1(e) and 1(e)(i), (ii) and (iii) <sup>a</sup> 6 <sup>a</sup> 12 <sup>a</sup>		
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b), (c) and c(ii) <sup>a</sup> 4 <sup>a</sup>		24 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Military and police</b>				
Maritime security	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b)(ii), (c)(ii) <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(a) <sup>a</sup>		24 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Rule of law\Judicial matters</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b)(i) (ii), (iii) <sup>a</sup> 1(d)(iv) <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Security sector reform</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b)(ii) <sup>a</sup> 1(c)(i) <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Support to sanctions regimes</b>	X <sup>a</sup>			
<b>Support to State institutions</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	1(b), 1(b)(i), (iii) <sup>a</sup> 1(d) <sup>a</sup> 4 <sup>a</sup>		24 <sup>b</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

<sup>189</sup> Resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), para. 1(b)(i).

<sup>190</sup> Resolution [2232 \(2015\)](#), para. 24.

<sup>191</sup> Ibid.

## Asia

### United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by the Security Council on 28 March 2002 by resolution [1401 \(2002\)](#). Its mandate was to fulfill 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 (also known as Bonn Agreement) of 5 December 2001.<sup>192</sup>

During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMA twice for periods of one year, the last until 17 March 2016.<sup>193</sup> The mandate of UNAMA as defined in prior resolutions remained largely unchanged.<sup>194</sup> However, on 17 March 2014, by means of resolution [2145 \(2014\)](#), the Council added certain elements to the mandate of UNAMA and requested it to provide assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support the integrity and inclusiveness of the electoral process, including, inter alia, measures to enable the full and safe participation of women.<sup>195</sup> On 16 March 2015, by resolution [2210 \(2015\)](#), the Council further decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in a manner consistent with the Afghan leadership, ownership and sovereignty, with a particular focus on the close coordination and cooperation with the non-combat Resolute Support Mission agreed upon between NATO and Afghanistan, as well as with the NATO Senior Civilian Representative.<sup>196</sup>

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

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<sup>192</sup> [S/2002/278](#).

<sup>193</sup> Resolutions [2145 \(2014\)](#), para. 3, and [2210 \(2015\)](#), para.3.

<sup>194</sup> Resolutions [1662 \(2006\)](#), [1746 \(2007\)](#), [1806 \(2008\)](#), [1868 \(2009\)](#), [1917 \(2010\)](#), [1974 \(2011\)](#), [2041 \(2012\)](#) and [2096 \(2013\)](#).

<sup>195</sup> Resolution [2145 \(2014\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>196</sup> Resolution [2210 \(2015\)](#), para. 6 (f).

Table 30  
**UNAMA: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.

<sup>c</sup> Reiteration.

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

The establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was authorized by the Security Council through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 7 and 15 May 2007.<sup>197</sup> UNRCCA was established with an open-ended mandate and its mandate, largely focused on preventive activities in Central Asia, has remained unaltered since its establishment in 2007, including during the period under review.

Table 32 provides, however, an overview of the mandate of UNRCCA since its establishment.

Table 32  
**UNRCCA: overview of mandate by category**

<i>Category and mandated task</i>	<a href="#">S/2007/279</a> and <a href="#">S/2007/280</a>
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>	X <sup>a</sup>
<b>Political process</b>	X <sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>197</sup> [S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#).

## Middle East

### United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established by the Security Council on 14 August 2003 by means of resolution [1500 \(2003\)](#), to coordinate activities in Iraq among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction and to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions. During the period under review, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year, the last of which was until 31 July 2016.<sup>198</sup>

By resolution [2170 \(2014\)](#) of 15 August 2014, the Council modified the mandate of UNAMI by requesting the mission, within its mandate, capabilities, and its areas of operations, to assist the Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution [1526 \(2004\)](#) relating to Al-Qaida, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures previously imposed and referenced in paragraph 1 of resolution [2161 \(2014\)](#).<sup>199</sup>

Table 33 provides an overview of the mandate of UNAMI since resolution [1770 \(2007\)](#), including references to the provisions in Council decisions that relate to the changes to the mandate of UNAMI during the review period. Previous Supplements should be consulted for information regarding the details of its mandate not covered here.

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

Category and mandated task	Decisions					Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)		
	<a href="#">1500 (2003)</a>	<a href="#">1546 (2004)</a>	<a href="#">1770 (2007)</a>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2 010/27</a>	<a href="#">2107 (2013)</a>	<a href="#">2169 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2170 (2014)</a>	<a href="#">2233 (2015)</a>
<b>Demilitarization and arms management</b>			X <sup>a</sup>					
<b>Electoral assistance</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					
<b>Human rights; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict</b>	X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>a</sup>					
<b>Humanitarian support</b>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>b</sup>				
<b>International cooperation and coordination</b>			X <sup>a</sup>		X <sup>b</sup>			

<sup>198</sup>Resolutions [2169 \(2014\)](#), para.1, and [2233\(2015\)](#), para.1.

<sup>199</sup> Resolution [2170 \(2014\)](#), para. 23.

Decisions								
Category and mandated task	Adopted during 2014-2015 (paragraph)							
	<a href="#"><u>1500</u> (2003)</a>	<a href="#"><u>1546</u> (2004)</a>	<a href="#"><u>1770</u> (2007)</a>	<a href="#"><u>S/PRST/2</u> <u>010/27</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>2107</u> (2013)</a>	<a href="#"><u>2169</u> (2014)</a>	<a href="#"><u>2170</u> (2014)</a>	<a href="#"><u>2233</u> (2015)</a>
Military and police								
Support to police	X <sup>a</sup>							
Political process	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					
Public information	X <sup>a</sup>							
Rule of law\Judicial matters	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					
Support to sanctions regimes							23 <sup>a</sup>	
Support to State institutions	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>	X <sup>a</sup>					

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

<sup>b</sup> Additional element.



## Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

The establishment of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was authorized by the Security Council by means of an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 8 and 13 February 2007.<sup>200</sup> The Office was established with an open-ended mandate and the position of Special Coordinator replaced the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon established in August 2000 by the Secretary-General.<sup>201</sup>

During the period under review, there were no changes to the mandate of UNSCOL. Table 34 provides an overview of the mandate of UNSCOL since its establishment.

Table 34  
**UNSCOL: overview of mandate by category**

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

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

<sup>200</sup> [\*S/2007/85\*](#) and [\*S/2007/86\*](#).

<sup>201</sup> [\*S/2007/85\*](#).