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## **Part X**

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

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## **Introductory note**

### *Article 29*

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

### *Rule 28*

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

The powers of the Security Council to establish subsidiary organs are set out in Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and reflected in rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure. Part X of the present Supplement covers decisions of the Council relating to field-based subsidiary organs that the Council established for the performance of its functions under the Charter and that were active during 2019. These field-based subsidiary organs, referred to herein as peace operations, can be divided into two categories: peacekeeping operations (covered in section I); and special political missions (covered in section II).

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

Peace operations covered in part X are presented by region and in the order in which they were established. Successor operations are listed immediately after their predecessors. The introduction to each main section includes overview tables identifying the mandates assigned to each operation (tables 1, 2, 4 and 5) and provides an analysis of the key trends and developments during the reporting period. The mandates of the operations are presented in those tables according

to 21 categories of mandated tasks which are based exclusively on the language of the decisions of the Council and do not necessarily reflect the specific structure or activities of the Mission. The categories are provided only as a convenience for readers and do not reflect any practice or position of the Security Council.

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

## I. Peacekeeping operations

### Note

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

### Overview of peacekeeping operations during 2019

During the period under review, the Council oversaw 14 peacekeeping operations.<sup>1</sup> Seven of the operations were in Africa, three in the Middle East, two in Europe and one each in the Americas and Asia. The Council did not establish any new operations in 2019 and one completed its mandate.

#### *Terminations and extensions of mandates*

By resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) for a final period of six months until 15 October 2019. The Council also extended the mandates of the following peacekeeping operations:

- United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO),
- African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID),

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

- United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),
- United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),
- United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS),
- United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA),
- United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA),
- United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP),
- United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), and
- United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

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

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

In 2019, the most common tasks of peacekeeping operations mandated by the Council related to the provision of good offices, mediation and technical support to peace processes, the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers, and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance. The Council further tasked missions with human rights monitoring, reporting and protection, gender mainstreaming and, as part of stabilization activities, the capacity-building of national police forces. The Council also continued to highlight the importance of cooperation and coordination between peacekeeping operations and United

Nations country teams, as well as international, regional and sub-regional stakeholders in the implementation of mission mandates. The mandate tasks of more longstanding missions such as MINURSO, UNMOGIP, UNTSO and UNDOF remained more narrowly focused on the monitoring of ceasefires.

The Council reauthorized the use of force by MONUSCO, UNMISS, MINUSMA and MINUSCA.<sup>2</sup> UNAMID, UNISFA, MINUJUSTH and UNIFIL were reauthorized to take all necessary action in fulfilling only certain elements of their mandates such as protecting civilians, United Nations personnel and equipment, ensuring their freedom of movement and that of humanitarian workers, protecting the Mission area of responsibility, and supporting the development of national police forces.<sup>3</sup>

The Council continued to highlight the need to tailor peacekeeping mandates to changing conditions on the ground by modifying mission objectives, priorities and tasks. In 2019, the Council acknowledged the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the modification of the mandates, composition and configuration of UNAMID, MINUSMA, MINUSCA, and MINUJUSTH.<sup>4</sup> The Council further acknowledged the findings of the strategic

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<sup>2</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolutions [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 28 and [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 27; in connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), paras. 7 and 10; in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 19; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 31.

<sup>3</sup> In connection with UNAMID, resolutions [2479 \(2019\)](#), para. 2 and [2495 \(2019\)](#), para. 3; in connection with UNISFA, resolutions [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 12 and [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 13; in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 9; and, in connection with UNIFIL, resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 20.

<sup>4</sup> In connection with UNAMID, resolutions [2479 \(2019\)](#), third preambular paragraph and [2495 \(2019\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph; in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph; in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), eighteenth preambular paragraph; and, in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs.



reviews of MONUSCO conducted in 2019, as well as the reviews of UNFICYP and UNDOF conducted in 2017 and 2018, respectively.<sup>5</sup>

In modifying mandates, the Council placed particular emphasis on strengthening peacekeeping support to stabilization, the implementation of newly concluded peace agreements, and the adoption of a comprehensive, integrated and community-centered approach to the protection of civilians. Specifically, with the conclusion of the electoral cycle in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council requested MONUSCO to support stabilization efforts, the strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms.<sup>6</sup> MINUSMA was requested to support the stabilization and restoration of State authority in central Mali, including by addressing inter-communal violence and supporting the redeployment of the national security forces.<sup>7</sup> In preparation for the Mission's drawdown and exit, UNAMID was requested to focus on supporting and expanding peacebuilding activities.<sup>8</sup>

Following the signing of new peace agreements in South Sudan and the Central African Republic, UNMISS and MINUSCA were tasked with providing good offices and technical and operational assistance for their implementation.<sup>9</sup> MINUSCA was additionally mandated to support the creation of the conditions conducive to the full implementation of the agreement.<sup>10</sup> UNAMID was requested to support the ongoing peace process between the Government of the

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<sup>5</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 46; in connection with UNFICYP, resolution [2453 \(2019\)](#), para. 8; and, in connection with UNDOF, resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 10 and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para.11.

<sup>6</sup> Resolutions [2463 \(2019\)](#), paras. 23(b) and 29(ii) and [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 29(ii).

<sup>7</sup> Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 28(b)(i).

<sup>8</sup> Resolution [2495 \(2019\)](#), para. 3(ii).

<sup>9</sup> In connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 7(d)(i); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), paras. 32(b)(i) and (iv).

<sup>10</sup> Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 32(b)(i).

Sudan and the Darfur armed movements and the implementation of any future peace agreement.<sup>11</sup> MINUSCA was also tasked with assisting the preparation and delivery of peaceful elections in 2020/2021 through its good offices, security, operational, logistical, and, as appropriate, technical support.<sup>12</sup>

The Council called on UNMISS, MONUSCO, MINUSMA and MINUSCA to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to the protection of civilians, stressing in particular the importance of community engagement and local mediation.<sup>13</sup> MONUSCO and MINUSMA were newly tasked with enhancing communication with the local population regarding their respective mandates.<sup>14</sup> MONUSCO, MINUSMA and MINUSCA were requested to mitigate the risk to civilians from any military or police operation, including in support of national forces, by tracking, preventing, minimizing, and addressing civilian harm.<sup>15</sup> UNMISS and MINUSMA were also requested to strengthen their activities in the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>16</sup>

In terms of cross-cutting issues, the Council requested UNISFA, UNMISS and MINUJUSTH to implement their mandates in a gender-responsive manner and highlighted the

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<sup>11</sup> Resolution [2495 \(2019\)](#), para. 3(i).

<sup>12</sup> Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 32(c).

<sup>13</sup> In connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 7(a)(vi); in connection with MONUSCO, resolutions [2463 \(2019\)](#), paras. 29(i)(a) and (e) and [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 29(i)(a); in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 28(c)(ii); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 32(a)(ii).

<sup>14</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 29(i)(d) and, in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 16.

<sup>15</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 29(i)(a); in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 28(c)(ii); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 32(a)(ii).

<sup>16</sup> In connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 17; and, in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 58.

need for the Missions to have relevant capacities and expertise for this purpose.<sup>17</sup> MONUSCO and MINUSCA were newly tasked with creating the conditions for and ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.<sup>18</sup> The two missions were also tasked with supporting the participation and protection of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>19</sup>

The Council continued to pay significant attention to ensuring effectiveness of preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations. In this regard, during the reporting period, the Council recognized that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates was the responsibility of all stakeholders and was contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic, and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability, adequate resources, policy, planning and operational guidelines, and training and equipment.<sup>20</sup>

In accordance with resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), the Council reaffirmed its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated policy performance framework that facilitated the effective and full implementation of mandates and included objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks.<sup>21</sup> The Council further called on the application of the

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<sup>17</sup> In connection with UNISFA, resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 28; in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 12.

<sup>18</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 32; and in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 44.

<sup>19</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 32; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), paras. 32(a)(iii), (b)(iii) and (v).

<sup>20</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 40; in connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 19; in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 37.

<sup>21</sup> Resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

framework in ten peacekeeping operations.<sup>22</sup> For several of them, the Council specified that this would include investigating and taking immediate action following significant performance failures to implement the protection of civilian strategy.<sup>23</sup> The Secretary-General was requested to ensure that performance data was used to improve mission operations, including decisions regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation, and incentives.<sup>24</sup> Furthermore, also in connection with the effectiveness of missions, the Council requested the Secretary-General and/or troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women and to ensure their full, effective and meaningful participation in all aspects of peacekeeping operations.<sup>25</sup>

The Council stressed the need to improve how allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were addressed in peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the Council urged troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure full accountability through timely investigation of

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<sup>22</sup> In connection with MINURSO, resolution [2468 \(2019\)](#), para. 11; in connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 41; in connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 19; in connection with UNISFA, resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 30; in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 51; in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 38; in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 13; in connection with UNFICYP, resolution [2453 \(2019\)](#), para. 18; in connection with UNDOF, resolution [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 11; and, in connection with UNIFIL, resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 24.

<sup>23</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 41; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 38.

<sup>24</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 41; in connection with UNISFA, resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 29; in connection with MINUSMA, resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 50; in connection with MINUSCA; resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 38; in connection with UNFICYP, resolution [2483 \(2019\)](#), para. 13; in connection with UNDOF, resolution [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 12; and, in connection with UNIFIL, resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 24.

<sup>25</sup> In connection with MINURSO, resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#), para. 11, and [2494 \(2019\)](#), para. 11; in connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 41; in connection with UNISFA, resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 28; in connection with MINUSCA, resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 38; in connection with UNFICYP, resolutions [2453 \(2019\)](#), para. 14, and [2483 \(2019\)](#), para. 12; in connection with UNDOF, resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 11, and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 12; and, in connection with UNIFIL, resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 24.

allegations and holding perpetrators accountable when there was credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse or other serious misconduct by their units.<sup>26</sup>

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the mandates of peacekeeping operations in 2019, showing the wide range of tasks mandated by the Council. The mandates reflected in the tables include: (a) tasks mandated by the Council in decisions adopted during the reporting period; and (b) tasks mandated in previous periods and reiterated by the Council during the period under review. The tables also include the tasks of peacekeeping operations with open-ended mandates adopted in decisions of previous periods. The tables are provided for information purposes only and do not reflect any position or view of the Council with regard to the status of the mandates of the operations concerned.

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<sup>26</sup> In connection with MONUSCO, resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 45; in connection with UNISFA, resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 30; in connection with UNFICYP, resolution [2483 \(2019\)](#), para. 14; in connection with UNDOF, resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 12 and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 13; and, in connection with UNIFIL, resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 23. See also, in connection with UNMISS, resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 20; and, in connection with UNDOF, resolution [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 12.

Table 1  
**Mandates of peacekeeping operations, 2019: Africa**

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINURSO</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
Authorization of the use of force		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ceasefire monitoring	X				X	X	
Civil-military coordination		X	X		X	X	X
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electoral assistance	X					X	X
Human rights-related <sup>a</sup>		X	X	X	X	X	X
Humanitarian support	X	X	X		X	X	X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mission impact assessment			X			X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protection of civilians	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protection of humanitarian/United Nations personnel and facilities; ensuring free movement of personnel and equipment		X	X	X	X	X	X
Public information			X			X	X
Rule of law/judicial matters		X	X	X		X	X
Security monitoring; patrolling; deterrence		X	X	X	X	X	X
Security sector reform			X			X	X
Support to military			X			X	X
Support to police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Support to sanctions regimes		X	X		X	X	X
Support to State institutions		X	X		X	X	X

<sup>a</sup> Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth, peace and security.

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

Table 2  
**Mandates of peacekeeping operations, 2019: Americas, Asia, Europe and Middle East**

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>MINUJUSTH<sup>a</sup></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						X
Civil-military coordination				X			
Ceasefire monitoring		X	X		X	X	X
Demilitarization and arms management							X
Electoral assistance							
Human rights-related <sup>b</sup>	X			X			X
Humanitarian support			X	X			X
International cooperation and coordination			X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X		X	X			
Protection of civilians	X						X
Protection of humanitarian/United Nations personnel and facilities; ensuring free movement of personnel and equipment							X
Public information							
Rule of law/judicial matters	X						
Security monitoring-patrolling-deterrence							X
Security sector reform							
Support to military							X
Support to police	X		X	X			
Support to sanctions regimes							
Support to State institutions					X		X

<sup>a</sup> By resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of MINUJUSTH, as set out in the table, for a final period until 15 October 2019.

<sup>b</sup> Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth, peace and security.

*Abbreviations:* MINUJUSTH, United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti; UNMOGIP, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

### *Authorized strength of peacekeeping operations*

As illustrated in table 3, during the review period, the Council modified the composition of two peacekeeping operations, MONUSCO and UNISFA. The Council decreased the number of military and increased the number of police personnel in both missions.

Table 3  
**Changes in composition of peacekeeping operations, 2019**

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Changes in composition</i>	<i>Decision</i>
MONUSCO	The Council decided to reduce the authorized troop ceiling from 16,215 to 14,000, while maintaining the number of military observers and staff officers at 660	<a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>
	The Council decided to increase police personnel from 391 to 591, with the number of personnel of formed police units remaining at 1,050. The Council further agreed to a temporary deployment of an additional 360 personnel of formed police units provided they were deployed in replacement of military personnel	<a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>
UNISFA	The Council decided to reduce the authorized troop ceiling from 4,140 to 3,550 personnel	<a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>
	The Council decided to increase the authorized police ceiling from 345, including 185 individual police officers and one formed police unit, to 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units	<a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>
	The Council decided to maintain the authorized troop ceiling at 3,550 and to allow postponement in the withdrawal of 295 troops above the authorized troop ceiling	<a href="#">2497 (2019)</a>

*Abbreviations:* MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei.



## Africa

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

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by the Council on 29 April 1991, by resolution [690 \(1991\)](#), in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). MINURSO was mandated to monitor the ceasefire, provide security for the repatriation of refugees, and support the organization of a free and fair referendum.<sup>27</sup>

During 2019, by resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#) of 30 April 2019 and [2494 \(2019\)](#) of 30 October 2019, the Council extended the mandate of MINURSO for, respectively, six months and one year, the latter time until 31 October 2020.<sup>28</sup> Both resolutions were adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions.<sup>29</sup>

The Council did not modify the mandate of MINURSO during the period under review. By resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#) and [2494 \(2019\)](#), the Council reiterated the need to achieve a realistic, practicable and enduring political solution to the question of Western Sahara based on compromise, and the importance of aligning the strategic focus of MINURSO and orienting resources of the United Nations to that end.<sup>30</sup> In terms of reporting, the Council amended the requirement of the Secretary-General to brief the Council on the status of the negotiations and challenges to the Mission's mandate from within three to six months of the renewal of the mandate of MINURSO and again prior to its expiration.<sup>31</sup>

The Council did not modify the composition of MINURSO during the period under review.

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<sup>27</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of MINURSO, see previous Supplements (1991-2018).

<sup>28</sup> Resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#), para. 1 and [2494 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>29</sup> The Russian Federation and South Africa abstained in the votes on resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#) and [2494 \(2019\)](#), expressing concern regarding the lack of balance and ambiguity in the provisions on the political process. See [S/PV.8518](#), p. 3 (South Africa) and pp. 5-6 (Russian Federation); [S/PV.8651](#), pp. 4-5 (Russian Federation) and pp. 7-8 (South Africa). The representative of South Africa further expressed regret regarding the lack of a formal human rights monitoring mandate for MINURSO and the extension of the mandate period from six to 12 months. See [S/PV.8518](#), p. 4; [S/PV.8651](#), p. 8. For more information, see also part I, sect. 1, "The situation concerning Western Sahara".

<sup>30</sup> Resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#), para. 2 and [2494 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>31</sup> Resolution [2494 \(2019\)](#), para. 10.

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

The Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) by resolution [1769 \(2007\)](#) of 31 July 2007 and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized UNAMID to take the necessary action to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, protect civilians and United Nations personnel and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of its own personnel and humanitarian workers.<sup>32</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolutions [2479 \(2019\)](#) of 27 June 2019 and [2495 \(2019\)](#) of 31 October 2019 concerning UNAMID, both under Chapter VII of the Charter. By resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#), the Council provided for a four-month technical roll-over of the Mission's mandate.<sup>33</sup> By resolution [2495 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate for one year until 31 October 2020.<sup>34</sup>

In the context of the political transition and civil unrest in the Sudan, the Council amended the mandate of UNAMID.<sup>35</sup> By resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#) of 27 June 2019, the Council took note of the special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General providing recommendations on the reconfiguration and drawdown of UNAMID.<sup>36</sup> The Council extended, temporarily and exceptionally, the period of drawdown of military personnel, outlined in resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), in order to maintain the Mission's self-protection capacities.<sup>37</sup>

The Council requested the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to provide a special report no later than 30 September 2019 with an assessment of the situation and recommendations on the appropriate course of action regarding the drawdown of UNAMID.<sup>38</sup> Resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#) also requested the

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<sup>32</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the UNAMID, see previous Supplements (2007-2018).

<sup>33</sup> Resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>34</sup> Resolution [2495 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>35</sup> For more information, see part I, sect. 9, "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>36</sup> Resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#), third preambular paragraph. See also [S/2019/445](#).

<sup>37</sup> Resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#), para. 2. See resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), para. 5, providing for the decrease of the authorized troop ceiling from 8,735 to up to 4,050 personnel.

<sup>38</sup> Resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#), para. 3(i).

development of a joint African Union-United Nations political strategy detailing options for a follow-on mechanism to the Mission.<sup>39</sup>

On 31 October 2019, by resolution [2495 \(2019\)](#), the Council welcomed the establishment of a new transitional Government in the Sudan and commended the launch of peace negotiations on 14 October 2019.<sup>40</sup> In this context, the Council underscored that the withdrawal of UNAMID should take into account progress made in the peace process.<sup>41</sup> The Council further took note of the special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General.<sup>42</sup>

The Council decided that UNAMID should continue to implement its mandate as set out in resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#) and, in line with existing tasks and in cooperation with the United Nations country team, focus on: (i) support to the peace process, including mediation between the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements, the national Peace Commission, and support for any peace agreement; (ii) support to peacebuilding activities, including strengthening the state liaison functions and expanding them into Jebel Marra; and (iii) the protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, and contribute to the creation of the necessary conditions for the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons.<sup>43</sup>

Taking note of the first option for the drawdown and reconfiguration of UNAMID in the special report, the Council decided that the Mission would maintain its troop and police ceilings until 31 March 2020 with modifications to its configuration on the ground.<sup>44</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General and the Chairperson to provide a special report no later than 31 January 2020 with an assessment of the situation and recommendations on the appropriate course of action regarding the drawdown of UNAMID. The Council also

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<sup>39</sup> Resolution [2479 \(2019\)](#), para. 3(ii). In the letter dated 11 September 2019 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, Council members took note of the request of the Secretary-General for the time frame for the submission of the assessment report to be extended until 10 October 2019 to allow for sufficient time and enable substantive engagement with the transitional institutions, especially on the post-UNAMID arrangements. See [S/2019/731](#) and [S/2019/732](#).

<sup>40</sup> Resolution [2495 \(2019\)](#), fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, seventh preambular paragraph.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, eleventh and twelfth preambular paragraphs.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

requested options for a follow-on presence to the Mission, based on the views and the needs of the Government of the Sudan.<sup>45</sup> The Council expressed its intention to decide by 31 March 2020 the course of action regarding the responsible drawdown and exit of UNAMID and the establishment of a follow-on presence to the Mission.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Ibid., para. 6.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., para. 7.

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

The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was established by the Council on 28 May 2010 by resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter, to succeed the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). MONUSCO was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its protection mandate as set out in the resolution and tasked with, inter alia, ensuring the effective protection of civilians and supporting Government stabilization and peace consolidation efforts.<sup>47</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolutions [2463 \(2019\)](#) of 29 March 2019 and [2502 \(2019\)](#) of 19 December 2019 in connection with MONUSCO, both under Chapter VII of the Charter. By resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO for nine months, departing from the previous practice of one year.<sup>48</sup> By resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), the Council once again extended the mandate of the Mission for one year, in this instance, until 20 December 2020.<sup>49</sup>

By resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), following the conclusion of the presidential, national and provincial elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,<sup>50</sup> the Council redefined the priorities of MONUSCO and modified some of its mandate tasks. Specifically, the Council reiterated the strategic priority of MONUSCO to protect civilians and replaced the priority to support the electoral process with supporting the stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms.<sup>51</sup>

In accordance with the strategic priorities and stressing that the mandate should be implemented in accordance with a prioritization of tasks,<sup>52</sup> the Council modified the priority tasks of MONUSCO. In this regard, the Council added a new priority task for the Mission,

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<sup>47</sup> For further information on the history of the mandate of MONUSCO, see previous Supplements (2010-2018).

<sup>48</sup> Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 21.

<sup>49</sup> Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), paras 22.

<sup>50</sup> Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph. See part I, sect. 5, “The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

<sup>51</sup> Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 23. See also previous resolution [2409 \(2018\)](#), para. 31.

<sup>52</sup> Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 24.

namely to support the stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions, and key governance and security reforms.<sup>53</sup> The Council also added several elements to the protection of civilians and transitional justice support tasks.<sup>54</sup> The Council noted that MONUSCO's priority tasks were mutually reinforcing and should be implemented in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.<sup>55</sup>

In terms of the new priority task to support the stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide technical and political support with a view to furthering reconciliation, democratization and inclusion, and to promote intercommunal reconciliation.<sup>56</sup> The Mission was also requested to provide technical assistance to the Government on key mining activities, as well as the extraction, transport and trade of natural resources in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>57</sup> The Council specified that the tasks regarding the strengthening of the capacity of the Congolese security forces would include the continued implementation of the Integrated Operational Strategy for the Fight Against Insecurity, developed by MONUSCO.<sup>58</sup>

Beyond the priority tasks, the Council reiterated, with several additions, the tasks of MONUSCO regarding disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; security sector reform; support to the implementation of the arms embargo; child protection; the environmental impact of its operations; and those related to gender, sexual violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse.<sup>59</sup> In connection with disarmament, the Council authorized MONUSCO to advise and support the authorities in the disposal of weapons and ammunitions of armed Congolese and foreign combatants.<sup>60</sup> MONUSCO was further requested to assist the Government and other stakeholders in ensuring the equal and meaningful participation and full involvement and representation of women in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.<sup>61</sup> The Council mandated MONUSCO to work with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes to seek political solutions to stop the cross-border flows of armed combatants, arms and conflict

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<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 29(ii).

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 29(i)(a), (b) and (e) and (f).

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 29.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 29(ii)(a).

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 29(ii)(d).

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 29(ii)(b).

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 30(i)–(iii), 31 – 34, and 42.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 30(i)(b).

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32.

minerals.<sup>62</sup> In the context of efforts to bring the Ebola outbreak in the country to an end, the Council requested all relevant parts of the United Nations system to continue their work and noted the important and positive role of MONUSCO in this regard.<sup>63</sup>

Regarding the future of the MONUSCO mandate, the Council underscored the need to progressively transfer the Mission's tasks to the Government, the United Nations country team and other relevant stakeholders in order to enable the Mission's responsible and sustainable exit.<sup>64</sup> The Secretary-General was requested to conduct and provide, no later than 20 October 2019, an independent strategic review of MONUSCO assessing the continued challenges to peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and articulating a phased, progressive and comprehensive exit strategy.<sup>65</sup>

By resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), the Council added several new elements to the Mission's protection of civilians and support to stabilization priority tasks. In that regard, MONUSCO was authorized to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of civilians under threat of physical violence within its provinces of current deployment, with a specific focus on Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo whilst retaining a capacity to intervene elsewhere.<sup>66</sup> The Council specified that the Mission's operations should minimize the risk to civilians by tracking, preventing, minimizing and addressing civilian harm.<sup>67</sup> MONUSCO was further requested to maintain a proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture.<sup>68</sup> As part of its community engagement, MONUSCO was tasked with laying out a strategy with the Government to build trust and understanding among the population regarding the Mission's efforts and to prevent disinformation.<sup>69</sup> The Council also provided for an expanded Intervention Brigade with enhanced effectiveness that included additional units with appropriate training under the command and control of the MONUSCO Force Commander.<sup>70</sup> The Council underlined that the entire MONUSCO force, including the

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid., para. 27.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., para. 38.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., para. 44.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid. para. 45.

<sup>66</sup> Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 29(i)(a).

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., para. 29(i)(b).

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., para. 29(i)(d).

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., para. 29(i)(e).

Intervention Brigade, were required to prioritize the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate.<sup>71</sup>

The stabilization priority task of MONUSCO was expanded to include the existing tasks related to security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.<sup>72</sup> With respect to security sector reform, the Council additionally requested MONUSCO to provide strategic and technical advice to the Government on, inter alia, encouraging inclusive reform which delivered security and justice to all through independent, accountable and functioning justice and security institutions which would take into account women's participation and safety.<sup>73</sup> MONUSCO would also promote and facilitate military, police, justice and prison sector reforms.<sup>74</sup> On disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the Council requested MONUSCO to coordinate with civil society, donor partners and Government officials to support those efforts.<sup>75</sup> The Council also elaborated upon the Mission's other stabilization tasks regarding the control of mining activities, the provision of good offices to address root causes of conflict, and undertaking local dialogues on security.<sup>76</sup> The Mission's task to ensure the protection of United Nations personnel and facilities and freedom of movement was no longer classified as a priority task.<sup>77</sup>

In connection with the Mission's remaining tasks, the Council requested MONUSCO to engage women's networks as partners in protection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform efforts.<sup>78</sup> MONUSCO was also requested to support the participation of women civil society leaders and organization members in conflict prevention and resolution, public institutions and decision-making, and to support the Government in advancing women's political participation, in particular achieving the 30% constitutional quota.<sup>79</sup> MONUSCO was further tasked with continuing to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., paras. 29(ii)(f) and (g).

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., para. 29(ii)(f).

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid., para. 29(ii)(h).

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., paras. 29(ii)(b), (c) and (d).

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., para. 30.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., para. 32.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., para. 31.



In terms of the way forward, the Council took note of the independent strategic review as requested by resolution [2436 \(2019\)](#) and the conditions it highlighted for the exit of MONUSCO.<sup>81</sup> The Council further noted the assessment by the review that an absolute minimum transition period of three years was required and that the tentative timeline would have to remain flexible and take into account the security situation based on ongoing assessments, as well as the red lines set out in the review.<sup>82</sup> The resolution stressed that the activities of MONUSCO should be conducted to enable the Mission's exit based on the improvement of the situation on the ground, with a particular focus on the reduction of the threat to civilians.<sup>83</sup> The Secretary-General was requested to proceed with the gradual transfer of MONUSCO's programmatic activities to the relevant partners based on joint analysis with the Government, the United Nations country team and other relevant stakeholders and to articulate a joint strategy and identify a set of measurable benchmarks in this regard, to be proposed to the Council no later than 20 October 2020.<sup>84</sup>

By resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), the Council also decided to reduce the Mission's authorized troop ceiling from 16,215 military personnel to 14,000, while maintaining the number of military observers and staff officers at 660.<sup>85</sup> The number of police personnel was increased from 391 to 591, with the number of personnel of formed police units remaining at 1,050.<sup>86</sup> The Council further agreed to a temporary deployment of an additional 360 personnel of formed police units provided they were deployed in replacement of military personnel.<sup>87</sup> Finally, the Council invited the Secretariat to consider further reductions of the level of military deployment and area of operations based on the positive evolution on the situation on the ground.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 46. See letter dated 24 October 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council, transmitting the independent strategic review report of MONUSCO ([S/2019/842](#)).

<sup>82</sup> Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 46.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 47.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 48 and 49.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.* See the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 26 November 2019 ([S/2019/905](#)), para. 60.

<sup>88</sup> Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 23.

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

The Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) by resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, taking into account the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011. The Council mandated UNISFA to, inter alia, monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army or its successor from the Abyei Area, participate in relevant bodies as stipulated in the Agreement, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and strengthen the capacity of the Abyei Police Service. By the same resolution, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council authorized UNISFA to take the actions necessary, inter alia, to protect United Nations and humanitarian personnel and property, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, and ensure security in the Area. By resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) of 14 December 2011, the Council expanded the mandate of UNISFA to include assisting the Sudan and South Sudan in ensuring the observance of their agreement on border security and supporting the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.<sup>89</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolutions [2465 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, [2469 \(2019\)](#) of 14 May 2019, [2492 \(2019\)](#) of 15 October 2019, and [2497 \(2019\)](#) of 14 November 2019 concerning UNISFA. By resolution [2465 \(2019\)](#) the Council extended for six months the mandate of UNISFA in so far as it concerned the support of the Border Mechanism.<sup>90</sup> Further, by resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended for six months the mandate of UNISFA, including its mandate under Chapter VII of the Charter, in the Abyei Area.<sup>91</sup> Thereafter, the Council also authorized a technical roll-over of the Border Mechanism mandate for a period of one month,<sup>92</sup> and by resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the whole mandate of UNISFA for six months until 15 May 2020.<sup>93</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNISFA, see previous Supplements (2011-2018).

<sup>90</sup> Resolution [2465 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>91</sup> Resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>92</sup> Resolution [2492 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>93</sup> Resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1 and 2. For more information, see part I, sect. 9, "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan".

The Council largely maintained the existing mandate of UNISFA during the period under review, with minor modifications. By resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), the Council requested UNISFA to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate.<sup>94</sup> By resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), the Council expressed concern that women remained absent from the leadership of local peace committees and welcomed and encouraged the efforts of UNISFA to integrate women into peace discussions.<sup>95</sup> The Council further called upon UNISFA to sustain adequate expertise on women and child protection.<sup>96</sup>

By resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), emphasizing the change in threat in the Abyei Area as characterized by the letter of the Secretary-General of 20 August 2018, the Council reduced the authorized troop ceiling from 4,140 to 3,550.<sup>97</sup> The Council further increased the number of police personnel from 345, including 185 individual police officers and one formed police unit, to 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units.<sup>98</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a civilian Deputy Head of Mission to further facilitate liaison between and engagement with the parties.<sup>99</sup>

In terms of the way forward, the Council requested the Secretary-General to report no later than 15 October 2019 on updated recommendations for the reconfiguration of the UNISFA mandate, including a transition strategy that would allow for an eventual exit for the Mission.<sup>100</sup> The Council also requested an evaluation of the Mission's support to the Border Mechanism by 15 September 2019.<sup>101</sup>

By resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), consistent with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Council maintained the authorized troop ceiling at 3,550 and allowed the postponement in the withdrawal of 295 troops above the authorized troop ceiling until 15 May 2020.<sup>102</sup> While maintaining the police personnel ceiling, the Council expressed its

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<sup>94</sup> Resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 28.

<sup>95</sup> Resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 19.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 28.

<sup>97</sup> Resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), eighth preambular paragraph and para. 3. See letter dated 20 August 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council ([S/2018/778](#)) providing recommendations for adjusting UNISFA to the realities on the ground.

<sup>98</sup> Resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 34.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.* See letter dated 20 September 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council, providing an analysis and recommendations with respect to the mandate and configuration of UNISFA in terms of its support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ([S/2019/768](#)).

<sup>102</sup> Resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 4. See report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 2019 on the situation in Abyei ([S/2019/817](#)), paras. 52, 53 and 60.

intention to reduce the police component as the Abyei Police Service was gradually established and providing effective law enforcement through the Abyei Area.<sup>103</sup> Finally, while reiterating its request to the Secretary-General to appoint a civilian Deputy Head of Mission, the Council requested the addition of civilian staff within existing resources to facilitate liaison between and engagement with the parties.<sup>104</sup>

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<sup>103</sup> Resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#), para. 5.

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 6.

## United Nations Mission in South Sudan

By resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#) of 8 July 2011, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) under Chapter VII of the Charter, with a mandate to support peace consolidation and foster longer-term State-building and economic development; support the Government of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution and to protect civilians; and support the Government, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international partners, in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish the rule of law and to strengthen the security and justice sectors. UNMISS was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its protection of civilians mandate.<sup>105</sup>

During 2019, by resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#) of 15 March 2019, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of UNMISS for one year until 15 March 2020.<sup>106</sup> The resolution was adopted with 14 votes in favour and one abstention.<sup>107</sup>

Following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in September 2018, the Council modified the mandate of UNMISS. Specifically, as part of the Mission's protection strategy, the Council requested UNMISS to support the development and implementation of gender-sensitive community violence reduction programs.<sup>108</sup> UNMISS was also tasked with facilitating the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified return or relocation of internally displaced persons from United Nations protection of civilians sites, in coordination with humanitarian actors and other relevant stakeholders.<sup>109</sup> Furthermore, while continuing to intensify its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, high concentration of internally displaced persons and refugees, the Mission was requested to pay particular attention to women and children.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>105</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNMISS, see previous Supplements (2011-2018).

<sup>106</sup> Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 5.

<sup>107</sup> The Russian Federation abstained in the vote on the draft resolution, expressing disappointment with the reluctance of some Council members to welcome the Revitalized Agreement and the listing of UNMISS tasks related to gender and human rights before the provision of support to the Revitalized Agreement. See [S/PV.8484](#), pp. 2-3. For further information, see part I, sect. 9, "Reports of the Secretary-General in the Sudan and South Sudan".

<sup>108</sup> Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 7(a)(vi)

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 7(a)(viii).

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 18.

With respect to its political mandate, UNMISS was tasked with supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the peace process by providing good offices and participating in the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, especially at the sub-national level.<sup>111</sup>

Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#) requested UNMISS to strengthen its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities, including by ensuring that the risks thereof were included in the Mission's data collection, threat analysis and early warning systems and by engaging with victims of sexual violence and women's organizations.<sup>112</sup> The mission was requested to continue to engage in dialogue with the parties to the conflict regarding the development and implementation of action plans on child protection and to support efforts aimed at releasing children associated with armed groups and forces in all parts of the country.<sup>113</sup> The Council specified that the tasks of UNMISS in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) and the Panel of Experts would include the implementation of measures adopted in resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) related to the arms embargo.<sup>114</sup>

Regarding the future mandate of UNMISS, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide within 180 days a written report on future planning for the protection of civilians' sites and recommendations for steps necessary to foster a secure environment for the return or relocation of their residents.<sup>115</sup>

The Council did not modify the composition of UNMISS during the reporting period. The Secretary-General was requested to conduct a military and police capability study subsequent to the parties negotiating permanent security measures and expressed its readiness to consider making the necessary adjustment to UNMISS including its Regional Protection Force to match security conditions on the ground.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid., para. 7(d)(i)-(iii).

<sup>112</sup> Ibid., para. 17.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid., para. 28.

<sup>114</sup> Ibid., para. 22. For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), see part IX, sects. I and III.

<sup>115</sup> Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 36. See report of the Secretary-General dated 12 September 2019 on the future planning for the protection of civilians sites in South Sudan ([S/2019/741](#)).

<sup>116</sup> Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 6.

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

The Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) by resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, under Chapter VII of the Charter. MINUSMA was authorized to use all necessary means to stabilize population centres and support the re-establishment of State authority, support the implementation of a transitional road map, protect civilians and United Nations personnel and property, assist the Malian authorities in promoting and protecting human rights, and support humanitarian assistance, national and international justice, and cultural preservation.<sup>117</sup>

During 2019, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council adopted resolutions [2480 \(2019\)](#) of 28 June 2019 and [2484 \(2019\)](#) of 29 August 2019 concerning MINUSMA. The Council also issued a presidential statement on 3 April 2019.<sup>118</sup> By resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), the mandate of MINUSMA was extended for one year until 30 June 2020.<sup>119</sup>

In the presidential statement of 3 April 2019, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide options for a potential significant adaptation of MINUSMA with a view to enhancing its effectiveness to support the implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali through a greater focus on priority tasks.<sup>120</sup> The Council further requested the Secretary-General, as part of his regular reporting on MINUSMA, to include recommendations on ways for the Mission to enhance its support to the Malian authorities’

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<sup>117</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of MINUSMA, see previous Supplements (2012-2018).

<sup>118</sup> [S/PRST/2019/2](#).

<sup>119</sup> Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 17.

<sup>120</sup> [S/PRST/2019/2](#), sixth and eighth paragraphs. See also part I, sect. 13, “The situation in Mali”.

efforts and actions to re-establish state presence in central Mali.<sup>121</sup> The statement encouraged MINUSMA to continue to support the restoration of State authority in the Centre and to implement its good offices, reconciliation and protection of civilians mandate.<sup>122</sup>

By resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 2019 on the situation in Mali providing options for the adaptation of MINUSMA and amended the Mission's mandate.<sup>123</sup> Specifically, while reiterating the strategic priority of MINUSMA to support the implementation of the 2015 Agreement, the Council added a second strategic priority for the Mission to facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive politically-led Malian strategy to protect civilians, reduce inter-communal violence, and re-establish State authority, State presence and basic social services in central Mali.<sup>124</sup> Moreover, the Council requested MINUSMA to continue to carry out its mandate with a proactive, robust, flexible and agile posture.<sup>125</sup>

Under the framework of the two strategic priorities and stressing that the mandate should be implemented in accordance with a prioritization of tasks, the Council reiterated that MINUSMA's priority tasks were support to the implementation of the Agreement, protection of civilians, good offices and reconciliation, promotion and protection of human rights, and

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<sup>121</sup> Ibid., ninth paragraph.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

<sup>123</sup> Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), nineteenth preambular paragraph. See [S/2019/454](#).

<sup>124</sup> Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 20.

<sup>125</sup> Ibid., para. 22.



humanitarian assistance with some modifications.<sup>126</sup> The Council further added a new priority task to support the stabilization and restoration of State authority in the Centre of Mali.<sup>127</sup>

Regarding the support to the implementation of the 2015 Agreement, the Council further requested MINUSMA to support the establishment of a comprehensive plan for the redeployment of the reformed and reconstituted Malian and Defence Security Forces in the North of Mali.<sup>128</sup> In connection with the protection of civilians, the Council requested MINUSMA to strengthen community engagement and protection mechanisms, interaction with civilians, community outreach, reconciliation, mediation, support to the resolution of local and intercommunal conflicts and public information.<sup>129</sup> The Mission was requested to take mobile, flexible, robust and proactive steps to protect civilians, including through the deployment of ground and air assets. MINUSMA was also requested to prevent the return of active and armed elements to key population centres and other areas where civilians were at risk.<sup>130</sup> In order to mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military or police operation, the Council requested the Mission to track, prevent, minimize and address civilian harm resulting from the Mission's operations.<sup>131</sup>

Under the new priority task to stabilize and restore State authority in the Centre of Mali, MINUSMA was tasked with supporting the Malian authorities in reducing violence and

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<sup>126</sup> Ibid., paras. 21 and 28(a), (c)-(f).

<sup>127</sup> Ibid., paras. 28(b).

<sup>128</sup> Ibid., para 28(a)(ii).

<sup>129</sup> Ibid., para. 28(c)(ii).

<sup>130</sup> Ibid.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid.

intercommunal tensions by using its good offices.<sup>132</sup> The Mission would also support the authorities in ensuring that those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law were held accountable.<sup>133</sup> In this context, MINUSMA was tasked with supporting the parties in addressing and implementing their commitments on the prevention and elimination of sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>134</sup> MINUSMA was further encouraged to continue efforts to facilitate the return of State authority in the Centre of Mali and to enhance communication on the role and responsibilities of the Malian authorities to protect civilians and the Mission's own role in this regard.<sup>135</sup>

The Council further elaborated upon the Mission's other tasks related to quick impact projects and reiterated those related to assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), and Al-Qaida.<sup>136</sup> By resolutions [2480 \(2019\)](#) and [2484 \(2019\)](#), the Council reiterated its request to the Mission to exchange information with and assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2019\)](#).<sup>137</sup>

Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#) requested MINUSMA to convene regular meetings of the Instance de Coordination au Mali as the main platform for coordination between the relevant

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<sup>132</sup> Ibid., para 28(b)(i).

<sup>133</sup> Ibid., para. 28(b)(iii).

<sup>134</sup> Ibid., para. 58.

<sup>135</sup> Ibid., para. 16.

<sup>136</sup> Ibid., para. 29(b). For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, see part IX, sect. I.

<sup>137</sup> Resolutions [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 29(b) and [2484 \(2019\)](#), para. 3. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), see part IX, sect I.

security presences in Mali and the Sahel region.<sup>138</sup> Furthermore, the Council requested MINUSMA to develop a long-term conditions-based transition approach to ensure a phased, coordinated and deliberate transition of security responsibilities.<sup>139</sup> Strongly condemning attacks against peacekeepers, the Council requested MINUSMA to support the Government in ensuring accountability in this regard.<sup>140</sup>

Regarding the future of the MINUSMA mandate, the Secretary-General was requested to conduct, within six months of the adoption of the resolution, a thorough assessment of the situation in northern and central Mali and of the Mission's configuration in regards to the implementation of its primary and secondary strategic priorities.<sup>141</sup> The Council also requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the implementation of the Mission's task in support of the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel in his June 2020 quarterly report on MINUSMA.<sup>142</sup> The Council expressed its intent, on this basis, to take a decision of the future of this mechanism at the end of the Mission's current mandate.<sup>143</sup>

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<sup>138</sup> Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 30.

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32.

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 47.

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 21. See report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali dated 30 December 2019 ([S/2019/983](#)) providing an assessment of the situation in northern and central Mali and of the Mission's configuration with regard to the implementation of its primary and secondary strategic priorities.

<sup>142</sup> Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 39.

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*

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

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) was established by the Council on 10 April 2014 by resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter. MINUSCA was authorized to take all necessary means to, inter alia, protect civilians and United Nations personnel and property; support the implementation of the transition process; facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; promote and protect human rights; support justice and the rule of law; and support the implementation of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation strategies.<sup>144</sup>

During 2019, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council adopted resolutions [2488 \(2019\)](#) of 12 September 2019 and [2499 \(2019\)](#) of 15 November 2019 concerning MINUSCA. Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#) extended the mandate of MINUSCA for one year until 15 November 2020.<sup>145</sup>

By resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), the Council took note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and amended the mandate of MINUSCA.<sup>146</sup> In this regard, the Council placed particular emphasis on tasks related to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic signed by the national authorities and 14 armed groups on 6 February 2019, the 2020/2021 electoral process, and the protection and political

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<sup>144</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of MINUSCA, see previous Supplements (2014-2018).

<sup>145</sup> Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 27. See also part I, sect. 6, “The situation in the Central African Republic”.

<sup>146</sup> Ibid., eighteenth preambular paragraph. See the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 2019 on the situation in the Central African Republic ([S/2019/822](#)).

inclusion of survivors of sexual violence. The Council recalled that MINUSCA's mandate should be implemented based on a prioritisation of tasks.<sup>147</sup> Specifically, the Council expanded the priority tasks of MINUSCA to include support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, elections, national reconciliation, social cohesion and transitional justice; and to assist the authorities of the Central African Republic in the delivery of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections in 2020/2021.<sup>148</sup> With certain modifications, the Council also reiterated the Mission's priority tasks regarding the protection of civilians, the creation of a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and protection of the United Nations personnel and equipment.<sup>149</sup>

The tasks of MINUSCA in support of the political process were expanded to include the provision of political, technical and operational support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The Mission was further tasked to take active steps to support the authorities of the Central African Republic in the creation of conditions conducive to the full implementation of the Agreement.<sup>150</sup> The Council requested MINUSCA to provide good offices and technical expertise including through working with regional and local bodies and religious leaders, in addressing the root causes of conflict.<sup>151</sup> The Council specified that this task would be undertaken while ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, and through the support to local dialogue and community

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<sup>147</sup> Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 30.

<sup>148</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 32(b) and (c).

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 32(a), (d) and (e).

<sup>150</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32(b)(i).

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 32(b)(iv).

engagement.<sup>152</sup> Similarly, the Council requested MINUSCA to assist the national authorities for an increased participation of political parties, civil society, women, survivors of sexual violence, youth, faith-based organizations and, where and when possible, internally-displaced persons and refugees in the peace process.<sup>153</sup> The inclusion of survivors of sexual violence was also referenced in the context of the Mission’s transitional justice efforts.<sup>154</sup>

The Council specified that the Mission’s implementation of its political and security strategies, engagement with neighboring countries, and use of strategic communications would be conducted in support of the new Peace Agreement.<sup>155</sup> MINUSCA was also requested to continue to coordinate international support and assistance to the peace process.<sup>156</sup>

The Council requested MINUSCA to ensure “effective and dynamic” protection of civilians through a comprehensive and integrated approach by anticipating, deterring, and stopping all armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations and by supporting and undertaking local mediation efforts.<sup>157</sup> The Council provided that the Mission would mitigate the risk to civilians from any military or police operation by tracking, preventing, minimizing, and addressing resulting civilian harm.<sup>158</sup> The Mission’s mandate to protect women and children affected by armed conflict was expanded to include the adoption of a gender-sensitive, survivor-centred approach.<sup>159</sup>

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<sup>152</sup> Ibid.

<sup>153</sup> Ibid., para. 32(b)(iii).

<sup>154</sup> Ibid., para. 32(b)(v).

<sup>155</sup> Ibid. para. 32(b)(ii), (vi) and (vii).

<sup>156</sup> Ibid., para. 32(b)(viii).

<sup>157</sup> Ibid., para. 32(a)(ii).

<sup>158</sup> Ibid.

<sup>159</sup> Ibid., para. 32(a)(iii).

The Council also reiterated other tasks of MINUSCA to promote and protect human rights and made several modifications to its activities in support of the extension of State authority; security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation; and support for national and international justice, the fight against impunity, and the rule of law.<sup>160</sup> The Council emphasized the importance of ensuring the meaningful participation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, in all spheres and all levels.<sup>161</sup> The Council further reiterated the tasks of MINUSCA in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and the Panel of Experts, considering the environmental impacts of its operations, child protection, and weapons and ammunition management.<sup>162</sup> By resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#), the Council also reiterated the task of MINUSCA to report to the Committee on the implementation of the sanctions exemption in support of or use in the process of security sector reform.<sup>163</sup>

The Council did not modify the composition of MINUSCA during the reporting period. Regarding the future of the Mission, the Secretary-General was requested to review and report on a regular basis the conditions required for the transition, drawdown and withdrawal.<sup>164</sup>

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<sup>160</sup> Ibid., paras. 33(a)(i) and (ii), (b)(i) and (iii), (c)(i) and (iv), (d), and (e)(iv).

<sup>161</sup> Ibid., para. 44.

<sup>162</sup> Ibid., paras. 34, 42, 43, 45 and 46. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#), see part IX, sect. I.

<sup>163</sup> Resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#), para. 2(b).

<sup>164</sup> Resolution [2499 \(2019\)](#), para. 53.

## Americas

### United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

The Council established the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, by resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017, subsequent to the closure of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). MINUJUSTH was mandated to assist the Government of Haiti in strengthening rule of law institutions, supporting and developing the Haitian National Police, and engaging in human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis. The Mission was authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate in support of the Haitian National Police and in protecting civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.<sup>165</sup>

During 2019, by resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended the mandate of MINUJUSTH for a final period of six months until 15 October 2019.<sup>166</sup> The resolution was adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions.<sup>167</sup>

The Council reiterated the existing mandate of MINUJUSTH.<sup>168</sup> The authorization to MINUJUSTH to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate to support and develop the

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<sup>165</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of MINUJUSTH, see previous Supplements (2016-2018).

<sup>166</sup> Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>167</sup> The Dominican Republic and the Russian Federation abstained in the vote on the draft resolution. The representative of the Russian Federation criticized the adoption of the text under Chapter VII of the Charter, while the Dominican Republic cautioned that the mandate of MINUJUSTH would expire at the same time that elections were expected to be held in Haiti (see [S/PV.8510](#), pp. 3-4). See also part I, sect. 14, 'The question concerning Haiti'

<sup>168</sup> Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), paras. 6, 7 and 10.



Haitian National Police was also renewed.<sup>169</sup> While reaffirming the importance for MINUJUSTH taking fully into account gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, the Council further underlined the importance of gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the Mission's mandate in a gender-responsive manner.<sup>170</sup>

The Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 1 March 2019 on MINUJUSTH and its recommendation that a special political mission succeed MINUJUSTH beginning on 16 October 2019.<sup>171</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to initiate the necessary planning for an appropriate integrated United Nations system presence in Haiti, including a special political mission. The Mission would have the capacity and expertise to coordinate the activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to cooperate with the donor community, and to continue to support the efforts of the Government of Haiti in peace consolidation and long-term development.<sup>172</sup> The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council within 30 days from the adoption of the resolution regarding the operational details and objectives of the proposed successor mission and to initiate transition planning and management in accordance with United Nations policies, directives and best practices.<sup>173</sup>

The Council further requested the Secretary-General to prepare for and begin the gradual, phased withdrawal of MINUJUSTH personnel in advance of 15 October 2019 as appropriate,

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<sup>169</sup> Ibid., para. 9.

<sup>170</sup> Ibid., para. 12.

<sup>171</sup> Ibid., fifth preambular paragraph. See [S/2019/198](#).

<sup>172</sup> Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>173</sup> Ibid., para. 3. See letter dated 13 May 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council reporting on the operational details of the proposed special political mission in Haiti ([S/2019/387](#)). For more information on the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, see sect. II.

ensuring a seamless transition.<sup>174</sup> The Council also encouraged close collaboration between MINUJUSTH and the United Nations country team in Haiti to ensure a seamless transition from a United Nations peacekeeping presence.<sup>175</sup>

The Council did not modify the composition of MINUJUSTH during the period under review.

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<sup>174</sup> Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>175</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

## Asia

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

The Council established the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) by resolution [47 \(1948\)](#) of 21 April 1948. The first team of military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of UNMOGIP, was deployed in January 1949 to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan established by resolution [39 \(1948\)](#). Following the termination of the Commission, the Council, by resolution [91 \(1951\)](#), decided that UNMOGIP would continue to supervise the ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Since 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 2019, the Council did not discuss UNMOGIP or make changes to its composition or mandate, which remained open-ended.<sup>176</sup>

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<sup>176</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNMOGIP, see *Repertoire, Supplement 1946-1951*, and subsequent Supplements (1952-2018).

## Europe

### United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) by resolution [186 \(1964\)](#) of 4 March 1964. UNFICYP was mandated to, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions.<sup>177</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolutions [2453 \(2019\)](#) of 30 January 2019 and [2483 \(2019\)](#) of 25 July 2019 concerning UNFICYP. The Council extended the mandate of the Mission twice, for a period of six months each, the second time until 31 January 2020.<sup>178</sup>

The Council did not modify the mandate of UNFICYP during the period under review. By resolution [2453 \(2019\)](#), the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 2017 on the 2017 strategic review of UNFICYP which included recommendations to, inter alia, strengthen the Mission's capability for liaison and engagement with the parties to contribute effectively to conditions conducive to a resumption of settlement talks. The Council further requested the Mission to fully implement the recommendations within existing resources.<sup>179</sup>

By resolution [2483 \(2019\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit by 10 January 2020 a report including further information on how best to strengthen the Mission's role in the buffer zone to de-escalate tensions between the parties.<sup>180</sup>

The Council did not modify the composition of UNFICYP during the review period.

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<sup>177</sup> For further information on the history of the mandate of UNFICYP, see previous Supplements (1964-2018).

<sup>178</sup> Resolutions [2453 \(2019\)](#), para. 13 and [2483 \(2019\)](#), para. 8. See also part I, sect. 19, "The situation in Cyprus".

<sup>179</sup> Resolution [2453 \(2019\)](#), para. 8. See [S/2017/1008](#).

<sup>180</sup> Resolution [2483 \(2019\)](#), paras. 9 and 15.

## **United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo**

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established by the Council on 10 June 1999, by resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Council mandated UNMIK to carry out a range of tasks, including promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, performing basic civilian administrative functions, and organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government.<sup>181</sup> During 2019, the Council did not adopt any decision relating to UNMIK and made no change to its composition or mandate, which remained open-ended.<sup>182</sup>

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<sup>181</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate UNMIK, see previous Supplements (1996-2018).

<sup>182</sup> See part I, sect. 20 B.

## **Middle East**

### **United Nations Truce Supervision Organization**

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established by the Council on 29 May 1948, by resolution [50 \(1948\)](#), to assist the United Nations Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine, following the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. UNTSO military observers have since remained in the Middle East and have continued to assist and cooperate with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, in monitoring ceasefires and supervising armistice agreements.<sup>183</sup> During 2019, the Council did not adopt any decision concerning UNTSO or make changes to its composition or mandate, which remained open-ended.

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<sup>183</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNTSO, see *Repertoire, Supplement 1946-1951* and subsequent Supplements (1952-2018).

## United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Council on 31 May 1974, by resolution [350 \(1974\)](#), following the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, in the Golan Heights. Since then, UNDOF has remained in the area to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, and to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement and the areas of separation and limitation.<sup>184</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#) of 26 June 2019 and [2503 \(2019\)](#) of 19 December 2019 concerning UNDOF. The Council extended the mandate of the Mission twice for a period of six months each, the second time until 30 June 2020.<sup>185</sup>

The Council made no changes to the mandate of UNDOF during the reporting period. By resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#) and [2503 \(2019\)](#), the Council encouraged the Department of Peace Operations, UNDOF, and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization to continue relevant discussions from the 2018 independent review to improve mission performance and the implementation of the UNDOF mandate.<sup>186</sup> The Council did not modify the composition of UNDOF during the reporting period.

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<sup>184</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNDOF, see previous Supplements (1972-2018).

<sup>185</sup> Resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 13 and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 14. See part I, sect. 22.

<sup>186</sup> Resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 10 and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 11. See the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 6 December 2018 ([S/2018/1088](#)) which provides an overview of the recommendations of the independent review of the Mission's mandate.

## United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Council on 19 March 1978, by resolutions [425 \(1978\)](#) and [426 \(1978\)](#), to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.<sup>187</sup>

During 2019, by resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#) of 29 August 2019, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL for one year until 31 August 2020.<sup>188</sup> The resolution was adopted further to the letter of the Secretary-General of 1 August 2019 on the renewal of the mandate of the Mission.<sup>189</sup>

By the resolution, the Council made no changes to the mandate or the composition of UNIFIL. It reiterated the Mission's tasks including the authorization to take all necessary action to secure its area of operations, security monitoring and patrolling and support to the Lebanese Armed Forces, and gender mainstreaming.<sup>190</sup> As it did by resolution [2433 \(2018\)](#), the Council stressed the need to foster enhanced cooperation between UNIFIL and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), while welcoming the first improvements accomplished in terms of efficiencies and effectiveness between the two missions, as set out in the Secretary-General letter of 31 December 2018.<sup>191</sup> The Council encouraged the Secretary-General to further these efforts as set out in the annex III of his report dated 17 July 2019.<sup>192</sup> The Council further requested the Secretary-General to conduct and provide an assessment of the continued relevance of the resources of UNIFIL and options for improving the efficiency and effectiveness with UNSCOL no later than 1 June 2020, taking into consideration the troop ceiling and the civilian component of UNIFIL.<sup>193</sup>

The Council reiterated its call on the Government of Lebanon to develop a plan to increase its naval capabilities as soon as possible with the goal of ultimately decreasing the

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<sup>187</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNIFIL, see previous Supplements (1975-2018).

<sup>188</sup> Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. See also part I, sect. 22.

<sup>189</sup> Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), third preambular paragraph. See [S/2019/619](#).

<sup>190</sup> Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), paras. 14, 20 and 25.

<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 13. See [S/2018/1182](#).

<sup>192</sup> Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 13. See [S/2019/574](#).

<sup>193</sup> Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 8.



maritime taskforce of UNIFIL and transitioning its responsibilities to the Lebanese Armed Forces.<sup>194</sup>

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<sup>194</sup> Ibid., para. 7.

## II. Special political missions

### Note

Section II focuses on the decisions adopted by the Security Council during the period under review concerning the establishment and termination of special political missions,<sup>195</sup> as well as the changes to their mandates.<sup>196</sup>

### Overview of special political missions during 2019

During 2019, the Council oversaw twelve special political missions. Five were based in Africa, three in the Middle East, and two each in the Americas and Asia. Their nature varied from regional offices such as the United Nations Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) to larger assistance missions such as the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

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

The Council established two new special political missions during the period under review. By resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#) of 16 January 2019, the Council established the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) for an initial period of six months.<sup>197</sup> Further, by resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#) of 25 June 2019, the Council established the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) beginning on 16 October 2019 for an initial period of one year.<sup>198</sup> The Council extended the mandates of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), UNOWAS, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNAMA

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<sup>195</sup> Special political mission described in the present part include regional offices and offices in support of political processes. Other types of special political missions, such as offices of special and personal envoys, advisers or representatives of the Secretary-General, sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels and other entities and mechanisms, are covered in parts VII and IX of the present Supplement.

<sup>196</sup> For information on the envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General whose mandates relate to the Council's responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, other than those appointed as heads of peacekeeping or special political missions, see part IX, sect. VI.

<sup>197</sup> Resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>198</sup> Resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

and UNAMI. The mandate of UNOCA had been renewed in 2018 for a three-year period until 31 August 2021, 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 open-ended.

### *Mandates of special political missions*

During 2019, for most special political missions, the Council prioritized mandate tasks related to the provision of good offices and mediation support for the implementation of peace agreements, inclusive peace processes, political dialogue and national reconciliation, political transitions consisting of electoral cycles and constitutional review processes. The Council also underlined the importance of strengthening good governance, the rule of law and national institutions, as well as human rights monitoring and capacity-building. As part of these tasks, most missions were mandated to coordinate, support and ensure a division of labour between a broad spectrum of United Nations, international, regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders. Regional offices, such as UNOCA and UNOWAS, continued to support the strengthening of local capacities in conflict prevention and early warning, and addressing cross-border and transnational security threats such as transhumance, forced displacement, maritime security, organized crime, piracy and drug trafficking.

In considering the modification of mandates, the Council continued to take into account the findings and recommendations of mission reviews conducted by the Secretariat. During 2019, the Council endorsed the recommendations of the strategic assessment of UNIOGBIS with a view to the prospective completion of the Mission in 2020.<sup>199</sup> The Council also acknowledged the reviews of UNOCA and UNMHA.<sup>200</sup>

The Council modified mandates of seven missions, namely UNIOGBIS, UNOCA, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNOWAS, UNAMA and UNAMI, and defined new mandates for BINUH and UNMHA. A number of the changes focused on the provision of good offices, technical and operational support for upcoming electoral cycles in Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, as well

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<sup>199</sup> Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>200</sup> In connection with UNOCA, [S/PRST/2019/10](#), third paragraph; in connection with UNMHA, resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), second preambular paragraph.

as the Central African region.<sup>201</sup> In the case of Afghanistan, the Council strengthened the electoral assistance mandate of UNAMA to include support for the delivery of a robust and transparent results management process.<sup>202</sup> In terms of broader good offices and political support tasks, the Council requested UNSOM to work on accelerating an inclusive political settlement in Somalia and supporting national reconciliation talks.<sup>203</sup>

With the escalation of hostilities in Libya, UNSMIL was newly mandated to monitor a possible ceasefire in the country.<sup>204</sup> Similarly, the Council tasked UNMHA with monitoring the implementation of a ceasefire and supporting the parties in ensuring security.<sup>205</sup>

With respect to capacity-building, UNAMI was tasked with supporting national and international efforts on economic reform, capacity-building and setting conditions for sustainable development and recovery and reconstruction including in areas affected by terrorism.<sup>206</sup> The Council also elaborated upon the human rights capacity-building support of UNAMA and UNSOM.<sup>207</sup> In the context of the support to the security sector, UNSOM was requested to strengthen engagement with the national authorities on human rights mitigation measures.<sup>208</sup> Special emphasis on the monitoring of the status of detainees, places of detention and prison management was made in the mandate tasks of BINUH and UNAMA.<sup>209</sup> In reinforcing the capacity of the national police forces, BINUH was tasked to provide human rights training including on how to respond to gang violence and sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>210</sup>

On cross-cutting issues, UNSOM, BINUH and UNAMA were requested to support the participation of women at all decision-making levels.<sup>211</sup> While in the case of UNAMI, the Council reiterated its request, in all other cases new elements were included to the task to support

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<sup>201</sup> In connection with UNIOGBIS, resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), paras. 2(a) and 5(b); in connection with UNOCA, [S/PRST/2019/10](#), fourth paragraph; in connection with BINUH, resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 1(b)(i); and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), para. 5(b).

<sup>202</sup> Resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), para. 5(b).

<sup>203</sup> Resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), paras. 5 and 6.

<sup>204</sup> Resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#), para. 1(iv).

<sup>205</sup> Resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), paras. 2(a)-(d).

<sup>206</sup> Resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), para. 2(c)(iii).

<sup>207</sup> In connection with UNSOM, resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), para. 20; and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), para. 5(e).

<sup>208</sup> Resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), para. 14.

<sup>209</sup> In connection with BINUH, resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 1(b)(v); and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), para. 5(e).

<sup>210</sup> Resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 1(b)(ii).

<sup>211</sup> In connection with UNSOM, resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), para. 9; in connection with BINUH, resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 3; and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), para. 5(f).

the participation of women. In addition, BINUH was requested to mainstream gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate.<sup>212</sup> The Council noted that UNOCA should enhance its work on early warning and analysis with a gender perspective.<sup>213</sup> The Council also prioritized the protection of women and children in the mandates of UNAMA and UNAMI.<sup>214</sup> Finally, in connection with the situation in Somalia, the Council requested the United Nations and the national authorities to consider the adverse implications of climate change in their programmes.<sup>215</sup>

Tables 4 and 5 provide an overview of the mandates of special political missions in 2019, showing the range of tasks mandated by the Council. The mandates reflected in the tables include: (a) tasks mandated by the Council in decisions adopted during the reporting period; (b) tasks mandated in previous periods and specifically reiterated by the Council during the period under review; and (c) tasks of missions with open-ended or multi-year mandates adopted in previous periods. The tables are provided for information purposes only and do not reflect any position or view of the Council with regard to the status of the mandates of the field missions concerned.

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<sup>212</sup> Resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 3.

<sup>213</sup> [S/PRST/2019/10](#), fourth paragraph.

<sup>214</sup> Resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), paras. 5 (f) and (g).

<sup>215</sup> Resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), para. 21.

Table 4  
**Mandates of special political missions, 2019: Africa**

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>UNIOGBIS</i>	<i>UNOCA</i>	<i>UNSMIL</i>	<i>UNSOM</i>	<i>UNOWAS</i>
Chapter VII					
Ceasefire monitoring			X		
Civil-military coordination					
Demilitarization and arms management		X	X	X	
Electoral assistance	X	X	X	X	X
Human rights-related <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X
Humanitarian support			X		X
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X
Maritime security		X		X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X
Public information					X
Rule of law/judicial matters	X		X	X	X
Security sector reform		X		X	X
Support to police				X	
Support to sanctions regimes			X		
Support to State institutions	X		X	X	X

<sup>a</sup> Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth, peace and security.

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

Table 5  
**Mandates of special political missions, 2019: Americas, Asia and Middle East**

Mandate	UN Verification Mission in Colombia	BINUH	UNAMA	UNRCCA	UNAMI	UNSCOL	UNMHA
Chapter VII							
Ceasefire monitoring	X						X
Civilian-military coordination			X				
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X			X		X
Electoral assistance		X	X		X		
Human rights-related <sup>a</sup>		X	X		X		
Humanitarian support			X		X		
International cooperation and coordination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Political process	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Protection of civilians			X				
Public information							
Rule of law/judicial matters		X	X		X		
Security monitoring – patrolling – deterrence							X
Security sector reform					X		
Support to police		X					
Support to sanctions regimes							
Support to State institutions			X		X		

<sup>a</sup> Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth, peace and security.

*Abbreviations:* BINUH, United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNRCCA, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia; UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNSCOL, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon; UNMHA, United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement.

## Africa

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

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by the Council by resolution [1876 \(2009\)](#) of 26 June 2009 to succeed the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau. UNIOGBIS was mandated to, inter alia, assist the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in Guinea-Bissau, strengthen the capacities of national institutions to maintain constitutional order, public security and the full respect for the rule of law, support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process, provide strategic and technical support in security sector reform, undertake human rights promotion, protection and monitoring, and enhance cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.<sup>216</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#) of 28 February 2019 and issued a presidential statement on 7 August 2019 in connection with UNIOGBIS.<sup>217</sup> By resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the office for 12 months until 28 February 2020.<sup>218</sup>

During 2019, in the context of the continued political and institutional crisis in Guinea-Bissau and the legislative and presidential elections scheduled for 10 March 2019, the Council amended the mandate of UNIOGBIS.<sup>219</sup> By resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the reconfiguration of UNIOGBIS and the reprioritization of the office's tasks.<sup>220</sup> In this regard, the Council outlined three phases: the electoral phase, in which UNIOGBIS would remain as currently configured and prioritize support for legislative and presidential elections while concentrating on good offices support; a post-electoral phase, in which the office would establish conditions conducive for the implementation of the reform agenda and enact the closure of its regional offices, no later than 31 December 2019; and a transition phase, entailing the implementation of a transition plan and gradual transfer of tasks from UNIOGBIS to the United Nations country team, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and international partners, with a

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<sup>216</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNIOGBIS, see previous Supplements (2008-2018).

<sup>217</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#).

<sup>218</sup> Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>219</sup> See part I, sect. 7, "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

<sup>220</sup> Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 2. See the report of the Secretary-General of 6 December 2018 on the strategic assessment of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea Bissau ([S/2018/1086](#)).



view to prospective completion by 31 December 2020.<sup>221</sup> The Council also stressed that the office's reconfiguration should take place after the completion of the electoral cycle in 2019.<sup>222</sup> As of June 2019, according to the resolution, UNIOGBIS would operate as a streamlined good offices special political mission led by a Special Representative at the Assistant Secretary-General level.<sup>223</sup>

The Council reiterated the existing priorities of UNIOGBIS including support to the implementation of the Conakry Agreement and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Roadmap, national reconciliation and strengthening democratic governance, ensuring inclusive, free and credible elections, and providing support in the review of the constitution of Guinea-Bissau.<sup>224</sup> In addition to the priorities, UNIOGBIS would continue to provide support to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in strengthening democratic institutions, promoting and protecting human rights, combating drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, incorporating a gender perspective into peacebuilding, and in the mobilization of international assistance with a view to the upcoming elections.<sup>225</sup>

On 7 August 2019, in connection with the mandate of UNOWAS, the Council issued a presidential statement reiterating its call for UNIOGBIS to gradually draw down and transfer its tasks to UNOWAS.<sup>226</sup>

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<sup>221</sup> Resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.

<sup>223</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

<sup>224</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 5(a)-(c).

<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 6(a)-(e).

<sup>226</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#), eleventh paragraph.

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

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established by an exchange of letters dated 11 December 2009 and 30 August 2010 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.<sup>227</sup> The functions of UNOCA included cooperating with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and other regional partners in the promotion of peace and stability in the broader subregion, to carry out good offices roles in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding, to strengthen the capacity of the Department of Political Affairs to advise the Secretary-General on matters relating to peace and security in the region, to promote an integrated subregional approach and facilitate coordination and information exchange among United Nations organizations and partners in the subregion, and to report to Headquarters on developments of subregional significance. UNOCA was subsequently further mandated to promote efforts to address emerging security and cross-border threats, incorporate gender perspectives in the implementation of its mandate and to take into consideration in its activities climate and ecological change and natural disasters on the stability of the Central African region.<sup>228</sup>

During 2019, the Council issued two presidential statements concerning UNOCA, on 7 August and 12 September 2019.<sup>229</sup> The Council did not renew the mandate of the Office during the period under review.<sup>230</sup>

In the presidential statement of 7 August 2019, the Council welcomed the ongoing cooperation between the United Nations Regional Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and UNOCA towards supporting the implementation of the Lomé Declaration of 30 July 2018 and in addressing cross-regional threats to peace and security in West and Central Africa and the Sahel, including working on early-warning systems. The statement further called for cooperation between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) – ECCAS and UNOWAS – UNOCA in relation to maritime crime, organized crime and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.<sup>231</sup>

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<sup>227</sup> [S/2009/697](#) and [S/2010/457](#).

<sup>228</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNOCA, see previous Supplements (2008-2018).

<sup>229</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#) and [S/PRST/2019/10](#). See part I, sect. 8, “Central African Region”.

<sup>230</sup> The mandate of UNOCA was renewed for a three-year period from 1 September 2018 to 31 August 2021 by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 24 and 28 August 2018 ([S/2018/789](#) and [S/2018/790](#)).

<sup>231</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#), fourth paragraph. See part. I, sect. 10.

On 12 September 2019, the Council welcomed the letter dated 1 August 2019 of the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council on the conclusions of the strategic review of UNOCA.<sup>232</sup> The Council acknowledged that the mandate of UNOCA remained valid and welcomed the recommendation that the office should enhance its work on: early warning and analysis with a gender perspective; good offices in non-mission settings, particularly in the lead up to the upcoming electoral cycle in the region; support for and strengthening the capacity of ECCAS; and building partnerships with civil society and supporting sub-regional civil society networks. The Council reaffirmed those as the key priorities for the remainder of the office's mandate.<sup>233</sup>

The Council encouraged enhanced cooperation between UNOCA and UNOWAS, ECCAS, ECOWAS and United Nations country teams, to address cross-border threats and inter-regional issues, such as the Lake Chad Basin crisis, transhumance, forced displacement, and maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea. The Council further encouraged UNOCA to take into consideration climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters among other factors affecting the stability of the Central African Region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation and food insecurity. The Council continued to stress the need for long-term strategies by governments and the United Nations, based on risk assessments, to support stabilisation and build resilience, and further requested that such information be taken into consideration by UNOCA in its activities.<sup>234</sup>

The Council welcomed the recommendation that UNOCA should continue to rally regional support for the peace process in the Central African Republic, in close consultation with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic. The Council also welcomed the recommendation that there be a clear division of labour between UNOCA and other United Nations entities operating in the region, such as the United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Burundi.<sup>235</sup> Finally, the Council encouraged UNOCA to build on its partnership with United Nations Resident Coordinators and country teams, and

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<sup>232</sup> [S/PRST/2019/10](#), third paragraph. See [S/2019/625](#). See also [S/PRST/2018/17](#), fifth paragraph.

<sup>233</sup> [S/PRST/2019/10](#), fourth paragraph.

<sup>234</sup> *Ibid.*, fifth paragraph.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

with relevant regional directors of the United Nations Development Coordination Office to further support cross-border initiatives.<sup>236</sup>

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<sup>236</sup> Ibid., seventh paragraph.

## United Nations Support Mission in Libya

By resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) of 16 September 2011, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) with a mandate to support Libyan national efforts to restore public security and order and promote the rule of law, undertake inclusive political dialogue and promote national reconciliation, extend State authority, promote and protect human rights and support transitional justice, initiate economic recovery, and coordinate international support.<sup>237</sup>

By resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#) of 12 September 2019, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL for one year until 15 September 2020.<sup>238</sup>

The Council reiterated the existing mandate of UNSMIL, as defined by resolution [2434 \(2018\)](#), to support an inclusive political process and security and economic dialogue, the continued implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, the consolidation of the governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of National Accord including support for economic reform in collaboration with international financial institutions, and subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, including the constitutional process and the organization of elections.<sup>239</sup> While expressing grave concern over ongoing hostilities in and around Tripoli, the Council added to the Mission's mandate the task of supporting a possible ceasefire.<sup>240</sup> The Council further requested the Secretary-General to assess the steps required to reach a lasting ceasefire, the possible role of UNSMIL in providing scalable ceasefire support and the steps required to advance the political process from its current trajectory. The Secretary-General was requested to include a report on progress towards these objectives in his regular reporting.<sup>241</sup>

Beyond the those tasks, the Council reiterated the mandate of UNSMIL, within operational and security constraints, to undertake tasks related to support to key Libyan institutions; humanitarian assistance; human rights monitoring and reporting; support for securing and countering the proliferation of uncontrolled arms and related materiel; and

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<sup>237</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNSMIL, see previous Supplements (2010-2018).

<sup>238</sup> Resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#), para.1.

<sup>239</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 1(i)-(iii) and (v).

<sup>240</sup> *Ibid.*, sixth preambular paragraph and para. 1(iv). See part I, sect. 12, "The situation in Libya".

<sup>241</sup> Resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#), para. 3.

coordinating international assistance and the provision of advice to stabilize post-conflict zones.<sup>242</sup> The Council also reiterated its requests for UNSMIL to take fully into account the gender perspective throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of National Accord in ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in the democratic transition, reconciliation efforts, the security sector and in national institutions, as well as the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, in line with resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#).<sup>243</sup> Finally, the Council reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to report as necessary following consultations with the Libyan authorities on recommendations for the support of UNSMIL to the subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, and the security arrangements of UNSMIL to ensure it remained agile and responsive to developments on the ground.<sup>244</sup>

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<sup>242</sup> Ibid., paras. 2(i)-(v).

<sup>243</sup> Ibid., para. 5.

<sup>244</sup> Ibid., para. 9.

## United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

By resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#) of 2 May 2013, the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) with the mandate to, inter alia, provide good offices functions to support the Federal Government of Somalia in the peace and reconciliation process and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and state building; to assist in the coordination of international donor support, in particular on security sector assistance and maritime security; to help build the capacity of the Federal Government to promote respect for human rights, women's empowerment, child protection, the prevention of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence and the strengthening of justice institutions; and to monitor, help to investigate and report on abuses or violations of human rights.<sup>245</sup>

During 2019, the Council adopted resolutions [2461 \(2019\)](#) of 27 March 2019 and [2472 \(2019\)](#) of 31 May 2019 concerning UNSOM. By resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM for one year until 31 March 2020.<sup>246</sup>

By the resolution, the Council reiterated the existing mandate of UNSOM as defined by resolutions [2158 \(2014\)](#) and [2408 \(2018\)](#), while adding new language to the Mission's political and electoral support and human rights-related tasks. Specifically, the Council requested UNSOM to support the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states to accelerate the Somali Government-led inclusive political settlement through regular high-level and inclusive dialogue.<sup>247</sup> The Mission was further requested to support reconciliation talks at the local, regional and national level.<sup>248</sup> The Council also underlined the importance of political and technical support of UNSOM, as well as operational and logistical support in collaboration with the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), to the Federal Government of Somalia for the delivery of inclusive, peaceful, free and fair one-person-one-vote elections in 2020-2021.<sup>249</sup> While urging the Federal Government and federal member states to increase representation and participation of women and youth at all decision-making levels, UNSOM was requested to continue to provide technical advice and capacity in this regard.<sup>250</sup>

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<sup>245</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNSOM, see previous Supplements (2013-2018).

<sup>246</sup> Resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>247</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5. See part I, sect. 2, "The situation in Somalia".

<sup>248</sup> Resolution [2461 \(2019\)](#), para. 6.

<sup>249</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 8.

<sup>250</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.

In connection with the role of UNSOM to support a system-wide implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy across all United Nations support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali security sector, the Council specified that this should include a strong focus on strengthening engagement with the Federal Government, including on mitigation measures.<sup>251</sup> The Mission was further requested to continue to provide technical advice and capacity-building support to the National Human Rights Commission, and to support the Federal Government to promote and protect human rights.<sup>252</sup>

Strongly condemning recent attacks by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab, including the terrorist attack of 1 January 2019 on the United Nations compound in Mogadishu, the Council encouraged the United Nations to continue working on strengthening the security of the compound with the Federal Government of Somalia and AMISOM.<sup>253</sup> Finally, the Council requested the United Nations and the Federal Government and the federal member states to consider the adverse implications of climate change in their programmes, including by undertaking risk assessments and risk management strategies.<sup>254</sup>

By resolution [2472 \(2019\)](#), while extending its authorization for the deployment of AMISOM under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council called on AMISOM, UNSOM, UNSOS, the Federal Government and the federal member states to increase coordination and collaboration at all levels, including through the senior leadership coordination forum and the comprehensive approach to security mechanism.<sup>255</sup>

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<sup>251</sup> Ibid., para. 14.

<sup>252</sup> Ibid., para. 20.

<sup>253</sup> Ibid., para. 2.

<sup>254</sup> Ibid., para. 21.

<sup>255</sup> Resolution [2472 \(2019\)](#), para. 4(a). For more information on the African Union Mission in Somalia, see part VIII, sect. III.



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

The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) was established by an exchange of letters dated 14 and 28 January 2016 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council, merging the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel with the United Nations Office for West Africa. The Council mandated UNOWAS to, inter alia, monitor political developments in West Africa and the Sahel and carry out good offices on behalf of the Secretary-General to assist in peacebuilding, sustaining peace efforts and enhancing subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation; enhance subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security; support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and the coordination of international and regional engagements; and promote good governance, respect for the rule of law, and human rights and gender mainstreaming into conflict prevention and management initiatives. UNOWAS was subsequently mandated to take into account in its activities the adverse effects of climate and ecological change and natural disasters on the stability of Western Africa and the Sahel region.<sup>256</sup>

By the presidential statement issued on 7 August 2019, the Council noted the increased demands on UNOWAS, including in Guinea-Bissau, post-transition countries and joint work with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHHEL).<sup>257</sup> The Council welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review regarding the scope of the office's mandate and activities including on potential areas of improvement or new or refocused priorities such as on counter-terrorism, effects of climate change on security, and inter-communal violence.<sup>258</sup> The statement also welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to submit his findings in this regard by 15 November 2019 in order to inform the discussions of the Council on the mandate, which would expire on 31 December 2019.<sup>259</sup>

In terms of the mandate tasks of UNOWAS, the Council called for cooperation between ECOWAS and the Economic Community of Central African States, and UNOWAS and the

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<sup>256</sup> For more information on the mandate of UNOWAS, see previous Supplements (2016-2018).

<sup>257</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#), third paragraph. See part I, sect. 10, "Peace consolidation in West Africa".

<sup>258</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#), fifth paragraph.

<sup>259</sup> *Ibid.* See letter dated 15 November 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council transmitting the report on the independent strategic review of UNOWAS ([S/2019/890](#)).

United Nations Office in Central Africa (UNOCA) in relation to maritime crime, organized crime and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.<sup>260</sup> While expressing concern about the increasingly polarized environment in relation to the amendment or revision of national constitutions in the region, the Council called upon UNOWAS to encourage all political stakeholders to use dialogue to resolve their differences in that regard.<sup>261</sup> Furthermore, the Council reiterated its request upon UNOWAS to continue to integrate into its regular reporting issues related to the systemic involvement of women in initiatives to counter terrorism and preventing violent extremism.<sup>262</sup> Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region, the Council continued to stress the need for long-term strategies, based on risk assessments, by governments and the United Nations, and encouraged UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information into its activities.<sup>263</sup>

Upon the expiration of the office's three-year mandate, by an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council dated 19 and 27 December 2019, the Council provided for a one-month technical rollover of the Mission's existing mandate until 31 January 2020.<sup>264</sup> In the letter, the President of the Council noted that the extension was requested by Council members in order to begin examining the proposal of the Secretary-General regarding the new mandate of UNOWAS.<sup>265</sup>

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<sup>260</sup> [S/PRST/2019/7](#), fourth paragraph.

<sup>261</sup> *Ibid.*, thirteenth paragraph.

<sup>262</sup> *Ibid.*, seventeenth paragraph.

<sup>263</sup> *Ibid.*, twenty-fifth paragraph.

<sup>264</sup> [S/2019/1009](#) and [S/2019/1010](#). The mandate of UNOWAS was previously renewed for a three-year period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019 by an exchange of letter between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 27 and 29 December 2016 ([S/2016/1128](#) and [S/2016/1129](#)).

<sup>265</sup> [S/2019/1010](#).

## Americas

### United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia

The Council established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia by resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#) of 10 July 2017 after the completion of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Colombia. The Verification Mission was mandated to, inter alia, verify the implementation of the process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP) and of the personal and collective security guarantees provided under the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP, signed on 24 November 2016.<sup>266</sup>

By resolution [2487 \(2019\)](#) of 12 September 2019, the Council extended the existing mandate of the Mission for a period of one year until 25 September 2020.<sup>267</sup> The Council further expressed its willingness to work with the Government of Colombia to further extend the mandate of the Mission on the basis of agreement between the parties.<sup>268</sup>

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<sup>266</sup> For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, see previous Supplements (2016-2018).

<sup>267</sup> Resolution [2487 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>268</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2. See part I, sect. 15, "Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2016/53](#))".

## United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti

By resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#) of 25 June 2019, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) beginning on 16 October 2019 and for an initial period of 12 months, subsequent to the closure of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).<sup>269</sup> The resolution was adopted with 13 votes in favour and two abstentions.<sup>270</sup>

BINUH was to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General who would play a good offices, advisory and advocacy role at the political level.<sup>271</sup> The Mission was mandated to advise the Government of Haiti in promoting and strengthening political stability and good governance, including the rule of law; preserving and advancing a peaceful and stable environment, including through supporting an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue; and promoting and protecting human rights.<sup>272</sup> BINUH was further tasked with assisting the Government in planning and executing free, fair and transparent elections; reinforcing the capacity of the Haitian National Police, including through training on human rights and crowd control, to respond to gang violence and sexual and gender-based violence, and to maintain public order; developing an inclusive approach to reduce community violence; addressing human rights abuses and violations and complying with international human rights obligations; improving penitentiary administration management and oversight of prison facilities; and strengthening the justice sector.<sup>273</sup> The Council also requested BINUH to mainstream gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government in ensuring the full, meaningful, and effective participation and involvement and representation of women at all levels.<sup>274</sup>

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<sup>269</sup> Resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, see sect. I.

<sup>270</sup> China and the Dominican Republic abstained in the vote on the resolution. China noted that the mandate had to be clear and concise. The Dominican Republic called for a more broad-based mandate. See [S/PV.8559](#), p. 3 (China) and pp. 4-5 (Dominican Republic). See also part I, sect. 14, “The question concerning Haiti”.

<sup>271</sup> Resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>272</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 1(a).

<sup>273</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 1(b)(i)-(vi).

<sup>274</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.

The Council underscored the need for the activities of BINUH and the United Nations country team in Haiti to be fully integrated.<sup>275</sup> The Council also underlined the need to maintain close and sustained collaboration, coordination, and information sharing between all United Nations political, development, humanitarian, and financial entities, as well as other local and international partners operating in Haiti.<sup>276</sup>

The Council outlined that the Mission would be comprised of a political and good governance unit; a unit on gang violence, community violence reduction and weapons and munitions management; a police and corrections unit including up to 30 civilian and seconded personnel to serve as police and corrections advisors and led by a United Nations police commissioner; a human rights unit; a security unit; a mission support unit; and public information, gender advisory, coordination and legal capacity, including a victims' rights advocate, within the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.<sup>277</sup>

The Secretary-General was requested, in the final report on MINUJUSTH due in October 2019, to provide strategic benchmarks with indicators for achieving the tasks of BINUH as defined in the resolution.<sup>278</sup>

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<sup>275</sup> Ibid., para. 5.

<sup>276</sup> Ibid., para. 6.

<sup>277</sup> Ibid., para. 2.

<sup>278</sup> Ibid., para. 4. See the report of the Secretary-General of 9 October 2019 on the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti ([S/2019/805](https://www.un.org/secure/2019/805)) which provides the benchmarks on BINUH.

## Asia

### United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by the Council by resolution [1401 \(2002\)](#) of 28 March 2002 and was mandated to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations under the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001.<sup>279</sup>

During 2019, by resolution [2460 \(2019\)](#) of 15 March 2019, the Council provided for a six-month technical roll-over of the mandate of UNAMA.<sup>280</sup> By resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#) of 17 September 2019, the Mission's mandate was extended for one year, until 17 September 2020.<sup>281</sup>

By resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), the Council reiterated the priorities of UNAMA to provide outreach and good offices support to the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process and to coordinate and cooperate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization non-combat Resolute Support Mission.<sup>282</sup> The Council specified that the electoral assistance tasks of UNAMA would include support for the organization of future timely, credible, transparent and inclusive elections, including the presidential elections scheduled for 28 September 2019. As part of the support, UNAMA would work closely with the election management bodies on and after election day to deliver a robust and transparent results management process. The Mission would also coordinate international community efforts both during and between elections.<sup>283</sup>

The Council decided that the role of UNAMA to promote coherent international support for the development and governance priorities of the Government of Afghanistan should be done in line with the commitments made at the Geneva Conference in 2018.<sup>284</sup> Furthermore, the Mission's tasks on supporting regional cooperation would include promoting partnership in connectivity and advancing shared goals of economic development across the region.<sup>285</sup>

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<sup>279</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNAMA, see previous Supplements (2000-2018). See also part I, sect. 17, "The situation in Afghanistan".

<sup>280</sup> Resolutions [2460 \(2019\)](#), para. 4

<sup>281</sup> Resolution [2489 \(2019\)](#), para. 4.

<sup>282</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 5(a) and (h).

<sup>283</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5(b).

<sup>284</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5(c).

<sup>285</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5(d).

The human rights tasks of UNAMA were expanded to include strengthening the capacity of civil society. The Mission was further requested to cooperate with the Government in monitoring places of detention and the treatment of those deprived of liberty. UNAMA would also advise, in close consultation with the Government, stakeholders on the establishment and implementation of judicial and non-judicial processes to address the legacy of large-scale human rights violations and abuses as well as international crimes.<sup>286</sup> The Council redefined as priorities the activities of UNAMA on gender equality, women's empowerment and the protection of children.<sup>287</sup> With respect to gender equality, the Council requested the Mission to support gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, education, human rights, and full, safe, equal, effective and meaningful participation, engagement and leadership in all levels of decision-making.<sup>288</sup> The Council further requested UNAMA to call on the Government to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children, and displaced persons, including from sexual- and gender-based violence.<sup>289</sup>

Finally, the Council reiterated the priority areas of UNAMA to support the implementation of the Kabul process throughout the country and to coordinate and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.<sup>290</sup> The Council also specified that the Mission's support to the Government's commitments to improve governance and the rule of law would include those defined under the Geneva Mutual Accountability Framework.<sup>291</sup>

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<sup>286</sup> Ibid., para. 5(e).

<sup>287</sup> Ibid., paras. 5(f) and (g).

<sup>288</sup> Ibid., para. 5(f).

<sup>289</sup> Ibid.

<sup>290</sup> Ibid., paras. 7(a) and (c).

<sup>291</sup> Ibid. para. 7(b).

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

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was authorized by the Council through an exchange of letters dated 7 and 15 May 2007 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council,<sup>292</sup> at the initiative of the Governments of the region. With a view to strengthening the United Nations capacity for conflict prevention in Central Asia, the centre was assigned a number of tasks, including liaising with the Governments of the region on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy; monitoring and analysing the situation on the ground; and maintaining contact with regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The centre was established with an open-ended mandate. During the period under review, the Council made no changes to its mandate.

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<sup>292</sup> [S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#). For more information on the history of the mandate of UNRCCA, see previous Supplements (2007-2018).



## Middle East

### United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

The Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) on 14 August 2003 by resolution [1500 \(2003\)](#) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his mandate under resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#) in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of 17 July 2003.<sup>293</sup> Those responsibilities included coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance; promoting the return of refugees and displaced persons, economic reconstruction and the conditions for sustainable development; and supporting efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions.<sup>294</sup>

During 2019, by resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#) of 21 May 2019, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMI for 12 months until 31 May 2020, returning to the previous practice, after having extended the mandate by ten months in the previous year by resolution [2421 \(2018\)](#).<sup>295</sup>

By resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), taking into account the views of the Government of Iraq,<sup>296</sup> the Council reiterated the priority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and UNAMI to provide advice, support and assistance to the Government and the people of Iraq on advancing inclusive, political dialogue and national and community-level reconciliation.<sup>297</sup> The Council further reiterated the remaining tasks of UNAMI with several additions. Specifically, the Mission's support for the coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide effective essential civil and social services would also include support for healthcare and education and effective follow-up of international pledges.<sup>298</sup> UNAMI was requested to support the return or local integration, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons.<sup>299</sup> The Mission's support to the efforts of Iraq, the World Bank, the International

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<sup>293</sup> See the report of the Secretary-General of 17 July 2003 pursuant to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution [1483 \(2003\)](#) (S/2003/715).

<sup>294</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of UNAMI, see previous Supplements (2003-2018). See also part I, sect. 25, "The situation concerning Iraq".

<sup>295</sup> Resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. See also resolution [2421 \(2018\)](#), para. 1.

<sup>296</sup> See [S/2019/414](#).

<sup>297</sup> Resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), para. 2(a).

<sup>298</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2(c)(ii).

<sup>299</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 2(c)(i).

Monetary Fund and others was to encompass recovery and reconstruction, including in areas affected by terrorism.<sup>300</sup>

Finally, the Council emphasized the continued implementation of the independent external assessment recommendations by UNAMI, the Secretariat as well as United Nations agencies, offices, funds and programmes, as requested by resolution [2367 \(2017\)](#).<sup>301</sup> The Council also expressed its intention to review the Mission's mandate by 31 May 2020, or sooner, if requested by the Government.<sup>302</sup>

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<sup>300</sup> Ibid., para. 2(c)(iii).

<sup>301</sup> Ibid., para. 5.

<sup>302</sup> Ibid., para. 4.

### **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 Council by means of an exchange of letters dated 8 and 13 February 2007 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council dated 8 and 13.<sup>303</sup> The office was established with an open-ended mandate. The position of Special Coordinator was created to replace the position of Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, which had been created in 2000.<sup>304</sup> During the period under review, the Council made no changes to the mandate of the office.<sup>305</sup>

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<sup>303</sup> [S/2007/85](#) and [S/2007/86](#).

<sup>304</sup> [S/2000/718](#).

<sup>305</sup> For more information on the history of the mandate of the Office of UNSCOL, see previous Supplements (2004-2018). See also part I., sects. 22, “The situation in the Middle East” and 24, “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

## **United Nations Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement**

The Council established the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) by resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#) of 16 January 2019 for an initial period of six months to support the implementation of the Agreement on the city of Hodeidah and ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa as set out in the Stockholm Agreement.<sup>306</sup> UNMHA succeeded the work of an advance team which was established by resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#) and deployed to begin monitoring and to support and facilitate the immediate implementation of the Stockholm Agreement.<sup>307</sup> By resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#) of 16 July 2019, the Council extended the mandate on UNMHA for a further period of six months until 15 January 2020.<sup>308</sup>

By resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General on how the United Nations would support the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement as requested by resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#), the Council mandated UNMHA to lead and support the functioning of the Redeployment Coordination Committee to oversee the governorate-wide ceasefire, redeployment of forces, and mine action operations; to monitor the compliance of the parties to the ceasefire and the mutual redeployment of forces from the city of Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa; to work with the parties to assure the security of the city and the ports by local security forces; and to facilitate and coordinate United Nations support to assist the parties to fully implement the Hodeidah Agreement.<sup>309</sup>

The Council also underlined the importance of close collaboration and coordination between all United Nations entities operating in Yemen, including the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and the United Nations country team, UNMHA and the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism.<sup>310</sup>

The Council approved the proposals of the Secretary-General on the composition and operational aspects of the Mission. In that regard, the Council noted that UNMHA would be headed by the Chair of the Redeployment Coordination Committee at the Assistant Secretary-General level, reporting to the Secretary-General through his Special Envoy for Yemen and the

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<sup>306</sup> Resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. See [S/2018/1134](#). See also part I, sect. 22, “The situation in the Middle East”.

<sup>307</sup> Resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#), para. 5.

<sup>308</sup> Resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), paras. 1 and 2.

<sup>309</sup> Resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), second preambular paragraph and paras. 2(a)-(d). See also resolution [2451 \(2019\)](#), para. 6 and letter dated 31 December 2018 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council ([S/2019/28](#)).

<sup>310</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 4.

Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs.<sup>311</sup> By resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), the Council further requested the Secretary-General to present to the Council a review of UNMHA by five months from the date of its adoption.<sup>312</sup>

By resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), having considered the letter of the Secretary-General dated 12 June 2019 addressed to the President of the Council on the review of UNMHA, the Council reiterated the existing mandate of Mission.<sup>313</sup> The Council requested the Secretary-General to present a further review of the Mission within three months of the adoption.<sup>314</sup>

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<sup>311</sup> Ibid., para. 3.

<sup>312</sup> Ibid., para. 8.

<sup>313</sup> Resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), para. 8. See [S/2019/485](#).

<sup>314</sup> Resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), para. 2. See letter dated 14 October 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council ([S/2019/823](#)) on the review of UNMHA.