
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 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.¹ 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)
- 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)
- 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 also 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 continued to highlight the importance of cooperation and coordination between peacekeeping operations and United Nations country teams, as well as international, regional and subregional stakeholders in the implementation of mission mandates. The mandate tasks of more long-standing 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.² 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

¹ For Council decisions and deliberations relating to the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”, see part I, sect. 26. For Council discussions concerning individual peacekeeping operations, see the respective country-specific studies in part I.

² 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.

area of responsibility and supporting the development of national police forces.³

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.⁴ The Council also acknowledged the findings of the strategic review of MONUSCO, conducted in 2019, as well as the reviews of UNFICYP and UNDOF, conducted in 2017 and 2018, respectively.⁵

In modifying mandates, the Council placed particular emphasis on strengthening peacekeeping support for stabilization, the implementation of newly concluded peace agreements and the adoption of a comprehensive, integrated and community-centred 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.⁶ MINUSMA was requested to support the stabilization and restoration of State authority in central Mali, including by addressing intercommunal violence and supporting the redeployment of the national security forces.⁷ In preparation for the Mission's drawdown and exit, UNAMID was requested to focus on supporting and expanding peacebuilding activities.⁸

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.⁹ MINUSCA was also mandated to support the creation of the conditions conducive to the full implementation of the agreement.¹⁰ UNAMID was requested to support the ongoing peace process between the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements and the implementation of any future peace agreement.¹¹ MINUSCA was also tasked with assisting in the preparation and delivery of peaceful elections in 2020 and 2021 through its good offices, security, operational, logistical and, as appropriate, technical support.¹²

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.¹³ MONUSCO and MINUSMA were newly tasked with enhancing communication with the local population regarding their respective mandates.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ UNMISS and MINUSMA were also requested to strengthen their activities with regard to the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence.¹⁶

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

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Resolutions 2463 (2019), paras. 23 (b) and 29 (ii), and 2502 (2019), para. 29 (ii).

⁷ Resolution 2480 (2019), para. 28 (b) (i).

⁸ Resolution 2495 (2019), para. 3 (ii).

⁹ In connection with UNMISS, resolution 2459 (2019), para. 7 (d) (i); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2499 (2019), para. 32 (b) (i) and (iv).

¹⁰ Resolution 2499 (2019), para. 32 (b) (i).

¹¹ Resolution 2495 (2019), para. 3 (i).

¹² Resolution 2499 (2019), para. 32 (c).

¹³ In connection with UNMISS, resolution 2459 (2019), para. 7 (a) (vi); in connection with MONUSCO, resolutions 2463 (2019), para. 29 (i) (a) and (e), and 2502 (2019), para. 29 (i) (a) and (d); in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2480 (2019), para. 28 (c) (ii); and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2499 (2019), para. 32 (a) (ii).

¹⁴ In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2502 (2019), para. 29 (i) (d); and, in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2480 (2019), para. 16.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ In connection with UNMISS, resolution 2459 (2019), para. 17; and, in connection with MINUSMA, resolution 2480 (2019), para. 58.

manner and highlighted the need for the missions to have relevant capacities and expertise for this purpose.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ The two missions were also tasked with supporting the participation and protection of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.¹⁹

The Council continued to pay significant attention to ensuring the effectiveness of efforts to prevent and address sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations. In that 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.²⁰

In accordance with resolution 2436 (2018), the Council reaffirmed its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that facilitated the effective and full implementation of mandates and included objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks.²¹ The Council called for the application of the framework in 10 peacekeeping operations.²² 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 civilians strategy.²³ The Secretary-General was requested to ensure that performance data be used to improve mission operations, including decisions regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation and incentives.²⁴ 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.²⁵

The Council stressed the need to improve how allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were addressed in peacekeeping operations. In that regard, the Council urged troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure full accountability through the timely investigation of allegations and to hold perpetrators accountable when there was credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse or other serious misconduct by their units.²⁶

¹⁷ In connection with UNISFA, resolution 2469 (2019), para. 28; in connection with UNMISS, resolution 2459 (2019), para. 17; in connection with MINUJUSTH, resolution 2466 (2019), para. 12.

¹⁸ In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2502 (2019), para. 32; and in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2499 (2019), para. 44.

¹⁹ In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2502 (2019), para. 32; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2499 (2019), para. 32 (a) (iii) and (b) (iii)–(v).

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Resolution 2436 (2018), para. 1.

²² 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.

²³ In connection with MONUSCO, resolution 2502 (2019), para. 41; and, in connection with MINUSCA, resolution 2499 (2019), para. 38.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

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.

Table 1
Mandates of peacekeeping operations, 2019: Africa

Mandate	MINURSO	UNAMID	MONUSCO	UNISFA	UNMISS	MINUSMA	MINUSCA
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 ^a		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

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

^a Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth and peace and security.

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

Mandate	MINUJUSTH ^a	UNMOGIP	UNFICYP	UNMIK	UNTSO	UNDOF	UNIFIL
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 ^b	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

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

^a 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.

^b Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth and peace and security.

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	2502 (2019)
	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	2502 (2019)
UNISFA	The Council decided to reduce the authorized troop ceiling from 4,140 to 3,550 personnel	2469 (2019)
	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	2469 (2019)
	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 until 15 May 2020	2497 (2019)

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.²⁷

In 2019, by resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#) of 30 April 2019 and [2494 \(2019\)](#) of 30 October 2019, the Council extended the mandate of MINURSO for, six months and one year, respectively, the latter time until 31 October 2020.²⁸ Both resolutions were adopted with 13 votes in favour and 2 abstentions.²⁹

The Council did not modify the mandate of MINURSO during the period under review. By resolutions [2468 \(2019\)](#) and [2494 \(2019\)](#), the Council emphasized 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.³⁰ In terms of reporting, the Council amended the requirement of the Secretary-General to brief the Council on the status of the negotiations and on challenges to the Mission's operations from within three months of the renewal of the mandate of MINURSO to within six months of its renewal and again prior to its expiration.³¹

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

²⁷ For more information on the history of the mandate of MINURSO, see previous supplements covering the period 1991–2018.

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

²⁹ 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.

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 6 to 12 months. See [S/PV.8518](#) and [S/PV.8651](#). For more information on the situation concerning Western Sahara, see part I, sect. 1.

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

³¹ 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.³²

In 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 rollover of the Mission's mandate.³³ By resolution 2495 (2019), the Council extended the mandate for one year until 31 October 2020.³⁴

In the context of the political transition and civil unrest in the Sudan, the Council amended the mandate of UNAMID.³⁵ 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 on the strategic assessment of UNAMID (S/2019/445),³⁶ in which they provided recommendations on the reconfiguration and drawdown of UNAMID. 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.³⁷

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.³⁸ In resolution

2479 (2019), the Council also requested the development of a joint African Union-United Nations political strategy detailing options for a follow-on mechanism to the Mission.³⁹

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 2019.⁴⁰ In that context, the Council underscored that the withdrawal of UNAMID should take into account the progress made in the peace process.⁴¹ The Council took note of the special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2019/816).⁴²

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, should focus on: (a) support for 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; (b) support for peacebuilding activities, including strengthening the State liaison functions and expanding them into Jebel Marra; and (c) 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.⁴³

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.⁴⁴ The

³² For more information on the history of the mandate of the UNAMID, see previous supplements covering the period 2007–2018.

³³ Resolution 2479 (2019), para. 1.

³⁴ Resolution 2495 (2019), para. 1.

³⁵ For more information on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan, see part I, sect. 9.

³⁶ Resolution 2479 (2019), third preambular paragraph.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 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.

³⁸ Resolution 2479 (2019), para. 3 (i).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 3 (ii). In the letter dated 11 September 2019 from the President of the Council addressed to the Secretary-General, the President stated that Council members had taken 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.

⁴⁰ Resolution 2495 (2019), fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, seventh preambular paragraph.

⁴² *Ibid.*, eleventh preambular paragraph.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

Council requested the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission 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 requested options for a follow-on presence to the Mission, based on the views and the needs of the Government of the Sudan.⁴⁵ The Council expressed its intention to decide by 31 March 2020 courses of action regarding the responsible drawdown and exit of UNAMID and the establishment of a follow-on presence to the Mission.⁴⁶

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. 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.⁴⁷

In 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 extending the mandate for one year.⁴⁸ By resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), the Council once again extended the mandate of the Mission for one year until 20 December 2020.⁴⁹

By resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), following the conclusion of the presidential, national and provincial elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,⁵⁰

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 strengthening of State institutions and key governance and security reforms.⁵¹

In accordance with the strategic priorities and stressing that the mandate should be implemented in accordance with a prioritization of tasks,⁵² the Council modified the priority tasks of MONUSCO. In that regard, the Council added a new priority task for the Mission, namely to support stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions, and key governance and security reforms.⁵³ The Council also added several elements to the protection of civilians and transitional justice support tasks.⁵⁴ The Council noted that all of the Mission's tasks were mutually reinforcing and should be implemented in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.⁵⁵

In terms of the new priority task to support 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.⁵⁶ 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 part of the country.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸

Beyond the priority tasks, the Council reiterated, with several additions, the tasks of MONUSCO regarding disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; security sector reform; support for the implementation of the arms embargo; child protection; the environmental impacts of its operations; and those related to gender, sexual violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse.⁵⁹ In connection with

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 7.

⁴⁷ For more information on the history of the mandate of MONUSCO, see previous supplements covering the period 2010–2018.

⁴⁸ Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 21.

⁴⁹ Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 22.

⁵⁰ Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), fourth preambular paragraph. For more information on the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, see part I, sect. 5.

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

⁵² Resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), para. 24.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 29 (ii).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 29 (i) (a)–(b) and (e)–(f).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 29.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 29 (ii) (a).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 29 (ii) (d).

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 29 (ii) (b).

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

disarmament, the Council authorized MONUSCO to advise and support the authorities in the disposal of weapons and ammunitions of disarmed Congolese and foreign combatants.⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ The Council urged MONUSCO to work with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region to seek political solutions to stop the cross-border flows of armed combatants, arms and conflict minerals.⁶² 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 that regard.⁶³

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.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵

By resolution 2502 (2019), the Council added several new elements to the Mission's priority tasks on the protection of civilians and support for stabilization. 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 while retaining a capacity to intervene elsewhere.⁶⁶ The Council specified that the Mission's operations should mitigate the risk to civilians by tracking, preventing, minimizing and addressing civilian harm.⁶⁷ MONUSCO was further requested to maintain a proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰ The Council underlined that the entire MONUSCO force, including the Intervention Brigade, was required to prioritize the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate.⁷¹

The stabilization priority task of MONUSCO was expanded to include the existing tasks related to security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.⁷² With respect to security sector reform, the Council requested MONUSCO to provide strategic and technical advice to the Government on, inter alia, encouraging inclusive reform that delivered security and justice to all through independent, accountable and functioning justice and security institutions which take into account women's participation and safety.⁷³ MONUSCO would also promote and facilitate military, police, justice and prison sector reforms.⁷⁴ On disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the Council requested MONUSCO to coordinate with civil society, donor partners and government officials to support those efforts.⁷⁵ The Council also elaborated on the Mission's other stabilization tasks regarding the control of mining activities, the provision of good offices to address root causes of conflict and the undertaking of local dialogues on community security.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁷

In connection with the Mission's remaining tasks, the Council requested MONUSCO to engage women's networks as partners in protection and in support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform efforts.⁷⁸ 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

⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 30 (i) (b).

⁶¹ Ibid., para. 32.

⁶² Ibid., para. 27.

⁶³ Ibid., para. 38.

⁶⁴ Ibid., para. 44.

⁶⁵ Ibid., para. 45.

⁶⁶ Resolution 2502 (2019), para. 29 (i) (a).

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid., para. 29 (i) (b).

⁶⁹ Ibid., para. 29 (i) (d).

⁷⁰ Ibid., para. 29 (i) (e).

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid., para. 29 (ii) (f)–(g).

⁷³ Ibid., para. 29 (ii) (f).

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 29 (ii) (h).

⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 29 (ii) (b)–(d).

⁷⁷ Ibid., para. 30.

⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 32.

advancing women's political participation, in particular achieving the 30 per cent constitutional quota.⁷⁹ MONUSCO was further tasked with continuing to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict.⁸⁰

In terms of the way forward, the Council took note of the independent strategic review requested by the Council in its resolution [2436 \(2019\)](#) and the conditions it highlighted for the exit of MONUSCO.⁸¹ The Council further noted the assessment in 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.⁸² The resolution stressed that the activities of MONUSCO should be conducted in such a manner as 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.⁸³ The Secretary-General was requested to proceed with the gradual transfer of the Mission's programmatic activities to the relevant partners based on joint analysis with the Government, the United Nations country team and other partners and to articulate a joint strategy and identify a set of measurable benchmarks in that regard, to be proposed to the Council no later than 20 October 2020.⁸⁴

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 660.⁸⁵ The number of police personnel was increased from 391 to 591, with the number of personnel of formed police units remaining at 1,050.⁸⁶ 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.⁸⁷ Finally, the Council invited the Secretariat to consider further reductions in the Mission's level of military deployment and area of

operations based on the positive evolution on the situation on the ground.⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹

In 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 Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.⁹⁰ 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.⁹¹ Thereafter, the Council also authorized a technical roll-over of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism mandate for a period of one month⁹² and, by resolution

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid., para. 31.

⁸¹ Ibid., para. 46. See also the letter dated 24 October 2019 addressed to the President of the Council ([S/2019/842](#)), in which the Secretary-General transmitted the independent strategic review report of MONUSCO.

⁸² Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 46.

⁸³ Ibid., para. 47.

⁸⁴ Ibid., paras. 48–49.

⁸⁵ Ibid., para. 23.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid. See also the report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO of 26 November 2019 ([S/2019/905](#)), para. 60.

⁸⁸ Resolution [2502 \(2019\)](#), para. 23.

⁸⁹ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNISFA, see previous supplements covering the period 2011–2018.

⁹⁰ Resolution [2465 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

⁹¹ Resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

⁹² Resolution [2492 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

2497 (2019), the Council extended the whole mandate of UNISFA for six months until 15 May 2020.⁹³

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.⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ The Council further called upon UNISFA to sustain adequate expertise on women and child protection.⁹⁶

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 3,550.⁹⁷ 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.⁹⁸ The Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a civilian Deputy Head of Mission to further facilitate liaison between and engagement with the parties.⁹⁹

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.¹⁰⁰ The Council also requested an evaluation of the Mission's support for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism by 15 September 2019.¹⁰¹

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 2020.¹⁰² While maintaining the police personnel ceiling, the Council expressed its intention to reduce the police component as the Abyei Police Service was gradually established and providing effective law enforcement through the Abyei Area.¹⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁴

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

By resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, the 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.¹⁰⁵

In 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 2020.¹⁰⁶ The resolution was adopted with 14 votes in favour and 1 abstention.¹⁰⁷

⁹³ Resolution 2497 (2019), paras. 1–2. For more information on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan, see part I, sect. 9.

⁹⁴ Resolution 2469 (2019), para. 28.

⁹⁵ Resolution 2497 (2019), para. 19.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 28.

⁹⁷ Resolution 2469 (2019), eighth preambular paragraph and para. 3. See also the letter dated 20 August 2018 addressed to the President of the Council (S/2018/778), in which the Secretary-General provided recommendations for adjusting UNISFA to the realities on the ground.

⁹⁸ Resolution 2469 (2019), para. 4.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 34.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* See also the letter dated 20 September 2019 addressed to the President of the Council (S/2019/768), in which the Secretary-General provided an analysis and recommendations with respect to the mandate and configuration of UNISFA in terms of its support for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

¹⁰² Resolution 2497 (2019), para. 4. See also the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2019/817), paras. 52, 53 and 60.

¹⁰³ Resolution 2497 (2019), para. 5.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

¹⁰⁵ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNMISS, see previous supplements covering the period 2011–2018.

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 2459 (2019), para. 5.

¹⁰⁷ 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. For more information on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan, see part I, sect. 9.

Following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on 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 programmes.¹⁰⁸ UNMISS was also tasked with supporting the facilitation of 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.¹⁰⁹ 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.¹¹⁰

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 subnational level.¹¹¹

In its resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), the Council 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.¹¹² 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.¹¹³ The Council specified that the tasks of UNMISS in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan and the Panel of Experts would include the implementation of measures adopted in resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) related to the arms embargo.¹¹⁴

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

The Council did not modify the composition of UNMISS during the reporting period. The Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a military and police capability study subsequent to the parties negotiating permanent security arrangements and expressed its readiness to consider making the necessary adjustments to UNMISS, including its regional protection force, to match security conditions on the ground.¹¹⁶

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.¹¹⁷

In 2019, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, 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 2019.¹¹⁸ By resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), the mandate of MINUSMA was extended for one year until 30 June 2020.¹¹⁹

In the presidential statement of 3 April 2019, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide options for a potential significant adaptation of

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

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 7 (a) (viii).

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 18.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 7 (d) (i)–(iii).

¹¹² *Ibid.*, para. 17.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 28.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 22. For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan, see part IX, sect. I.

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

¹¹⁶ Resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), para. 6.

¹¹⁷ For more information on the history of the mandate of MINUSMA, see previous supplements covering the period 2012–2018.

¹¹⁸ [S/PRST/2019/2](#).

¹¹⁹ Resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), para. 17.

MINUSMA with a view to enhancing its effectiveness to support the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali of 2015 through a greater focus on priority tasks.¹²⁰ The Council also requested the Secretary-General, as part of his regular reporting on MINUSMA, to include recommendations on ways for the Mission to enhance its support for the Malian authorities' efforts and actions to re-establish State presence in central Mali.¹²¹ The Council encouraged MINUSMA to continue to support the restoration of State authority in the centre of the country and to implement its good offices, reconciliation and protection of civilians mandate.¹²²

By resolution 2480 (2019), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali, dated 31 May 2019 (S/2019/454),¹²³ in which he provided options for the adaptation of MINUSMA, and amended the Mission's mandate. Specifically, while reiterating the strategic priority of MINUSMA to support the implementation of the 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 intercommunal violence and re-establish State authority, State presence and basic social services in central Mali.¹²⁴ Moreover, the Council requested MINUSMA to continue to carry out its mandate with a proactive, robust, flexible and agile posture.¹²⁵

Under the framework of the two strategic priorities and stressing that the mandate should be implemented based on a prioritization of tasks, the Council reiterated that the Mission's priority tasks were support for the implementation of the Agreement, protection of civilians, good offices and reconciliation, promotion and protection of human rights, and humanitarian assistance, with some modifications.¹²⁶ The Council also added a new priority task to support the stabilization and restoration of State authority in the centre of Mali.¹²⁷

Regarding support for the implementation of the Agreement, the Council further requested MINUSMA to support the establishment of a comprehensive plan

for the redeployment of the reformed and reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces in the north of Mali.¹²⁸ 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 for the resolution of local and intercommunal conflicts and public information.¹²⁹ 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 armed elements to key population centres and other areas where civilians were at risk.¹³⁰ 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.¹³¹

Under the new priority task to support the stabilization and restoration of State authority in the centre of Mali, MINUSMA was tasked with supporting the Malian authorities in reducing violence and intercommunal tensions by using its good offices.¹³² 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.¹³³ In that 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.¹³⁴ MINUSMA was 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 that regard.¹³⁵

The Council further elaborated on the Mission's other tasks related to quick-impact projects and reiterated those related to assisting the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals,

¹²⁰ S/PRST/2019/2, eighth paragraph. For more information on the situation in Mali, see part I, sect. 13.

¹²¹ S/PRST/2019/2, ninth paragraph.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Resolution 2480 (2019), nineteenth preambular paragraph.

¹²⁴ Ibid., para. 20.

¹²⁵ Ibid., para. 22.

¹²⁶ Ibid., paras. 21 and 28 (a) and (c)–(f).

¹²⁷ Ibid., para. 28 (b).

¹²⁸ Ibid., para. 28 (a) (ii).

¹²⁹ Ibid., para. 28 (c) (ii).

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² Ibid., para. 28 (b) (i).

¹³³ Ibid., para. 28 (b) (iii).

¹³⁴ Ibid., para. 58.

¹³⁵ Ibid., para. 16.

groups, undertakings and entities.¹³⁶ 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 (2017) concerning Mali.¹³⁷

In its resolution 2480 (2019), the Council requested MINUSMA to convene regular meetings of the Instance de Coordination au Mali as the main platform for coordination between the relevant security presences in Mali and the Sahel region.¹³⁸ 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.¹³⁹ Strongly condemning attacks against peacekeepers, the Council called on MINUSMA to support the Government in ensuring accountability in that regard.¹⁴⁰

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 with regard to the implementation of its primary and secondary strategic priorities.¹⁴¹ 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.¹⁴² The Council expressed its intent, on that basis, to take a decision of the future of that mechanism at the end of the Mission's current mandate.¹⁴³

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.¹⁴⁴

In 2019, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, adopted resolutions 2488 (2019) of 12 September 2019 and 2499 (2019) of 15 November 2019 concerning MINUSCA. By resolution 2499 (2019), the Council extended the mandate of MINUSCA for one year until 15 November 2020.¹⁴⁵

By resolution 2499 (2019), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2019/822)¹⁴⁶ and amended the mandate of MINUSCA. In that regard, the Council placed particular emphasis on tasks related to the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic signed by the national authorities and 14 armed groups on 6 February 2019, the 2020/2021 elections, and the protection and political inclusion of survivors of sexual violence. The Council recalled that the Mission's mandate should be implemented based on a prioritization of tasks.¹⁴⁷ Specifically, the Council expanded the priority tasks of MINUSCA to include support for the implementation of the 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 and 2021.¹⁴⁸ With certain modifications, the Council also reiterated the Mission's priority tasks regarding the

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 29 (a)–(b). For information on the mandate of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, see part IX, sect. I.

¹³⁷ 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) concerning Mali, see part IX, sect. I.

¹³⁸ Resolution 2480 (2019), para. 30.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 32.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 47.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 21. See also the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2019/983), in which he provided 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.

¹⁴² Resolution 2480 (2019), para. 39.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ For more information on the history of the mandate of MINUSCA, see previous supplements covering the period 2014–2018.

¹⁴⁵ Resolution 2499 (2019), para. 27. For more information on the situation in the Central African Republic, see part I, sect. 6.

¹⁴⁶ Resolution 2499 (2019), eighteenth preambular paragraph.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 32 (b)–(c).

protection of civilians, the creation of a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the protection of United Nations personnel and equipment.¹⁴⁹

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 Agreement. The Mission was further tasked with taking active steps to support the authorities of the Central African Republic in the creation of conditions conducive to the full implementation of the Agreement.¹⁵⁰ The Council requested MINUSCA to provide good offices and technical expertise, including by working with regional and local bodies and religious leaders, in addressing the root causes of conflict.¹⁵¹ The Council specified that the task would be undertaken while ensuring the full, effective and meaningful participation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, and through support for local dialogue and community engagement.¹⁵² Similarly, the Council requested MINUSCA to assist the efforts of 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.¹⁵³ The inclusion of survivors of sexual violence was also referenced in the context of the Mission's transitional justice efforts.¹⁵⁴

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

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.¹⁵⁷ 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.¹⁵⁸ 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.¹⁵⁹

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.¹⁶⁰ The Council emphasized the importance of ensuring the meaningful participation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, in all spheres and all levels.¹⁶¹ The Council further reiterated the tasks of MINUSCA in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic and the Panel of Experts, and in relation to its consideration of the environmental impacts of its operations, child protection, and weapons and ammunition management.¹⁶² 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.¹⁶³

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.¹⁶⁴

¹⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 32 (a) and (d)–(e).

¹⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 32 (b) (i).

¹⁵¹ Ibid., para. 32 (b) (iv).

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ Ibid., para. 32 (b) (iii).

¹⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 32 (b) (v).

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 32 (b) (ii) and (vi)–(vii).

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., para. 32 (b) (viii).

¹⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 32 (a) (ii).

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 32 (a) (iii).

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 33 (a) (i)–(ii), (b) (i) and (iii), (c) (i) and (iv), (d) and (e) (iv).

¹⁶¹ Ibid., para. 44.

¹⁶² Ibid., paras. 34, 42–43 and 45–46. For information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic, see part IX, sect. I.

¹⁶³ Resolution 2488 (2019), para. 2 (b).

¹⁶⁴ 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. 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.¹⁶⁵

In 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 2019.¹⁶⁶ The resolution was adopted with 13 votes in favour and 2 abstentions.¹⁶⁷

The Council reiterated the existing mandate of MINUJUSTH.¹⁶⁸ The authorization to MINUJUSTH to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate to support and develop the Haitian National Police was also renewed.¹⁶⁹ While reaffirming the importance of MINUJUSTH taking fully into account gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, the Council further reaffirmed the importance

of gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the Mission's mandate in a gender-responsive manner.¹⁷⁰

The Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on MINUJUSTH of 1 March 2019 ([S/2019/198](#)) and its recommendation that a special political mission succeed MINUJUSTH beginning on 16 October 2019.¹⁷¹ 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, which 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.¹⁷² The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council within 30 days of 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.¹⁷³

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, ensuring a seamless transition.¹⁷⁴ 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.¹⁷⁵

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

¹⁶⁵ For more information on the history of the mandate of MINUJUSTH, see previous supplements covering the period 2016–2018.

¹⁶⁶ Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

¹⁶⁷ 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](#). For more information on the question concerning Haiti, see part I, sect. 14.

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

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, fifth preambular paragraph.

¹⁷² Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

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

¹⁷⁴ Resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#), para. 2.

¹⁷⁵ *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.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁶ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNMOGIP, see *Repertoire, Supplement 1946–1951*, and subsequent supplements covering the period 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, 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.¹⁷⁷

In 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 time, the second time until 31 January 2020.¹⁷⁸

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 on the strategic review of UNFICYP, dated 28 November 2017 (S/2017/1008), 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 requested the Mission to fully implement the recommendations within existing resources.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁷ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNFICYP, see previous supplements covering the period 1964–2018.

¹⁷⁸ Resolutions 2453 (2019), para. 13, and 2483 (2019), para. 8. For more information on the situation in Cyprus, see part I, sect. 19.

¹⁷⁹ Resolution 2453 (2019), para. 8.

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.¹⁸⁰

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

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.¹⁸¹ During 2019, the Council adopted no decisions relating to UNMIK and made no change to its composition or to its mandate, which remained open-ended.¹⁸²

¹⁸⁰ Resolution 2483 (2019), para. 15.

¹⁸¹ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNMIK, see previous supplements covering the period 1996–2018.

¹⁸² For more information on Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999), 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.¹⁸³ During 2019, the Council adopted no decisions concerning UNTSO or make changes to its composition or to its mandate, which remained open-ended.

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 Agreement and the areas of separation and limitation.¹⁸⁴

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 time, the second time until 30 June 2020.¹⁸⁵

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

UNTSO to continue relevant discussions on recommendations from the 2018 independent review to improve mission performance and the implementation of the UNDOF mandate.¹⁸⁶ The Council did not modify the composition of UNDOF during the reporting period.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the 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.¹⁸⁷

In 2019, by resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#) of 29 August 2019, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL for one year until 31 August 2020.¹⁸⁸ The resolution was adopted pursuant to the letter dated 1 August 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council ([S/2019/619](#)) on that extension.¹⁸⁹

By resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), 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 cooperation with the Lebanese Armed Forces, as well as to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Lebanese authorities in ensuring the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels of decision-making.¹⁹⁰ As it did in 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, while welcoming the first improvements accomplished in terms of efficiencies

¹⁸³ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNTSO, see *Repertoire, Supplement 1946–1951*, and subsequent supplements covering the period 1952–2018.

¹⁸⁴ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNDOF, see previous supplements covering the period 1972–2018.

¹⁸⁵ Resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 13, and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 14. For more information on the situation in the Middle East, see part I, sect. 22.

¹⁸⁶ Resolutions [2477 \(2019\)](#), para. 10, and [2503 \(2019\)](#), para. 11. See also the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF ([S/2018/1088](#)), in which he provided an overview of the recommendations of the independent review of the mission's mandate.

¹⁸⁷ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNIFIL, see previous supplements covering the period 1975–2018.

¹⁸⁸ Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. For more information on the situation in the Middle East, see part I, sect. 22.

¹⁸⁹ Resolution [2485 \(2019\)](#), third preambular paragraph.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 14, 20 and 25.

and effectiveness between the two missions, as set out in the letter dated 31 December 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council (S/2018/1182).¹⁹¹ The Council encouraged the Secretary-General to further those efforts, as set out in the annex III of his report on the implementation of Council resolution 1701 (2006) during the period from 18 February to 24 June 2019, dated 17 July 2019 (S/2019/574).¹⁹² The Council 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

¹⁹¹ Ibid., para. 13.

¹⁹² Ibid.

between UNIFIL and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon no later than 1 June 2020, taking into consideration the troop ceiling and the civilian component of UNIFIL.¹⁹³

The Council reiterated its call for the Government of Lebanon to present a plan to increase its naval capabilities as soon as possible, with the goal of ultimately decreasing the Maritime Task Force of UNIFIL and transitioning its responsibilities to the Lebanese Armed Forces.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ Ibid., para. 8.

¹⁹⁴ 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,¹⁹⁵ as well as the changes to their mandates.¹⁹⁶

Overview of special political missions during 2019

In 2019, the Council oversaw 12 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 Regional 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).

¹⁹⁵ 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.

¹⁹⁶ 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.

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 Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) for an initial period of six months.¹⁹⁷ 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.¹⁹⁸ The Council extended the mandates of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), UNOWAS, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNAMA 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 and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon remained open-ended.

Mandates of special political missions

In 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

¹⁹⁷ Resolution 2452 (2019), para. 1.

¹⁹⁸ Resolution 2476 (2019), para. 1.

national institutions, as well as human rights monitoring and capacity-building. As part of those tasks, most missions were mandated to coordinate, support and ensure a division of labour between a broad spectrum of United Nations, international, regional and subregional 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. In 2019, the Council endorsed the recommendations of the strategic assessment of UNIOGBIS with a view to its prospective completion in 2020.¹⁹⁹ The Council also acknowledged the reviews of UNOCA and UNMHA.²⁰⁰

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 and Haiti, as well as the Central African region.²⁰¹ 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.²⁰² 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.²⁰³

With the escalation of hostilities in Libya, UNSMIL was newly mandated to monitor a possible ceasefire in the country.²⁰⁴ Similarly, the Council tasked UNMHA with monitoring the implementation of

a ceasefire and supporting the parties in ensuring security.²⁰⁵

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.²⁰⁶ The Council also elaborated upon the human rights capacity-building support of UNAMA and UNSOM.²⁰⁷ In the context of the support for the security sector, UNSOM was requested to strengthen engagement with the national authorities on human rights mitigation measures.²⁰⁸ 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.²⁰⁹ In reinforcing the capacity of the national police forces, BINUH was tasked with providing human rights training, including on how to respond to gang violence and sexual and gender-based violence.²¹⁰

On cross-cutting issues, UNSOM, BINUH and UNAMA were requested to support the participation of women at all decision-making levels.²¹¹ While in the case of UNAMI, the Council reiterated its request, in all other cases, new elements were included in the task to support the participation of women. In addition, BINUH was requested to mainstream gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate.²¹² The Council noted that UNOCA should enhance its work on early warning and analysis with a gender perspective.²¹³ The Council also prioritized the protection of women and children in the mandate of UNAMA.²¹⁴ 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.²¹⁵

¹⁹⁹ Resolution 2458 (2019), para. 2.

²⁰⁰ In connection with UNOCA, S/PRST/2019/10, third paragraph; in connection with UNMHA, resolution 2481 (2019), second preambular paragraph.

²⁰¹ 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).

²⁰² Resolution 2489 (2019), para. 5 (b).

²⁰³ Resolution 2461 (2019), paras. 5–6.

²⁰⁴ Resolution 2486 (2019), para. 1 (iv).

²⁰⁵ Resolution 2452 (2019), para. 2 (a)–(d).

²⁰⁶ Resolution 2470 (2019), para. 2 (c) (iii).

²⁰⁷ In connection with UNSOM, resolution 2461 (2019), para. 20; and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution 2489 (2019), para. 5 (e).

²⁰⁸ Resolution 2461 (2019), para. 14.

²⁰⁹ In connection with BINUH, resolution 2476 (2019), para. 1 (b) (v); and, in connection with UNAMA, resolution 2489 (2019), para. 5 (e).

²¹⁰ Resolution 2476 (2019), para. 1 (b) (ii).

²¹¹ 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).

²¹² Resolution 2476 (2019), para. 3.

²¹³ S/PRST/2019/10, fourth paragraph.

²¹⁴ Resolution 2489 (2019), para. 5 (f)–(g).

²¹⁵ Resolution 2461 (2019), para. 21.

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.

Table 4
Mandates of special political missions, 2019: Africa

Mandate	UNIOGBIS	UNOCA	UNSMIL	UNSOM	UNOWAS
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 ^a	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

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

^a Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth and peace and security.

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

Mandate	United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	BINUH	UNAMA	UNRCCA	UNAMI	UNSCOL	UNMHA
Chapter VII							
Ceasefire monitoring	X						X
Civil-military coordination			X				

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<i>Mandate</i>	<i>United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia</i>	<i>BINUH</i>	<i>UNAMA</i>	<i>UNRCCA</i>	<i>UNAMI</i>	<i>UNSCOL</i>	<i>UNMHA</i>
Demilitarization and arms management	X	X			X		X
Electoral assistance		X	X		X		
Human rights-related ^a		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		

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

^a Includes tasks related to human rights; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; and youth and peace and security.

Africa

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding 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.²¹⁶

In 2019, the Council adopted resolution 2458 (2019) of 28 February 2019 and issued a presidential statement on 7 August 2019 in connection with UNIOGBIS.²¹⁷ By resolution 2458 (2019), the Council extended the mandate of the office for 12 months until 28 February 2020.²¹⁸

In 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

²¹⁶ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNIOGBIS, see previous supplements covering the period 2008–2018.

²¹⁷ S/PRST/2019/7.

²¹⁸ Resolution 2458 (2019), para. 1.

UNIOGBIS.²¹⁹ By resolution 2458 (2019), the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the reconfiguration of UNIOGBIS and the reprioritization of its tasks.²²⁰ In that 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 the transition plan and the 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 view to prospective completion by 31 December 2020.²²¹ The Council also stressed that the reconfiguration of UNIOGBIS should take place after the completion of the electoral cycle in 2019.²²² 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.²²³

The Council reiterated the existing priorities of UNIOGBIS, including to support the implementation of the Conakry Agreement on the Implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Road Map for the Resolution of the Political Crisis in Guinea-Bissau and the Road Map itself, facilitate national reconciliation and the strengthening of democratic governance, ensure inclusive, free and credible elections, and provide support in the review of the Constitution of Guinea-Bissau.²²⁴ 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 mobilizing international assistance with a view to the upcoming elections.²²⁵

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.²²⁶

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.²²⁷ 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 the impact of 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.²²⁸

In 2019, the Council issued two presidential statements concerning UNOCA, on 7 August and 12 September 2019.²²⁹ The Council did not renew the mandate of the Office during the period under review.²³⁰

²¹⁹ For more information on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, see part I, sect. 7.

²²⁰ Resolution 2458 (2019), para. 2. See also the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic assessment of UNIOGBIS (S/2018/1086).

²²¹ Resolution 2458 (2019), para. 2.

²²² *Ibid.*, para. 3.

²²³ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

²²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 5 (a)–(c).

²²⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 6 (a)–(e).

²²⁶ S/PRST/2019/7, eleventh paragraph.

²²⁷ S/2009/697 and S/2010/457.

²²⁸ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNOCA, see previous supplements covering the period 2008–2018.

²²⁹ S/PRST/2019/7 and S/PRST/2019/10. For more information on the Central African region, see part I, sect. 8.

²³⁰ 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 Council dated 24 and 28 August 2018 (S/2018/789 and S/2018/790).

In the presidential statement of 7 August 2019, the Council welcomed the ongoing cooperation between the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and UNOCA towards supporting the implementation of the Lomé Declaration on Peace, Security, Stability and the Fight against Terrorism and Violent Extremism 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.²³¹

On 12 September 2019, the Council welcomed the letter dated 1 August 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council on the conclusions of the strategic review of UNOCA.²³² The Council acknowledged that the mandate of UNOCA remained valid and welcomed the recommendation that it should enhance its work on: early warning and analysis with a gender perspective; good offices in non-mission settings, in particular 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 subregional civil society networks. The Council reaffirmed those as the key priorities for the remainder of the mandate of UNOCA.²³³

The Council encouraged enhanced cooperation between UNOCA and UNOWAS, ECCAS, ECOWAS and United Nations country teams, to address cross-border threats and interregional 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 stabilization and build resilience, and further requested that such information

be taken into consideration by UNOCA in its activities.²³⁴

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 Stabilization 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 Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi.²³⁵ Finally, the Council encouraged UNOCA to build on its partnership with United Nations resident coordinators and country teams, and with relevant regional directors of the Development Coordination Office to further support cross-border initiatives.²³⁶

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.²³⁷

By resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#) of 12 September 2019, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIL for one year until 15 September 2020.²³⁸

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

²³¹ [S/PRST/2019/7](#), fourth paragraph. For more information on peace consolidation in West Africa, see part. I, sect. 10.

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

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

²³⁴ *Ibid.*, fifth paragraph.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, sixth paragraph.

²³⁶ *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph.

²³⁷ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNSMIL, see previous supplements covering the period 2010–2018.

²³⁸ Resolution [2486 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

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.²³⁹ 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.²⁴⁰ The Council 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 those objectives in his regular reporting.²⁴¹

Beyond those tasks, the Council reiterated the mandate of UNSMIL, within operational and security constraints, to undertake tasks related to support for key Libyan institutions; humanitarian assistance; human rights monitoring and reporting; support for securing and countering the proliferation of uncontrolled arms and related materiel; and the coordination of international assistance and the provision of advice to stabilize post-conflict zones.²⁴² The Council also reiterated its requests for UNSMIL to take fully into account a 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).²⁴³ 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.²⁴⁴

²³⁹ Ibid., para. 1 (i)–(iii) and (v).

²⁴⁰ Ibid., sixth preambular paragraph and para. 1 (iv). For more information on the situation in Libya, see part I, sect. 12.

²⁴¹ Resolution 2486 (2019), para. 3.

²⁴² Ibid., para. 2 (i)–(v).

²⁴³ Ibid., para. 5.

²⁴⁴ 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, inter alia, to provide good offices functions to support the Federal Government of Somalia in the peace and reconciliation process and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building; to assist in the coordination of international donor support, 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.²⁴⁵

In 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 2020.²⁴⁶

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.²⁴⁷ The Mission was further requested to support reconciliation talks at the local, regional and national levels.²⁴⁸ The Council also underlined the importance of the 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 and 2021.²⁴⁹ While urging the Federal Government and federal member states to increase the representation and participation of women

²⁴⁵ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNSOM, see previous supplements covering the period 2013–2018.

²⁴⁶ Resolution 2461 (2019), para. 1.

²⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 5. For more information on the situation in Somalia, see part I, sect. 2.

²⁴⁸ Resolution 2461 (2019), para. 6.

²⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 8.

and youth at all decision-making levels, the Council requested UNSOM to continue to provide technical advice and capacity in that regard.²⁵⁰

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

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.²⁵³ 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.²⁵⁴

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 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.²⁵⁵

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 West Africa and the Sahel region.²⁵⁶

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 (MISAHEL).²⁵⁷ 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, including on counter-terrorism, the effects of climate change on security and intercommunal violence.²⁵⁸ The Council also welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to submit his findings in that regard by 15 November 2019 in order to inform the discussions of the Council on the renewal of the mandate, which would expire on 31 December 2019.²⁵⁹

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 United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in relation to maritime crime,

²⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 14.

²⁵² *Ibid.*, para. 20.

²⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

²⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

²⁵⁵ Resolution 2472 (2019), para. 4 (a). For more information on AMISOM, see part VIII, sect. III.

²⁵⁶ For more information on the mandate of UNOWAS, see previous supplements covering the period 2016–2018.

²⁵⁷ *S/PRST/2019/7*, third paragraph. For more information on peace consolidation in West Africa, see part I, sect. 10.

²⁵⁸ *S/PRST/2019/7*, fifth paragraph.

²⁵⁹ *Ibid.* See also the letter dated 15 November 2019 addressed to the President of the Council (*S/2019/890*), in which the Secretary-General transmitted the report on the independent strategic review of UNOWAS.

organized crime and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.²⁶⁰ 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.²⁶¹ Furthermore, the Council reiterated its request to UNOWAS to continue to integrate into its regular reporting issues related to the systemic involvement of women in initiatives to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism.²⁶² 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

²⁶⁰ S/PRST/2019/7, fourth paragraph.

²⁶¹ Ibid., thirteenth paragraph.

²⁶² Ibid., seventeenth paragraph.

United Nations, and encouraged UNOWAS to continue to integrate that information into its activities.²⁶³

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 2020.²⁶⁴ 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.²⁶⁵

²⁶³ Ibid., twenty-fifth paragraph.

²⁶⁴ 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 Council dated 27 and 29 December 2016 (S/2016/1128 and S/2016/1129).

²⁶⁵ 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 2016.²⁶⁶

By resolution 2487 (2019) of 12 September 2019, the Council extended the existing mandate of the Verification Mission for a period of one year until 25 September 2020.²⁶⁷ The Council further expressed its willingness to work with the Government of Colombia to further extend the mandate of the

²⁶⁶ For more information on the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, see previous supplements covering the period 2016–2018.

²⁶⁷ Resolution 2487 (2019), para. 1.

Verification Mission on the basis of agreement between the parties.²⁶⁸

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).²⁶⁹ The resolution was adopted with 13 votes in favour and 2 abstentions.²⁷⁰

BINUH was to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General who would

²⁶⁸ Ibid., para. 2. For more information on the 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 Council (S/2016/53), see part I, sect. 15.

²⁶⁹ Resolution 2476 (2019), para. 1. For more information on MINUJUSTH, see sect. I.

²⁷⁰ 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. For more information on the question concerning Haiti, see part I, sect. 14.

play a good offices, advisory and advocacy role at the political level.²⁷¹ 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 by supporting an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue; and promoting and protecting human rights.²⁷² 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.²⁷³ 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.²⁷⁴

²⁷¹ Resolution 2476 (2019), para. 1.

²⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 1 (a).

²⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 1 (b) (i)–(vi).

²⁷⁴ *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.²⁷⁵ 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.²⁷⁶

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 advisers 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.²⁷⁷

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.²⁷⁸

²⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 4. See also the report of the Secretary-General on MINUJUSTH (S/2019/805), in which he provided 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 2001.²⁷⁹

In 2019, by resolution 2460 (2019) of 15 March 2019, the Council provided for a six-month technical

rollover of the mandate of UNAMA.²⁸⁰ By resolution 2489 (2019) of 17 September 2019, the Mission's mandate was extended for one year, until 17 September 2020.²⁸¹

By resolution 2489 (2019), the Council reiterated the priorities of UNAMA to provide outreach and good offices to support the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process and to coordinate and cooperate with the non-combat Resolute Support Mission of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.²⁸² 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

²⁷⁹ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNAMA, see previous supplements covering the period 2000–2018. For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see part I, sect. 17.

²⁸⁰ Resolution 2460 (2019), para. 4.

²⁸¹ Resolution 2489 (2019), para. 4.

²⁸² *Ibid.*, para. 5 (a) and (h).

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.²⁸³

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 carried out in line with the commitments made at the Geneva Ministerial Conference on Afghanistan, held in November 2018.²⁸⁴ Furthermore, the Mission's tasks on supporting regional cooperation would include promoting partnership on connectivity and advancing shared goals of economic development across the region.²⁸⁵

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.²⁸⁶ The Council redefined as priorities the activities of UNAMA on gender equality, women's empowerment and the protection of children.²⁸⁷ With regard 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.²⁸⁸ 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.²⁸⁹

Finally, the Council reiterated the priority areas of UNAMA to support the implementation of the Kabul Process for Peace and Security Cooperation throughout the country and to coordinate and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.²⁹⁰ The Council also specified that the Mission's support for the efforts of the Government to fulfil its commitments to improve governance and the rule of law would include those defined under the Geneva Mutual Accountability Framework.²⁹¹

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia was authorized by the Council through an exchange of letters dated 7 and 15 May 2007 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council,²⁹² 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.

²⁸³ Ibid., para. 5 (b).

²⁸⁴ Ibid., para. 5 (c).

²⁸⁵ Ibid., para. 5 (d).

²⁸⁶ Ibid., para. 5 (e).

²⁸⁷ Ibid., para. 5 (f)–(g).

²⁸⁸ Ibid., para. 5 (f).

²⁸⁹ Ibid.

²⁹⁰ Ibid., para. 7 (a) and (c).

²⁹¹ Ibid., para. 7 (b).

²⁹² S/2007/279 and S/2007/280. For more information on the history of the mandate of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, see previous supplements covering the period 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 2003.²⁹³ Those responsibilities included coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq and humanitarian and

²⁹³ S/2003/715.

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.²⁹⁴

In 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 10 months in the previous year by resolution [2421 \(2018\)](#).²⁹⁵

By resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), taking into account the views of the Government of Iraq,²⁹⁶ 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.²⁹⁷ 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 the capacity of Iraq to provide effective essential civil and social services would also include support for health care and education and effective follow-up of international pledges.²⁹⁸ UNAMI was requested to support the return or local integration, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons.²⁹⁹ The Mission's support for the efforts of Iraq, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and others was to encompass recovery and reconstruction, including in areas affected by terrorism.³⁰⁰

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

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

The establishment of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon was authorized by the Council by means of an exchange of letters dated 8 and 13 February 2007 between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council.³⁰³ 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 2000.³⁰⁴ During the period under review, the Council made no changes to the mandate of the Office.³⁰⁵

United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement

The Council established the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah 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 Hudaydah and the Ports of Hudaydah, Salif, and Ra's Isa, as set out in the Stockholm Agreement.³⁰⁶ UNMHA succeeded the work of an advance team that was established by resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#) of 21 December 2018 and deployed to begin monitoring and to support and facilitate the immediate implementation of the Stockholm Agreement.³⁰⁷ By resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#) of 15 July 2019, the Council extended the mandate of UNMHA for a further period of six months until 15 January 2020.³⁰⁸

By resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), having considered the proposal of the Secretary-General on how the United Nations would support the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement, as requested by the Council in its resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#), the Council mandated UNMHA to lead and support the functioning of the

²⁹⁴ For more information on the history of the mandate of UNAMI, see previous supplements covering the period 2003–2018. For more information on the situation concerning Iraq, see part I, sect. 25.

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

²⁹⁶ See [S/2019/414](#).

²⁹⁷ Resolution [2470 \(2019\)](#), para. 2 (a).

²⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (c) (ii).

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (c) (i).

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 2 (c) (iii).

³⁰¹ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

³⁰² *Ibid.*, para. 4.

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

³⁰⁴ [S/2000/718](#).

³⁰⁵ For more information on the history of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, see previous supplements covering the period 2004–2018. For more information on the situation in the Middle East, see part I, sect. 22. For more information on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, see sect. 24.

³⁰⁶ Resolution [2452 \(2019\)](#), para. 1. See also [S/2018/1134](#), annex. For more information on the situation in the Middle East, see part I, sect. 22.

³⁰⁷ Resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#), para. 5.

³⁰⁸ Resolution [2481 \(2019\)](#), para. 1.

Redeployment Coordination Committee in overseeing 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 Hudaydah and the ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa; to work with the parties so that the security of the city and the ports is assured by local security forces; and to facilitate and coordinate United Nations support to assist the parties in fully implementing the Hudaydah Agreement.³⁰⁹

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 and Humanitarian Coordinator and the United Nations country team, UNMHA and the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism.³¹⁰

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 level of Assistant Secretary-General, reporting to the Secretary-General through his Special Envoy for Yemen and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs.³¹¹ By resolution 2452 (2019), the Council requested the Secretary-General to present to the Council a review of UNMHA by five months from the date of its adoption.³¹²

By resolution 2481 (2019), having considered the letter of the Secretary-General dated 12 June 2019 addressed to the President of the Council (S/2019/485) on the review of UNMHA, the Council reiterated the existing mandate of Mission.³¹³ The Council requested the Secretary-General to present a further review of the Mission within three months of the adoption of the resolution.³¹⁴

³⁰⁹ Resolution 2452 (2019), second preambular paragraph and para. 2 (a)–(d). See also resolution 2451 (2018), para. 6, and letter dated 31 December 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council (S/2019/28).

³¹⁰ Ibid., para. 4.

³¹¹ Ibid., para. 3.

³¹² Ibid., para. 8.

³¹³ Resolution 2481 (2019), second preambular paragraph and para. 2.

³¹⁴ Ibid., para. 8. See also the letter dated 14 October 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council (S/2019/823) on the review of UNMHA.