PART ONE
Political and security questions
International peace and security

In 2014, the resolve of the international community to promote and maintain international peace and security continued to be tested by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, events in Ukraine, re-eruption of violent conflict in the Central African Republic and South Sudan, worsening global security environment in which the United Nations operated, and new acts of terrorism and violent extremism.

The General Assembly in June conducted its fourth review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and adopted a consensus resolution calling upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects. In August, the Security Council called on all United Nations Member States to act to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, financing and other support to Islamist extremist groups in Iraq and Syria, and laid out steps it intended to take to ensure the protection of humanitarian workers in conflict situations worldwide.

In April, the Council adopted its first thematic resolution on security sector reform, reaffirming the importance of such reform in stabilizing countries recovering from conflict and resolving to prioritize reform aspects in both peacekeeping and special political mission mandates. On the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the Security Council recognized the contribution of the updated aide-memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and as a practical tool that provided a basis for improved analysis and diagnosis of key protection issues, and stressed the need to continue its use on a more systematic and consistent basis.

In October, the Secretary-General convened a high-level independent panel to conduct a review of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions—first major external review of peace operations since 2000 which was led by Lahkdar Brahimi—to provide recommendations to ensure that United Nations operations remained fit for purpose.

In November, the Council adopted its first resolution dedicated to policing issues, which included measures for increasing the effectiveness of United Nations work on policing. In May, the Security Council created the “Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal for Exceptional Courage”, to be awarded to those military, police and civilian United Nations personnel and associated personnel who demonstrated exceptional courage in the face of extreme danger.

At the end of 2014, there were 16 peacekeeping operations served by 122,729 uniformed and civilian personnel, including United Nations Volunteers. The Security Council established, in April, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), to assist the transitional authorities in restoring peace and stability to the country.

At the year’s end, the United Nations was carrying out 11 political or peacebuilding missions. The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) completed its mandate in March, signalling important progress in the country’s peace consolidation and transition process. In April, the Council subsumed the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into a peacekeeping operation: MINUSCA.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which met in February and March, considered proposals, recommendations and conclusions on guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates, restructuring of peacekeeping, and safety and security of peacekeepers. Regarding the financial position of UN peacekeeping operations, expenditures increased by 4.7 per cent, from $7,273.1 million in the previous fiscal year, to $7,615.7 million. Unpaid assessments decreased by 74.1 per cent, from $835.6 to $687.6 million.

Promotion of international peace and security

Maintenance of international peace and security

Security sector reform

Security Council consideration. On 28 April [S/PV.7161], the Council held an open debate on “security sector reform: challenges and opportunities” and adopted its first thematic resolution on security sector reform, reaffirming the importance of such reform in stabilizing countries recovering from conflict and resolving to prioritize reform aspects in both peacekeeping and special political mission mandates. It had before it a concept note [S/2014/238]
submitted by Nigeria, and the Secretary-General’s 2013 report [YUN 2013, p. 35] on strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform (ssr). Briefing the Council, the Secretary-General stated that ssr was a core element of peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development. The United Nations had strengthened assistance provided to national authorities to undertake ssr processes including assisting in the development and implementation of national security strategies in Côte d’Ivoire and Mali; contributing to public financial management of the security sectors in Liberia and Somalia; and supporting defence sector reform in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United Nations had also enhanced its delivery capacity through the Security Sector Reform Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Inter-agency Security Sector Reform Task Force.

The Secretary-General, however, noted that more remained to be done, and underlined the need for national security services to have the capacity to perform their duties. Looking ahead, the Secretary-General outlined four priorities: recognizing the links between ssr and the broader reform processes, including legal and institutional reform, national reconciliation and political dialogue; host nations doing more to meet immediate security needs; all actors involved placing more emphasis on sector-wide approaches that addressed the strategic and governance framework underpinning all security institutions; and reflecting on the institutional capacities within the Organization, on links to other key areas of work such as the rule of law and human rights and on how to ensure the flexible resources needed to meet the needs on the ground.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 April [meeting 7161], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2151(2014). The draft [S/2014/302] was submitted by 41 Member States.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Stressing that reforming the security sector in post-conflict environments is critical to the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, the rule of law and good governance, extending legitimate State authority and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict, and further stressing that in this regard a professional, effective and accountable security sector and accessible and impartial law enforcement and justice sectors are equally necessary to laying the foundations for peace and sustainable development,

Recalling the sovereign right and the primary responsibility of the country concerned to determine the national approach and priorities of security sector reform and recognizing that it should be a nationally owned process that is rooted in the particular needs and conditions of the country in question, and encouraging the development of expertise in the field of security sector reform at the national level,

Recognizing that the political leadership and political will of national authorities are critical for the progress of security sector reform, and reaffirming the lead role of national authorities in developing an inclusive national vision for security sector reform, coordinating the implementation of the vision, dedicating national resources towards national security institutions and monitoring the impact of the security sector reform process,

Recalling the statements by its President of 20 February 2007, 12 May 2008 and 12 October 2011, and noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 2013 entitled “Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform”,

Recalling also reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly, which have provided guidance to the Secretariat on the subject of security sector reform and the development of a United Nations approach to security sector reform,

Expressing concern at the range of challenges that weak and dysfunctional security institutions pose, including impairing the ability of the State to extend public security and the rule of law within its boundaries, noting that good governance and oversight of the security sector is important in ensuring that security institutions are capable of protecting the population, further noting that failure to address operational and accountability deficits can undermine the positive gains of peacekeeping and necessitates the return of peacekeeping and special political missions in previous areas of operation, and recognizing that effective security sector reform processes have been an important element of the stabilization and reconstruction of some post-conflict countries,

Reaffirming that an effective, professional and accountable security sector without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law is the cornerstone of peace and sustainable development and is important for conflict prevention,

Recalling that the bulk of Security Council-mandated United Nations assistance in the area of security sector reform takes place in, and is directed to, countries in Africa and that a number of African countries are becoming important providers of such assistance,

Noting the support provided by bilateral actors, as well as regional actors, including the European Union, to security sector reform efforts and other initiatives in the area of security sector reform, in particular in Africa, and stressing the importance of coordination as appropriate between the different actors involved in supporting security sector reforms through bilateral contributions and emphasizing the role that United Nations peackeeping operations or special political missions can play in enhancing this coordination,

Recognizing the centrality of security sector reform as a key element of peacekeeping and special political mission mandates, noting the increasing number and complexity of mission mandates on security sector reform, and emphasizing the importance of the United Nations, including through its peackeeping operations and special political missions, supporting national Governments, upon their request where appropriate, to develop security institutions that are accessible and responsive to the needs of their
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population, and the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund in supporting security sector reform,

Recalling the important role that the United Nations has played in supporting national efforts to build sustainable, stable security institutions, and commending the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, including the Security Sector Reform Unit and the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, in further strengthening a comprehensive United Nations approach to security sector reform, through the development of guidance and civilian capacities, coordination mechanisms and collaboration with regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union,

Underlining the importance of the close coordination of the range of United Nations security sector reform activities, both at Headquarters and in the field, in particular between Council-mandated missions and the United Nations team, as appropriate, and encouraging relevant United Nations entities mandated for security sector reform activities to work through the existing coordination mechanisms, as appropriate,

Acknowledging the necessity for the United Nations to balance its support for the reform of individual components of the security sector, which in some contexts include defence, police, corrections and border and immigration services, with sector-wide initiatives that address strategic governance, management and oversight aspects in order to ensure the long-term sustainability based on the particular needs and conditions of the country in question,

Reiterating the importance of the rule of law as one of the key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding and reiterating the statement by its President on 21 February 2014, recalling that security sector reform must take place within a broad framework of the rule of law, and noting in this regard the contribution that effective, professional and accountable police services, that provide security to the population, can make in building trust between State authorities and communities and restoring the rule of law in post-conflict countries,


Recognizing that security sector reform constitutes a key element of the political processes of States recovering from conflict and of the strengthening of the rule of law institutions,

Recognizing also the interlinkages between security sector reform and other important factors of stabilizing and reconstruction, such as, but not limited to, transitional justice, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as well as long-term rehabilitation of former combatants, including in particular women and children, national small arms and light weapons management, arms embargo implementation, reduction of armed violence, organized crime and anti-corruption measures, protection of civilians, in particular women and children, as well as gender equality and human rights issues;

1. Reaffirms the importance of security sector reform in the stabilization and reconstruction of States in the aftermath of conflict and recognizes its contribution to include and prioritize, as appropriate, security sector reform as an integral part of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions;

2. Reaffirms the centrality of national ownership for security sector reform processes, and further reiterates the responsibility of the country concerned in the determination of security sector reform assistance, where appropriate, and recognizes the importance of considering the perspectives of the host countries in the formulation of relevant mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions;

3. Encourages Member States undertaking reform to take the lead in defining an inclusive national vision on security sector reform, informed by the needs and aspirations of the population, and acknowledges the important role of the United Nations, including its Peacebuilding Commission, and Member States and regional and subregional organizations in assisting States in this regard;

4. Recognizes that security sector reform needs to be in support of, and informed by, broader national political processes, inclusive of all segments of the society, including the participation of civil society, that lay the foundations for stability and peace through national dialogue and reconciliation efforts, and resolves to link security sector reform to such efforts;

5. Stresses that security sector reform is critical to addressing impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, where applicable, and contributes to the rule of law;

6. Encourages Member States, when undertaking security sector reforms, to mainstream child protection, such as the inclusion of child protection in military training and standard operating procedures, as well as in military guidance as appropriate, and the establishment of child protection units in national security forces, of effective age assessment mechanisms to prevent underage recruitment, of vetting mechanisms to ensure that those responsible for violations and abuses against children are not included in the ranks of national security forces and of measures to protect schools and hospitals from attack and to prevent the military use of schools in contravention of applicable international law;

7. Stresses the importance of security sector reform, which better integrates policing, defence, border management and security, maritime security, civil society, governance and other related aspects, including through the development of professional, accessible and accountable policing capabilities that strengthen community resilience, as well as the institutions responsible for their oversight and management, and urges the effective integration as regards sector-wide and component levels of United Nations support both at Headquarters and in the field, as appropriate;
8. Also stresses the importance of the relevant bodies of the United Nations undertaking mission planning processes for security sector reform, where mandated, that gives full consideration to supporting national security sector reform efforts, taking into account the specific needs of the host country, and collaborating with other relevant international and regional actors providing security sector reform assistance to the national Government;

9. Underlines the importance of strengthening support for sector-wide initiatives that aim to enhance the governance and overall performance of the security sector and address the foundations upon which security institutions in each component area are built, such as through support to national security dialogues; national security sector reviews and mappings; national security policy and strategy; national security legislation; national security sector plans; security sector public expenditure reviews; and national security oversight, management and coordination;

10. Also underlines that the management of a transition from a peacekeeping operation or special political mission in relation to its security sector reform activities should be based upon a timely analysis, in consultation with the host country, of any assistance beyond the duration of the mandate to enable peacebuilding and development actors to undertake the necessary strategic planning and fundraising, working in close partnership with the national authorities, and to transfer skills and expertise to host country officials and experts as quickly as possible in order to ensure a successful and durable transition;

11. Notes that the United Nations is particularly well positioned to support and coordinate sector-wide reforms as necessary in specific situations and has broad experience as well as comparative advantages in this area working in close collaboration with relevant international and regional actors, and encourages Member States to continue to be engaged and to facilitate strategic discussions on strengthening the United Nations approach in this critical area, including through the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission;

12. Also notes the important role that United Nations police can play in supporting, and coordinating international support for, reform of national police institutions and building police capacity in a comprehensive way that emphasizes a community-oriented approach and, inter alia, builds strong governance; oversight and accountability mechanisms within the framework of a functional judicial and corrections system;

13. Recognizes the need for the United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions with relevant mandates and the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force to further strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of United Nations security sector reform initiatives with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness, coordination and coherence of the support provided by the United Nations to national Governments;

14. Encourages Member States to provide voluntary support to security sector reform efforts, including at a sector-wide level, in accordance with the priorities set forth by national authorities;

15. Resolves to continue to promote the role of the Secretariat in supporting security sector reform, and requests the Secretary-General to consider undertaking the following in the context of relevant country-specific mandates:

(a) Strengthen the comprehensive approach of the United Nations in security sector reform;

(b) Develop additional guidance for relevant United Nations officials, including for Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General, and assist relevant senior United Nations management to understand how to deliver mandated security sector reform tasks;

(c) Encourage the Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General to fully take into account the strategic value of security sector reform in their work, including through their good offices, where mandated;

(d) Highlight in his regular reports to the Security Council on specific United Nations operations mandated by the Council updates on progress of security sector reform, where mandated, in order to improve Council oversight of security sector reform activities;

(e) Continue to develop integrated technical guidance notes and related training modules, as well as other tools as appropriate, to promote coherent and coordinated United Nations support to security sector reform, and develop modalities for joint delivery of assistance to national reform efforts;

(f) Ensure that assistance related to security sector reform takes into account the operation of Council-mandated arms embargoes, where applicable, including the availability of exemptions to such embargoes specifically intended to support security sector reform;

16. Underlines the importance of partnerships and cooperation with regional and subregional arrangements and organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and in supporting security sector reform, as well as fostering greater regional engagement;

17. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, consistent with the framework agreement for the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union, towards its efforts to strengthen its continent-wide policy framework for security sector reform, informed by and in support of the African Peace and Security Architecture, and further encourages all partners to continue to assist the African Union in building its capacities in this regard;

18. Reiterates the importance of sharing experiences and expertise on security sector reform among Member States and regional and subregional organizations, and in this regard encourages a deepening of South-South exchange and cooperation;

19. Underscores the importance of the equal and effective participation and full involvement of women in all stages of the security sector reform process, given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, and in strengthening civilian protection measures in security services, including the provision of adequate training for security personnel, the inclusion of more women in the security sector and effective vetting processes in order to exclude perpetrators of sexual violence from the security sector;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
United Nations and regional organizations


The Secretary-General noted that the United Nations partnership with the African Union (AU) had benefited from the European Union’s (EU) growing involvement in crisis management and post-conflict stabilization. The United Nations and the EU had increased their strategic partnership. By engaging early during the planning phase, an effective division of labour had been achieved in areas such as police and security sector reform. The Secretary-General remarked that partnerships with regional organizations should continue to be based on the comparative strengths of each group. He also noted the importance of drawing detailed lessons from recent experiences in Africa, as the United Nations continued to work to enhance the predictability and sustainability of African-led peace support operations.

The Secretary-General stated that the United Nations, the AU and the EU, together with other key partners, needed to do better by using existing mechanisms and capacity more effectively and predictably, and in a way that would further strengthen others. He added that the United Nations stood ready to further support the efforts of the AU and the regional economic communities to fully operationalize the African Standby Force. The Secretary-General concluded by highlighting the importance of deepening and strengthening UN partnerships to meet the challenges of the future.

SECURITY Council ACTION

On 28 July [meeting 7228], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2167(2014). The draft [S/2014/532] was submitted by Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea and Rwanda.

The Security Council,

Recalling Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 2033(2012) of 12 January 2012 on cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, and the statements by its President underscoring the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant statutes of regional and subregional organizations,

Recalling further its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and recognizing that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, can improve collective security,

Reaffirming its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, including its commitment to and respect for the principles of political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping activities, and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law,

Resolving to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter, and welcoming the announcement by the Secretary-General on 11 June 2014 of a comprehensive review of United Nations peacekeeping activities,

Reaffirming that respect for the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, is essential to the success of peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing that regional organizations are well positioned to understand the root causes of armed conflicts owing to their knowledge of the region, which can be a benefit for their efforts to influence the prevention or resolution of these conflicts, and acknowledging the efforts made by the African Union to review the scope of the African Standby Force, consistent with the recommendations of the 2013 Independent Panel of Experts,

Recognizing also the role that regional and subregional organizations can play in the protection of civilians, and in particular women and children affected by armed conflict, as well as in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, and supporting the critical role that women play in all peace and security efforts, including those to prevent and resolve conflict and mitigate its impact,

Recognizing further the valuable contribution of relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and commending the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund, as well as the European Union Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict, including its Checklist for the Integration of the Protection of Children affected by Armed Conflict into European Union Common Security and Defence Policy Operations,

Recognizing the role that regional and subregional organizations can play in post-conflict peacebuilding, including security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, recovery, reconstruction and development processes, and reaffirming the importance of interaction and cooperation between the Peacebuilding Commission and regional and subregional organizations and arrangements,

Stressing the utility of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in order to enable early responses to disputes and emerging crises and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the prevention of conflict, and stressing that the
coordination of efforts at the regional level may be necessary for the development of a comprehensive strategy to ensure effective peacekeeping activities to address threats to international peace and security.

Underlining the usefulness of sharing the experience of countries which have gone through conflict and post-conflict situations and comparable transitions, and emphasizing the importance of effective regional, South-South and triangular cooperation,

Welcoming the continuing efforts and enhanced peacekeeping role of regional and subregional organizations, consistent with the Charter and Security Council resolutions and decisions, including in preparing the ground for United Nations peacekeeping operations, and calling upon regional and subregional organizations to promote coherence and coordination of their peacekeeping efforts with those of the peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as well as with the wider United Nations presence on the ground,

Welcoming also the initiatives already taken by regional or subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community, the Eastern African Community, the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the League of Arab States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Arab Maghreb Union,

Welcoming further the United Nations partnership with the African Union in the field of peacekeeping, including by supporting the efforts of the African Union to develop policy, guidance and training, in particular in the areas of security sector reform, post-conflict reconstruction, women and peace and security and the protection of civilians, including child protection and the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, thereby welcoming the framework of cooperation between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the African Union signed on 31 January 2014, and calling for its implementation.

Recalling in this regard its commitment to regularly assess, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the strength, mandate and composition of peacekeeping operations with a view to making the necessary adjustments where appropriate, according to progress achieved or changing circumstances on the ground, including in security, thereby allowing, on a case-by-case basis, reconfiguration, transition or withdrawal,

Emphasizing that United Nations peacekeeping activities should be conducted in a manner so as to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding, prevention of relapse into armed conflict and progress towards sustainable peace and development, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the needs and situation of the country concerned,

Recognizing that one major constraint facing some regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in effectively carrying out the mandate of maintaining regional peace and security is securing predictable, sustainable and flexible resources,

Recalling its resolution 1809(2008) of 16 April 2008, in which it welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a joint African Union-United Nations panel to consider options for supporting regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping operations pursuant to a Security Council mandate, and welcoming the steps taken by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to generate resources from within States members of the African Union in support of peace support operations,

Political

1. Underlines the importance of partnership and cooperation with relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, in supporting peacekeeping operations, including on issues relating to the protection of civilians, taking into account the respective mandates of peacekeeping operations, and peacebuilding activities as well as forging greater regional and national ownership, and furthermore reiterates that the growing contribution made by regional and subregional organizations can usefully complement the work of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, and stresses in this regard that such contribution must be made in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, including for regional and subregional organizations at all times to keep the Security Council fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation for the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. Expresses its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in particular the African Union, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter;

3. Encourages the continuing involvement of regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through conflict prevention, confidence-building and mediation efforts;

4. Welcomes and further encourages the ongoing efforts of the African Union and the subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and to undertake peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and to coordinate with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, response capacity such as the African Standby Force and enhanced mediation capacity, including through the Panel of the Wise;

5. Welcomes, in that regard, the recent steps taken by the Eastern African Community to activate its standby arrangements and generate the required contribution in the context of the African Standby Force;

6. Underlines the need to strengthen the role of both United Nations and regional organizations’ headquarters in providing strategic guidance and support to the missions’ command and control structures to ensure that operations are managed effectively;

7. Welcomes recent developments regarding cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union, including the contribution of the European Union to the enhancement of
African Union capacities, and further encourages regional and subregional organizations to strengthen and increase cooperation among them, including efforts to enhance their respective capacities, in the maintenance of international peace and security;

8. **Recognizes** the need to further strengthen cooperation and consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries, including through triangular cooperation between the Security Council, the troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat, and encourages active participation of all stakeholders in open and more frequent consultation processes with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the implementation of the mandates;

9. **Encourages** the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to work in close consultation with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, with a view to ensuring more consistent and integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery;

10. **Encourage** pertinent regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to help to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children, invites them to continue the mainstreaming of child protection into their advocacy, policies, programmes and mission planning, the development and expansion of guidelines to protect children affected by armed conflict as well as the training of personnel and the inclusion of child protection staff in their peacekeeping and field operations, and reiterates its call for the establishment of child protection mechanisms within their secretariats, including through the appointment of child protection focal points.

**Operational**

11. **Reaffirms its intention** to consider further steps to promote closer and more operational cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and of ensuring coherence, synergy and collective effectiveness of their efforts; and in this regard, welcomes the already existing strong cooperation initiatives between the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union;

12. **Stresses** the importance for the United Nations of developing the ability of regional and subregional organizations to deploy peacekeeping forces rapidly in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations or other Security Council-mandated operations, and welcomes relevant initiatives taken in this regard;

13. **Requests**, in that context, the Secretary-General to initiate, in full and close cooperation with the African Union and other organizations, a lessons-learned exercise on the transitions from the African Union peace operations to United Nations peacekeeping operations in Mali and the Central African Republic and to produce specific recommendations that could be used for possible future transitional arrangements, not later than 31 December 2014;

14. **Encourages** the United Nations and regional organizations, especially the African Union, to take concrete steps to strengthen their relationships and develop a more effective partnership when addressing issues of mutual interest, and underscores the need to enhance the United Nations and regional organizations’ predeployment joint planning and joint mission assessment processes to increase effectiveness of peacekeeping missions;

15. **Stresses** the need for the United Nations and the African Union to work to ensure that women and gender perspectives are fully integrated into all peace and security efforts undertaken by the two organizations, including by building the necessary capacity, and encourages regional and subregional organizations to include gender expertise in peacekeeping and field operations, as appropriate, and to increase female leadership in regional and subregional peacekeeping efforts;

16. **Encourages** the Secretary-General and regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to enhance information-sharing on their respective capabilities and lessons learned in maintaining international peace and security and to continue to compile best practices, in particular in the field of mediation, good offices and peacekeeping and also encourages strengthening of cooperation and dialogue among regional and subregional organizations in this regard;

17. **Recognizes** the inclusive consultative processes undertaken by the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the development of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping, and encourages closer coordination and cooperation on policing issues between the United Nations Secretariat and international, regional and subregional organizations, including through training, the sharing and exchange of knowledge and thematic expertise and operational support as appropriate;

18. **Encourages** the increased engagement of the African Union Peacekeeping Support Team within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Office to the African Union, as coordinating structures, aimed at providing necessary expertise and transfer of technical knowledge to enhance the capacity of the Peace Support Operations Division of the African Union, including in mission planning and management, as well as the deployment of staff of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to work with the African Union on the effective operationalization of the Panel of the Wise and other mediation programmes;

19. **Calls upon** the Secretary-General to coordinate with and support the African Union Commission in its development of a list of needed capacities and recommendations on ways the African Union can further develop its military, police, technical, logistic and administrative capabilities, welcomes the practice of staff exchanges, especially between the United Nations and the African Union, and encourages its continuity, particularly for staff in the financial and logistical areas, and further encourages the African Union to identify its priorities in personnel training, particularly in those areas dealing with financial, logistic and administrative matters;

20. **Invites** regional and subregional organizations to accelerate the establishment of the Standby Arrangements System for conflict prevention and peacekeeping, welcomes in that regard the commitment made by African leaders at the Malabo summit, held on 26 and 27 June 2014, and steps taken by the African Union Commission to operationalize the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises, and encourages the States members of the African Union to generate substantive pledges to this initiative, and further encourages the African Union Commission to harmonize this concept with the African Standby Force;
Financial

21. Reaffirms its previous resolutions and the statements by its President regarding the Prodi report, including the statements of 26 October 2009, 22 October 2010 and 6 August 2013 as well as resolutions 1809(2008), 2033(2012) and 2086(2013) of 21 January 2013;

22. Reiterates that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from partners, and welcomes the valuable financial support provided from partners in this regard;

23. Stresses the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a Security Council mandate, and recognizes the benefit of joint planning missions and assessment visits in determining the needs of regional peace support operations;

24. Reiterates its resolve to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible and achievable mandates matched by appropriate resources;

25. Urges Member States and relevant international organizations to contribute to strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional organizations, in particular of African regional and subregional organizations, in conflict prevention and crisis management, and in post-conflict stabilization, including through the provision of human, technical and financial assistance;

26. Welcomes, in this regard, the support provided by the European Union through the African Peace Facility, in particular the support provided to the African Union Mission in Somalia and the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic;

27. Further welcomes the extensive support by bilateral partners of the African Union for the deployment of African-led operations, and encourages them to pursue these efforts;

28. Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the African Union Commission and the European Union, to produce, not later than 31 March 2015, an assessment report and recommendations on the progress of the partnerships between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations in peacekeeping operations;

29. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General. In August, the Secretary-General submitted a report [A/69/228-S/2014/560] on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (see p. 000). The report described cooperation across the full range of mandate areas, from the maintenance of international peace and security and humanitarian assistance to development and the protection of human rights.

Security Council consideration. On 16 December [S/PV.7343], the Council held an open debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security.

The theme of the debate was “Peace operations: the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union and its evolution”. The Council had before it a concept note [S/2014/879] submitted by Chad.

Briefing the Council, the Secretary-General stated that over the years, cooperation between the United Nations and its regional and subregional partners had intensified. The Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council were working closely, and there was increased support for African-led peace operations and their transition into UN peacekeeping operations, as demonstrated in Mali and the Central African Republic. The Secretary-General noted the need to build stronger political partnerships that were anchored in a clear strategic vision; and the need for a clear, agreed role for the AU and subregional organizations, as increasing the predictability of cooperation and conducting joint assessment missions and planning exercises were critical to enhancing joint peace operations. He further stated that the United Nations, regional organizations and other partners must cooperate to enhance joint logistical capabilities. Creative approaches were needed to provide the necessary mobility, capacity and robustness. Financing continued to pose a major challenge to African capability.

(For more information on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, see p. 000.)

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 16 December [meeting 7343], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/27 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council recalls its previous relevant resolutions and statements by its President which underscore the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant statutes of the regional and subregional organizations.

The Council recalls the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council welcomes the briefing of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and that of the African Union High Representative for Mali and the Sahel, former President Pierre Buyoya.

The Council acknowledges the progress made in the ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, and stresses the importance of further strengthening cooperation and developing effective partnership with the Peace and Security Council of the African Union consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, to address common collective security challenges in Africa.

The Security Council reiterates that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and
security and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter can improve collective security.

The Council recognizes that regional organizations are well positioned to understand the root causes of armed conflicts owing to their knowledge of the region, which can be a benefit for their efforts to influence the prevention or resolution of these conflicts.

The Council acknowledges the role of the African Union in efforts to prevent or settle conflicts on the African continent and expresses its support for the continued efforts of the African Union to promote peace initiatives conducted by the African Union, and similar initiatives of subregional organizations.

The Council commends the increased contribution of the African Union to the maintenance of peace and security, including peacekeeping, in particular in the Sudan (Darfur), Mali, the Central African Republic and Somalia, as well as the African Union Regional Task Force, and efforts to further strengthen its capacity, including through the operationalization of both its African Standby Force and its Rapid Deployment Capability, and welcomes the United Nations-African Union continued cooperation on different components of the African Peace and Security Architecture, including on early warning, preventive diplomacy, mediation, electoral assistance, peacekeeping, conflict prevention and resolution, promotion of human rights and the rule of law, and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction.

The Council welcomes the decision by the African Union to declare 2014–2024 as the Madiba Nelson Mandela Decade of Reconciliation in Africa and to take appropriate measures to promote reconciliation as a means of securing peace, stability and development in Africa, as well as to also take appropriate steps in collaboration with its member States to promote the lessons learned from his indelible legacy in the areas of truth, reconciliation and peacebuilding.

The Council welcomes the efforts undertaken by the African Union to end impunity and ensure accountability, including by strengthening national justice institutions.

The Council stresses the importance of further strengthening cooperation with the African Union in order to assist in building its capacity to deal with common collective security challenges in Africa, including through the African Union’s commitment of rapid and appropriate responses to emerging crisis situations, and the development of effective strategies for conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

The Council reiterates that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from partners and welcomes the valuable financial support provided by partners in this regard.

The Council recognizes that one major constraint facing the African Union in effectively carrying out the mandates of maintaining regional peace and security is securing predictable, sustainable and flexible resources.

The Council encourages closer coordination and cooperation on policing issues between the United Nations Secretariat and international, regional and sub-regional organizations, including through training, the sharing and exchange of knowledge, thematic expertise and operational support as appropriate.

The Council recognizes the role that the African Union can play in the protection of civilians, and in particular women and children affected by armed conflict, as well as in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and supports the critical role that women play in all peace and security efforts, including those to prevent and resolve conflict and mitigate its impact.

The Council welcomes the United Nations partnership in the field of peacekeeping, including support to the efforts of the African Union to develop policy, guidance and training, in particular in the areas of security sector reform, post-conflict reconstruction, women and peace and security and the protection of civilians, including child protection and the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations.

The Council recognizes the valuable contribution of relevant regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict and commends in this regard the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund.

The Council encourages in this regard the African Union Commission to help to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children, invites it to continue the mainstreaming of child protection into its advocacy, policies, programmes and mission planning, the development and expansion of guidelines to protect children affected by armed conflict as well as the training of personnel and the inclusion of child protection staff in its peacekeeping and field operations, and reiterates its call for the establishment of child protection mechanisms within its secretariat, including through the appointment of child protection focal points.

The Council urges Member States and relevant international organizations to contribute to strengthening the capacity of the African Union and its subregional organizations in conflict prevention and crisis management and in post-conflict stabilization, including through the provision of human, technical and financial assistance.

The Council reiterates the importance of establishing a more effective relationship between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council, including through achieving more effective annual consultative meetings, the holding of timely consultations, and collaborative field missions of the two Councils, as appropriate, to formulate cohesive positions and strategies on a case-by-case basis in dealing with conflict situations in Africa.

The Security Council calls for the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations Secretariat and
the African Union Commission, including in the area of mediation efforts, and underscores the importance of developing the follow-up programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union Ten-year Capacity-Building Programme, as an important contribution towards conflict prevention, management and resolution on the African continent. In this regard, the Council welcomes the United Nations-African Union joint decision during the fifteenth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, held in Abuja in March 2014 to establish a working group to start formulating a successor programme that will also reflect the support of the United Nations to Agenda 2063.

The Council welcomes the appointment of the high-level panel to review peace operations, and invites this panel to consult closely with the African Union.

The Council welcomes regular interaction between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission, through the United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security, and encourages the Task Force to continue to focus on strategic and country-specific issues of the African continent that are of interest to both organizations and requests that the Task Force consider ways to enhance United Nations and African Union cooperation on conflict prevention in Africa and that it provide updates to the Council subsequent to its meetings.

The Council commends the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic on 15 September 2014 and welcomes the ongoing lessons-learned exercise on the transitions from African Union to United Nations peacekeeping operations in Mali and the Central African Republic, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 2167(2014) and looks forward to concrete recommendations from this lessons-learned exercise, which would seek to strengthen the management of transitions from African Union to United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The Council stresses the importance of supporting the political role of the African Union, both during the transition from African Union to United Nations peacekeeping missions, as well as in the formulation and implementation of governance and other reforms to be carried out in addressing the root causes of conflict in Africa.

The Council encourages the United Nations and the African Union to take concrete steps to strengthen their relationships and develop a more effective partnership when addressing issues of mutual interest and underscores the need to enhance the United Nations and African Union predeployment joint planning and joint mission assessment processes to promote common understanding and increase effectiveness of peacekeeping missions.

The Council calls upon the Secretary-General to coordinate with and support the African Union Commission in its development of a list of needed capacities and recommendations on ways the African Union can further develop its military, civilian, police, technical, logistic and administrative capabilities, welcomed the practice of staff exchanges, especially between the United Nations and the African Union, and encourages its continuity, particularly for staff in the financial and logistic areas, and further encourages the African Union to identify its priorities in personnel training, particularly in those areas dealing with financial, logistic and administrative matters.

The Council notes the progress in the level and process of preparation for the eleventh joint consultative meeting of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council, held on 6 June 2014 in New York, including the finalization in advance of the agenda for the annual consultative meeting and the joint press briefing by the President of the Security Council and the Chairperson of the Peace and Security Council, and recommends that the ninth consultative meeting, scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in 2015, address the issue of follow-up to and implementation of previous communiqués.

The Security Council welcomes the adoption of the Fiftieth Anniversary Solemn Declaration by African leaders on 26 May 2013, pledging to "end all wars in Africa by 2020" and "achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa", expresses its readiness to contribute and calls upon all, in particular relevant United Nations entities to help to achieve this goal, including by considering defining a concrete five-year action plan in support of the goal of achieving a conflict-free Africa by 2020. The Council notes in that regard that instability and violence in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, the Sahel, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan need to be addressed and resolved as a matter of urgency.

The Council recognizes the important role of the good offices of the Secretary-General in Africa, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to use mediation as often as possible to help to resolve conflicts peacefully, working in coordination and closely with the African Union and its subregional organizations in that regard, as appropriate.

The Council takes note of the election of the new five members of the African Union Panel of the Wise and acknowledges the key preventive role that the Panel can play, and calls for increased political support to the Panel in the implementation of its mandate, and encourages the Panel’s early engagement in deteriorating situations at risk of conflict.

The Council stresses the importance of strengthened African Union and United Nations capacities for early warning, conflict analysis, dialogue and mediation and increased African Union-United Nations collaboration in the area of good offices and between United Nations-African Union Envoys. The Council underscores the need to allocate resources to support and strengthen the Continental Early Warning System, the good offices role of Special Envoys and Representatives, as well as post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts, including through the African Solidarity Initiative.

The Council stresses the importance of coordinated international response to causes of conflict and recognizes the need for the development of effective long-term strategies and emphasizes the need for all United Nations organs and agencies to pursue preventive strategies and to take action within their re-
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The Council further encourages initiatives aimed at creating a Council in Brussels on 15 May 2014. The Security Committee and the African Union Peace and Security reaffirmed by the European Union Political and Security Architecture, in particular by supporting to strengthen the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture, including efforts to enhance their respective capacities, in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council reaffirms its previous resolutions and the statements by its President regarding the Prodi report, including the statements of 26 October 2009, 22 October 2010 and 6 August 2013, as well as resolutions 1809(2008), 1863(2009), 2035(2012), 2086(2013) and 2167(2014).

The Council stresses the need to secure more financial resources from within the African continent, without prejudice to the support from the United Nations and other partners.

The Council reiterates its resolve to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible and achievable mandates matched by appropriate resources.

The Council stresses the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a Council mandate, and recognizes the benefit of joint planning missions and assessment visits in determining the needs of regional peace support operations.

The Council welcomes the renewed efforts of the African Union for the full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture, and looks forward to the finalization of the ongoing Architecture assessment report, as well as to the successful conduct in 2015 of the Amani Africa II Exercise, which will validate the full operational capability of the African Standby Force.

The Council welcomes the steps taken for the operationalization of the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises, including through enhanced decision-making to facilitate rapid deployment.

The Council stresses the importance for the United Nations of developing the ability of the African Union and its subregional organizations to deploy peacekeeping forces rapidly in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations or other Council-mandated operations, and welcomes recent initiatives taken in this regard by the African Union.

The Council takes note of the commitments made by the European Union and Africa at the European Union-Africa Summit held in Brussels on 2 and 3 April 2014 to strengthen the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture, in particular by supporting the African Standby Force and its Rapid Deployment Capacity, supported and managed in a sustainable way, as reaffirmed by the European Union Political and Security Committee and the African Union Peace and Security Council in Brussels on 15 May 2014. The Security Council further encourages initiatives aimed at creating more synergies between the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations in this endeavour, and further takes note of close cooperation between the European Union and the African Union, with the relevant regional and subregional organizations, the United Nations and its agencies, and with other international coordination mechanisms. The Council commends all the efforts already achieved by the European Union to this end and further welcomes the expressed intention of the European Union to allocate increased funding, including through the African Peace Facility.

The Council also takes note of the first African Union-China Strategic Dialogue for Peace and Security in Africa, launched in October 2014, which considers further cooperation measures in the peace and security area, including supporting the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises.

The Council further takes note of the first United States of America-Africa Leaders Summit and welcomes the announcement of the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership, which seeks to strengthen the capabilities of African countries to rapidly deploy peacekeepers in response to emerging conflict.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to present an annual report to the Council on ways to strengthen the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union on issues of peace and security in Africa, including the work of the United Nations Office to the African Union.

European Union

Security Council consideration. On 14 February [S/PV.7112], the High Representative of the European Union (eu) for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy briefed the Council on cooperation between the United Nations and the eu in maintaining international peace and security. She described the contribution of the eu as threefold: direct involvement in international negotiations on behalf of the international community; capacity to implement a comprehensive approach and use a wide range of tools to solve crises; and close work with international and regional partners. The High Representative reiterated the commitment of the eu to support and work for effective multilateralism, with the United Nations at its core, in search of lasting solutions to critical international peace and security challenges.

The Secretary-General underlined the importance of establishing stronger partnerships with regional organizations and their critical role in maintaining international peace and security, including in conflict prevention, mediation, crisis management, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. He stated that UN cooperation with the eu stretched across agenda and around the world and that the eu had been a valuable partner to the Peacebuilding Commission, a champion of human rights and a steadfast partner in promoting the Millennium Development Goals, advancing gender equality and tackling climate change.
SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 14 February [meeting 7112], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/4 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council recalls the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council reiterates that cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations and arrangements in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, can improve collective security.

The Council welcomes the briefing by the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, Baroness Ashton, and commends the significant contribution that the European Union makes in support of the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council commends the involvement of the European Union in international negotiations and mediation, in particular:

(a) The Council welcomes the joint plan of action of 24 November 2013 agreed by the European Union three plus three and the Islamic Republic of Iran that entered into force on 20 January 2014 and notes the coordinating role of the European Union in reaching an agreement on the joint plan of action. The Council emphasizes the importance of further diplomatic efforts to find a comprehensive negotiated solution that would ensure that the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful, in accordance with the resolutions of the Council;

(b) The Council welcomes the significant contribution of the European Union to the economic development and stabilization of the Western Balkans region in order to further promote democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council, and calls upon all the parties for further constructive engagement.

The Council welcomes the comprehensive approach of the European Union to the maintenance of international peace and security, and commends the European Union and its member States for their ongoing commitment to international peacekeeping, peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance and financial as well as logistical support, in particular:

(a) The Council commends the role of the European Union in combating piracy off the coast of Somalia, notably through Operation Atalanta and through EUCAP Nestor development of seagoing maritime security capacities in the region, and in this regard the Council commends the European Union’s current chairmanship of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. The Council welcomes the effort of the European Union to contribute to the stabilization of Somalia, in particular by training Somali security forces through the European Union Training Mission in Somalia, and its significant contribution to the African Union Mission in Somalia;


(c) The Council welcomes the support of the European Union for the objectives and missions of the United Nations in Mali and the broader Sahel region, as set out in the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, notably through the European Union Training Mission in Mali in cooperation with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, as well as its broader efforts in the region, through the European Union Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel and the EUCAP Sahel Niger mission.

The Council notes the extensive cooperation between the European Union and the United Nations, in particular:

(a) The Council welcomes the significant humanitarian assistance by the European Union to the affected people in the Syrian Arab Republic and in neighbouring countries, and welcomes its timely in-kind support to the rapid establishment of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council and the European Union reiterate their shared objectives in promoting and facilitating the political solution to the Syrian conflict based on the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012;

(b) The Council notes the role of the European Union in the meeting of the Middle East Quartet Principals held in Munich, Germany, on 1 February 2014 and reiterates its commitment to a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

(c) The Council welcomes the contribution of the European Union in promoting security, governance and development in Afghanistan, in particular the assistance for the development of the Afghan National Police and rule of law institutions accomplished through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan and the European Gendarmerie Force.

The Council commends the role of the European Union in supporting the United Nations operations in the areas of mutual concern, in particular:

(a) The Council welcomes the ongoing cooperation in strengthening the United Nations response in promoting development cooperation and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) The Council recognizes the valuable support of the European Union on the protection of civilians
in armed conflict, in particular its work on protecting women and children affected by armed conflict, as well as its engagement in the prevention of and protection from sexual violence and its support for the critical role that women play in all peace and security efforts, including those to prevent and resolve conflict and mitigate its impact;

(c) The Council recalls that justice and the rule of law are of key importance for promoting and maintaining peace, stability and development. In this regard, the Council highlights that the European Union can contribute to accountability through support for enhancing the capacity of the national justice systems, as appropriate, and through cooperation with international mechanisms, courts and tribunals, including the International Criminal Court.

The Council welcomes the close cooperation between the United Nations and the European Union and encourages both organizations to further strengthen their institutional relations and strategic partnership, including through regular briefings by the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union to the Council.

**Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal for Exceptional Courage**

On 8 May, the Council adopted resolution 2154(2014) (see below), by which it created a medal to honour those military, police and civilian United Nations or associated personnel who demonstrated exceptional courage in the face of extreme danger. The medal was named after a Senegalese military officer, Mbaye Diagne, who saved the lives of many Rwandans during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, during which Hutu and others were also killed. He lost his life while serving with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 8 May [meeting 7170], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2154(2014). The draft [S/2014/318] was submitted by Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council, Recalling Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, which confers upon the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, Recognizing the medals presented by the United Nations to those men and women in uniform who serve in United Nations field operations, and recalling its resolution 1121(1997) of 22 July 1997 establishing the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifice of those who have lost their own lives as a result of service in peacekeeping operations under the operational control and authority of the United Nations,

Recalling the fundamental principles of United Nations peacekeeping, as well as other relevant principles of the United Nations activities on the ground,

Noting with deep appreciation how Captain Mbaye Diagne, of Senegal, of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, saved, unarmed and in the face of extreme danger, hundreds of, perhaps even a thousand, Rwandans from death, during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed,

Recognizing with the deepest regret how the family of Captain Diagne never received, after his death, any expressions of appreciation from the Headquarters of the United Nations for the sacrifices made by their distinguished family member,

Remembering the many other acts of bravery that military, police and civilian United Nations personnel and associated personnel have undertaken, while fulfilling the mandate of their missions or their functions, at great risk to their lives,

1. Decides to create the “Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal for Exceptional Courage”, to be awarded to those military, police and civilian United Nations personnel and associated personnel who demonstrate exceptional courage in the face of extreme danger, while fulfilling the mandate of their missions or their functions, in the service of humanity and the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish within six months after the adoption of the present resolution the design of the medal, and to submit in due course to the Security Council the modalities for determining how the recipients of the medal shall be nominated and chosen, based on the criteria set forth in the previous paragraph;

3. Requests that the medal be presented by the Secretary-General to the recipient, or next of kin, in a ceremony to which all States Members of the United Nations shall be invited;

4. Decides that the medal will be ready for investiture within six months of the establishment of its modalities and the administrative management of the award will be provided by the Secretariat.

**Conflict prevention**


The Secretary-General highlighted the importance of early action in conflict prevention, as well as the need to improve skills and learn from collective mistakes. Partnerships were deemed crucial to success and leverage as possibly the most important. There was no more important challenge than improving the ability to reach stronger and earlier consensus.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that conflict prevention was complex but achievable, and that human rights were central to conflict prevention, as patterns of violations provided early warning of escalation.
SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 August [meeting 7247], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2171(2014). The draft [S/2014/605] was submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,
Recalling also the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,
Recalling further all purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,
Recalling the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,
Reaffirming the continuing commitment of the Council to addressing the prevention of armed conflicts in all regions of the world,
Expressing its determination to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in preventing and ending armed conflicts, their escalation, spread when they occur, and their resurgence once they end,
Recalling that the prevention of conflict remains a primary responsibility of States, and further recalling their primary responsibility to protect civilians and to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, as provided for by relevant international law, and further reaffirming the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,
Acknowledging the role that civil society can play in contributing to conflict prevention,
Reiterating the need for a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention and sustainable peace, which comprises operational and structural measures for the prevention of armed conflict and addresses its root causes, including through strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels and promoting sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, gender equality and respect for and protection of human rights,
Calling attention to the importance of early awareness and consideration of situations which may deteriorate into armed conflicts, and emphasizing that the United Nations, including the Council, should heed early warning indications of potential conflict and ensure prompt and effective action to prevent, contain or end conflicts, in accordance with the Charter,
Underlining the overriding moral, political and humanitarian imperatives as well as the economic advantages of preventing the outbreak, continuation, escalation or relapse into conflict,
Deeply concerned by the high human cost and suffering caused by armed conflicts, as well as the material and economic costs to the countries directly affected, the wider region and the international community, including through the inclusive rebuilding of States and societies in the aftermath of armed conflict, and recognizing that peace, security and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the prevention of armed conflict,
Affirming that a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy should include early warning, preventive diplomacy, mediation, preventive deployment, peacekeeping, practical disarmament and other measures to contribute to combating the proliferation of and illicit trade in arms, accountability measures as well as inclusive post-conflict peacemaking, and recognizing that these components are interdependent, complementary and non-sequential,
Emphasizing the critical role of peacemaking and the Peacebuilding Commission in support of countries emerging from conflict, in particular through the mobilization of sustained international support to critical national capacity needs,
Stressing the essential role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflict, including through early warning,
Stressing also the importance of the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance his role, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Preventive diplomacy: delivering results” and the recommendations contained therein on steps to maximize the prospects of success in United Nations preventive diplomacy efforts,
Noting that terrorism is an important element in an increasing number of conflict situations and that countering incitement to terrorism motivated by extremism and intolerance, and addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, can complement conflict prevention efforts,
Stressing the importance of accountability in preventing future conflicts, avoiding the recurrence of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and enabling sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation, and emphasizing in this context the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and, to that end, to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law,
Stressing also that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals; and recognizing in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute of the Court, towards
holding accountable those responsible for such crimes; and reiterating its call upon the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the States’ respective obligations.


1. Expresses its determination to pursue the objective of prevention of armed conflict as an integral part of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. Calls upon all States to intensify efforts to secure a world free of the scourge of war and conflict;

3. Stresses that the prevention of conflicts remains a primary responsibility of States and actions undertaken within the framework of conflict prevention by the United Nations should support and complement, as appropriate, the conflict prevention roles of national Governments;

4. Reaffirms the duty of all States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means, inter alia through negotiation, enquiry, good offices, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice;

5. Recalls Chapter VI, in particular Articles 35 and 34, of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirms its commitment to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and the promotion of necessary preventive action in response to disputes or situations, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security;

6. Recognizes that some of the tools in Chapter VI of the Charter, which can be used for conflict prevention, have not been fully utilized, including negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement and resort to regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, as well as the good offices of the Secretary-General, and stresses its determination to make and call for the greater and more effective use of such tools;

7. Acknowledges the important role the following can play in contributing to the prevention of the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict:

—United Nations regional offices;
—Special political missions;
—Peacekeeping operations;
—The Peacebuilding Commission;

as well as regional and subregional organizations and arrangements;

8. Also acknowledges that sanctions imposed under relevant provisions of the Charter are an important tool in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security and can contribute to create conditions conducive to the peaceful resolution of situations that threaten or breach international peace and security, and support conflict prevention;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue enhancing the use of his good offices, dispatching Representatives, Special Envoys and mediators, to help to facilitate durable, inclusive and comprehensive settlements, and further encourages the Secretary-General to continue his early engagement in the prevention of potential conflicts;

10. Encourages field-based special political missions and peacekeeping operations to enhance their assessment and analysis capabilities to prevent relapse into conflict within their existing mandates;

11. Recognizes that mediation is an important means for the pacific settlement of disputes, including, wherever possible, preventively and before disputes evolve into violence, and appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen United Nations mediation support capacities, including the Mediation Support Unit as a provider of mediation support to the United Nations system, in accordance with agreed mandates;

12. Expresses its willingness to give prompt consideration to early warning cases brought to its attention by the Secretary-General, including to the dispatch, in appropriate circumstances, of preventive political missions, and encourages the Secretary-General to bring to its attention any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter;

13. Acknowledges that serious abuses and violations of international human rights or humanitarian law, including sexual and gender-based violence, can be an early indication of a descent into conflict or escalation of conflict, as well as a consequence thereof; and calls upon States which have not already done so to consider ratifying the instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and to take appropriate steps to implement these instruments domestically, which could contribute to timely prevention of conflicts;

14. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to refer to the Security Council information and analyses which he believes could contribute to the prevention of armed conflict, including on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and on potential conflict situations arising, inter alia, from ethnic, religious and territorial disputes, poverty and lack of development;

15. Expresses its commitment to take early and effective action to prevent armed conflict and to that end to employ all appropriate means at its disposal, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

16. Recalls the important role of the Special Advisers to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, whose functions include acting as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing, as well as the important role the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict can play in contributing to conflict prevention; calls upon States to recommit to prevent and fight against genocide and other serious crimes under international law, and reaffirms paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;
17. Recognizes the important role the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide can play in conflict prevention, and also recognizes the role their briefings on human rights violations and hate speech play in contributing to early awareness of potential conflict;

18. Emphasizes the important role that women and civil society, including women’s organizations and formal and informal community leaders, can play in exerting influence over parties to armed conflict, and reiterates the continuing need to increase success in preventing conflict by increasing the participation of women at all stages of mediation and post-conflict resolution and by increasing the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions pertinent to conflict prevention;

19. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy and Special Representative to United Nations missions, as part of their regular briefings, to update the Council on progress in inviting women to participate, including through consultations with civil society, including women’s organizations, in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding;

20. Expresses its commitment to consider and use the tools of the United Nations system to ensure that early warning of potential conflicts translates into early, concrete preventive action, including towards the goal of protecting civilians, by or in coordination with the most appropriate United Nations or regional actor, in accordance with the Charter;

21. Encourages the peaceful settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, acknowledges the efforts undertaken to strengthen operational and institutional cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations aimed at conflict prevention, and in this regard reiterates the need to continue strengthening strategic dialogue, partnerships and more regular exchanges of views and information at the working level, with the aim of building national and regional capacities in relation to preventive diplomacy;

22. Calls for enhanced cooperation and capacity-building with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to help to prevent armed conflicts, their spread and impact, including through cooperation in early warning mechanisms, as well as to help to facilitate preventive action, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter;

23. Reiterates its support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, and expresses its continued willingness to make use of the advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization roles of the Commission in peacebuilding activities;

24. Reaffirms its willingness to strengthen its relationship with civil society, including, as appropriate, through, inter alia, meetings in an informal and flexible manner with civil society, to exchange analyses and perspectives on the issue of the prevention of armed conflict;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on actions taken by him to promote and strengthen conflict prevention tools within the United Nations system, including through cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, by 31 August 2015;

26. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

On 29 December (decision 69/554), the Assembly decided that the item on the prevention of armed conflict would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

Mediation and settlement of disputes

In July, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/291 [YUN 2012, p. 35], the General Assembly considered the agenda item “Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution”.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 31 July [meeting 103], the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/303 [draft: A/68/L.55 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 33 (b)].

Strengthening the role of mediation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/283 of 22 June 2011 and 66/291 of 13 September 2012 on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions and Security Council resolutions and presidential statements related to mediation and to regional and subregional organizations,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its commitment to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States,

Recalling Chapter VI, including Article 33, of the Charter, and other Articles relevant to mediation, as well as Chapter VIII of the Charter and other Articles relevant to, inter alia, the role of regional and subregional organizations in mediation,

Bearing in mind its responsibilities, functions and powers under the Charter, and thus recalling all its relevant resolutions in matters related to the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, including through mediation,

Reaffirming the respective role and authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Security Council to promote cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, including through mediation, and encouraging the continued cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in accordance with the Charter,

Reaffirming its commitment to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence and the duty of Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or
use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to uphold the resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter.

Bearing in mind that armed and other types of conflicts and terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, and hostage-taking still persist in many parts of the world,

Recalling that the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, in accordance with the Charter and international law, including through mediation, remain the primary responsibility of Member States without prejudice to Article 36 of the Charter,

Recognizing that responsible and credible mediation requires, inter alia, national ownership, the consent of parties to a particular dispute or conflict, the impartiality of the mediators, their compliance with agreed mandates, respect for national sovereignty, compliance with obligations of States and other relevant actors under international law, including applicable treaties, the operational preparedness, including process and substantive expertise, of the mediators, and coherence, coordination and complementarity of mediation efforts,

Emphasizing that justice and truth is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Appreciating the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant actors to promote the use of mediation, and in this regard taking note of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation,

Stressing the need for Member States as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to continue to improve, as appropriate, their capacities in the pacific settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and conflict resolution, including mediation, for sustainable peace,

Recalling the good offices of the Secretary-General, and appreciating his efforts to continue to strengthen United Nations mediation support capacities, in accordance with agreed mandates,

Appreciating the partnerships and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the field of mediation and the efforts of the Secretary-General to work together with regional and subregional organizations to strengthen their mediation support capacities, upon request and in accordance with agreed mandates,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to support regional efforts and initiatives by Member States, as well as regional and subregional organizations, to promote mediation and to prevent and resolve conflicts, upon request and in accordance with agreed mandates,

Reaffirming the role of regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, in line with provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and taking note of their important role as mediators, within agreed mandates, in many regions, acting with the consent of parties to a particular dispute or conflict,

Acknowledging that regional and subregional organizations can benefit mediation efforts with their specific approaches stemming from their geographic, cultural and historical proximity to, as well as information about, specific local conflict situations within their mandates, and contribute to the prevention and resolution of such conflicts,

Recognizing the importance of the equal and effective participation and the full involvement of women at all levels, at all stages and in all aspects of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, as well as the provision of adequate gender expertise for all mediators and their teams, noting that further efforts are necessary to appoint more women as chief or lead peace mediators, and in this context reaffirming the full and effective implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions, including those on women, peace and security and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and furthermore welcoming the role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in this respect,

Recognizing also national and civil society actors active in mediation, and encouraging their contributions and continued coordination to improve complementarity in mediation activities, when appropriate, in this regard,

Welcoming the increasing contribution by the African Union in efforts to settle conflicts of its members, and expressing its support for the peace initiatives conducted by the African regional and subregional organizations,

1. Reiterates that all Member States should strictly adhere to their obligations as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, including in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution;
2. Welcomes the contributions of Member States, as well as of the United Nations and of regional and subregional organizations, to mediation efforts, as appropriate;
3. Invites Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to continue to optimize the use of mediation and other tools mentioned in Chapter VI of the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution;
4. Encourages Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, to continue to develop, where appropriate, their mediation capacities in the pacific settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and conflict resolution;
5. Also encourages Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, to increase the awareness on the importance of mediation, as appropriate, through, inter alia, the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops, and in this regard welcomes regional initiatives to strengthen mediation in their regions, such as the “Mediation in the Mediterranean Initiative”;
6. Encourages the use, as appropriate, of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation in mediation efforts, in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter;
7. Encourages Member States and regional and subregional organizations to promote equal, full and effective participation of women in all forums and at all levels of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, particularly the decision-making level;
8. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to appoint women as chief or lead mediators and as members of mediation teams in United Nations-sponsored peace processes, as well as to ensure adequate gender expertise for all United Nations processes, and invites similar efforts by Member States as well as by regional and subregional organizations;

9. Encourages Member States, as appropriate, to use the mediation capacities of the United Nations as well as those of regional and subregional organizations, where applicable, and to promote mediation in their bilateral and multilateral relations;

10. Invites all Member States to consider providing sustained political support, expertise and timely and adequate resources, including through the United Nations, for mediation and, as appropriate, for the implementation of agreed outcomes of mediation processes, in order to assure their success, as well as for mediation capacity-building activities of the United Nations and of regional and subregional organizations;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to offer his good offices, in accordance with the Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions, and to provide mediation support, where appropriate, to special representatives and envoys of the United Nations as well as to Member States and regional and subregional organizations, upon request;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to work with Member States and relevant regional and subregional organizations, upon request and in accordance with agreed mandates, in mediation capacity-building for the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, including through training events and staff exchanges;

13. Encourages the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to regularly hold dialogues on mediation upon mutually agreed agendas, exchange views, information and lessons learned and improve cooperation, coordination, coherence and complementarity in specific mediation contexts, in accordance with agreed mandates and as appropriate;

14. Stresses the importance of partnerships and cooperation of international, regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations, with each other and with civil society, and of developing mechanisms to improve information-sharing, cooperation and coordination, in order to ensure the coherence and complementarity of efforts of actors involved in a specific mediation context;

15. Emphasizes the importance of facilitating interaction by mediators between concerned parties and other stakeholders, as appropriate, as well as inclusive national processes in the implementation of the agreed outcomes of mediation processes;

16. Welcomes the efforts of regional and subregional organizations that have developed their mediation and conflict prevention and resolution capacities, structures and policy frameworks, and encourages other interested organizations, as mandated by their member States, to make similar efforts, as appropriate;

17. Encourages regional and subregional organizations to appoint, as appropriate, mediation focal points and to regularly communicate their contact information to the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and share this information with Member States and regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on cooperation between the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations on mediation, as well as possible ways to enhance such cooperation, and to hold regular briefings in order to promote closer consultation with Member States as well as regional and subregional organizations and to increase transparency;

19. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to brief Member States on mediation activities of the United Nations;

20. Encourages regional and subregional organizations to further enhance their informal thematic exchange with the Member States on mediation-related issues, as appropriate and in accordance with the Charter;

21. Decides to continue its consideration of the question “Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution” at its seventieth session.

Conflict diamonds

The Kimberley Process at its twelfth annual session (Guangzhou, China, 11–14 November), continued its work related to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (kpcs), which was established in 2003 [YUN 2003, p. 55] to stop the trade in conflict diamonds from fuelling armed conflict, protect the legitimate diamond industry and ensure implementation of UN resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds. As at 1 December, kpcs had 54 members, representing 81 countries, including the 28 members of the European Union.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/128 [YUN 2013, p. 40], China, in its capacity as chair of the Kimberley Process, transmitted to the Secretary-General, on 28 November, the 2014 Kimberley Process report [A/69/622]. The report stated that since the implementation of the kpcs in 2003, there had been a significant improvement in the security situation in several diamond-producing countries. In April, by resolution 2153(2014) (see p. 000), the Security Council decided to terminate the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 25], and to encourage Côte d’Ivoire to develop its diamond sector in line with the Certification Scheme standards.

With regard to monitoring the trade in rough diamonds and cooperation in implementing and enforcing the Certification Scheme in West Africa, the Process continued to provide support to the Mano River Union (mru) countries.

Following resolution 2134(2014) (see p.000), by which the Security Council expressed its concern that diamond smuggling and other illicit activities were destabilizing forces in the Central African Republic (car), the Kimberley Process adopted an administrative decision to ensure that diamonds from the car did not enter the legitimate trade. The Process
also agreed to expand the mandate of the subgroup of the group of experts to include research on the origin of diamonds from that country.

In May, the Chair signed a memorandum of understanding with the World Diamond Council (WDC), ensuring that WDC would continue to function as the administrative support mechanism for the Process. In November, the Plenary of the Kimberley Process adopted an administrative decision on the participation of observers in the work of the Process (revised). The Working Group of Diamond Experts, the Working Group on Monitoring, and the Working Group on Statistics also amended their respective terms of reference.

The Plenary welcomed the submission of annual reports on Certification Scheme implementation in 2013 by 52 participants representing 79 countries. Australia, China, Guinea and Guyana each received a review mission in 2014; review missions were also planned for Armenia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Togo and the European Union. Angola would succeed China as Chair of the Process, effective 1 January 2015.

(For information on the import of rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire, and its Expert Group, see p. 000.)

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 12 December [meeting 71], the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/136 [draft: A/69/L.39 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 31].

**The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict:** breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

*The General Assembly.*

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by the Governments of participant States, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries, and calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process participant States and the diamond industry and civil society organizations, as observers,

Acknowledging the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the significant developmental impact it has had in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and noting that the plenary meeting of the Process, in looking towards the future, committed to continue to ensure that the Process remains relevant as a credible tool in curbing the illegal flow of rough diamonds,

Acknowledging also that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459(2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and helps to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds.

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of the 54 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 81 countries, including the 28 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the outcomes of the twelfth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted in Guangzhou by China from 11 to 14 November 2014,

Welcoming the important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds, to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have the requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories and across their borders, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in the institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards,

Welcoming the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through the elaboration of new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers and the streamlining of the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. Reaffirms its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. Recognizes that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme helps to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and contributes to the prevention of future conflicts fuelled by diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. Also recognizes the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

4. Notes the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006, the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012, and the decision of the General Council of 11 December 2012 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2018;

5. Takes note of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/128, and congratulates the participating States and the European Union, the diamond industry and civil society organizations involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

6. Acknowledges the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2014 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Process, foster a sense of ownership by Participants and observers, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Process to respond to emerging challenges;

7. Notes that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Process provided by Participants, and calls upon Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

8. Expresses appreciation to Australia, China, Guinea and Guyana for receiving review visits in 2014, welcomes the commitment of those countries to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements, and calls upon other Participants to invite and receive review visits in accordance with the peer review system of the Kimberley Process;

9. Welcomes the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation, including the organization of a study tour hosted by Australia for representatives of Participants and observers in order to increase knowledge of best practices relating to the Process and develop a cadre of experts able to participate in review visits;

10. Acknowledges the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement, and in particular to ensure the coordination of its actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement, encourages further collaboration among Participants and with relevant international organizations, including the World Customs Organization, in securing better import and export control...
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and more transparency in the rough diamond supply chain, and welcomes the suggestion made by working bodies of the Process to consider relevant recommendations from the report of the Financial Action Task Force related to risks associated with the supply chain of rough diamonds, emphasizing that the Process already provides measures to mitigate against such vulnerabilities and risks;

11. **Stresses** that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Member States to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and implementing its requirements, and acknowledges the importance of the increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Process;

12. **Calls upon** the Participants of the Kimberley Process to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Process with respect to the early adoption of a uniform and consistent framework and the steps outlined in the Kimberley Process communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Johannesburg on 30 November 2012, in the framework of the Process; and welcomes the commitment of the Process to provide support and technical assistance to affected countries and diamond mining communities;

13. **Notes with appreciation** the willingness of Kimberley Process Participants and observers to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

14. **Recognizes** the impact of the Ebola epidemic on several Kimberley Process Participants, and welcomes the commitment of the Process to take steps to provide support and technical assistance to affected countries and diamond mining communities;

15. **Also recognizes** the importance of the Kimberley Process in promoting economic development, particularly in the artisanal and small-scale diamond mining sector, and encourages an increased focus on issues related to the implementation of the Washington Declaration on Integrating Development of Artisanal and Small Scale Diamond Mining with Kimberley Process Implementation of 2012, including in the work of the Diamond Development Initiative, within the framework of the Process; and welcomes Security Council resolution 2153(2014) of 29 April 2014, in which the Council terminated measures outlined in its resolution 1643(2005) of 15 December 2005 to prevent the importation by any State of rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire and encouraged Côte d’Ivoire to host a Kimberley Process review visit within nine months of the date of the adoption of resolution 2153(2014), notes that, in its 2014 final communiqué, the plenary meeting of the Process accepted the invitation of Côte d’Ivoire to host a review visit in early 2015, in line with the timing and obligations set out in resolution 2153(2014), also notes that the review visit is planned for the beginning of March 2015, and encourages Côte d’Ivoire to continue to implement its transition strategy and post-embargo plan of action and to implement the recommendations in the review mission report;

16. **Welcomes** Security Council resolution 2153(2014) of 29 April 2014, in which the Council terminated measures outlined in its resolution 1643(2005) of 15 December 2005 to prevent the importation by any State of rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire and encouraged Côte d’Ivoire to host a Kimberley Process review visit within nine months of the date of the adoption of resolution 2153(2014), notes that, in its 2014 final communiqué, the plenary meeting of the Process accepted the invitation of Côte d’Ivoire to host a review visit in early 2015, in line with the timing and obligations set out in resolution 2153(2014), also notes that the review visit is planned for the beginning of March 2015, and encourages Côte d’Ivoire to continue to implement its transition strategy and post-embargo plan of action and to implement the recommendations in the review mission report;

17. **Encourages** the Kimberley Process to continue active collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1584(2005) of 1 February 2005, and with Côte d’Ivoire, aiming at the resumption of trade in rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire;

18. **Encourages** the Kimberley Process to continue active collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1584(2005) of 1 February 2005, and with Côte d’Ivoire, aiming at the resumption of trade in rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire;

19. **Welcomes** the initiative of Kimberley Process Participants in West Africa to enhance their cooperation in Process implementation and policy harmonization by adopting a regional approach for the Mano River region, and encourages countries in the Mano River region, the African Union, relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127(2013) of 5 December 2013, the international community and neighbouring countries on Certification Scheme compliance issues;

20. **Notes** that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process reaffirmed its administrative decision on ensuring that diamonds from the Central African Republic are not introduced into the legitimate trade, as approved by written procedure on 11 July 2014, acknowledges progress made by the Central African Republic on the implementation of its workplan and road map for addressing issues of non-compliance with Kimberley Process Certification Scheme minimum requirements and strengthening its internal control system, and encourages the Central African Republic to continue working closely with the African Union, relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127(2013) of 5 December 2013, the international community and neighbouring countries on Certification Scheme compliance issues;

21. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and technical cooperation, including in the export of a shipment of rough diamonds from the Central African Republic to South Africa to update the Central African Republic footprinting analysis and work on a fingerprinting analysis;

22. **Notes** the decision of the plenary meeting regarding the participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Kimberley Process, welcomes the special efforts made by China, as Chair of the Kimberley Process, in relation to this matter, and invites the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to continue its efforts towards full reintegration into the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme through the steps outlined in the Kimberley Process communiqué of 30 November 2012;

23. **Notes with appreciation** the role played by the Kimberley Process Administrative Support Mechanism, with the World Diamond Council acting as host for 2014;

24. **Notes** the commitment of the Kimberley Process to continue dialogue on decision-making and on the definition of “conflict diamonds”, in accordance with the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Johannesburg in November 2013;

25. **Acknowledges** that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process adopted amendments to the administrative decision on the participation of observers in the work of the Process, clarifying the nature of the participation of observers in the Process and the procedures for the participation of their representatives in the events and/or activities of the Process;

26. **Notes with appreciation** the continued support provided by the Antwerp World Diamond Centre for the further development of the Kimberley Process website,
which has been enhanced significantly to make it a more efficient and effective tool;

27. **Reaffirms** the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, and welcomes the commitment of the plenary meeting to continue its constructive engagement with civil society in recognition of the important role that civil society plays in the Process;

28. **Encourages** further improvement in enforcement of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes the new efforts made to increase information-sharing and collaboration in enforcement;

29. **Acknowledges with great appreciation** the important contribution that China, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2014, has made to curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, welcomes the selection of Angola as Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2015, and takes note with appreciation of the commitments made by Angola to further consolidate the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

30. **Requests** the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the Process;

31. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

### Peacemaking and peacebuilding

#### Post-conflict peacebuilding

**Security Council consideration.** On 19 March [S/PV.7143], the Council held a briefing on post-conflict peacebuilding. The Deputy Secretary-General briefed the Council on progress made in the implementation of the 2012 report [YUN 2012, p. 43] of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict. He appealed to the Council to take advantage of the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture in 2015 to shape a Peacebuilding Commission that would be relevant, catalytic and effective, and in the interests of the States affected.


Since the Secretary-General’s 2012 report, the United Nations had made significant gains in assisting countries to consolidate peace after conflict despite challenges. A number of countries, including Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea and Tunisia, which were recovering from periods of violent conflict or political crisis, were developing more stable institutions and more inclusive political systems. The closure of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (unipsil) and the Organization’s transition to a country team-only presence at the end of March 2014 underscored the progress achieved. The eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, among others, were starting to emerge from decades of violence and instability, yet faced immense challenges developing institutions and achieving social cohesion. The international community continued to grapple with relapses into violent conflict in the Central African Republic and South Sudan.

The Secretary-General stressed the importance of mechanisms for inclusive politics in post-conflict transitions. The promotion of inclusive politics was integral to genuine national ownership of peacebuilding efforts and strategies. Mechanisms for effective public participation were also critical in the reform of core State institutions. Further advancing women’s participation in post-conflict political and development processes remained a top priority.

Building strong and effective institutions remained a core element of post-conflict peace consolidation and a critical task for the UN system. Effective, legitimate and accountable State institutions that delivered public services reduced incentives for violent conflict and strengthened the State’s resilience in the face of possible renewed violence.

Post-conflict peacebuilding relied heavily on predictable financial, technical and political support and required coherence among a wide spectrum of actors. The transnational dimensions of conflicts, including the cross-border movement of weapons, combatants and illicit financial and natural resource flows, made regional involvement in support of post-conflict stability essential.

The Secretary-General concluded by highlighting priorities that the United Nations, Member States and the wider international community should collectively focus on, including sustaining financial, technical and political support to post-conflict countries; expanding collaboration with the World Bank and regional development banks to support the effective extension of State authority and the strengthening of public financial management; emphasizing the critical role of regional actors and neighbouring countries in creating environments conducive to sustainable peace for countries emerging from violent conflict; designing compacts to strengthen political accompaniment of national commitments; and facilitating political support for inclusive institution-building. The Secretary-General urged Member States to take advantage of the 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture to ensure that it better served the needs of countries emerging from conflict and that collective efforts to prevent their relapse into conflict were more successful.

**Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict**

In January, the Secretary-General submitted a report [A/68/696-S/2014/5 & Corr.1] highlighting the key results achieved since his last report [YUN 2012, p. 46] in building national institutions and capacities in the
aftermath of conflict, and lessons learned and plans to: improve support to institution-building, grounded on national ownership; broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise available for peacebuilding; and enhance regional, South-South and triangular cooperation. The Secretary-General stated that the present report was the final report of the civilian capacities initiative as a stand-alone initiative and marked the beginning of a concerted effort across the UN system to apply key lessons on institution-building and deepen partnerships with Member States and other key actors.

In March [A/68/784], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) reiterated that the different elements described in the context of the civilian capacity initiative and the related reports did not outline precise programmatic, administrative or budgetary implications. The Committee noted the intention of the Secretary-General to phase out the stand-alone team. The Advisory Committee’s comments and recommendations also covered issues including national ownership in the development of civilian capacities, partnerships and expertise, and financial and managerial agility.

**Rule of law**

**Report of Secretary-General.** Pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/116 [YUN 2013, p. 1349], the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/69/181] on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities. The report highlighted UN rule of law activities, and developments, at the national and international levels over the past year, and included illustrative examples of the range of work covered by the UN entities that were members of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group. It contained information on the implementation of measures to enhance the coordination and coherence of the work of the United Nations relating to the rule of law. It also included a section devoted to UN activities to enhance access to justice, in view of the General Assembly’s focus during its sixty-ninth session on the subtopic “Sharing States’ national practices in strengthening the rule of law through access to justice”.

On 15 September (decision 68/662), the Assembly decided to consider the addendum [A/68/213/Add.1] to the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities [YUN 2013, p. 1348] at its sixty-ninth 2014 session under the item entitled “The rule of law at the national and international levels”.

**Security Council consideration.** On 19 February [S/PV.7113], the Council held an open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security. It had before it a concept note [S/2014/75] submitted by Lithuania and the Secretary-General’s 2013 report [YUN 2013, p. 43] on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the UN system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations. The Secretary-General briefed the Council on issues covered in his report and stressed that rule of law was intrinsically linked to peace and security. The strengthening of the rule of law was an integral part of the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, which were providing national authorities with wide-ranging support, from constitution-making to strengthening police, justice and corrections institutions, and from anti-corruption efforts to those ensuring justice and accountability for gender-based crimes.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 21 February [meeting 7115], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/5 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reaffirms the statement by its President of 19 January 2012 and its continued recognition of the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law, as well as emphasis on the vital importance it attaches to promoting justice and the rule of law as an indispensable element for peaceful coexistence and the prevention of armed conflict.

The Council further reaffirms its commitment to international law and the Charter of the United Nations and to an international order based on the rule of law and international law, which are essential for cooperation among States in addressing common challenges, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council recalls the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels, held on 24 September 2012.

The Council underscores that sustainable peace requires an integrated approach based on coherence between political, security, development, human rights, including gender equality, and rule of law and justice activities. In this regard the Council emphasizes the importance of the rule of law as one of the key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

The Council reaffirms the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding, and in this regard reiterates that national ownership, responsibility and political will as well as concerted efforts of national Governments and the international community are critical in building sustainable peace.

The Council underlines the importance of the support to the strengthening of rule of law institutions of the host country that is provided, where mandated, by a number of peacekeeping operations and special political missions within the scope of their mandates, working in coordination with relevant United Nations
entities. In this regard, the Council recalls its resolution 2086(2013), in which it noted that multidimensional peacekeeping missions may be mandated to provide such support in helping national authorities to develop critical rule of law priorities and strategies to address the needs of the police, judicial institutions and the corrections system and critical interlinkages thereof, with a view to supporting the ability of States to provide critical functions in these fields, and as a vital contribution to building peace and ending impunity.

The Council, with respect to activities in the rule of law field that may be a part of mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions:

—Reiterates its resolve to give clear, credible and achievable mandates;
—Underscores that the support to the strengthening of rule of law institutions of the host country should be considered in a country-specific context;
—Emphasizes the importance of a sector-wide approach for security sector reform, which enhances the rule of law, including through the establishment of independent justice and correction systems, and reaffirms that effective security sector reform requires developing a professional, effective and accountable security sector that is under the civilian oversight of a democratic Government;
—Notes the important role that the police components of peacekeeping operations can play in strengthening the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations, by, inter alia, providing operational support to national police and other law enforcement agencies and supporting the reform, restructuring and rebuilding of such agencies, including through technical assistance, co-location, training and mentoring programmes;
—Stresses the importance of avoiding duplication and overlaps in the United Nations rule of law structures and activities and improving the manner in which coordination is conducted;
—Highlights the responsibility of United Nations mission leadership in guiding and overseeing United Nations rule of law activities and coordinating United Nations country support in the field;
—Emphasizes that mission planning processes for mandated rule of law activities undertaken by peacekeeping operations and special political missions should give full consideration to supporting national efforts to build rule of law institutions, taking into account the specific needs of the host country;
—Underlines the importance of partnerships and cooperation with Member States and subregional, regional and international partners in delivering rule of law activities, and calls upon them to promote coherence and coordination of their peacebuilding plans and programmes with those of the peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as well as the wider United Nations presence on the ground;
—Further underlines that managing a transition from a peacekeeping operation or special political mission in relation to its rule of law activities should be based upon a timely analysis, in consultation with the host country, of any assistance beyond the duration of the mandate to enable peacebuilding and development actors to undertake the necessary strategic planning

and fundraising, working in close partnership with the national authorities, and to transfer skills and expertise to host country officials and experts as quickly as possible in order to ensure a successful and durable transition.

The Council notes the Secretary-General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces in the context of the relevant United Nations rule of law activities.


The Council reaffirms its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law. The Council emphasizes the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity in order to prevent these crimes, avoid their recurrence and seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation. The Council welcomes concerted efforts at the national and international levels to this end.

The Council recognizes the contribution of national justice systems to the fight against impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and
human rights law and underlines the importance of strengthening national accountability mechanisms with full respect for due process and the rights of the defence, including building investigative, prosecutorial and witness protection capacities, in post-conflict countries. The Council also highlights that regional and subregional organizations and arrangements can contribute to accountability through support for enhancing the capacity of national justice systems.

The Council stresses that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. The Council recognizes in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, towards holding accountable those responsible for such crimes. In this regard, the Council reiterates its call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the States’ respective obligations. The Council further reiterates its intention to continue forcefully to fight impunity and uphold accountability with appropriate means. The Council notes the issuance by the Secretary-General of the latest guidance on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court.

The Council notes the designation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme as the joint global focal point for the police, justice and corrections areas.

The Council notes the report of the Secretary-General on measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations and the recommendations contained therein.

Peacebuilding Commission

In response to Security Council resolutions 1645(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 94] and General Assembly resolution 60/180 [ibid.], the Peacebuilding Commission submitted a report on its eighth session [A/69/818-S/2015/174], reviewing its activities in 2014. As mandated by Assembly resolution 65/7 [YUN 2010, p. 56] and Council resolution 1947(2010) [ibid.], both organs were to launch a further comprehensive review of the peacebuilding architecture in 2015. The report reflected the findings of the Commission’s advance preparation for this review, which drew upon lessons learned from the implementation of recommendations from the 2010 review.

Through its country-specific configurations and its broader policy advisory role, the Commission continued to carry out its three core functions of advocacy, accompaniment and sustaining attention; resource mobilization and partnerships; and forging coherence. The Commission further strengthened linkages at the country level with the programmatic activity of the Peacebuilding Fund. New avenues included the convening of the annual session, which addressed international support and strategies to promote domestic resource mobilization in countries emerging from conflict.

First annual session. In the report on its seventh session [YUN 2013, p. 44], the Commission decided to convene an annual session to commemorate “Peacebuilding Day” and to enable closer interaction and engagement among the stakeholders in New York and from the capitals of Member States on key challenges to international peacebuilding. The first annual session of the Peacebuilding Commission (New York, 23 June)—a critical step in the continuing evolution of the work of the Commission and its orientation—was convened on the theme “Sustainable support for peacebuilding: domestic and international aspects”. The selection of the theme marked the Commission’s shift towards more practical means of performing its core function of resource mobilization beyond traditional fundraising. Two interactive substantive working sessions addressed the mobilization of international and domestic resources and revenue generation; and lessons learned on the development of national capacities and sustainability of resources in the context of transitions of UN missions. The working sessions brought together Member States, UN entities, international financial institutions, the African Development Bank and representatives of specialized civil society organizations. The interactive discussion in the first working session enabled the Commission to identify four areas for further policy development in support of post-conflict countries: capacity development to generate domestic revenues, including the capacity to negotiate natural resource contracts; transparency and accountability of extractive industries and applicable tax regimes; the fight against illicit financial flows by developing international frameworks that would help increase mutual accountability and international cooperation on tax regimes; and address tax avoidance and trade mispricing; and addressing inappropriate banking privacy laws, which were critical components of some illicit financial flows. As a follow-up to the annual session, the Commission planned to pursue the four identified policy areas and to explore practical ways to advocate on behalf of post-conflict countries in deliberations taking place in relevant intergovernmental forums.

2015 review. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Council resolution 1947(2010), which called for a further review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (made up of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office), to be conducted five years after the conclusion of the 2010 review [YUN 2010, p. 55], the Organizational Committee, between...
May and October, embarked on advance preparation for the 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture to foster broader ownership of the review among key Member States through inclusive and extensive consultations on the objectives, scope, methodology and modalities for conducting the review. In parallel, the Secretary-General initiated a process, endorsed by his Policy Committee in February, to develop a collective contribution to the review from the United Nations system (see below). This process generated recommendations on the strategic orientation and utility of the Commission. Both preparatory processes were designed to address a key shortcoming of the 2010 review, namely the lack of both ownership of its outcome and of recommendations from both Member States and the UN system. On 3 November, the Chair submitted the outcome of the Commission’s advance preparation to the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council for consideration.

Advisory function. The Commission continued to explore ways to strengthen the advisory function of the Security Council. The Commission had pursued two tracks in its relations with the Council: a thematic focus on the transitions of UN missions coordinated by the Working Group on Lessons Learned under the chairmanship of Japan; and periodic stock-taking, at the expert level, coordinated by Rwanda. The stock-taking exercise examined the scope of the Commission’s advisory function with regard to the Council and the modality of their interaction when countries were on the agenda of both bodies. In addition, the third informal interactive dialogue among members of the Council and the Commission’s group of chairs addressed “the recurring relapse into conflict” witnessed in recent years.

Other topics covered included Commission working methods, emerging cross-cutting issues such as response to the outbreak of Ebola and participation of women in peacebuilding.

The report concluded with Commission actions relating to the follow-up to the first and preparation for the second annual session; integrating the perspectives of regional actors; focused and sustained attention on the long-term impacts of the Ebola outbreak; improving the advisory function with regard to and the modality of interaction with the General Assembly and the Security Council; developing a strategy to strengthen the gender perspective in country-specific engagement; as well as improving certain aspects of the Commission’s working methods.

Security Council consideration. On 15 July [S/PV.7217], the Council had a briefing on post-conflict peacebuilding to consider the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session [YUN 2013, p. 44]. A subsequent informal interactive dialogue was held on the same day between the members of the Council, the members of the PBC Chairs Group and the countries on the Commission’s agenda to reflect on developments and the Commission’s advisory role to the Council.

Communications. The Secretary-General, by identical letters dated 24 October [A/69/553-S/2014/763], presented to the Assembly and the Council UN system inputs to the 2015 review of the peacebuilding architecture. The Secretary-General stated that the 2015 peacebuilding review offered an opportunity to clarify the areas of strength and potential utility of the Commission; identify more flexible and dynamic modes of its engagement; and identify the situations and settings that were most appropriate for such engagement.

By a 15 December letter [A/69/674-S/2014/911], the Assembly and the Council presented to the Secretary-General a proposal on the scope, terms of reference and modalities for the upcoming 2015 review of the UN peacebuilding architecture. The terms of reference reflected the outcome of an extensive consultative intergovernmental process within the framework of the Peacebuilding Commission, consolidated through further consultations undertaken by respective Offices. Also attached was a letter from Brazil containing the list of five countries that had agreed to be the subject of the case studies that the terms of reference called for to underpin the 2015 review.

By an 8 December letter [A/69/654-S/2014/882], Egypt transmitted to the Secretary-General the outcome report of the Cairo workshop on regional aspects of peacebuilding: identifying gaps, challenges and opportunities.

By a 30 December letter [S/2014/954], the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission transmitted to the Security Council a report which summarized the conversations and meetings held during the Chair’s December visit to Burundi, as well as his observations on the future of the Peacebuilding Commission’s engagement with Burundi in 2015.

On 29 December (decision 69/554), the Assembly decided that the item on the report of the Peacebuilding Commission would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

Peacebuilding Fund

In response to Assembly resolution 63/282 [YUN 2009, p. 49], the Secretary-General submitted its present annual report [A/69/745] on the Peacebuilding Fund, which was established in 2006 [YUN 2006, p. 57] as a mechanism for extending critical support at the early stages of a peace process. The report covered the Fund’s operations and activities during 2014.

The Peacebuilding Fund achieved its target through the allocation of $99.4 million to 16 countries. A new business plan for 2014–2016, which introduced in-
novations in funding mechanisms, was endorsed by the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group. Programmes focused on reducing the risk of relapse into violence were restarted in the Central African Republic, and new cross-border programming was piloted in the Sahel region, with expanded use of the Immediate Response Facility. The second Gender Promotion Initiative was launched. Mali was declared eligible for the Fund, and an exploratory mission was undertaken in Madagascar in support of subregional peacebuilding efforts. Overall, the Fund was active in more than 20 countries. Total contributions in the amount of $78.2 million were made by 21 Member States.

**Protection issues**

**Responsibility to protect**

**Report of Secretary-General.** In response to the 2005 World Summit Outcome [YUN 2005, p. 48], which dealt with, among other things, the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity [ibid., p. 62], and Assembly resolution 63/308 [YUN 2009, p. 50], the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/68/947-S/2014/449] entitled fulfilling our collective responsibility: international assistance and the responsibility to protect. The report outlined the ways in which national, regional and international actors could assist States in fulfilling their responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. It also drew on the first report of the Secretary-General, in 2009, on implementing the responsibility to protect [YUN 2009, p. 50], which established the three pillar framework for the responsibilities enshrined in the principle.

Focusing on pillar II, the Secretary-General’s report recalled the nature and dynamics of the atrocity crimes outlined in the World Summit Outcome, identified the approach and principles that should guide efforts to assist States in the fulfillment of their protection responsibilities and the various actors that could contribute to the responsibility to assist. The core section elaborated on three main forms of pillar II support, namely, encouragement, capacity-building and protection assistance, and provided examples of good national, regional and international practice.

The Secretary-General highlighted two forms of encouragement. First, international actors could encourage States to fulfill their pillar I responsibilities through awareness-raising and norm dissemination. Second, international actors could use confidential or public dialogue to remind States under stress of the importance of meeting their responsibility to protect and addressing signs of impending crisis. Regarding capacity-building, the Secretary-General stated that international assistance could build two sets of capacities. The first set was aimed at creating effective, legitimate and inclusive governance, while the second set was directed at creating “inhibitors”—capacities, institutions and actors that helped to prevent escalation from risk to imminent crisis—to the commission of atrocity crimes. In addition to capacity-building assistance, States under stress or facing an impending crisis might request temporary international help, either to deny those with the motivation to commit atrocity crimes the means of doing so or to boost their existing protection capacities.

The three main forms of international action under pillar II could support States to succeed in meeting their pillar I responsibility to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and avoid more controversial measures under pillar III. Successful implementation of the pillar II agenda would necessitate coordinated action. A key precondition for coordination was a shared understanding of the core priorities: intensifying efforts to encourage States to meet their responsibility to protect; investing in capacity-building programmes that addressed horizontal inequalities and buttressed specific inhibitors of atrocity crimes; and deploying additional capacity to States under stress to boost their ability to protect populations.

The report concluded by identifying challenges to the implementation of pillar II of the responsibility to protect and provided recommendations on advancing this agenda. The Secretary-General also set out possible next steps for Member States to continue considering the responsibility to protect, given the upcoming 10-year anniversary of the 2005 World Summit.

**Protection of civilians in armed conflict**

**Security Council consideration.** On 12 February, the Security Council held an open debate [S/PV.7109] on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Council had before it a concept note [S/2014/74] submitted by Lithuania, as well as the Secretary-General’s 2013 report [YUN 2013, p. 48]. Briefings were given by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and the Director-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross (icrc).

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 12 February [meeting 7109], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/3 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to the continuing and full implementation of all
its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 1265(1999), 1296(2000), 1674(2006), 1738(2006) and 1894(2009), as well as all of its resolutions on women and peace and security, children and armed conflict and peacekeeping, and all relevant statements by its President.

The Council notes that the year 2014 marks the fifteenth anniversary of the progressive consideration by the Council of the protection of civilians in armed conflict as a thematic issue and acknowledges the enduring need for the Council and Member States to strengthen further the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The Council remains committed to addressing the impact of armed conflict on civilians.

The Council reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and its commitment and readiness to strive for sustainable peace in all situations under its consideration.

The Council recalls that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory, as provided for by relevant international law, and reaffirms the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

The Council reaffirms that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians and urges parties to armed conflict to meet their basic needs and give attention to the specific needs of women and children, refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities and older persons.

The Council reiterates its strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law and demands that parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, as well as implement all relevant decisions of the Council.

The Council stresses the need to end impunity for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and reaffirms that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for such violations and abuses must be brought to justice.

The Council recalls its determination to upgrade the strategic oversight of peacekeeping operations, mindful of the important role peacekeeping operations play for the protection of civilians, and reaffirms its support to the efforts made by the Secretary-General to review peacekeeping operations and to provide enhanced planning and support and renews its encouragement to deepen these efforts, in partnership with troop- and police-contributing countries and other relevant stakeholders.

The Council reaffirms the need for peacekeeping missions with protection of civilians mandates to ensure their implementation, and stresses the importance of continued and further engagement by senior mission leadership, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of and are involved in the mission’s protection mandate and their relevant responsibilities.

The Council reiterates the need for strong leadership in peacekeeping missions, and also encourages further coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional institutions, as appropriate, on issues relating to the protection of civilians in peacekeeping operations.

The Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict of 22 November 2013 and the recommendations made therein.

The Council recognizes the contribution of the updated aide-memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, contained in the annex to the present statement, to the protection of civilians, and as a practical tool that provides a basis for improved analysis and diagnosis of key protection issues, and stresses the need to continue its use on a more systematic and consistent basis.

**ANNEX**

**Aide-memoire**

For the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict

Enhancing the protection of civilians in armed conflict is at the core of the work of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security. In order to facilitate the Council’s consideration of protection of civilians concerns in a given context, including at the time of the establishment or renewal of peacekeeping mandates, in June 2001, members of the Council suggested that an aide-memoire, listing the relevant issues, be drafted in cooperation with the Council. On 15 March 2002, the Council adopted the aide-memoire as a practical guide for its consideration of protection of civilians issues and agreed to review and update its contents periodically. It was subsequently updated twice and adopted as an annex to the presidential statements of 15 December 2003 and 22 November 2010.

This is the fifth edition of the aide-memoire and is based on the previous deliberations of the Council on the protection of civilians, including resolutions 1265(1999), 1296(2000), 1674(2006), 1738(2006) and 1894(2009). It is the result of consultation between the Council and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as well as between the Office and concerned United Nations departments and agencies, and other relevant humanitarian organizations.

The aide-memoire is intended to facilitate the Council’s consideration of issues relevant to the protection of civilians in armed conflict. To this end, it highlights primary objectives for Council action; offers, on the basis of the Council’s past practice, specific issues for consideration in meeting those objectives; and provides, in the addendum, a selection of agreed language from Council resolutions and presidential statements that refer to such concerns.

Bearing in mind that each peacekeeping mandate has to be elaborated on a case-by-case basis, the aide-memoire is not intended as a blueprint for action. The relevance and practicality of the various measures described has to be considered and adapted to the specific conditions in each situation.

Most frequently, civilians are caught in circumstances of dire need where a peacekeeping operation...
has not been established. Such situations may require the urgent attention of the Council. The present aide-memoire may, therefore, also provide guidance in circumstances where the Council may wish to consider action outside the scope of a peacekeeping operation.

I. General protection concerns pertaining to the conflict-affected population

A. Protection of, and assistance to, the conflict-affected population

Parties to armed conflict to take the necessary measures to protect and meet the basic needs of the conflict-affected population

Issues for consideration:

—Stress the responsibility of parties to armed conflict to respect, protect and meet the basic needs of civilian populations within their effective control.

—Express concern at acts, threats or situations of violence against civilians, condemn violations of applicable international humanitarian law as well as human rights law violations and abuses, and call upon all parties to immediately cease such violations and abuses.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law, including with regard to:
  - The prohibition against violence to life and person, in particular murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; enforced disappearances; outrages upon personal dignity; and rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization and any other form of sexual violence.
  - The prohibition against arbitrary deprivation of liberty; corporal punishment; collective punishment; and the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
  - The prohibition against the taking of hostages.
  - The prohibition against ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand.
  - The prohibition against the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict in violation of applicable international law.
  - The prohibition against slavery and the slave trade in all their forms and uncompensated or abusive forced labour.
  - The prohibition against wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under international humanitarian law.
  - The prohibition of persecution on political, religious, racial or gender grounds.
  - The prohibition of any adverse distinction in the application of international humanitarian law and human rights law based on race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status.

—Request missions to monitor, help to investigate, and report publicly and to the Security Council, on a regular basis, on the situation with regard to

- The obligation to respect and protect, to whichever party they belong, the wounded and sick, to take all possible measures, particularly after an engagement, to search for and collect the wounded and sick and to provide, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required by their condition without distinction on any grounds other than medical ones.

—Call upon all parties to ensure access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention.

—Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, to impartially contribute to the protection of the civilian population, including those under imminent threat of physical violence, within their zones of operation. In doing so, request:
  - That the protection of civilians is prioritized in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of mandates.
  - The development of clear guidelines/directives as to what missions can do to protect civilians, including practical protection measures such as intensified and systematic patrolling in potential volatile areas, joint protection teams or early warning cells.
  - Systematic coordination, between the civil and military components of the mission and between the mission and humanitarian actors, in order to consolidate expertise on the protection of civilians.

—Request United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions develop comprehensive protection strategies in consultation with United Nations country teams and other relevant actors, and maximize the use of their capacities for the implementation of these comprehensive protection strategies.

—Expressly authorize missions to use all necessary means to carry out their protection mandates.

—Condemn wilful impediments to the implementation of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, in particular attacks against their staff and bureaucratic hurdles, and call upon parties to conflict to immediately cease interfering with the activities of these missions in the implementation of their mandates. Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include information on the protection of civilians, including internally displaced persons and refugees, and the implementation of the Secretary-General’s human rights due diligence policy.

—Request missions to monitor, help to investigate, and report publicly and to the Security Council, on a regular basis, on the situation with regard to
human rights and international humanitarian law in host countries.

—Request that United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions develop benchmarks and indicators of progress regarding the protection of civilians to measure specific developments in the implementation of their protection mandates.

—Request troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure the provision of appropriate training to heighten the awareness and responsiveness to protection concerns of their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to protect civilians.

—Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of civilians affected by armed conflict.

B. Displacement

Parties to armed conflict and other relevant actors to refrain from, and take the necessary measures to prevent and respond to, the displacement of the civilian population

Issues for consideration:

—Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, displacement in violation of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, including with regard to:

• The prohibition against deportation, forcible transfer or displacement of the civilian population, in whole or in part, unless the security of the civilians concerned or imperative military reasons so demand.

• The obligation, in case of displacement, to ensure to the greatest practicable extent that the civilians concerned are received under satisfactory conditions of shelter, hygiene, health, safety and nutrition and that members of the same family are not separated and that basic needs are met during displacement.

• The right to freedom of movement and to leave one’s country and seek asylum.

• The right to non-refoulement under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the protection of which does not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that she or he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

—Underline the primary responsibility of States to respect and maintain the security and civilian character of camps for refugees and internally displaced persons, including disarming armed elements, separating combatants, curbing the flow of small arms in camps and preventing recruitment by armed groups in and around camps.

—Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to take all feasible measures to ensure security in and around such camps and for their inhabitants.

—Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include the protection of displaced persons as a specific aspect of the report.

—Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of internally displaced persons and refugees.

—Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict who commit violations of applicable international law related to forced displacement.

Durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, including safe, voluntary and dignified return and reintegration

Issues for consideration:

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, refugee law and human rights law, including with regard to:

• Respect for the right of refugees and displaced persons to voluntary return in safety and dignity to their homes.

• Respect for the property rights of refugees and displaced persons, without adverse distinction on the basis of gender, age or other status.

—Stress the importance of achieving durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons, including voluntary, safe and dignified return, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions.

—Call upon all parties concerned to create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return, local integration or resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

—Request United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to contribute to the re-establishment of security conditions conducive to voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable returns, including through police patrols in areas of return.

—Call upon all parties concerned to ensure non-discriminatory treatment of returning refugees and internally displaced persons.

—Call upon all parties concerned to ensure the participation of refugees and internally displaced persons and inclusion of their needs, including their right to voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration, in all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes.

—Encourage United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, to support domestic mechanisms for addressing housing, land and property issues or their establishment by national authorities.

—Encourage United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, as appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, to prevent the illegal appropriation and confiscation of land and property belonging to refugees and internally displaced persons and to ensure the protection of returning refugees and internally displaced persons.
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C. Humanitarian access and safety and security of humanitarian workers

Parties to armed conflict to agree to and facilitate relief operations that are humanitarian and impartial in character and to allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel

Issues for consideration:

—Condemn, and call for the immediate removal of, impediments to humanitarian access in violation of applicable international humanitarian law.

—Condemn all cases of arbitrary denial of humanitarian access, and recall that arbitrarily depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies and access, can constitute a violation of international humanitarian law.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including:

• The prohibition against using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under-applicable international humanitarian law.

• Agreeing to relief actions which are humanitarian and impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict and third States with their obligations under applicable international humanitarian law to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel subject to their right to prescribe technical arrangements, including search, under which such passage is permitted.

—Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, where appropriate and as requested, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.

—Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict who are responsible for obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance in violation of international humanitarian law, including by participating in attacks against humanitarian actors and assets.

Parties to armed conflict to respect and protect humanitarian workers and facilities

Issues for consideration:

—Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, attacks deliberately targeting humanitarian workers.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including the duty to respect and protect relief personnel and installations, material, units and vehicles involved in humanitarian assistance.

—Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to contribute, as requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the security conditions necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

—Encourage the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is denied as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and facilities.

—Request that States include key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and the Optional Protocol thereto, such as those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of United Nations operations, the criminalization of such attacks and the prosecution or extradition of offenders in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements negotiated with the United Nations.

Relevant international actors, including donors and United Nations humanitarian agencies, to increase humanitarian assistance and improve the reach, quantity and quality of humanitarian aid.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including the prohibitions against:

• Attacking military targets that may be expected to cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to objects not or insufficiently protected as a result of the ageing of ordnance.

• Launching an attack which is indiscriminate, i.e., endangering the lives of civilians or objects without distinction.

•ATTackS against the civilian population or against individual civilians not taking a direct part in hostilities.

• Launching attacks against civilian objects.

• Launching an attack that is indiscriminate, i.e., of a nature to strike military objectives and civilian or civilian objects without distinction.

• Launching an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or a combination thereof which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

• Directing attacks against persons, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under international humanitarian law.

• Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations.

• Rape and other forms of sexual violence.

Issues for consideration:

—Call upon Member States to contribute to consolidated appeals processes.

—Consider adopting general exemptions to targeted economic and financial sanctions adopted by the Security Council in order to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.

—Stress the need for all relevant actors to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to increase the reach and quality of humanitarian aid.

D. Conduct of hostilities

Parties to armed conflict to take all feasible precautions to spare civilians from the effects of hostilities

Issues for consideration:

—Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians in violation of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law, including the prohibitions against:

• Directing attacks against the civilian population or against individual civilians not taking a direct part in hostilities.

• Directing attacks against civilian objects.

• Launching an attack that is indiscriminate, i.e., of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.

• Launching an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects of a combination thereof which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

• Directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under international humanitarian law.

• Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations.

• Rape and other forms of sexual violence.
Part One: Political and security questions

- Directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives.
- Directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law.
- Destroying or seizing the property of the adversary unless required by military necessity.
- Using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including willfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under applicable international humanitarian law.

- Request regular reporting by United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council on concrete steps taken to ensure the protection of the civilian population in the conduct of hostilities and on measures to ensure accountability for violations of applicable international humanitarian law.
- Request parties to conflict, including United Nations-authorized missions with a mandate to conduct or support offensive operations, to adopt and implement specific measures to mitigate the risk of harm being caused to civilians or civilian objects as a consequence of hostilities in violation of international humanitarian law.

E. Small arms and light weapons, mines and explosive remnants of war

Protection of the civilian population through the control and reduction in the availability of illicit small arms and light weapons

Issues for consideration:
- Express concern at the detrimental impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, and request the mission to monitor the presence of arms among the civilian population.
- Request States and regional and subregional organizations to adopt measures to curb and reduce illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, such as voluntary collection and destruction; effective stockpile management; arms embargoes; sanctions; and legal measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in such activities.
- Urge States to consider signing and ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty as soon as possible.
- Encourage strengthened practical cooperation between United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council aimed at monitoring and preventing the cross-border movement of small arms and light weapons.
- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to collect and dispose of or secure illicit and/or surplus small arms and light weapons as well as surplus ammunition stockpiles.
- Consider imposing arms embargoes and other measures aimed at preventing the sale or supply of arms and related materiel of all types to parties to armed conflict that commit violations of applicable international law.

- Encourage strengthened practical cooperation among relevant sanctions monitoring groups of the Security Council, peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Council and States.
- Request the establishment of a baseline arms inventory as well as arms marking and registration systems in situations where a United Nations arms embargo coincides with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts.

Protection of the civilian population through the marking, clearance, removal or destruction of mines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munition remnants

Issues for consideration:
- Call upon parties to armed conflict, after the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, to mark, clear, remove or destroy mines and explosive remnants of war in affected territories under their control, prioritizing areas affected by mines and explosive remnants of war which are assessed to pose serious humanitarian risk.
- Call upon parties to armed conflict to record and retain information on the use of mines and explosive ordnance or the abandonment of explosive ordnance, to facilitate rapid marking and clearance, removal or destruction of mines and explosive remnants of war and risk education, and to provide the relevant information to the party in control of, and civilian populations in, the territory.
- Call upon parties to armed conflict to take all feasible precautions in the territory under their control affected by mines and explosive remnants of war to protect the civilian population, in particular children, including issuing warnings, undertaking risk education, and marking, fencing and monitoring territory affected by mines and explosive remnants of war.
- Call upon parties to armed conflict to protect United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, as well as humanitarian organizations, from the effects of mines and explosive remnants of war and to make available information on the location of mines and explosive remnants of war that they are aware of in the territory. Before the missions/organizations are or will be operating.
- Call upon parties to armed conflict, States and other relevant actors to provide technical, financial, material or human resources assistance to facilitate the marking, clearance, removal or destruction of mines and explosive remnants of war.
- Call upon parties to armed conflict, States and other relevant actors to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims of explosive remnants of war and their families and communities.

F. Compliance, accountability and the rule of law

Compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law

Issues for consideration:
- Call upon parties to armed conflict to take appropriate measures to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law, including by:
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Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions

- Enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility.
- Training troops on applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Vetting armed and security forces to ensure that personnel have a reliably attested record of not having been involved in violations of international humanitarian law or human rights law.

- Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict that threaten peace, attack or obstruct the action of United Nations peacekeeping or other relevant missions, or commit violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law.

- Stress that the support of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to military operations led by national armed forces is strictly conditioned on the compliance of those armed forces with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and on joint planning of such operations.

- Call upon United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to intercede with national armed forces if elements of the latter receiving support from the mission are suspected of committing violations of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and, if the situation persists, to withdraw the mission’s support.

- Request the mission to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the armed forces.

Accountability for persons suspected of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or serious violations of human rights law

Issues for consideration:

- Stress the importance of ending impunity for violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation.

- Call upon States to comply with their obligations to investigate, search for, prosecute or extradite persons suspected of committing genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, irrespective of their status or political affiliation.

- Stress the need for the exclusion of, and reject any form of or endorsement of, amnesty for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of human rights in conflict resolution processes and ensure that no such amnesty previously granted is a bar to prosecution before any court created or assisted by the United Nations.

- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council in the apprehension and surrender of alleged perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other serious violations of human rights law.

- Stress the need for comprehensive, independent and impartial investigation, consistent with international standards, into alleged human rights abuses and violations and violations of international humanitarian law.

- Consider the establishment of ad hoc judicial mechanisms and reparation programmes at the national or international level to investigate and prosecute war crimes and serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and ensure the implementation of applicable provisions on the right to reparations for violations of individual rights. Consider the referral of situations involving genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes to the International Criminal Court.

Protection of civilians through the restoration and enforcement of the rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and security sector reform

Issues for consideration:

- Call upon States to ensure equal protection under the law and equal access to justice for victims, including women and children, of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and to take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of victims and witnesses.

- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to support restoration of the rule of law, including the provision of assistance in monitoring, restructuring and reforming the justice sector.

- Request the rapid deployment of qualified and well-trained international civilian police, and justice and corrections experts as a component of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council.

- Call upon States and regional and subregional organizations to provide technical assistance for local police, judiciary and penitentiaries (e.g., mentoring, legislative drafting).

- Stress the importance of permanently disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating former combatants of national armed groups and disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating foreign armed groups, and assisting the victims in conflict-affected communities.

- Stress the importance of security sector reform and urge all international partners to support the efforts to professionalize, and ensure the civilian oversight of, the national security forces and the police, including through vetting for human rights violations and training on human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence.

- Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to provide good offices, advice and support to host Governments for the design of comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes as well as disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes.
for combatants not suspected of war crimes or other serious violations of human rights, and to provide support for the implementation of these plans, in full compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy.

**Build confidence and enhance stability by promoting truth and reconciliation mechanisms**

**Issues for consideration:**

—Mandate the establishment of appropriate, locally adapted mechanisms for truth and reconciliation (e.g., technical assistance, funding and reintegration of civilians within communities).

—Request, where appropriate, the establishment by the Secretary-General of commissions of inquiry and similar measures with regard to situations involving genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or serious violations of human rights law.

**G. Media and information**

**Protection of journalists, other media professionals and associated personnel**

**Issues for consideration:**

—Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel operating in situations of armed conflict.

—Call for compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and respect for the civilian status of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel as well as their equipment and installations.

—Demand that States take all necessary steps to prosecute those responsible for attacks against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in violation of applicable international humanitarian law.

—Mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, authorized by the Security Council to promote the establishment of media monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective monitoring, reporting and documenting of any incidents, origins and contents that incite “hate media”.

**Promote and support accurate management of information on the conflict**

**Issues for consideration:**

—Urge parties to armed conflict to respect the professional independence of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.

—Encourage United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council to include a mass-media component that can disseminate information about international humanitarian law and human rights law while also giving objective information about the activities of the United Nations.

—Request relevant actors to provide technical assistance to States in drafting and enforcing anti-hate speech legislation.

**H. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on children affected by armed conflict**

**Parties to armed conflict to take the necessary measures to meet the specific protection, health, education and assistance needs of children**

**Issues for consideration:**

—Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, including the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict in violation of applicable international law; the killing or maiming of children; rape and other forms of sexual violence against children; abduction of children; attacks against schools or hospitals; and denial of humanitarian access for children.

—Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law relating to children affected by armed conflict.

—Call upon relevant parties to develop and implement concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children and other grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in close collaboration with United Nations peacekeeping missions, United Nations country teams and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

—Call upon all parties concerned to implement the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

—Call upon all parties to armed conflict to protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasize the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups.

—Include specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, in particular:

- Request the mission, in collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations country team, to establish and implement a country-level monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations perpetrated against children, pursuant to resolution 1612(2005).

- Request the mission to support the host Government in promoting child protection and developing and implementing action plans to halt the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict.
• Request the mission to support the host Government in taking into account the specific needs of children in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.
• Request the appointment of child protection advisers within the mission.
  —Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include the protection of children as a specific aspect of the report.
• Call upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes, including measures for family tracing and reunification, the rehabilitation and reintegration of separated children and the release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups.
• Urge States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and other concerned parties to take appropriate measures to control illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international law.
• Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict.
• Consider applying targeted and graduated measures against parties to armed conflict that commit grave violations and abuses committed against women and children in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international law.

III. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on women affected by armed conflict

Parties to armed conflict and other relevant actors to refrain from, and take the necessary measures to prevent and respond to, sexual violence

Issues for consideration:
— Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, acts of sexual violence committed in the context of, and associated with, armed conflict.
— Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with the rules of international humanitarian law and human rights law prohibiting rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence.
— Call upon parties to armed conflict to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect all persons from all forms of sexual violence, including by:
  • Issuing clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures in a timely manner and upholding the principle of command responsibility.
  • Training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence.
  • Debunking myths that fuel sexual violence.
  • Vetting armed and security forces to ensure that personnel have a reliably attested record of not having been involved in the perpetration of rape and other forms of sexual violence.
— Evacuating to safety civilians under imminent threat of sexual violence.
— Making and implementing specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2010(2013).
— Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include sexual violence as a specific aspect of the report, including, to the extent possible, disaggregated data as to gender and age of victims; and request the development of mission-specific strategies and plans of action for preventing and responding to sexual violence, as part of a broader protection of civilians strategy.
— Include specific provisions addressing sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, in particular:
  • Request the mission, in collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations country team, to establish and implement country-level monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on grave violations perpetrated against children, pursuant to resolution 1960(2010).
  • Request the mission to support the host Government in addressing sexual violence explicitly, in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, security sector reform processes and justice sector reform initiatives, and in developing and implementing concrete and time-bound action plans to combat conflict-related sexual violence.
— Request the appointment of women’s protection advisers within the mission.
— Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of civilians affected by sexual violence.
  — Request troop- and police-contributing countries to deploy higher numbers of women peacekeepers or police, and to ensure the provision of appropriate training to their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions on the protection of civilians, including women and children, and the prevention of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Parties to armed conflict to take the necessary measures to meet the specific protection, health and assistance needs of women and girls

Issues for consideration:
— Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, violations and abuses committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict.
— Call for strict compliance by parties to armed conflict with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law relating to the protection of women and girls affected by armed conflict.
— Call upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of women and girls affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes.
— Call upon the host Government to develop and implement nationally owned multisectoral strategies for
preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

—Include specific provisions for the protection of women and girls in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions authorized by the Security Council, requesting in particular the mission to support the efforts of host Governments in developing and implementing nationally owned multisectoral strategies for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

—Request that reports of the Secretary-General on country-specific situations include the protection of women and girls as a specific aspect of the report.

—Urge relevant regional and/or subregional bodies to develop and implement policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by armed conflict.

**Equal participation and full involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict**

**Issues for consideration:**

—Urge States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and other concerned parties to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.

—Call upon all actors involved in negotiating and implementing peace agreements to adopt a gender perspective, including by considering:

  - The needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.
  - Measures that support local women’s peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in the implementation mechanisms of peace agreements.
  - Measures that ensure the protection of, and respect for, the human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.

—Urge the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to ensure the participation of women in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourage all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at all decision-making levels.

—Ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women and girls, including through consultation with local and international women’s groups.

—Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to expand the role, numbers and contribution of women in United Nations operations, and especially among military observers and civilian police.

**Sexual exploitation and abuse**

**Issues for consideration:**

—Urge humanitarian and development organizations to take appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel, including predeployment and in-theatre awareness training and, in the case of United Nations actors, to promote and ensure compliance, including by civilian staff of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, with the Secretary-General’s bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

—Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel, including predeployment and in-theatre awareness training to promote and ensure compliance with the Secretary-General’s bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

—Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure full accountability in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse involving their personnel and to report to the Secretary-General on action taken.

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**ADDENDUM**

**Selection of agreed language**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Protection of, and assistance to, the conflict-affected population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Express concern at acts, threats or situations of violence against civilians, and condemn violations of applicable international humanitarian and human rights law</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reiterating its strong condemnation of all violations of international law committed against and/or directly affecting civilians, including women and girls, in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, including those involving rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, killing and maiming, obstructions to humanitarian aid and mass forced displacement, and expressing deep concern over the increased localized conflicts, increased criminality and violence and their effect on civilians, and particularly over the sharp increase in inter-tribal clashes, and calls upon all parties urgently to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation and dialogue...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution 2113(2013), para. 23; 2040(2012), para. 4;</td>
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<tr>
<td>See also, for example, resolutions 2112(2013), ninth preambular para.; 2113(2013), fourteenth preambular para.; 2109(2013), para. 20; 2088(2013), para. 13; 2046(2012), sixth, ninth and eleventh preambular paras.; 2042(2012), fourth preambular para.; 2040(2012), para. 4;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlining its particular concern at reports of the targeted violence against representatives of ethnic and religious groups and increasing tensions between communities,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resolution 2121(2013), eighth preambular para.</td>
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Expressing grave concern at the continuing human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture and incidents of extrajudicial killings, as well as looting of property, by armed groups and by national security institutions … as well as the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible to account, to express its concern about the continuing precarious and volatile protection of civilians in armed conflicts; demanding that all groups in the [affected areas of the affected country] cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and humanitarian law, … demands that all groups in the [affected areas of the affected country] cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including targeted attacks against the civilian population, sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers and forced displacements, and recalls in this regard all its relevant resolutions on … protection of civilians in armed conflicts; expressing its concern about the continuing precarious and volatile security … call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law … reiterates its demand that all parties to armed conflict comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and stresses the need for parties to take all required measures to avoid civilian casualties and to respect and protect the civilian population; … calls for strict adherence by the [armed forces] to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws, and in this context recalls the importance of training in human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence to security and law enforcement agencies; recalling … the statement by its President of 12 February 2013, in which it recognized that States bear the primary responsibility to protect civilians as well as to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by relevant international law, reaffirmed that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, urged parties to armed conflict to meet the basic needs of civilians … re-emphasizing the importance of the Government of … being able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in [the affected country], and calling upon the Government to ensure that its security forces remain committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law, and emphasizing the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention in [the affected country], and calls for full respect for relevant international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law … underscores the primary responsibility of the Government of [the affected country] to maintain law and order, promote security and protect the civilian population, including foreign nationals, with full respect for the rule of law, human rights, and applicable international humanitarian law …
… reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, …

… reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, …

Calls upon the Government of [the affected country] to end prolonged, arbitrary detention, and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system, drawing on advice and technical assistance from and in cooperation with international partners, …

… further decides that [the United Nations-authorized international mission] shall act in compliance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law …

… calls upon the Government … to ensure that the conditions of protection and detention of … detainees are in line with international obligations, including with regard to access by relevant organizations with a mandate to monitor detention centres, and to fulfil their prosecutions and trials in accordance with international obligations relating to due process and fair trial requirements;

Demands that the authorities [of the affected country] comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law, and take all measures to protect civilians and meet their basic needs and to ensure the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance;

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

… stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in [the affected country] to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate or excessive use of force in populated areas;

The Council recognizes the needs of civilians under foreign occupation and stresses … in this regard, the responsibilities of the occupying Power.


… encouraging the efforts to ensure adequate human rights capacity and expertise within [the Mission] to carry out its human rights promotion, protection and monitoring activities,

… requests [the mission] to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society organizations and authorizes the … [Head of the relevant mission] to conduct mediation and reconciliation efforts involving [national] armed groups …

Urges the Government … to take concrete and discernible steps to prevent and mitigate intercommunal violence by seeking a broad national consensus on addressing effectively identity and land tenure issues;

Notes the priority of the mandated tasks of [the mission] … for the protection of civilians and for the achievement of an improved security environment, urges [the mission] to deploy its assets accordingly …

Underscores that the protection of civilians mandate of [the mission] as set out in [relevant provision] includes taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;
requests that [the mission] take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons, and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in [provisions mandating the mission to provide active support to national authorities in their actions against armed groups], where undertaken jointly with the [national] defence and security forces, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

Authorizes [the mission], through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the United Nations country team … to the following tasks: (a) Monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses, and support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations in [affected areas] shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;

… urges [the mission] to enhance its efforts to prevent civilian casualties;

… reaffirms that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, and encourages further the use of innovative measures implemented by [the mission] in the protection of civilians;

Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate:

Protection and security

… Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights
To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in [the affected country], with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the Independent Expert [on the situation of human rights in the affected country];
To bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to [relevant resolution] regularly informed of developments in this regard;

Recalls its authorization and stresses its full support given to the [the mission], while impartially implementing its mandate, to use all means necessary to carry out its mandate to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, including to prevent the use of heavy weapons against the civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to keep it urgently informed of measures taken and efforts made in this regard;

Emphasizes that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, and authorizes [the mission] to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate;

Reaffirms its practice of ensuring that mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding the protection of civilians, stresses that mandated protection activities must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of mandates; and recognizes that the protection of civilians when and as mandated requires a coordinated response from all relevant mission components;

Decides … that [the peacekeeping mission] shall have the mandate, within the limits of its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, to assist [the affected State] in establishing a stable security environment … and, to that end, Protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel and facilities
(a) To ensure the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, under imminent threat of physical violence;
(b) To contribute to the improvement of the security conditions in which humanitarian assistance is provided, and assist in the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;
(c) To ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment;
(d) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;
(e) To carry out joint patrols with the riot control units of the national police to improve security in the event of civil disturbance;
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<tr>
<th><strong>Part One: Political and security questions</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recognizes the increasingly valuable role that regional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions play in the protection of civilians, and encourages the Secretary-General and the heads of regional and other intergovernmental organizations to continue their efforts to strengthen their partnership in this regard;</td>
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<td><strong>Condemn impediments to, and call for the facilitation of, the implementation of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations</strong></td>
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<td>Expressing concern at the continuing threats posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons to the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and their effectiveness in implementing peacekeeping mandates …</td>
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<td>Expressing deep concern at the hindrances to (the mission) in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions, …</td>
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<td>… expresses deep concern at increased restrictions and bureaucratic impediments placed by the Government … upon the movement and operations of (the mission), particularly to areas of recent conflict; calls upon all parties in (the affected area) to remove all obstacles to the full and proper discharge by (the mission) of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard demands that the Government comply with the status-of-forces agreement fully and without delay, particularly regarding the movement of patrols, flight and equipment clearances, the removal of all obstacles to the use of the aerial assets of (the mission), and the timely provision of visas for (mission) personnel and processing of its equipment at the port of entry to (the affected country), … welcomes some progress made in the provision of such visas but deplores continued delays, which threaten seriously to undermine the ability of (the mission) to implement its mandate; and demands that the Government respect the rights of (mission) personnel under the status-of-forces agreement;</td>
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<td>Demands that the Government … and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification and reporting functions of (the mission), in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, as well as of associated personnel throughout the territory of (the affected country), further demands that the Government refrain from placing restrictions on the movements of (the mission), and in this regard strongly condemns all attacks on (the mission’s) troops and staff, including (specific attack), … and demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks or impunity for the perpetrators;</td>
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<td>Reiterating its call upon all parties to cooperate fully with (the mission) and its condemnation of any and all attacks against peacekeepers, … and recalling its decision to extend sanctions measures outlined in [relevant provisions of resolution prescribing sanctions] to individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of (the mission),</td>
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<td>… condemns the attacks, threats, and acts of obstruction and violence perpetrated by [armed forces], militias and mercenaries against United Nations personnel, obstructing them from protecting civilians and monitoring and helping to investigate human rights violations and abuses, stresses that those responsible for such crimes under international law must be held accountable and calls upon all parties … to fully cooperate with the [relevant United Nations mission] and to cease interfering with its activities in implementation of its mandate</td>
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<td><strong>Protection strategies and practical protection measures</strong></td>
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<td>Underscores the need for (the mission) to continue to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to (a) the protection of civilians across (the affected area), including through the full implementation of its mission-wide early warning strategy with associated early warning indicators; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; enhanced efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians; securing, through increased police patrols, internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for internally displaced persons camps and areas of return; … and requests (the mission) to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;</td>
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Encourages [the mission] to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities through a comprehensive public outreach programme, and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights perpetrated against civilians, consistent with [relevant provisions];

The Council … emphasizes the importance of ensuring that peacekeeping missions with protection of civilians mandates develop mission-wide protection strategies for incorporation in the overall mission implementation plans and contingency plans in consultation with the host Government, local authorities, troop- and police-contributing countries and other relevant actors. The Council stresses the importance of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of tools created to develop mission-wide strategies … The Council welcomes progress made by the Secretary-General in elaborating a conceptual framework, outlining resource and capability requirements and developing operational tools for the implementation of protection of civilians mandates …

Encourages [the mission] and the United Nations country team to reconfigure within their existing capacities and reinforce their field presence, in order to enhance their coordinated support to the local authorities throughout [the affected country], in areas where civilians are at greater risk, particularly but not only in [the relevant areas of the affected country];

Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate:

**Protection and security**

(a) .............................. Protection of civilians

… To revise the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians and coordinate it with the United Nations protection of civilians strategy in liaison with the United Nations country team, to take into account the new realities on the ground and the specific needs of vulnerable groups, and to include measures to prevent gender-based violence pursuant to resolutions 1960(2010) and 1882(2009);

To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tension and of return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population, as well as reliable information on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, to bring them to the attention of the … authorities as appropriate, and to take appropriate action in accordance with the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in harmonization with the protection strategy of [the mission];

Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in this order of priority:

**Protection of civilians**

… (f) To implement the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in [the affected country], operationalizing it with [the mission]’s protection strategy built on best practices and extend useful protection measures, such as the joint protection teams, community liaison interpreters, joint investigation teams, surveillance centres and women’s protection advisers;

… requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant peacekeeping missions with protection mandates incorporate comprehensive protection strategies into the overall mission implementation plans and contingency plans which include assessments of potential threats and options for crisis response and risk mitigation and establish priorities, actions and clear roles and responsibilities under the leadership and coordination of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the full involvement of all relevant actors and in consultation with United Nations country teams;

… calls upon [the mission] to strengthen its conflict management capacity by completing, as soon as possible, its integrated strategy to support local tribal conflict resolution mechanisms in order to maximize protection of civilians; welcomes the development of a comprehensive strategy on the protection of civilians and encourages [the mission] to continue and complete its work on the strategy in a timely manner; and calls again upon [the mission], consistent with its current mandate and capabilities, to proactively conduct patrols in areas at high risk of localized conflict;
### Implementation of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy

Underlines that the [United Nations] support to the armed forces of the host Government outlined in (relevant paragraph) of the present resolution must be in full compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy; further underlines its expectation that the Secretary-General will report on all support by the United Nations mission to the [national armed forces] including on the implementation of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy …

| Takes note of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy, encourages [the mission] to implement it fully, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council; |
| Resolution 2124(2013), para. 15 |
| See also, for example, resolutions 2112(2013), para. 23; 2109(2013), para. 16; and 2098(2013), para. 15. |

Recalling … the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces as a tool to enhance compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including to address sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,

... requests that [the mission] take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including, in particular, women, children and displaced persons, and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in [provisions mandating the mission to provide active support to national authorities in their actions against armed groups], where undertaken jointly with the [national] defence and security forces, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

| Authorizes [the mission], through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in [relevant provision], to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate: |
| Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade |
| In support of the authorities of [the affected country] … carry out targeted offensive operations … either unilaterally or jointly with the [national armed forces], … in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces … |

| Reiterates … that the support of [the mission] to [the] military operations against … armed groups … is strictly conditioned on [the] compliance of the armed forces with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and on an effective joint planning of these operations, decides that the military leadership of [the mission] shall confirm, prior to providing any support to such operations, that sufficient joint planning has been undertaken, especially regarding the protection of the civilian population, calls upon [the mission] to intercede with the [armed forces] command if elements of a … unit receiving support from [the mission] are suspected of having committed grave violations of such laws, and, if the situation persists, calls upon [the mission] to withdraw support from those … units; |
| Resolution 2106(2013), twelfth preambular para. |

### Reporting

... recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the United Nations Security Council, including by the [United Nations-authorized international military force], on the situation of civilians and, in particular, civilian casualties, and noting in this regard the work of the Civilian Casualty Mitigation Team of the United Nations-authorized international military force,

| Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 90 days on … on progress on the political track, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps, the actions of all parties with respect to … human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, early recovery and on all restrictions and bureaucratic impediments to the freedom of movement of [the mission] … |
| Resolution 2113(2013), para. 14 |

| Takes note of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy, encourages [the mission] to continue to fully implement it, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council; |
| Resolution 2109(2013), para. 16 |

| See also, for example, resolutions 2104(2013), para. 1; 2098(2013), paras. 15 and 34; 2091(2013), para. 6; 2085(2012), para. 18; 2062(2012), para. 22; 2035(2012), para. 8; 1933(2010), para. 22; 1906(2009), para. 40; 1833(2008), para. 6; 1794(2007), para. 7; 1790(2007), para. 5; 1674(2006), para. 25; |
Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 90 days on progress made towards implementing across [the affected region] the mandate of [the mission], including on progress towards and obstacles to the implementation of the [mission’s protection] strategy … also including an assessment of progress against the benchmarks and indicators set out in the [relevant report of the Secretary-General] as well as on progress in the security and humanitarian situation, including in the internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps, human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and early recovery and compliance by all parties with their international obligations;

Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate:

**Protection and security**

…

**Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights**

…

To monitor, help to investigate, and report publicly and to the Security Council on human rights and humanitarian law violations with a view to preventing violations, developing a protecting environment and ending impunity, and to this end to strengthen its human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting capacity;

To bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as perpetrators of serious human rights violations and to keep the Security Council Committee established pursuant to [relevant resolution] regularly informed of developments in this regard;

… authorizes [the mission] to perform the following tasks:

(b) Support the Government of [the affected country] in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and protect civilians through:

(iii) Monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting regularly on human rights and potential threats against the civilian population as well as actual and potential violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, working as appropriate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, bringing these to the attention of the authorities as necessary, and immediately reporting gross violations of human rights to the Security Council;

… requests the Panel of Experts [informing the sanctions committee] to … assess in its interim and final reports … violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, including sexual and gender-based violence …

… requests the Secretary-General to provide a full report on the situation in [the affected country] and on the activities of [the mission] …, in order to prepare the strategic review, … and requests that this full report include:

(a) Specific information on the challenges of the role of [the mission] in the protection of civilians, an assessment of existing protection mechanisms …, and assessment of special measures for protection from sexual violence;

Recognizes the important role of the Secretary-General in providing timely information to the Council on protection of civilians in armed conflict, in particular through thematic and country-specific reports and through briefings;

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports to the Council on country-specific situations more comprehensive and detailed information relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including on protection-related incidents and actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their obligations to respect and protect the civilian population, including information specific to the protection needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, women, children and other vulnerable groups;

**Protection benchmarks**

Emphasizes that future reconfigurations of [the mission] should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of an improved capacity of the Government … to effectively protect the population through the establishment of sustainable and effective security forces and by reform of the justice sector, including courts and prisons, with a view to progressively taking over the security role of [the mission];
... The Council reaffirms its practice of requiring mission-specific benchmarks, as and where appropriate, to measure and review progress made in the implementation of peacekeeping mandates and, in this regard, underlines the importance of clear mission-specific benchmarks in the context of mission transition.

Stresses the importance of achievable and realistic targets against which the progress of United Nations peacekeeping operations can be measured, requests the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Security Council every 90 days on progress made towards implementing across [the affected region] the mandate of [the mission], including on progress towards and obstacles to the implementation of the [protection] strategy …, also including an assessment of progress against the benchmarks set out in … the report of the Secretary-General …

… stresses the importance of including indicators of progress regarding the protection of civilians in benchmarks for relevant missions;

Notes that, in this context, the Government of [the affected country] commits itself to working towards the achievement of the following benchmarks related to the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers, in accordance with international humanitarian law …

(i) Voluntary return and resettlement in secure and sustainable conditions of internally displaced persons;

(ii) Demilitarization of refugee and internally displaced persons camps as evidenced by a decrease in arms, violence and human rights abuses;

(iii) Improvement in the capacity of [national] authorities in [the area affected by violence], including national law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prison system, to provide the necessary security for refugees, internally displaced persons, civilians and humanitarian workers with respect for international human rights standards;

Requests the Government of [the affected country] and the Secretary-General to establish a joint Government …/United Nations High-level Working Group to assess on a monthly basis the situation on the ground with respect to the protection of civilians, the measures adopted by the Government of [the affected country] … to progress towards meeting the [protection] benchmarks …

Relations and complementarity between the mission, the United Nations country team and other stakeholders

Stressing the importance of continued efforts to enhance effective working between the military, civilian and police components of [the mission], and between [the mission] and humanitarian organizations in [the affected region], in the implementation of the mandate of [the mission],

Requests the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the mandate of [the mission] by undertaking an analysis of the respective comparative advantages of [the mission] and the United Nations country team, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in his midterm report on its findings, including a detailed report and accompanying matrix reflecting the current division of labour between [the mission] and the United Nations country team, and recommendations, … pursuant to the review with a view to transferring those tasks where the United Nations country team has a comparative advantage to the United Nations country team or, where appropriate, to the Government …, and expresses its intention to keep the mandate of [the mission] under review on the basis of this report;

Reaffirms the inter-mission cooperation arrangements provided for in its [relevant resolution], and calls upon the United Nations in [relevant countries], including all components of [relevant missions], within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their inter-mission cooperation for the stabilization of the border area, including through the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the [relevant national] authorities;

Underscoring the need for coherent United Nations activities in [the affected country], which requires clarity about roles, responsibilities and collaboration between [the mission] and the United Nations country team based on their comparative advantages, and noting the need for cooperation with other relevant actors in the region, including the [relevant actors];

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>1935(2010), para. 8</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paragraphs</td>
<td>1923(2010), para. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Para. 28;</td>
<td>2113(2013), para. 27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recalls that the protection of civilians requires a coordinated response from all relevant mission components, and encourages (the mission) to enhance interaction, under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, between its civil and military components at all levels and humanitarian actors, in order to consolidate expertise on the protection of civilians;

Encourages (the mission) to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses perpetrated against civilians;  

Training for peacekeeping personnel

... requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided, in predeployment and in theatre, to the troop- and police-contributing countries of (the mission) to include guidance and training for military and police personnel on the protection of civilians from imminent threat and appropriate responses, including on human rights, sexual violence and gender issues;

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant actors, to ensure that peacekeeping missions with protection of civilians mandates, in keeping with the strategic plans that guide their deployment, conduct mission-wide planning, predeployment training and senior leadership training on the protection of civilians, and requests troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure the provision of appropriate training of their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to heighten the awareness and responsiveness to protection concerns, including training on HIV/AIDS and zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping missions;

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

B. Protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, including prevention of forced displacement

Expressing deep concern ... at the significant increase in population displacements in [year] and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately [figure] internally displaced persons and refugees remain displaced, further expressing deep concern at the deteriorating conditions for internally displaced persons in [the affected area] as well as for new refugees in neighbouring countries and [nationals of neighbouring country] who have fled [the affected area], and at the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons unable to reach camps, and therefore vulnerable to ongoing violence or lacking humanitarian assistance, stressing the importance of continued international support to address these needs, recognizing that some displaced will settle permanently in urban areas, but underlining the need to ensure security in areas of return,

... strongly condemning all intimidation, threats and attacks committed against refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in [the affected country] ...  

... expressing its concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in camps for internally displaced persons ...  

Expresses concern at the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons and settlements, condemns all human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence, committed against internally displaced persons by all parties, including armed groups and militias, and calls for the strengthening of protection of internally displaced person camps;

Recalls the relevant prohibition of the forced displacement of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the importance of fully complying with international humanitarian law and other applicable international law in this context;

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<th>Protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, including prevention of forced displacement</th>
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<td>Resolution 1906(2009), para. 8</td>
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<td>Encourages (the mission) to enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses perpetrated against civilians;</td>
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<td>... requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided, in predeployment and in theatre, to the troop- and police-contributing countries of (the mission) to include guidance and training for military and police personnel on the protection of civilians from imminent threat and appropriate responses, including on human rights, sexual violence and gender issues;</td>
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<td>Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant actors, to ensure that peacekeeping missions with protection of civilians mandates, in keeping with the strategic plans that guide their deployment, conduct mission-wide planning, predeployment training and senior leadership training on the protection of civilians, and requests troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure the provision of appropriate training of their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions to heighten the awareness and responsiveness to protection concerns, including training on HIV/AIDS and zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping missions;</td>
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<td>Resolution 1894(2009), para. 23</td>
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<td>Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training in international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child and gender-related provisions, negotiation and communication skills, cultural awareness and civilian-military coordination, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;</td>
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<td>Resolution 1265(1999), para. 14</td>
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<td>B. Protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, including prevention of forced displacement</td>
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<td>Expressing deep concern ... at the significant increase in population displacements in [year] and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately [figure] internally displaced persons and refugees remain displaced, further expressing deep concern at the deteriorating conditions for internally displaced persons in [the affected area] as well as for new refugees in neighbouring countries and [nationals of neighbouring country] who have fled [the affected area], and at the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons unable to reach camps, and therefore vulnerable to ongoing violence or lacking humanitarian assistance, stressing the importance of continued international support to address these needs, recognizing that some displaced will settle permanently in urban areas, but underlining the need to ensure security in areas of return,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 2113(2013), seventeenth preambular para.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... expressing its concern at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in camps for internally displaced persons ...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 2102(2013), ninth preambular para.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expresses concern at the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons and settlements, condemns all human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence, committed against internally displaced persons by all parties, including armed groups and militias, and calls for the strengthening of protection of internally displaced person camps;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 2093(2013), para. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recalls the relevant prohibition of the forced displacement of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the importance of fully complying with international humanitarian law and other applicable international law in this context;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution 2093(2013), para. 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urges the international community to provide support and assistance to enable States to fulfil their responsibilities regarding the protection of refugees and other persons protected under international humanitarian law;

Notes that the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict are civilians and, as such, are entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law;

Recalling also the right to seek and enjoy asylum reflected in article 14 of the Universal Declaration (of Human Rights) and the non-refoulement obligation of States under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 28 July 1951, together with its Protocol adopted on 31 January 1967 ("the Refugees Convention and its Protocol"), and also recalling that the protections afforded by the Refugees Convention and its Protocol shall not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

The Council reaffirms the principle of non-refoulement of refugees, as provided for in relevant instruments of international law, welcomes recent efforts of countries neighbouring [the affected country] to support the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity, and urges those host States to continue to provide international protection to [those] refugees in need of it. It encourages the international community to provide the necessary assistance in this regard.

Recalls that the protection provided by the refugee regime to refugees is an integral part of a comprehensive regime for the protection of all persons fleeing armed conflict or other situations of massive violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. States party to the refugee regime have an obligation under international humanitarian law to provide protection to refugees who have fled to their territories and to ensure that they are not removed to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened due to their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Asylum and non-refoulement

The Council reaffirms the importance of the principle of non-refoulement and the right of refugees to return voluntarily to [the affected country] and encourages countries neighbouring [the affected country] to protect all people fleeing the violence in [the affected country], including people from a specific area in the region. It urges all Member States, based on burden-sharing principles, to support these countries in assisting refugees and affected communities …

Acknowledges the cooperative policy of neighbouring States, including [list of relevant States] in keeping their borders open for refugees … and encourages these States to continue this policy and contribute to a stabilization of the situation wherever possible;

Recalling the right to seek and enjoy asylum reflected in article 14 of the Universal Declaration (of Human Rights) and the non-refoulement obligation of States under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 28 July 1951, together with its Protocol adopted on 31 January 1967 ("the Refugees Convention and its Protocol"), and also recalling that the protections afforded by the Refugees Convention and its Protocol shall not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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The Council is particularly concerned at the withdrawal of refugee status from and the consequent ending of assistance to many refugees from [the neighbouring State] … The decisions of [the affected State] in this regard may lead to the involuntary return of tens of thousands of people to an area that is neither safe nor prepared to receive them. The Council stresses the importance of the principle of non-refoulement set out in the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, to which [the affected State] is a party. The Council urges [the affected State] to continue to provide asylum to all refugees regardless of their origin.

Civilian character of camps and settlements of refugees and internally displaced persons

… the Council calls upon all actors to take adequate and necessary measures to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection and obligations under refugee law, including the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps.

Calls upon all parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites …

Encourages [the mission] and the United Nations country team to continue to assist the Government … to prevent the recruitment of refugees and children by armed groups and to maintain the civilian nature of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, in coordination with [national security forces] and the humanitarian community;

Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them;

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Emphasizing the need to respect international refugee law, preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and prevent any recruitment of individuals, including children, which might be carried out in or around the camps and sites by armed groups,

Reaffirms the need to maintain the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps, stresses the primary responsibility of States in this regard, and encourages the Secretary-General, where necessary and in the context of existing peacekeeping operations and their respective mandates, to take all feasible measures to ensure security in and around such camps and of their inhabitants;

Invites the Secretary-General to bring to its attention situations where refugees and internally displaced persons are vulnerable to the threat of harassment or where their camps are vulnerable to infiltration by armed elements and where such situations may constitute a threat to international peace and security, expresses, in this regard, its willingness to consider such situations and, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to help to create a secure environment for civilians endangered by conflicts, including by providing support to States concerned in this regard …

Notes that a range of measures by the international community is needed to share the burden borne by African States hosting refugees and to support their efforts to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, including in the areas of law enforcement, disarmament of armed elements, curtailment of the flow of arms in refugee camps and settlements, separation of refugees from other persons who do not qualify for international protection afforded refugees or otherwise do not require international protection, and demobilization and reintegration of former combatants;

Stresses the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions, demands that all parties to the conflict in the affected area create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or their local integration, … stresses the importance of the (relevant mechanism) in verifying the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and expresses deep concern over some bureaucratic obstacles that undermine its effectiveness and independence;

Concerned about the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the affected area, which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes and safe migration,

... reaffirming that all parties … should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government (of the affected country) for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government, in coordination with (the mission) on these issues,

Welcomes … the progress towards achieving dignified durable solutions for refugees living in (neighbouring country), and encourages a sustained effort to find solutions with regard to the residual … refugee caseload (from the affected country), in compliance with relevant international law;

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning have regard for the special needs of women and children and include specific measures for the protection of civilians, including … (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons …

Reaffirms the unacceptable character of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict, reaffirms also the inalienable rights of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict, and stresses that they have the right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions …

Welcomes the commitment of the parties to the right of all refugees and displaced persons freely to return to their homes of origin or to other places of their choice … in safety … and stresses the importance of facilitating the return or resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, which should be gradual and orderly and carried out through progressive, coordinated programmes that address the need for local security, housing and jobs …

Housing, land and property

Urges the Government of [the affected country], with support from [the mission], to … address the underlying causes of instability, in particular the impact of the return of displaced persons and refugees and possible land-related social tensions; Resolution 1088(1996), para. 11

Urges the signatories to the [peace agreement] to work towards a sustainable solution for the voluntary return, resettlement, reintegration and security of displaced persons, including by addressing land tenure issues, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfil in this regard their commitments in accordance with the … Agreement and their obligations under international law; Resolution 1933(2010), para. 14

The Council is deeply concerned that in spite of its previous requests there has been little progress on the issue of the return of [refugees from ethnic minority group] and urges [the Government] to adopt a comprehensive approach in order to facilitate the return of refugees … to their homes of origin throughout [the affected State]. It deplores the continued failure by [the affected State] to safeguard effectively their property rights, especially the situation where many of those [ethnic minority refugees] who have returned to the former sectors have been unable to regain possession of their properties. The Council calls upon [the affected State] to apply immediately proper procedures to the question of property rights and to stop all forms of discrimination against the [minority population] in the provision of social benefits and reconstruction assistance.

Reaffirms its support for the established principles that all declarations and actions made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void, and that all displaced persons should be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors

Requests the [Government] to ensure the protection and well-being of all internally displaced persons, including from sexual violence and exploitation, paying particular attention to ensuring that the human rights of internally displaced persons in [the country] are respected in relation to relocations, and to ensure a fully consultative process, providing prior notice and ensuring safe, sanitary new sites that have basic services, as well as full, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations;

Underlines the need for [the mission] to continue to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to (a) the protection of civilians across [the affected area], including through … securing, through increased police patrols, internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for internally displaced persons camps and areas of return …

… demands that all parties to the conflict in [the affected area] create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or their local integration …

Calls upon the Governments of [relevant countries] to continue to enhance their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including … in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to, inter alia, support … the voluntary return of refugees;

Encourages [the mission] to continue assisting the Government … in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence …

Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in this order of priority:

*Protection of civilians*

…

(g) Support the efforts of the Government …, along with international partners and neighbouring countries, to create an environment conducive to the voluntary, safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, or voluntary local integration or resettlement; Resolution 1925(2010), para. 12 (g)
Chapter I: International peace and security

Decides to extend … the multidimensional presence in [the affected countries] intended to help to create the security conditions conducive to a voluntary, secure and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons, inter alia, by contributing to the protection of refugees, displaced persons and civilians in danger, by facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance in [the affected region] and by creating favourable conditions for the reconstruction and economic and social development of those areas;

Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in [the affected country], in liaison with the United Nations country team …

Security and protection of civilians …

(c) To liaise with the … Government of [the affected country] and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in support of their efforts to relocate refugee camps which are in close proximity to the border and to provide to the Office of the High Commissioner, on availability and on a cost-reimbursable basis, logistical assistance for that purpose;

…

(e) To support the initiatives of national and local authorities in [the affected country] to resolve local tensions and promote local reconciliation efforts, in order to enhance the environment for the return of internally displaced persons;

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations … decides that [the peacekeeping mission] shall have the following mandate:

…

(b) To monitor and report on the human rights situation, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including on the situation of returned refugees and displaced persons;

Recalls that the [opposition group] bears a particular responsibility to protect the returnees and to facilitate the return of the remaining displaced population, and requests further measures to be undertaken [by United Nations agencies] to create conditions conducive to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, … to develop their skills and to increase their self-reliance, with full respect for their inalienable right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions;

Targeted and graduated measures in response to violations of applicable international law related to forced displacement

Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the … Committee …

(e) Individuals or entities operating in [the affected country] and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including … forced displacement;

Encourages all States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on its list of designees, individuals … operating in the affected country and committing serious violations of international law involving … forced displacement, as well as any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the submitted individuals or entities or individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of the submitted entities;

C. Humanitarian access and safety and security of humanitarian workers

Condemn, and call for the cessation of, attacks against humanitarian workers and the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid

The Council … condemns all cases of denial of humanitarian access, and recalls that arbitrarily depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including willfully impeding relief supply and access, can constitute a violation of international humanitarian law.

Expressing concern at the continuing threats posed by the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons … to the safety and security of humanitarian workers and their effective provision of humanitarian assistance,

… expresses serious concern that access to populations in conflict-affected areas remains constrained, deplores the increased restrictions on humanitarian access in [the affected area] resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government … stressing the need for the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations …
Notes with concern the continued high incidence of attacks against humanitarian workers, condemns these attacks in the strongest terms, emphasizing that the attacks impede efforts to aid the people of [the affected country], and underlines the need for all parties to ensure full, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors, including United Nations staff and associated personnel, and to comply fully with applicable international humanitarian law;

Condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel, regardless of the perpetrators, and emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice,

Strongly condemning the targeting, obstruction or prevention of the delivery of humanitarian aid in [the affected country] by any parties, especially armed groups, and deploiring any attacks on humanitarian personnel,

Concerned at armed activities and banditry in [the affected country] which threaten the security of the civilian population, the conduct of humanitarian operations in those areas and the stability of those countries, and which result in serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law,

Reiterating its serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in [the affected country], strongly condemning the targeting and obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid by armed groups in [the affected country], which has prevented the delivery of such aid in some areas, depleting the repeated attacks on humanitarian personnel, expressing its condemnation in the strongest terms of all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians and humanitarian personnel, in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and reaffirming the importance of the fight against impunity,

Condemns any attack against personnel or facilities of [the mission], and demands that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against United Nations and associated personnel or facilities or other actors engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work;

Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and the observance of humanitarian principles

The Council calls upon all parties to respect the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance and stresses the importance of such assistance being delivered on the basis of need, devoid of any political prejudices and aims.

The Council also recalls that, under international humanitarian law, the wounded and sick must receive, to the fullest extent practicable, and with the least possible delay, medical care and attention required by their condition and that medical and humanitarian personnel, facilities and transport must be respected and protected. To this end, the Council urges free passage to all areas for medical personnel and supplies, including surgical items and medicine.

Calls upon parties to armed conflict... to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and to take measures to eradicate the negative impact of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons on humanitarian actors, and take all required steps to facilitate the safe, rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel;

... calling upon all parties to urgently facilitate unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance...

Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative... to continue to direct the operations of an integrated [mission], coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in [the affected country], and support a coherent international approach to a stable peace in [the affected country], while respecting United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;

Emphasizing the need for all parties to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel operating in [the affected country], and stressing the importance of humanitarian assistance being delivered on the basis of need,
| **Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets,** | Resolution 2061(2012), twelfth preambular para. | S/PRST/2013/2, thirteenth and fourteenth paras. |
| **Strongly urges [the affected country] and [armed groups] … to permit humanitarian access to the affected population in [the affected areas], ensuring in accordance with applicable international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance the safe, unhindered and immediate access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel, as well as the delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting the conflict-affected civilian population;** | Resolution 2046(2012), para. 4 |
| **Reaffirms the obligation of all parties to implement fully the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly those regarding the protection of humanitarian personnel, and furthermore requests all the parties involved to provide humanitarian personnel with immediate, free and unimpeded access to all persons in need of assistance, in accordance with applicable international law;** | Resolution 1923(2010), para. 22 |
| **Calls for the unimpeded provision and distribution throughout [the affected territory] of humanitarian assistance, including food, fuel and medical treatment;** | Resolution 1860(2009), para. 2 |
| **Welcomes the initiatives aimed at creating and opening humanitarian corridors and other mechanisms for the sustained delivery of humanitarian aid;** | Resolution 1860(2009), para. 3 |
| **Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning … include specific measures for the protection of civilians, including … the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance …** | Resolution 1674(2006), para. 11 |
| **Calls upon all Member States to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to [the affected State] of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of [the peacekeeping operation];** | Resolution 1590(2005), para. 8 |
| **Calls upon [the affected State to facilitate] international relief for the humanitarian disaster by means of a moratorium on all restrictions that might hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance and access to the affected populations …** | Resolution 1556(2004), para. 1 |
| **Underlines the importance of safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflicts, calls upon all parties concerned, including neighbouring States, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and United Nations agencies in providing such access, invites States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention information regarding the deliberate denial of such access in violation of international law, where such denial may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this regard expresses its willingness to consider such information and, when necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;** | Resolution 1296(2000), para. 8 |
| **Expresses its intention, where appropriate, to call upon the parties to a conflict to make special arrangements to meet the protection and assistance requirements of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including through the promotion of “days of immunization” and other opportunities for the safe and unhindered delivery of basic necessary services;** | Resolution 1296(2000), para. 10 |
| **Humanitarian assistance and preparedness** | The Council also urges all Member States to respond swiftly to the United Nations humanitarian appeals to meet the spiralling needs of people inside [the affected country], in particular internally displaced persons, and … refugees [from the affected country] in neighbouring countries, and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full. It further urges all Member States, in coordination with international financial institutions and United Nations agencies, to increase their support to address the increasing political, socioeconomic and financial impact of the refugee crisis on hosting countries. | Presidential statement S/PRST/2013/15, seventeenth para. |
Underscores the importance of humanitarian aid operations, condemns any politicization of humanitarian assistance, or misuse or misappropriation, and calls upon Member States and the United Nations to take all feasible steps to mitigate the aforementioned practices in [the affected country]; Resolution 2060(2012), para. 5

Expressing serious concern that the United Nations consolidated appeal for [the affected country] is not fully funded, stressing the need for urgent mobilization of resources to those in need, and calling upon all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals; Resolution 2010(2011), fifteenth preambular para.

Expressing the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the ... people [of the affected country], and stressing the need to continue to form a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues; Resolution 2001(2011), tenth preambular para.

Stressing the need to further improve the reach, quality and quantity of humanitarian aid, ensuring efficient, effective and timely coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including through enhanced coordination among the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes under the authority of the Special Representative [of the Secretary-General] and between the United Nations and other donors, especially where it is most needed, emphasizing in this regard the need for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence; Resolution 1974(2011), nineteenth preambular para.

Expressing its concern at the significant decline in humanitarian funding for [the affected country], and calling upon all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals, ... noting the importance of contingency planning; Resolution 1933(2010), sixth preambular para.

Stressing the ongoing importance of providing humanitarian and development assistance to the civilian populations throughout [the affected country], encouraging comprehensive preparedness efforts by the United Nations ... including the need for increased humanitarian and development assistance ... and the need for continued cooperation among the [parties to the peace agreement], the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, and urging donors to support implementation of the [peace agreement] and to honour all pledges of financial and material support; Resolution 1919(2010), thirteenth preambular para.

Expressing its concern at the significant decline in humanitarian funding for [the affected country], and calling upon all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals; Resolution 1910(2010), fifteenth preambular para.

**Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors**

The Council further urges the ... authorities to take immediate steps to facilitate the expansion of humanitarian relief operations and lift bureaucratic impediments and other obstacles, including through: (a) Expediting the approval of further domestic and international non-governmental organizations to engage in humanitarian relief activities; (b) Easing and expediting the procedures for the operationalization of further humanitarian hubs, the entry and movement of humanitarian personnel and convoys by granting the necessary visas and permits in a predictable manner, the importation of goods and equipment, such as communication tools, protective armoured vehicles and medical and surgical equipment, needed for humanitarian operations; (c) Promptly facilitating safe and unhindered humanitarian access to people in need, through the most effective ways, including across conflict lines and, where appropriate, across borders from neighbouring countries in accordance with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance; and (d) Accelerating approval for the implementation of humanitarian projects, including those in the revised ... Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan.

The Council also urges all parties:

- (b) to immediately demilitarize medical facilities, schools and water stations, refrain from targeting civilian objects and agree on the modalities to implement humanitarian pauses, as well as key routes to enable promptly—upon notification from relief agencies—the safe and unhindered passage of humanitarian convoys along these routes to access people in need; and
- (c) to designate empowered interlocutors with the necessary authority to discuss with humanitarian actors operational and policy issues.

Decides … that the mandate of [the mission] shall be the following:

- (g) Support humanitarian assistance

  To facilitate, as necessary, unhindered humanitarian access and to help to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, notably by contributing to enhancing security for its delivery;

- … The Council recognizes the need for consistent engagement by humanitarian agencies with all parties to armed conflict for humanitarian purposes, including activities aimed at ensuring respect for international humanitarian law. The Council stresses the need to ensure simplified and expedited procedures for humanitarian personnel and goods in order to better deliver quick support to civilians on the ground. The Council also underlines the importance of systematic monitoring and analysis of constraints on humanitarian access.

Decides to authorize the deployment of an African-led International Support Mission in [the affected country] for an initial period of one year, which shall take all measures necessary, in compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of [the affected country], to carry out the following tasks:

- (e) To support the [national] authorities to create a secure environment for the civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance …, as requested, within its capabilities and in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

Expresses its intention:

- (a) To call upon parties to armed conflict to comply with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law to take all steps required to protect civilians and to facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of relief consignments, equipment and personnel;
- (b) To mandate United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, where appropriate, to assist in creating conditions conducive to safe, timely and unimpeded humanitarian assistance;

Invites the Secretary-General to continue the systematic monitoring and analysis of constraints on humanitarian access, to include, as appropriate, observations and recommendations in his briefings and country-specific reports to the Council;

- … underlines, in particular, that [the mission] is authorized to take all necessary measures to provide security for key infrastructure and to contribute, as may be requested and within its capabilities and existing mandate, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

- (a) Decides that [the mission] shall be authorized to take all necessary measures, within its capabilities and its area of operations …, to fulfil the following functions, in liaison with the Government of [the affected country];
- …
- (ii) To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the area of operations;

Reiterates its support for the contribution made by some States to protect the World Food Programme maritime convoys, calls upon States and regional organizations, in close coordination with each other and as notified in advance to the Secretary-General, and at the request of [the Government], to take action to protect shipping involved with the transportation and delivery of humanitarian aid … and United Nations-authorized activities, calls upon troop-contributing countries to [the regional peacekeeping mission], as appropriate, to provide support to this end, and requests the Secretary-General to provide his support to this effect;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accountability for attacks against humanitarian workers</th>
<th>Condemning all attacks against United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, regardless of the perpetrators, and emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice,</th>
<th>Resolution 2053(2012), thirteenth preambular para.</th>
<th>See also, for example, resolutions 1991(2011), eleventh preambular para.; 1925(2010), fourteenth preambular para.; 1674(2006), para. 23; and 1265(1999), para. 10.</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Emphasizing that there are existing prohibitions under international law against attacks knowingly and intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission undertaken in accordance with the Charter [of the United Nations] which in situations of armed conflict constitute war crimes, and recalling the need for States to end impunity for such criminal acts,</td>
<td>Resolution 1502(2003), fifth preambular para.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expresses its strong condemnation of all forms of violence, including, inter alia, murder, rape and sexual assault, intimidation, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which those participating in humanitarian operations are increasingly exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of their property; Urges States to ensure that crimes against such personnel do not remain unpunished,</td>
<td>Resolution 1502(2003), paras. 1 and 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including, inter alia, by: (a) Requesting the Secretary-General to seek the inclusion of, and requesting that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, among others, those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of United Nations operations, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements;</td>
<td>Resolution 1502(2003), para. 5 (a)</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>Targeted and graduated measures as a response to the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid and to attacks against humanitarian workers</td>
<td>Urges the Government … to respond to the … requests [from the Committee appointed to oversee the implementation of the relevant sanctions regime] on … investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against … humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in [specific areas], where the Panel of Experts, [the mission] and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow unimpeded and regular access for humanitarian relief to these areas;</td>
<td>Resolution 2002(2011), para. 1 (c)</td>
<td>See also, for example, resolutions 1894(2009), paras. 4 and 17; 1727(2006), para. 12; 1296(2000), para. 5; and 1265(1999), para. 10.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Decides that the [provisions relating to travel bans and freezing of assets and economic resources] shall apply to individuals [and] entities, designated by the [sanctions committee]: … (c) As obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to [the affected State], or access to or distribution of humanitarian assistance in [the affected State];</td>
<td>Resolution 2002(2011), para. 10.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including, inter alia, by: … (b) Encouraging the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is denied as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel;</td>
<td>Resolution 1502(2003), para. 5 (b)</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptions to United Nations restrictive measures on humanitarian grounds</td>
<td>Decides that until [date] and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by [paragraph of Security Council resolution prohibiting making available financial or economic resources to individuals listed by the relevant sanctions committee] shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in [the affected country] by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or programmes, humanitarian organizations having observer status in the General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission undertaken in accordance with the Charter [of the United Nations] which in situations of armed conflict constitute war crimes, and recalling the need for States to end impunity for such criminal acts,</td>
<td>Resolution 2111(2013), para. 22</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### D. Conduct of hostilities

**Condemn, and call for the cessation of violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>See also, for example</th>
<th>Precedent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remaining greatly concerned by ... the persistent high levels of violence and abuses and violations of international law, condemning in particular those involving the targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, the systematic recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests;</td>
<td>Resolution 2098(2013), eleventh preambular para.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condemns in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, targeting civilians and [national] and international forces ... and condemns further the use by the [armed groups] of civilians as human shields;</td>
<td>Resolution 2096(2013), para. 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including the recruitment and use of children, the killing and maiming of civilians, including of children, rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and abductions, and the targeting of ethnic minorities perpetrated by armed groups ...</td>
<td>Resolution 2088(2013), para. 13</td>
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<td>Expressing its deep concern at the deteriorating security situation in some parts of [the affected area], including ceasefire violations, attacks by rebel groups, aerial bombardment by the Government of [the affected country], inter-tribal fighting, attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers, which have restricted humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General ... and the displacement of tens of thousands of civilians, and calling upon all parties to cease hostilities, including all acts of violence committed against civilians; ...</td>
<td>Resolution 2003(2011), thirteenth preambular para.</td>
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<td>Condemns all violence and hostilities directed against civilians and all acts of terrorism;</td>
<td>Resolution 1860(2009), para. 5</td>
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<td>Demanding an end to attacks on civilians, from any quarter, including by aerial bombing, and the use of civilians as human shields,</td>
<td>Resolution 1828(2008), thirteenth preambular para.</td>
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<td>Recalls that deliberately targeting civilians and other protected persons in situations of armed conflict is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of such practices, and demands that all parties immediately put an end to such practices;</td>
<td>Resolution 1674(2006), para. 3</td>
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**Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>See also, for example</th>
<th>Precedent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Underlines the importance of [the mission] abiding by all requirements applicable to it under international human rights and humanitarian law, further underlines in particular the need for [the mission] to ensure that any detainees in its custody, including disengaged combatants, are treated in strict compliance with applicable obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, including ensuring their humane treatment and further requests [the mission] to allow appropriate access to detainees by a neutral body and to establish standard operating procedures for the handover of any detainees, including children, who come into its custody during a military operation;</td>
<td>Resolution 2124(2013), para. 12</td>
<td>2085(2012), para. 9; 2074(2011), twenty-third preambular para.; 1664(2010), para. 15; 1806(2008), para. 13; 1794(2007), para. 7</td>
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</table>
The Council recalls that all obligations under international humanitarian law must be respected in all circumstances. It recalls, in particular, the obligation to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks and attacks against civilians and civilian objects, as well as the prohibition on the use of chemical weapons and the employment of weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. The Council urges all parties to immediately cease and desist from all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and calls upon all parties to fully respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and to take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools and water stations, and also calls upon all parties to avoid establishing military positions in populated areas …

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<td>… noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of … in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the [national security forces] towards the further institutionalization of the protection of civilians, especially women and girls,</td>
<td>Resolution 2100(2013), para. 26</td>
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<td>… requesting that [the mission] take fully into account the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk to civilians, including in particular, women, children and displaced persons, and civilian objects in the performance of its mandate as defined in [provisions mandating the mission to provide active support to national authorities in their actions against armed groups], where undertaken jointly with the [national] defence and security forces, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;</td>
<td>Resolution 2100(2013), para. 26</td>
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<td>… authorizes [the mission], through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in [relevant provision], to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks …</td>
<td>Resolution 2096(2013), thirtieth preambular para.</td>
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<td>(i) mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation; …</td>
<td>Resolution 2093(2013), para. 26</td>
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<td>(b) Neutralizing armed groups …</td>
<td>Resolution 1814(2008), para. 17</td>
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<td>In support of the authorities of [the affected country], on the basis of information collation and analysis, and taking full account of the need to protect civilians and mitigate risk before, during and after any military operation, carry out targeted offensive operations … in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations [security] forces …</td>
<td>Resolution 1790(2007), preambular para.</td>
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<td>… reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians …</td>
<td>Resolution 2096(2013), thirtieth preambular para.</td>
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<tr>
<td>… stresses the responsibility of all parties in [the affected country] to comply with their obligations to protect the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks or excessive use of force, and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold those who commit crimes accountable;</td>
<td>Resolution 2093(2013), para. 26</td>
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<tr>
<td>… stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in [the affected State] to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population …, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas;</td>
<td>Resolution 1814(2008), para. 17</td>
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<td>Affirming the importance for all parties, including foreign forces, promoting the maintenance of security and stability in [the affected State] to act in accordance with international law, including relevant obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and to cooperate with the relevant international organizations … and underscoring that all parties, including foreign forces, should take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians;</td>
<td>Resolution 1790(2007), preambular para.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demands that all parties concerned comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, as well as with the decisions of the Security Council;</td>
<td>Resolution 1674(2006), para. 6</td>
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... urging [the international military force] and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties, including the increased focus on protecting the [national] population as a central element of the mission, and noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the [national] Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the [national] Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the [national security forces] towards the further institutionalization of the protection of civilians,

E. Small arms and light weapons, mines and explosive remnants of war

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Recalling with grave concern that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons fuel armed conflicts and have a wide range of negative human rights, humanitarian, development and socioeconomic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians in armed conflict, including the disproportionate impact on violence perpetrated against women and girls, and exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence and the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict in violation of applicable international law,</th>
<th>Resolution 2117(2013), para. 14</th>
<th>See also, for example, resolutions 2111(2013), fifth preambular para.; 2104(2013), twenty-fifth preambular para.; 2063(2012), para. 20; 2040(2012), ninth preambular para.; 2021(2011), sixth preambular para.; 2017(2011), seventh preambular para.</th>
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<td>Condemns the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in [resolutions prescribing arms embargo], as modified in its subsequent resolutions, and recalls the mandate of the Committee, as defined in [relevant provision of resolution prescribing sanctions], to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with those measures;</td>
<td>Resolution 2095(2013), para. 12</td>
<td>1944(2010), twelfth preambular para.; 1919(2010), para. 15; 1256(2000), para. 21; and 1265(1999), para. 17.</td>
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<td>Remaining seriously concerned over ... the continued proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threaten peace, security and stability of States in the region,</td>
<td>Resolution 2085(2012), fifth preambular para.; 2063(2012), para. 20; 1937(2010), sixth preambular para.; 1952(2010), seventh preambular para.</td>
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<td>Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the affected State in violation of resolutions [prescribing sanctions], declaring its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out in its resolutions concerning the affected State,</td>
<td>Resolution 2078(2012), seventh preambular para.</td>
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<td>Notes that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of small arms and light weapons pose a considerable impediment to the provision of humanitarian assistance and have the potential to exacerbate and prolong conflicts, endanger civilians and undermine security and the confidence required for a return to peace and stability ...</td>
<td>Resolution 1894(2009), para. 29</td>
<td>1261(1999), para. 14</td>
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<td>Recognizes the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians, including refugees and other vulnerable populations, particularly children, and in this regard recalls resolution 1209(1998) of 19 November 1998 ...</td>
<td>Resolution 1261(1999), para. 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Call for compliance with international measures on small arms and light weapons</td>
<td>Reminds Member States of their obligation to fully and effectively comply with Security Council-mandated arms embargoes and to take appropriate measures, including all legal and administrative means, against any activity that violates such arms embargoes, and including, in accordance with relevant Council resolutions, through cooperating with all relevant United Nations entities; by making available to relevant sanctions committees all pertinent information on any alleged violations of arms embargoes; by acting on credible information to prevent the supply, sale, transfer of export of small arms and light weapons in contravention of Council-mandated arms embargoes; by facilitating unhindered access by relevant Council-mandated personnel in accordance with Council mandates; and by applying relevant international standards such as the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;</td>
<td>Resolution 2117(2013), para. 2</td>
<td>See also, for example, resolutions 2079(2012), para. 8; 1952(2010), seventh preambular para.; 1937(2010), sixth preambular para.; and 1209(1998), para. 3.</td>
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<td>Urges States to consider signing and ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty as soon as possible, and encourages States and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations that are in a position to do so to render assistance in capacity-building to enable States parties to fulfil and implement the Treaty’s obligations;</td>
<td>Resolution 2117(2013), para. 19</td>
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Encourages the Government of [the affected country] to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking programme, in particular for State-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States;

Role of United Nations peacekeeping missions and other relevant actors in preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

Requests [the mission] to continue to support the … authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;

… requests [the mission] to … monitor whether any arms or related material are present in [the affected area] in accordance with its mandate as set out in [relevant provision of Security Council resolution], and in this context, to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to [relevant resolution] …

Calls upon the … authorities of [the affected country], with the assistance of [the mission], consistent with [relevant provision], and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons, and further stresses the importance of the full implementation of its [relevant resolution];

Encourages the Government of [the affected country] to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking programme, in particular for State-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States;
Chapter I: International peace and security

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<th>Protection and security</th>
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<tr>
<td>(c) .......................... Monitoring of the arms embargo</td>
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<tr>
<td>To monitor the implementation of the [arms embargo] imposed by [relevant provision], in cooperation with the Group of Experts established pursuant to [relevant resolution], including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and when appropriate without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into [the affected country] in violation of the [arms embargo] imposed by [relevant provision], and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) .......................... Collection of weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>To continue to assist the national authorities, ... in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>To support the Government ... in coordination with other partners to develop and implement community weapons collection programmes, which should be linked to community violence reduction and reconciliation;</td>
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<td>To coordinate with the Government ... in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy ...</td>
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</table>

Targeted and graduated measures as a response to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

- Acknowledging the important contribution of Council-mandated arms embargoes in countering the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons, mitigating the intensity of conflict and creating conditions conducive to the peaceful resolution of situations that threaten or breach international peace and security, and acknowledging also the contribution that Council-mandated arms embargoes make in supporting conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform,

- Decides that the arms embargo shall not apply to the supplies of non-lethal equipment intended solely to enable the [national] security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order, as approved in advance by [the sanctions committee];

- Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the [sanctions] Committee ... who are determined to be, among other things:

- ... (f) Acting in violation of the measures imposed by [paragraph providing for arms embargo];

- Decides that all Member States shall immediately take the measures necessary to prevent the sale or supply to [the affected State], by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, and financial and other assistance related to military activities or to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of these items, whether or not originating in their territories;

- Decides that all States shall take the following measures, as previously imposed by [the Security Council sanctions resolutions on certain illegal armed groups] and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them ... (c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;
### Part One: Political and security questions

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<tr>
<th>International and regional cooperation in preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons</th>
<th>Calls upon all Member States, in particular States of the region, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo established by [provision of the relevant resolution], to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, and on the high seas, vessels and aircraft bound to or from (the affected State), if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items, the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by [paragraph of the relevant resolution] …, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel, calls upon all flag States of such vessels and aircraft to cooperate with such inspections, and authorizes Member States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections.</th>
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| Calls upon the Charter of the United Nations, to address the linkages between armed conflict and terrorism, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities, which can prolong conflict and intensify its impact on civilian populations, including children; |
| --- | --- |
| Expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness; |
| Resolution | 1612(2005), para. 9 |

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>International and regional cooperation in preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons</th>
<th>Encourages enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, [the mission] and the Group of Experts [informing the sanctions committee], and encourages further all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts [informing the sanctions committee] by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Urges, in this context, that all parties [in the affected country] and all States, particularly those in the region, ensure:</td>
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<td>The safety of the members of the Group of Experts [informing the sanctions committee];</td>
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<td>Unhindered access by the Group of Experts [informing the sanctions committee], in particular to persons, documents and sites, in order for the Group of Experts to execute its mandate;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the [regional organization] and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts [informing the sanctions committee], in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by [resolutions imposing sanctions];</td>
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<tr>
<td>Requests the Governments of [the affected State] and of all States, particularly those in the region, the United Nations Organization Mission in [the affected State] and the Group of Experts to cooperate intensively, including by exchanging information regarding arms shipments, trading routes and strategic mines known to be controlled or used by armed groups, flights from the … region to [the affected State] and from [the affected State] to the … region, the illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources, and activities of individuals and entities designated by the [sanctions] Committee pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1857(2008);</td>
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<tr>
<td>Further demands that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and in this regard requests all States to identify a focal point to the Committee in order to enhance cooperation and information-sharing with the Group of Experts;</td>
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<td>… calls upon the countries of the region to reinforce their cooperation with the Security Council Committee and the Group of Experts … in enforcing the arms embargo in [the affected State] and to combat cross-border trafficking in illicit small arms, light weapons and illicit natural resources as well as the movement of combatants, and reiterates its demand that [States in the region] take measures to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of the activities of armed groups present in the region;</td>
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<td>Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his [Special Representatives for neighbouring countries] coordinate the activities of [their respective missions], share military information at their disposal, in particular concerning cross-border movements of armed elements and arms trafficking, and pool their logistic and administrative resources, to an extent that does not affect the ability to carry out their respective mandates, in order to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness;</td>
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<td>Resolution</td>
<td>1945(2010), para. 5</td>
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<td>1952(2010), para. 17</td>
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<td>1896(2009), para. 10</td>
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<td>1896(2009), para. 12</td>
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<td>1653(2006), para. 16</td>
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<td>1545(2004), para. 20</td>
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<th>International and regional cooperation in preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons</th>
<th>Urges all Member States, in particular States of the region, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo established by [provision of the relevant resolution], to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, and on the high seas, vessels and aircraft bound to or from (the affected State), if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items, the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by [paragraph of the relevant resolution] …, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel, calls upon all flag States of such vessels and aircraft to cooperate with such inspections, and authorizes Member States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections;</th>
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<td>Expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness;</td>
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<td>Resolution</td>
<td>1612(2005), para. 9</td>
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Chapter I: International peace and security

Expressing concern about the serious threat that anti-personnel mines, remnants of war and improvised explosive devices pose to the civilian population, and stressing the need to refrain from the use of weapons and devices prohibited by international law,

Resolution 2096(2013), thirty-first preambular para.

See also, for example, resolutions 2104(2013), twenty-sixth preambular para.; and 1986(2011), fifteenth preambular para.

Notes, in this regard, that multidimensional peacekeeping missions may be mandated by the Security Council, inter alia:

…

(d) To provide for rapid response in mine action as well as advisory services and training tailored to needs of national authorities, upon request, with a view to enabling risk reduction, victim assistance, demining and stockpile management and disposal;

Resolution 2086(2013), para. 8 (d)

Demands that the [relevant Governments] facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service to ensure freedom of movement for [the relevant personnel] as well as the identification and clearance of mines in [the affected area];

Resolution 2075(2012), para. 12

Demands that [the relevant countries] facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service as well as the identification and clearance of mines in [the affected areas];

Resolution 2047(2012), para. 10

Noting the ratification by [the affected country] of the Convention on Cluster Munitions,


Welcomes the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for [the affected country], and encourages the Government of [the affected country], with the support of the United Nations and all the relevant actors, to continue its efforts towards the removal of anti-personnel landmines, antitank landmines and explosive remnants of war in order to reduce the threats posed to human life and peace and security in the country; and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation, and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

Resolution 1917(2010), para. 19

… calls upon parties to armed conflict to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population, including children, from the effects of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, and in this regard encourages the international community to support country efforts in clearing landmines and other explosive remnants of war and to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

Resolution 1894(2009), para. 29

Welcomes the continued contribution of [the peacekeeping mission] to operational demining …, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to [the affected State] in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities …, commends donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, takes note of the communication to [the affected State] and [the peacekeeping mission] of maps and information on the location of mines, and stresses the necessity to provide [the affected State] and [the peacekeeping mission] with any additional maps and records on the location of mines;

Resolution 1525(2004), para. 9

The Council expresses deepest worry at the presence in very high numbers of unexploded ordnance in [the region of the affected country], including cluster munitions. It deplores the death and injury of dozens of civilians, as well as of several deminers, caused by those munitions since the cessation of hostilities. It supports in this context the request by the Secretary-General to [the party to the conflict] to provide to the United Nations detailed data on its use of cluster munitions in [the territory of the affected State].

## F. Compliance, accountability and the rule of law

### Dissemination of, and training on, international humanitarian law and human rights law standards

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<td>Welcomes the continued cooperation between and the conduct of coordinated activities by [the mission] and the [armed forces], and calls for strict adherence by the [armed forces] to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws, and in this context recalls the importance of training in human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence for security and law enforcement agencies;</td>
<td>Resolution 2112(2013), para. 24</td>
<td>2053(2012), twelfth preambular para.; 1265(1999), eighth preambular para. and para. 5.</td>
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<td>Urges Member States and regional and international organizations to provide coordinated assistance, expertise, training, including on human rights and international humanitarian law, and capacity-building support to the [national defence and security forces], consistent with their domestic requirements …</td>
<td>Resolution 2085(2012), para. 7</td>
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<td>Encouraging … the efforts to ensure adequate human rights presence, capacity and expertise within [the mission] to carry out human rights promotion, protection and monitoring activities, … recalls the importance of training in human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence for security and law enforcement agencies;</td>
<td>Resolution 2066(2012), ninth preambular para.</td>
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<td>Reiterates its call upon States that have not already done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the relevant instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement their obligations under these instruments;</td>
<td>Resolution 1984(2009), para. 5</td>
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<td>Calls upon all parties concerned: (a)To ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law; (b)To provide training for public officials, members of armed forces and armed groups, personnel associated with armed forces, civilian police and law enforcement personnel, and members of the judicial and legal professions; and to raise awareness among civil society and the civilian population on relevant international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, as well as on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations, to achieve full and effective compliance; … (d)To seek, where appropriate, support from United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, as well as United Nations country teams and the International Committee of the Red Cross and, where appropriate, other members of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, on training and awareness-raising on international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law;</td>
<td>Resolution 1984(2009), paras. 7 (a), (b) and (d)</td>
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### Promoting compliance through targeted and graduated measures

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<td>Regrets that some individuals affiliated with the Government … and armed groups in [the affected area] continue to commit violence against civilians, impede the peace process and disregard the demands of the Council, expresses its intention to impose targeted sanctions against individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in relevant provision of resolution prescribing sanctions, including being responsible for violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, and encourages the Panel of Experts, in coordination with the joint African Union–United Nations mediation, to provide to the Committee, when appropriate, the names of any individuals, groups or entities that meet the listing criteria;</td>
<td>Resolution 2019(2013), para. 7</td>
<td>2010(2013), para. 6; 2035(2012), para. 9; 1988(2011), para. 1; 1975(2011), para. 12; 1970(2011), para. 9; 1946(2010), para. 6; and 1727(2006), para. 12.</td>
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<td>Decides that the measures (travel ban and assets freeze) in [provisions of the relevant resolution] shall apply to individuals, and that the [relevant provisions] of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee: … (d)As being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in [the affected country] in violation of applicable international law; (e)As being responsible for violations of applicable international law in [the affected country] involving the targeting of civilians, including children and women, in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;</td>
<td>Resolution 2002(2013), paras. 1 (d) and (e)</td>
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## Accountability

Reiterating that all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses perpetrated in the affected country must be held accountable and that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to which [the affected country] is a State party, recalling in this regard the statement made by the Prosecutor of the Court on [date],

> … stressing the importance of investigating [alleged human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law], including those that occurred throughout the … crisis, committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, reaffirming that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and brought to justice irrespective of their political affiliation, while respecting the rights of those in detention …, and urging the Government … to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity,

Expressing grave concern at … the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible [for human rights violations] to account,

… calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or abuses of human rights, as applicable, including those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,

Calling upon the Government … to fulfil all its commitments, including … undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whosoever perpetrated,

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<td>2121(2013),</td>
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<td>2112(2013),</td>
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<td>2109(2013),</td>
<td>ninth preambular para.</td>
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<td>2098(2013),</td>
<td>nineteenth preambular para.</td>
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<td>2091(2013),</td>
<td>seventeenth preambular para.</td>
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Recalling … its resolutions reaffirming that there can be no peace without justice, and recalling the importance that the Security Council attaches to ending impunity and to ensuring justice for crimes committed in [the affected country/area] …

Stresses that all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable, and underlines the need for a comprehensive, independent and impartial investigation consistent with international standards into alleged human rights abuses and violations, to prevent impunity and ensure full accountability;

Calls upon the authorities of [the affected country] to combat impunity and to hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of the [national] Security Forces;

… stressing that those responsible for or complicit in attacks targeting the civilian population, including aerial and naval attacks, must be held to account;

… urges the Government [of the affected country] to ensure the full implementation of its “zero-tolerance policy” with respect to discipline and human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed by elements of the [armed forces] and further urges that all reports of such violations be thoroughly investigated, with the support of [the mission], and that all those responsible be brought to justice through a robust and independent process;

Affirms its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and emphasizes in this context the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law in order to prevent violations, avoid their recurrence and seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation;

Reiterates its call upon the [national] authorities to put an end to impunity, including by bringing to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and to take into account, when they select candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police and other security services, the past actions of the candidates in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights;

Strongly condemns the acts of violence systematically perpetrated against civilians, including the massacres, as well as other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, in particular sexual violence against women and girls, stresses the need to bring to justice those responsible, including those at the command level, and urges all parties, including [the affected State], to take all necessary steps to prevent further violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular those committed against civilians;

Reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and, in particular, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

Establishment of ad hoc judicial mechanisms and commissions of inquiry

Underscoring the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of [the affected country], taking note of the draft law on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission developed by the Government … and passed to Parliament on [date], and recalling in this context the commitment of the Government to establishing transitional justice mechanisms consistent with the results of the … national consultations, [relevant] Security Council resolution … as well as [the relevant agreement],

Urges the [national] Government to pass legislation on transitional justice to support reconciliation without further delay;
Chapter I: International peace and security

Expressing concern about the violent events of [date], and welcoming the establishment by the Government … of a special independent commission of inquiry to investigate the events and determine the facts and circumstances through independent and impartial proceedings that meet international standards, in order to hold accountable those responsible,

… calls upon all parties to fully cooperate with the independent international commission of inquiry put in place by the Human Rights Council on [date] to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of serious abuses and violations of human rights committed in [the affected country] …, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this report to the Security Council and other relevant international bodies;

Decides that all States shall cooperate fully with the [ad hoc judicial mechanism] … and that, consequently, all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the … resolution [establishing the ad hoc judicial mechanism] and the statute of the Mechanism, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by the Mechanism pursuant to its statute;

Recalls that accountability for … serious crimes must be ensured by taking measures at the national level and by enhancing international cooperation in support of national mechanisms, draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and "mixed" criminal courts and tribunals, and truth and reconciliation commissions, as well as national reparation programmes for victims and institutional reforms; and underlines the role of the Council in ending impunity;

Requests that the Secretary-General rapidly establish an international commission of inquiry in order immediately to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law … by all parties, to determine also whether or not acts of genocide have occurred, and to identify the perpetrators of such violations with a view to ensuring that those responsible are held accountable, calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with such a commission …;

Emphasizes the responsibility of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law, affirms the possibility, to this end, of using the International Fact-Finding Commission established by article 90 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions …;

Decides hereby, having received the request of [the affected State], to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of [the affected State] and citizens of [the affected State] responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between [dates] …;

Decides hereby to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of [the affected State] between [dates] …;

Reiterating, in this regard, that all perpetrators of … acts [of violence in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law] must be held accountable and that some of those acts referred to in [relevant provision] may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and noting that the … authorities of [the affected country] referred the situation in [the affected country] since [date] to the Court on [date] and that the Prosecutor of the Court opened, on [date], an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of [the affected country] since [date],

Referral of situations involving genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes to the International Criminal Court and cooperation with the Court … encouraging the Government … to continue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court,
The Council notes that the fight against impunity and accountability for the most serious crimes of international concern has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the Rome Statute, in ad hoc and “mixed” tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. In this regard, the Council reiterates its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expresses its commitment to effective follow up of Council decisions in this regard. The Council intends to forcefully continue to fight impunity and also draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms, including truth and reconciliation commissions, national reparation programmes and institutional and legal reforms, including guarantees of non-recurrence.

The Council reaffirms its readiness to adopt appropriate measures aimed at the restoration of international humanitarian law and human rights law.

The Council reaffirms its readiness to adopt appropriate measures aimed at the restoration of international humanitarian law and human rights law.

Stresses the importance of the [affected country], actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court, and encourages [the mission] to use its existing authority to assist the [affected] Government in this regard.

Decides that the … authorities of the country shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the International Criminal Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to [resolution referring the situation to the Court] and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute of the Court have no obligation under the Rome Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully with the Court and the Prosecutor;

Welcoming the commitments made by the Government of the country to hold accountable those responsible for atrocities in the country, noting the cooperation of the Government of the country with the International Criminal Court, and stressing the importance of actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Decides to refer the situation … to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court;

Decides … that the … authorities of the country shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the International Criminal Court and the Prosecutor pursuant to the present resolution and, while recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute of the Court have no obligation under the Statute, urges all States and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully;

Invites the Court and [relevant regional organizations] to discuss practical arrangements that will facilitate the work of the Prosecutor and of the Court, including the possibility of conducting proceedings in the region, which would contribute to regional efforts in the fight against impunity;

Restoration of the rule of law

Expressing deep concern at the security situation in [the affected country], characterized by a total breakdown in law and order and the absence of the rule of law, and further expressing its grave concern about the consequences of instability in [the affected country], on the … region and beyond, and stressing in this regard the need to respond swiftly

Stressing, in this context, the importance of further progress by the Government of … in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within [the affected country], including for women and girls, … and welcoming in this regard the National Police Plan and the objectives set therein for increased training in human rights, including gender issues …

Reiterates the importance of the full, sequenced, timely and coordinated implementation of [national justice programmes], by all the relevant [national] institutions and other actors, in view of accelerating the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, eliminating impunity and contributing to the affirmation of the rule of law throughout the country;

Resolution 2041(2012), para. 37
Recognizing that strengthening national human rights institutions and respect for human rights, due process, combating criminality and sexual and gender based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in [the affected country], Resolution 2012(2011), eighteenth preambular para.; 1892(2009), seventh and ninth preambular paras.; and 1866(2009), fifteenth preambular para. and para. 23.

Calls upon the Government … to take the steps necessary to re-establish and reinforce relevant institutions, including the judiciary and the police and corrections services, and further to ensure the effective protection of human rights and accountability for all perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses in [the affected country]; Resolution 2000(2011), para. 10.

Welcomes the steps taken towards the reform of rule of law institutions, requests [the mission] to continue to provide necessary support in this regard, and encourages the … authorities [of the affected country] to take full advantage of that support, notably in modernizing key legislation and in the implementation of the justice reform plan, to take the necessary steps, including nominations, that will allow superior judicial institutions to function adequately and to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison overcrowding, with special regard to children; Resolution 1892(2009), para. 15.

... invites [the affected State], with the assistance of the international community, to continue to work towards the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, including the reconstruction and reform of the correctional system, in order to strengthen the rule of law throughout the country and eliminate impunity … Resolution 1746(2007), para. 13.

... Urging [the affected State] to undertake, in coordination with the international community, a comprehensive reform of the police, judiciary and correctional systems, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to end impunity, Resolution 1702(2006), ninth preambular para.

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning … include specific measures for the protection of civilians, including … (v) the re-establishment of the rule of law … Resolution 1674(2006), para. 11.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Demands that [specific armed group] elements and all other armed groups lay down their arms immediately, and urges them to participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes; Resolution 2121(2013), para. 8. See also, for example, resolutions 2101(2013), eighth preambular para.; 2088(2013), para. 12; 1991(2011), para. 15.

... urges the Government to implement expeditiously the disarmament and demobilization of [figure] former combatants by the end of [year] …, and in this regard emphasizes the need to develop solutions for the sustained social and economic integration of former combatants, including former female combatants, and further encourages the United Nations country team to facilitate the planning and implementation of programmes which support this process, in consultation with [the mission] and the Government and in close collaboration with all international partners; Resolution 2112(2013), para. 11.

Underlines the urgent need for continued progress in addressing the threat of foreign and national armed groups, including through further progress in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process, urges the international community and donors to support the Government of [the affected country] and [the mission] in disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration activities, calls upon the Government [of the affected country] and neighbouring States to remain engaged in the process, and urges the Government to make progress on the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of residual [national] armed elements in [affected areas], with the support of [the mission]; Resolution 2053(2012), para. 22.

... stressing the urgency of implementing comprehensive security sector reform and of achieving, as appropriate, the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration of [national] armed groups and the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of foreign armed groups for the long-term stabilization of [the affected country], considering the need to create the security conditions for ensuring sustainable economic development, and stressing the importance of the contribution made by international partners in these fields, Resolution 1925(2010), fourth preambular para.

... stressing ... the importance of ... permanently disarming, demobilizing, resettling or repatriating, as appropriate, and reintegrating [national] and foreign armed groups for the long-term stabilization of [the affected country], and of the contribution made by international partners in this field, Resolution 1906(2009), third preambular para.
… urges the … parties to make further progress to advance the reunification and disarmament processes, and encourages the international donors to continue to provide their support to them, as appropriate;

Resolution 1880(2009), para. 13

**Security sector reform**

Decides that until [date] the arms embargo on [country] shall not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of [the affected country], to provide security for the … people [of the affected country], except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in [annex to the resolution];

Resolution 2111(2013), para. 6

Reiterates the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the [affected country’s] security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced [affected country’s] security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, and stresses the importance of the long-term commitment by the international community, beyond [year], to ensure a capable, professional and sustainable … national security force;


Underlining the importance of capacity-building of the Security Forces of the … Government …, and in this regard reaffirming the importance of the re-establishment, training, equipping and retention of [national] security forces, which is vital for the long-term stability and security of [the affected country], expressing support for the ongoing … [international] capacity-building programmes, and emphasizing the importance of increased coordinated, timely and sustained support from the international community,

Resolution 2093(2013), sixth preambular para.

Underscores the importance of security sector reform, and urges all international partners, together with [the mission], to continue supporting [the affected country’s] efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with a view to consolidating security sector governance;

Resolution 2099(2013), para. 11

Underlines the need for an overall [national] security sector reform strategy that focuses on the professionalization of security sector institutions, including oversight bodies, and that helps to ensure coherence and efficiency and avoid duplications or gaps, encourages at the same time the Government of [the affected country] to engage in a new strategic partnership with [the mission] in the area of security sector reform in order to identify the priorities of each component of the security sector and possible new approaches for [the mission] to support [national] authorities in the area of security sector reform to build the capacity of the military, police, justice and other security institutions to consolidate [national] State authority, and requests the Secretary-General to report on these priorities and approaches in an annex to his report in [date of the report];

Resolution 2053(2012), para. 9

Stressing the importance of the implementation of security sector reform, including effective and responsible civilian control over the security forces, as a crucial element for long-term stability in [the affected country], as envisaged in [the relevant document], and underlining the responsibility of police forces in [the affected country] to protect State institutions and the civilian population,

Resolution 2048(2012), twelfth preambular para.

Welcomes the resumption of training and promotions of recruits for the … National Police, stresses the necessity of accountability and a robust vetting process, and underscores the vital importance of maintaining and increasing the support of the international community for capacity-building of the [national police], particularly through enhanced mentoring and training of specialized units;

Resolution 2012(2011), para. 10

Reiterates its call upon the … authorities [of the affected State], with the support of [the mission], to establish an effective vetting mechanism, in accordance with international standards, for the [armed forces] and the national security forces, to ensure the exclusion of those persons associated with violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses and to trigger the judicial process against such persons where appropriate;

Resolution 1906(2009), para. 32

Calls upon the … Government to develop … the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms, ensuring respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights;

Resolution 1872(2009), para. 10
### Chapter I: International peace and security

Decides that the mandate of [the mission] shall be reinforced and updated as follows:

- **(d)** … *Promotion and protection of human rights:*
  - To help to strengthen the capacities of the judicial system, including transitional justice mechanisms, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts;

  Strongly urges the Government ... to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed during and after ... crisis in [the affected country,]
  - are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees receive clarity about their status in a transparent manner, and urges the Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;
  - ... urges the [national] authorities to take all necessary measures to protect human rights, put an end to impunity, initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of such acts and bring them to justice and take action to protect witnesses in order to ensure due process, and urges them to take steps to mitigate the climate of fear resulting from restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly;
  - Authorizes [the mission], through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in [relevant provision], to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate:
    - ... *Provision of support to national and international judicial processes*
      - Support and work with the Government ... to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and the International Criminal Court;
      - Calls upon [the mission], where consistent with its authorities and responsibilities, to continue to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in [the affected country], irrespective of their status or political affiliation;
      - Encourages the Government of [the affected country] to ratify and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees and statelessness, and requests [the mission], with other United Nations actors, to advise and assist the Government [of the affected country] in this regard;
      - Requests [the mission] to continue to provide interim law enforcement and to ensure the maintenance of public security in those districts and units in which the [national police] has yet to resume primary policing responsibilities and, following the resumption of primary policing responsibilities by the [national police], to provide operational support to the [national police] ...  

- **(e)** ... *Protection of civilians*
  - Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate in this order of priority:
    - ... *To support the efforts of the Government of [the affected country] to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to promote and protect human rights and to fight impunity, including through the implementation of the Government’s “zero-tolerance policy” with respect to discipline and human rights and humanitarian law violations committed by elements of the security forces, in particular the newly integrated elements;*
(d) To support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice, including by establishing prosecution support cells to assist the military justice authorities … in prosecuting persons arrested by the (military forces); …

Stabilization and peace consolidation

Taking fully into account the leading role of the Government of [the affected country], to support, in close cooperation with other international partners, the efforts of the [national] authorities to strengthen and reform security and judicial institutions;

(o) To develop and implement, in close consultation with the [national authorities] …, a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop the criminal justice chain, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas and a strategic programmatic support at the central level …

(p) To support, in close cooperation with other international partners, the efforts of the Government of [the affected country] to consolidate State authority in the territory freed from armed groups through the deployment of trained [national police forces] and to develop rule of law institutions and territorial administration …

Requests [the mission] to continue to contribute … to the promotion and protection of human rights in [the affected country], with special attention to violence committed against children and women, to monitor and help to investigate human rights violations with a view to ending impunity …, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Council relevant information on progress in this area;

Desires that [the peacekeeping mission], consistent with its existing mandate … to assist with the restructuring and maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order, shall provide assistance and advice to the [national authorities], in consultation with relevant actors, in monitoring, restructuring, reforming and strengthening of the justice sector, including through technical assistance to review all relevant legislation, the provision of experts to serve as professional resources, the rapid identification and implementation of mechanisms to address prison overcrowding and prolonged pretrial detention and the coordination and planning of these activities, and invites [the affected State] to take full advantage of that assistance;

Underlines the importance of civilian police as a component of peacekeeping operations, recognizes the role of police in assuring the safety and well-being of civilians, and in this regard acknowledges the need to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for the rapid deployment of qualified and well-trained civilian police;

Role of United Nations peacekeeping missions and other relevant actors in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and in security sector reforms

Decides that the mandate of [the mission] shall be the following:

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and collection of weapons

To assist the Government … in close coordination with other bilateral and international partners, in implementing without further delay the new national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, taking into account the rights and needs of the distinct categories of persons to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated, including children and women;

To support the registration and screening of former combatants and assist in assessing and verifying the reliability of the listings of former combatants;

To support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements, where relevant in cooperation with [mission in neighbouring country] and United Nations country teams in the region;

To assist the national authorities, including [relevant institution], in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, in accordance with [relevant] resolution …

To coordinate with the Government … in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy …

Reconstitution and reform of security institutions

To assist the Government … in implementing, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, its comprehensive national security strategy;
To support the Government … in providing effective, transparent and harmonized coordination of assistance, including the promotion of a clear division of tasks and responsibilities, by international partners to the security sector reform process;

To advise the Government …, as appropriate, on security sector reform and the organization of the future national army, to facilitate the provision, within its current resources and as requested by the Government and in close coordination with other international partners, of training in human rights, child protection and prevention from sexual and gender-based violence to the security and law enforcement institutions, as well as capacity-building support by providing technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes for the police, gendarmerie, justice and corrections officers and to contribute to restoring their presence throughout [the affected country] and to offer support to the development of a sustainable vetting mechanism for personnel that will be absorbed into security sector institutions.

Authorizes [the mission], through its civilian component, to contribute, in coordination with the United Nations country team …, to the following tasks:

(d) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government … for the design of a single overarching plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration for foreign and [national] combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, including members of the [national armed forces], and support, when appropriate, the implementation of this plan;

…

(f) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government … for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations [security] forces, to the provision of training to battalions of the … National Police;

… urges all international partners, together with [the mission], to continue supporting [the affected country]'s efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular through vetting for human rights violations, training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and promoting strong civilian oversight and monitoring, with the view to consolidating security sector governance;

Urges the [national] Government to develop and implement expeditiously a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, with clear and strict eligibility criteria, a new secure and transparent database and the creation of a central authority to oversee all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration aspects, and to find solutions for the sustained social and economic integration of former combatants, and further encourages the United Nations country team to facilitate the planning and the implementation of programmes which support this process, in consultation with the [national] Government and in close collaboration with all international partners;

Reaffirms the importance that the Government of [the affected country] continues the review and reform of the security sector in [the affected country], in particular the need to delineate roles and responsibilities between [the national security forces of the affected country], to strengthen legal frameworks and to enhance civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms of both security institutions, supports the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to promote security sector professionalization, and requests [the mission] to continue to support the Government [of the affected country], as requested, in its efforts in the country;

Reiterates that future reconfigurations of [the mission] should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and on the achievement of the following objectives to be pursued by the Government of [the affected country] and the United Nations Mission:

…

(b) An improved capacity of the Government … to effectively protect the population through the establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces with a view to progressively taking over the security role of [the mission];
Encourages [the mission], consistent with its mandate, and within authorized levels of civilian police, to continue efforts to assist the parties to the [peace agreement] in promoting the rule of law, restructuring the police and corrections services throughout [the affected country], particularly in the [region of the affected country], owing to the lack of development of the police services, and assisting in the training of civilian police and corrections officers;

... encourages [the mission] to work closely with the [national] Armed Forces ... to reinvigorate the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and to assist in voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction efforts in implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process..., to ensure the timely provision of sustainable reintegration programmes, which will help to promote continued and enhanced funding support from donors for the reintegration phase, and to coordinate with local authorities and with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes initiatives that strengthen disarmament, demobilization and reintegration with the creation of economic opportunities for re-integrated individuals, further urges donors to respond to calls for assistance to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in particular the reintegration profile, calls upon donors to honour all obligations and pledges of assistance, and takes note in this context of the need to also assist the victims in conflict-affected communities;

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Government [of the affected country] in developing the transitional security institutions, including the [national police force and the national security force], and to continue to support the Government [of the affected country] in developing a national security strategy which reflects respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights, including plans for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, justice and corrections capacities, as well as the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces, including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms;

Further requests [the mission] to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the [armed forces]... as part of broader international efforts to support security sector reform,

... requests [the mission] ... to also continue to contribute ... to assisting the Government [of the affected country] in restoring a civilian policing presence throughout [the affected country], and to advise the Government [of the affected country] on the restructuring of the internal security services, and in re-establishing the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout [the affected country];

G. Media and information

Protection of journalists

Calls for full respect for and protection for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of human rights defenders, and of international humanitarian law throughout [the affected country], welcomes the growth in ... free media, but notes with concern the continued restrictions on freedom of the media and attacks against journalists ...

The Council ... expresses deep concern about acts of violence against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in armed conflict, in particular deliberate attacks in violation of international humanitarian law, and calls upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to such practice. The Council recalls, in this regard, that journalists, media professionals and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians. The Council recalls its demand that all parties to an armed conflict comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including journalists, media professionals and associated personnel.

... recalls the obligation of the ... Government ... with respect to the protection of journalists, the prevention of violence against them, and the fight against impunity for perpetrators of such acts;

Resolution 1919(2010), para. 17

Resolution 1919(2010), para. 18

Resolution 1910(2010), para. 12

Resolution 1906(2009), para. 31

Resolution 1880(2009), para. 27

Resolution 2096(2013), para. 42

Resolution 2093(2013), para. 42

See also, for example, resolution 1738(2006), eleventh preambular para.

Presidential statement S/PRST/2013/2, sixteenth para.
### Countering incitement to violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provisions</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condemns the use of [national television channel] and other media to incite</td>
<td>Resolution 1975(2011), para.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence, including against [relevant United Nations mission], as well as acts of intimidation and violence against journalists, and calls for the lifting of all restrictions placed on the exercise of the right of freedom of expression in [the affected country];</td>
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<td>Condemning also acts of violence and intimidation committed by the</td>
<td>Resolution 1973(2011), sixth</td>
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<td>authorities [of the affected country] against journalists, media professionals</td>
<td>preambular para.</td>
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<td>and associated personnel and urging these authorities to comply with their</td>
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<td>obligations under international humanitarian law as outlined in [relevant</td>
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<td>resolution],</td>
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<td>Condemns intentional attacks against journalists, media professionals and</td>
<td>Resolution 1738(2006), para.1</td>
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<td>associated personnel, as such, in situations of armed conflict, and calls upon all</td>
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<td>parties to put an end to such practices;</td>
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<td>Recalls … that journalists, media professionals and associated personnel</td>
<td>Resolution 1738(2006), para.2</td>
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<td>engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be</td>
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<td>considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided</td>
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<td>that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians. This is</td>
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<td>without prejudice to the right of war correspondents accredited to the armed</td>
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<td>forces to the status of prisoners of war provided for in article 4.A, paragraph 4,</td>
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<td>of the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;</td>
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<td>Recalls … that media equipment and installations constitute civilian objects,</td>
<td>Resolution 1738(2006), para.3</td>
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<td>and in this respect shall not be the object of attack or of reprisals, unless they</td>
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<td>are military objectives;</td>
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<td>Urges States and all other parties to an armed conflict to do their utmost to</td>
<td>Resolution 1738(2006), para.6</td>
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<td>prevent violations of international humanitarian law against civilians, including</td>
<td></td>
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<td>journalists, media professionals and associated personnel;</td>
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<td>Decides that [the affected States] shall take the following actions with</td>
<td>Resolution 2046(2012), para.1 (vi)</td>
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<td>immediate effect unless otherwise specified below:</td>
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<td><em>(vi)</em> Immediately cease hostile propaganda and inflammatory statements in the</td>
<td>Resolution 1975(2011), eighth</td>
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<td>media …</td>
<td>preambular para.</td>
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<td>Condemning unequivocally all provocative action and statements that</td>
<td>Resolution 1946(2010), para.6 (e)</td>
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<td>constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility, hatred and violence made by any</td>
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<td>party,</td>
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<td>Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against</td>
<td>Resolution 1933(2010), para.10</td>
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<td>persons to be designated by the [sanctions] Committee … who are determined</td>
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<td>to be, among other things:</td>
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<td><em>(e)</em> ............. Publicly inciting hatred and violence …</td>
<td>Resolution 1975(2011), sixth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urges every [citizen of the affected State] to refrain from any call for hatred,</td>
<td>Resolution 1738(2006), para.4</td>
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<td>intolerance and violence, notes with interest that in his report … the Secretary-General encouraged the Security Council to impose targeted sanctions against</td>
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<td>media actors who fan political tension and incite violence, and reiterates that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures …, including against persons who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in [the affected country] or to be publicly inciting hatred and violence;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reaffirms its condemnation of all incitements to violence against civilians</td>
<td>Resolution 1738(2006), para.9</td>
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<td>in situations of armed conflict, further reaffirms the need to bring to justice,</td>
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<td>in accordance with applicable international law, individuals who incite such violence, and indicates its willingness, when authorizing missions, to consider, where appropriate, steps in response to media broadcast inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law;</td>
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<td>Decides … that all States shall take the necessary measures, for a period of twelve months, to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons … who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in [the affected State], [including] any other person who publicly incites hatred and violence … provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;</td>
<td>Resolution 1572(2004), para.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaffirms its condemnation of all incitements to violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict, also reaffirms the need to bring to justice individuals who incite or otherwise cause such violence, and indicates its willingness, when authorizing missions, to consider, where appropriate, steps in response to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law;</td>
<td>Resolution 1296(2000), para.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accurate management of information on the conflict

Urges all parties involved in situations of armed conflict to respect the professional independence and rights of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel as civilians; Resolution 1738(2006), para. 8

Affirms that, where appropriate, United Nations peacekeeping missions should include a mass-media component that can disseminate information about international humanitarian law and human rights law, including peace education and protection of children, while also giving objective information about the activities of the United Nations, and further affirms that, where appropriate, regional peacekeeping operations should be encouraged to include such mass-media components;

Resolution 1296(2000), para. 18

II. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on children affected by armed conflict

Condemn, and call for the cessation of, violations against children

Expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in [the affected country], in particular women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by … armed groups, condemning in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls’ education by armed groups … and welcoming in this context the listing of [specific armed group] in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2068(2012), condemning also the increased targeted killing of women and girls …


Demands that all parties immediately cease … violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals …

Resolution 2109(2013), para. 14

Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by [anti-government] forces in [the affected country], as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools, education and health-care facilities, and the use of children in suicide attacks, and calls for those responsible to be brought to justice;

Resolution 2096(2013), para. 32

Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and humanitarian law violations against civilians in [the affected area of the affected country], including … large-scale recruitment and use of child soldiers committed by [relevant armed groups];

Resolution 2078(2012), ninth preambular para.

Expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in [the affected country], in particular, casualties among … children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by [relevant armed groups], condemning in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls’ education by armed groups including [relevant armed groups], and welcoming in this context the listing of [relevant armed groups] in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in [the affected country] pursuant to Council resolution 1998(2011) …

Resolution 2069(2012), twenty-fourth preambular para.

Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks on schools and/or hospitals as well as denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict, and demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children;

Resolution 2068(2012), para. 2

Expressing deep concern about attacks as well as threats of attacks in contravention of applicable international law against schools and/or hospitals and protected persons in relation to them as well as the closure of schools and hospitals in situations of armed conflict as a result of attacks and threats of attacks, and calling upon all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats,


... strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school …

Resolution 1868(2009), para. 29
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Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law

Demands that all armed groups, including [list of relevant armed groups], prevent the recruitment and use of children, calls upon relevant armed groups, in particular [relevant armed groups], to implement the provisions of the action plans signed with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in [date] immediately and furthermore demands that all parties protect and treat as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups; and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with groups;

... The Council calls upon all parties to armed conflict to put an end to [attacks against schools, threats and attacks against teachers and other protected persons in relation to schools and the use of schools for military purposes] and to refrain from attacks against teachers and other protected persons in relation to schools, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status of civilians.

Calling upon all parties to armed conflicts to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto on the involvement of children in armed conflict, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;

Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk, ... demands that all armed groups ... immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them;

... calls upon all parties concerned to abide by the international obligations applicable to them relating to the protection of children affected by armed conflict, as well as the commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund and other agencies of the United Nations system, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams ... in the follow-up and implementation of those commitments;

... reiterates its call upon parties to armed conflict [listed in the relevant report of the Secretary-General] that have not already done so to prepare and implement, without further delay, concrete time-bound action plans to halt the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and to address all violations and abuses against children in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General [for Children and Armed Conflict], as well as with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations country task forces on monitoring and reporting.

Accountability for perpetrators of grave violations against children

The Council stresses further that the right against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals. The Council highlights in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute, towards holding accountable those responsible for such crimes. In this regard, the Council reiterates its call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the respective obligations of the States.

Calling for all perpetrators, including individuals responsible for violence against children and acts of sexual violence, to be apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable for violations of applicable international law,

Stressing the need for alleged perpetrators of crimes against children in situations of armed conflict to be brought to justice through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals in order to end impunity.
Expresses deep concern that certain perpetrators persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter and, in this regard:

(a) Calls upon Member States concerned to bring to justice those responsible for such violations through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms;

(b) Reiterates its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account relevant provisions of resolutions 1539(2004), 1612(2005), 1882(2009) and 1998(2011);

Calls upon Member States concerned to take decisive and immediate action against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict, and further calls upon them to bring to justice those responsible for such violations that are prohibited under applicable international law, including with regard to recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, attacks on schools and/or hospitals, and attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals through national justice systems and, where applicable, international justice mechanisms and mixed criminal courts and tribunals, with a view to ending impunity for those committing crimes against children;

Demands, furthermore, that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, including as part of the reports referred to in [relevant paragraph] above, of the situation of children, including through enhanced cooperation with child protection actors, and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law committed against children;

... further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in [the affected country], including through the continued deployment of child protection advisers within [the mission], and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and welcomes the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in [month/year];

The Council reaffirms the important role being played by child protection advisers in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions deployed in line with the relevant country-specific resolutions of the Council and in accordance with the Policy Directive on Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights and Well-being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and in this regard expresses its intention to further strengthen provisions for the protection of children in all mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions, including through ensuring the consistent deployment of child protection advisers.

Decides that the mandate of [the mission] shall be as follows:

... (d) To help to build the capacity of the ... Government of [the affected country];

... (i) To promote child protection and to implement the relevant action plans on children and armed conflict signed by the ... Government ..., including through the provision of child protection advisers;

... (e) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on, and help to prevent:

... (ii) Any violations or abuses committed against children in [the affected country];

### Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors

| ... demands that all armed groups, in particular [specific armed group] elements, prevent the recruitment and use of children, further demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups; | Resolution 2121(2013), para. 15 |
| Calls upon Member States to ensure that the United Nations system and all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed groups; | Resolution 2109(2013), para. 17 |
| Demands, furthermore, that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, including as part of the reports referred to in [relevant paragraph] above, of the situation of children, including through enhanced cooperation with child protection actors, and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law committed against children; | Resolution 2113(2013), para. 26 |
| ... further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in [the affected country], including through the continued deployment of child protection advisers within [the mission], and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and welcomes the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in [month/year]; | Resolution 2109(2013), para. 17 |
| The Council reaffirms the important role being played by child protection advisers in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions deployed in line with the relevant country-specific resolutions of the Council and in accordance with the Policy Directive on Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights and Well-being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and in this regard expresses its intention to further strengthen provisions for the protection of children in all mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions, including through ensuring the consistent deployment of child protection advisers. | |
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**YUN 2014—1st proof—24 September 2018**

... requests [the mission] to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of the work of [the mission] ...

Recalls paragraph 16 of resolution 1379(2001), and requests the Secretary-General also to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law:

(a) In recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals;

(b) In recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals in situations of armed conflict, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses committed against children, and notes that the present paragraph will apply to situations in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 16 of resolution 1379(2001);

... authorizes [the mission] to perform the following tasks:

... (v) Facilitating a protective environment for children affected by armed conflict, through implementation of a monitoring and reporting mechanism;

Encourages the [mission] to continue to share all relevant information with the Group of Experts [informing the sanctions committee], especially information on the recruitment and use of children, and on the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict;

Stresses the responsibility of the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, to monitor and report progress to the Secretary-General in close cooperation with his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and ensure a coordinated response to issues related to children and armed conflict;

Requests the Secretary-General to include more systematically in his reports on children and armed conflict specific information regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the [Security Council] Working Group [on Children and Armed Conflict];

Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that, in all his reports on country-specific situations, the matter of children and armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein, including the implementation of relevant Council resolutions and of the recommendations of the Working Group [on Children and Armed Conflict], when dealing with those situations on its agenda;

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures including, where applicable, to bring the monitoring and reporting mechanism to its full capacity, to allow for prompt advocacy and effective response to all violations and abuses committed against children and to ensure that information collected and communicated by the mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable;

Welcomes recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and encourages continued mainstreaming of child protection into their advocacy, policies and programmes; development of peer review and monitoring and reporting mechanisms; establishment, within their secretariats, of child-protection mechanisms; inclusion of child-protection staff and training in their peace and field operations; subregional and interregional initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, illicit movement of small arms, and illicit trade in natural resources through the development and implementation of guidelines on children and armed conflict;

Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions and local civil society networks for advocacy, protection and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict to ensure the sustainability of local child-protection initiatives;

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<td>2098(2013)</td>
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The Council reiterates the need for stronger focus by all parties concerned, including Governments and the donor community, on the long-term effects of armed conflict on children and the impediments to their full rehabilitation and reintegration into their families and communities, by, inter alia, addressing the need for providing appropriate health care, enhancing their exchange of information about programmes and best practices, and ensuring the availability of adequate resources, funding and technical assistance to support national strategies or action plans in the area of child protection and welfare, and community-based programmes, bearing in mind the Paris principles to protect children from unlawful recruitment by armed forces or groups, with a view to ensuring the long-term sustainability and success of their programmatic response to the release, rehabilitation and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups.

**Part One: Political and security questions**

| Action plans and specific, time-bound commitments | Welcomes the signing on [date] by the [national] authorities and the United Nations of an action plan to eliminate the killing and maiming of children, noting that this is the first such action plan to be signed, and calls upon the [national] authorities to vigorously implement both this action plan and the action plan on the recruitment and use of child soldiers of [date] … | Resolution 2067(2012), para. 17 |
| | Requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, as part of the reports referred to in [relevant paragraph] above, of the situation of children, including close cooperation with child protection actors, and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law against children; | Resolution 2063(2012), para. 22 |
| | Welcomes the signing by the Government of [the affected country] on [date] of a new action plan to end child recruitment reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the [national security force], acknowledges the measures taken by the Government of [the affected country] to implement the new action plan, calls for the further implementation of the action plan, requests [the mission] to advise and assist the Government of [the affected country] in this regard … | Resolution 2057(2012), para. 12 |
| | Recalls the conclusions on children and armed conflict in [the affected country] endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, calls upon all parties to end grave violations and abuses committed against children in [the affected country], urges the … Government to develop and implement a concrete time-bound action plan to halt the recruitment and use of children, requests the Secretary-General to continue his dialogue with the … Government in this regard, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the child protection component of [the Mission] and to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in [the affected country]; | Resolution 2010(2011), para. 24 |
| | While noting that some parties to armed conflict have responded to its call upon them to prepare and implement concrete time-bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law: (a) Reiterates its call upon those parties to armed conflict listed in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict that have not already done so to prepare and implement, without further delay, action plans to halt recruitment and use of children and the killing and maiming of children, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children; (b) Calls upon those parties that have existing action plans and have since been listed for multiple violations to prepare and implement separate action plans, as appropriate, to halt the killing and maiming of children, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, and recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and other sexual violence against children; (c) Calls upon those parties listed in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict that commit, in contravention of applicable international law, recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, and recurrent attacks or threats of attacks against protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals, in situations of armed conflict, to prepare without delay concrete time-bound action plans to halt those violations and abuses; (d) Further calls upon all parties listed in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict to address all other violations and abuses committed against children and undertake specific commitments and measures in this regard; | Resolution 1998(2011), paras. 6 (a) to (d) |

**Chapter I: International peace and security**

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<th>Calls upon the Government of [the affected country] and the [armed forces] to renew the action plan (signed by the United Nations and the armed forces …) to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers that expired in [date], and requests [the mission] to advise and assist the Government [of the affected country] in this regard; and further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in [the affected country] and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children;</th>
<th>Resolution 1996(2011), para. 10</th>
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<td>Decides that [the mission] shall have the following mandate … (e)To work closely with the Government … to ensure the implementation of its commitments to address serious violations against children, in particular the finalization of the action plan to release children present in the [armed forces] and to prevent further recruitment, with the support of the monitoring and reporting mechanism.</td>
<td>Resolution 1925(2010), para. 12 (e)</td>
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<td>Welcomes the adoption by the armed group of an action plan to release all children still associated with its forces by the end of [the year], and in order to achieve this goal, calls for timely implementation of this action plan …</td>
<td>Resolution 1919(2010), para. 19</td>
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<td>In this context, encourages Member States to devise ways, in close consultation with the United Nations country-level task forces on monitoring and reporting and United Nations country teams, to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound action plans, and the review and monitoring by the United Nations country-level task forces of obligations and commitments relating to the protection of children in armed conflict.</td>
<td>Resolution 1882(2009), para. 6</td>
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### Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children

| Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children | Decides that the mandate of [the mission] shall be the following: … (v)To assist the … authorities of [the affected country] in developing and implementing programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, consistent with the objectives of reconciliation and taking into account the specific needs of demobilized children; | Resolution 2010(2013), para. 16 (a) (v) |
|---|---|
| Stresses that effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for children, building on best practices identified by the United Nations Children’s Fund and other relevant child protection actors, including the International Labour Organization, are crucial for the well-being of all children who, in contravention of applicable international law, have been recruited or used by armed forces and groups, and are a critical factor for durable peace and security, and urges national Governments and donors to ensure that these community-based programmes receive timely, sustained and adequate resources and funding; | Resolution 1998(2011), para. 18 |
| … requests [the mission], consistent with its mandate and in coordination with the relevant parties and with particular emphasis on the protection, release and reintegration with their families of children recruited to and participating with armed forces and armed groups, to increase its support for the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council and the … Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions and to monitor the reintegration process; | Resolution 1919(2010), para. 19 |

### Training for peacemaking personnel

| Training for peacemaking personnel | Further requests [the mission] to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the [armed forces] … as part of broader international efforts to support security sector reform; | Resolution 1906(2009), para. 31 |
|---|---|
| Reiterates the importance of compliance with relevant provisions of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and of providing appropriate training in such law, including child and gender-related provisions, as well as in negotiation and communications skills, cultural awareness, civil-military coordination and sensitivity in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, to personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities, requests the Secretary-General to disseminate appropriate guidance and to ensure that such United Nations personnel have the appropriate training, and urges relevant Member States, as necessary and feasible, to disseminate appropriate instructions and to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities; | Resolution 1296(2000), para. 19 |
Children and peace processes

The Council underlines the importance of engaging armed forces and armed groups on child protection concerns during peace talks and calls upon Member States, United Nations entities and other parties concerned to ensure that child protection provisions, including those relating to the release and reintegation of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements.

Calls upon Member States, United Nations entities, including the Peacebuilding Commission, and other parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights, well-being and empowerment of children affected by armed conflict are integrated into all peace processes and that post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, programmes and strategies prioritize issues concerning children affected by armed conflict;

Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of children is addressed in the implementation of the [peace agreement], and requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children and continued dialogue with parties to the conflict toward the preparation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations against children;

Targeted and graduated measures in response to violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law related to children

Expresses deep concern that certain perpetrators persist in committing violations and abuses against children in situations of armed conflict in open disregard of its resolutions on the matter, and in this regard:

(a) Calls upon all parties, in particular the signatories of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to ensure that perpetrators are identified and held accountable for such violations and abuses in accordance with applicable international law;

(b) Reaffirms its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators, taking into account relevant provisions of resolutions 1539(2004), 1612(2005), 1882(2009) and 1998(2011);

(c) Requests the Secretary-General also to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;

(d) Reaffirms its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions on children and armed conflict, and in this regard:

(1) Welcomes the sustained activity and recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 1612(2005), and invites the Working Group to continue reporting regularly to the Council;

(2) Requests enhanced communication between the Working Group and relevant Security Council sanctions committees, including through the exchange of pertinent information on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict;

(e) Reaffirms its intention to take action against persistent perpetrators in line with paragraph 9 of resolution 1612(2005);

... requests the Secretary-General also to include in the annexes to his reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict, bearing in mind all other violations and abuses against children, and notes that the present paragraph will apply to situations in accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph 16 of resolution 1379(2001);

III. Specific protection concerns arising from Security Council discussions on women affected by armed conflict

Condemnation, call for the cessation of, violations against women and girls

Expressing deep concern at the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, recognizing that those women and girls who are particularly vulnerable or disadvantaged may be specifically targeted or at increased risk of violence, and recognizing in this regard that more must be done to ensure that transitional justice measures address the full range of violations and abuses of the human rights of women and the differentiated impacts on women and girls of these violations and abuses as well as forced displacement, enforced disappearances and destruction of civilian infrastructure,

Resolution 2068(2012), para. 3 (b)

See also, for example, resolutions 2078(2012), para. 4; 1998(2011), para. 9; and 1807(2008), paras. 9, 11 and 12 (d) and (e).
Expressing its concern about the continued reports, including those reported by the Secretary-General in [relevant report], of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, and the reports of increased incidents of sexual violence, in particular those attributed to armed men, stressing the importance of investigating such alleged violations and abuses … committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, reaffirming that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and brought to justice irrespective of their political affiliation, while respecting the rights of those in detention …, urging the Government … to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity,

Recognizes that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts, including towards measurable and action-oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls and to ensure all women and girls in [the affected country] are protected from violence and abuse, enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, strongly condemns discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, and stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325(2000), 1820(2008), 1888(2009), 1889(2009) and 1960(2010), noting the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge;

Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, including rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence … perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically [list of relevant armed groups] that threaten the population as well as peace and stability of [the affected country] and the subregion …


Demands that all parties … immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in [the affected country], in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse …, with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960(2010) …

Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

Reiterating its deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children, including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,

Call for compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law

Calls upon all parties to … issue clear orders regarding sexual violence in line with its resolution 1960(2010), calls upon parties to the conflict to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services, and encourages donors to support the increase of services to address the needs of victims, and welcomes the commitments made to prevent and address sexual violence; including [relevant document and date] between the United Nations and the Government of [the affected country] and other parties to the conflict;

Reiterating the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

Reaffirming the importance of implementing resolutions 1325(2000), 1820(2008), 1888(2009), 1889(2009), 1960(2010), noting the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge;

Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, including rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence … perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically [list of relevant armed groups] that threaten the population as well as peace and stability of [the affected country] and the subregion …


Demands that all parties … immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in [the affected country], in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse …, with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960(2010) …

Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

Reiterating its deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children, including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,
Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol thereto, relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

| Women and the prevention and resolution of conflict | Urges Member States, United Nations entities and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to take further measures to facilitate full and meaningful participation of women in all policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and calls in this regard upon all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and justice and security sector reform efforts to take into account the particular needs of women and children associated with armed forces and armed groups, with the participation of women, and to provide for their full access to these programmes, inter alia, through consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, as appropriate; | Resolution 2117(2013), para. 12 |
| | Emphasizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325(2000), 1822(2008), 1888(2009) and 1889(2009), welcoming the mission’s work in this regard, and underlining that a gender perspective must continue to inform the implementation of relevant aspects of the mandate of [the mission], ... recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Council resolution 1325(2000) and related resolutions, therefore reiterates the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, and urges their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs ... | Resolution 2096(2013), para. 14 |
| | Welcoming the increased representation of women in Parliament; commending the [national] authorities, and underlining the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, | Resolution 2067(2012), fourteenth preambular para. |
| | Reaffirms the vital role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction, and stresses the need for the United Nations and the African Union to work to ensure that women and gender perspectives are fully integrated into all peace and security efforts undertaken by the two organizations, including by building the necessary capacity; | Resolution 2033(2012), para. 12 |
| | Urges Member States and international and regional organizations to take further measures to improve the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, by, inter alia, promoting women’s leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women’s organizations and countering negative societal attitudes about women’s capacity to participate equally; | Resolution 1889(2009), para. 1 |
| | Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women’s organizations, to specify in detail the needs and priorities of women and girls and to design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover, inter alia, support for greater physical security and better socioeconomic conditions, through education, income-generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels; | Resolution 1889(2009), para. 10 |
Chapter I: International peace and security

Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development;

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the peace agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children, and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice;

Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

Calls upon all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women’s peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for the human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

Recognizing the significant challenges that remain across all sectors, including continuing problems with violent crime, in particular the high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, especially involving children, recalling its resolutions 1325(2000) ... 1820(2008) ... 1888(2009) ... 1899(2009) ... 1960(2010) ... and 2106(2013) ... on women and peace and security ... Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaching these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in codes of conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent, and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses and further calls upon all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments;

Expressing deep concern about reports of sexual violence during the conflict in [the affected country] against women, men and children, including in prison facilities and detention centres ... Strongly condemns the ... widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls ... Demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in [the affected country], in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence ...

Condemns the persistence of reported human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence met with impunity, calls upon all parties in [the affected country], with the continued support of [the mission], to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, stresses that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, calls upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence ...
Role of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions and actors

Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence, and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106(2013); and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolution 1325(2000) and associated resolutions on women and peace are implemented by [the mission], including supporting the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women’s civil society organizations, and through the appointment of gender advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

Decides ... that the mandate of [the mission] shall be the following: ... Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in [the affected country], with special attention to grave violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence, in close coordination with the independent expert established under [the relevant] Human Rights Council resolution ... To support the efforts of the Government ... in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through the deployment of women’s protection advisers, to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and within existing resources, in accordance with [relevant] resolutions ...

Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in: (a) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, including by establishing protection mechanisms for women and children in cantonment sites, as well as for civilians in close proximity to cantonment sites and in communities of return, and by offering trauma and reintegration support to women and children formerly associated with armed groups, as well as ex-combatants;

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<th>Demands</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>See also, for example, resolutions</th>
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(b) Security sector reform processes and arrangements, including through the provision of adequate training for security personnel, encouraging the inclusion of more women in the security sector and effective vetting processes in order to exclude from the security sector those who have perpetrated or are responsible for acts of sexual violence;

(c) Justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence; training in sexual and gender-based violence of justice and security sector professionals and the inclusion of more women at professional levels in these sectors; and judicial proceedings that take into account the distinct needs and protection of witnesses as well as survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and their family members;

... decides that the mandate of [the mission] shall be as follows:

... To help to build the capacity of the Government of [the affected country]:

(i) To promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, including through the provision of gender advisers and human rights advisers;

... (iii) To prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of women’s protection advisers;

... (e) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on, and help to prevent:

... (iii) Any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

Encourages the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 1820(2008) and 1888(2009) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and to list in an annex to these annual reports the parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Council agenda; and expresses its intention to use this list as a basis for more focused United Nations engagement with those parties, including, as appropriate, measures in accordance with the procedures of the relevant sanctions committees;

Requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution [on women and peace and security], as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country, that ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field level, and encourages the Secretary-General to engage with United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health-care service providers and women's groups to enhance data collection and analysis of incidents, trends and patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence to assist the consideration by the Council of appropriate actions, including targeted and graduated measures, while respecting fully the integrity and specificity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism implemented under [Council resolutions on children and armed conflict];

Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;

Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations, as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including from particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around United Nations-managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;
| Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations personnel, || Resolution 1820(2008), para. 13 |
| --- | --- |
| to support the development and strengthening of the capacity of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; | |
| Urges appropriate regional and subregional bodies, in particular, to consider developing and implementing policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict; | Resolution 1820(2008), para. 14 |
| Also urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel; | Resolution 1325(2000), para. 4 |
| Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106(2013); ... notes the inclusion of protection for women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence, as part of the mission-wide protection of civilians strategy identified in relevant paragraph(s) above ... | Resolution 2113(2013), para. 25 |
| Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaches of these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in codes of conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent, and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses and further calls upon all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments; | Resolution 2106(2013), para. 10 |
| ... emphasizes the importance of (the mission) supporting the Government of (the affected country) in developing and implementing a national strategy for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence; | Resolution 2102(2013), para. 8 |
| Decides that (the mission) shall have the following mandate: Protection and security | Resolution 2000(2011), para. 7 (g) |
| (g) Support for efforts to promote and protect human rights | |
| ... To support the efforts of the Government (of the affected country) in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including by contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with United Nations entities, Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, to appoint women’s protection advisers and to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and from within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888(2009), 1889(2009) and 1960(2010); | Resolution 1960(2010), para. 5 |
| Calls upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and the prohibition of sexual violence in codes of conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent; and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable; | Resolution 1960(2010), para. 6 |
| Requests the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of these commitments by parties to armed conflict on the Council agenda that engage in patterns of rape and other sexual violence, and to regularly update the Council in relevant reports and briefings; | Resolution 2012(2013), para. 9 |
| … encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities, and relevant United Nations entities to make available appropriate guidance or training modules, including in particular the United Nations predeployment scenario-based training on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence; | Resolution 2109(2013), para. 40 |
| Reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions 1325(2000), 1820(2008) and 2106(2013) … | Resolution 2109(2013), para. 40 |
| See also, for example, resolutions 2312(2013), para. 6; 2109(2013), para. 14; 2088(2013), para. 15; 2065(2012), ninth preambular para.; 1996(2011), para. 9; 1889(2009), para. 4; 1885(2009), fourteenth preambular para.; 1881(2009), para. 14; and 1880(2009), para. 16. |
Recognizes the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, and, in this respect, calls for all predeployment and in-mission training of troop- and police-contributing country contingents to include training on sexual and gender-based violence, which also takes into account the distinct needs of children, and further encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women recruited and deployed in peace operations;

... further requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide and deploy guidance on addressing sexual violence for predeployment and induction training of military and police personnel, and to assist missions in developing situation-specific procedures to address sexual violence at the field level and to ensure that technical support is provided to troop- and police-contributing countries in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

... requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided, in predeployment and in theatre, to troop- and police-contributing countries of [the mission] to include guidance and training for military and police personnel on the protection of civilians from imminent threat and appropriate responses, including on human rights, sexual violence and gender issues;

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programmes for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them to better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

Encourages troop- and police-contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including, wherever possible, the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

Urges existing sanctions committees, where within the scope of the relevant criteria for designation, and consistent with resolution 1960(2010), to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate and direct sexual violence in conflict, and reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of serious sexual violence;

Decides that the measures referred to in [relevant] paragraph ... above [travel ban and assets freeze] shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the ... Committee ...: (e) individuals or entities operating in [the affected country] and committing serious violations involving the targeting of ... women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;

... all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by [the sanctions committee] ...;

Decides ... that all States shall, during the period of enforcement of the measures ..., immediately freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories from the date of adoption of the present resolution, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by persons or entities designated by [the sanctions committee], or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by any persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction ..., and decides that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;
Violence of sexual perpetrators for the Accountability

Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in [the affected country], including [specific armed group] elements, to issue clear orders against sexual violence, and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolution 1960(2010), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Notes that sexual violence can constitute a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide; further recalls that rape and other forms of serious sexual violence in armed conflict are war crimes; calls upon Member States to comply with their relevant obligations, to continue to fight impunity by investigating and prosecuting those subject to their jurisdiction who are responsible for such crimes, encourages Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions for such acts, and recognizes that effective investigation and documentation of sexual violence in armed conflict is instrumental both in bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring access to justice for survivors;

Reiterates its calls upon the Government of [the affected country] to continue to combat sexual and gender-based violence and, in coordination with [the mission], to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support and protection to victims, including through the strengthening of national police capacity in this area and by raising awareness of existing national legislation on sexual violence;

Expressing its concern about the continued reports of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, including reports of increased incidents of sexual violence in particular those attributed to armed men, stressing the importance to investigate such alleged violations and abuses committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, including those that occurred throughout the [relevant] crisis, including … reaffirming that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable, and noting [relevant entity] commitments in this regard,

Reiterating … the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility … to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation;

Condemning, in particular, sexual violence perpetrated by [militias and armed groups as well as elements of the national armed and police forces] and other security and intelligence services, stressing the urgent need for [the affected State], in cooperation with [peacekeeping mission] and other relevant actors, to end such violence and bring the perpetrators, as well as the senior commanders under whom they serve, to justice, and calling upon Member States to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims,
| Sexual exploitation and abuse | Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by [the mission] to implement the Secretary-General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel; | Resolution 2084(2012), para. 4 | See also, for example, resolutions 2075(2012), para. 15; 2070(2012), para. 19; 2064(2011), para. 9; 1996(2011), para. 28; 1840(2008), para. 22; 1674(2006), para. 20; 1565(2004), para. 25; 1460(2003), para. 10; and 1436(2002), para. 15 |
| --- | Recalling its resolutions … on women and peace and security, … recognizing the challenges that remain in addressing the serious issues of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and calling upon Member States to increase support to the Government in its efforts, requests the Secretary-General to continue to fully investigate the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian and military personnel of [the mission], and to take the appropriate measures set out in the Secretary-General’s bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse; | Resolution 1938(2010), sixteenth preambular para. | |
|  | … requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero-tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including predeployment and in-theatre awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel; | Resolution 1820(2008), para. 7 | |
|  | Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in [the peacekeeping mission] with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, and to further take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General’s bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training and … post-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel; | Resolution 1769(2007), para. 16 | |

On 7 March, the Security Council adopted resolution 2143(2014) (see p. 000), aimed at addressing the widespread impact of armed conflict on children.

**Protection of humanitarian personnel**

**Security Council consideration.** On 19 August [S/PV.7244], the Council held a briefing to mark World Humanitarian Day. The briefing focused on the protection of humanitarian workers, under the agenda item on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. It had before it a concept note [S/2014/571] submitted by the United Kingdom. Addressing the Council, the Deputy Secretary-General stated that it was essential not to politicize humanitarian action and to make a clear distinction between humanitarian actors and political or military actors, even when the military objective was the protection of civilians. He suggested four important actions for the Council: routinely call on parties to conflict to uphold their legal obligations and condemn parties when they did not; ensure that measures to safeguard peace and security, such as the negotiation of peace agreements or the deployment of UN peacekeeping operations, did not blur the lines between political, military and humanitarian objectives; impose targeted measures against parties to conflict who violated their obligations to respect and protect humanitarian workers and the civilian population; and use all the tools at its disposal to seek accountability for those who perpetrated attacks against humanitarian workers and assets. The icrc President and Director and co-founder of The Liaison Office also briefed the Council.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 29 August [meeting 7256], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2175(2014). The draft [S/2014/640] was submitted by Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.
The Security Council,
Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this context, the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,
Recalling also the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances,
Recalling further the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and the Optional Protocol thereto,
Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 68/101, entitled “Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel”, and 68/102, entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations”, of 13 December 2013,
Reaffirming the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel,
Recalling the inclusion of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict, as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,
Emphasizing the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, in order to prevent these crimes, avoid their recurrence and seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation, and in this regard reaffirming the need to end impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks against humanitarian personnel,
Stressing that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals; and recognizing in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute, towards holding accountable those responsible for such crimes, and reiterating its call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the States’ respective obligations,

Recalling that the primary responsibility under international law for the security and protection of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel lies with the Government hosting a United Nations operation conducted under the Charter or its agreements with relevant organizations,

Gravely concerned at the growing number of acts of violence in many parts of the world against national and international personnel of humanitarian organizations, United Nations personnel and associated personnel, and humanitarian assets, including humanitarian supplies, facilities and transports, in particular deliberately directed against humanitarian personnel in the course of their work under international humanitarian law, as well as other applicable international law, and the adverse impact of such violence, including on humanitarian access, exacerbated by the presence of armed actors, including non-State armed groups and terrorist and criminal networks, and their activities,

1. Reaffirms the obligation of all parties involved in an armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, to ensure the respect and protection of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, as well as with the rules and principles of international human rights law and refugee law;

2. Strongly condemns all forms of violence and intimidation, including murder, rape and sexual assault, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which those participating in humanitarian operations are increasingly exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of their assets;

3. Urges all parties involved in an armed conflict to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets;

4. Urges States to ensure that crimes against humanitarian personnel do not remain unpunished, affirming the need for States to ensure that perpetrators of acts committed on their territory against such personnel do not operate with impunity, and that perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

5. Reaffirms the obligation of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel to observe and respect the laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and underlines the importance for humanitarian organizations to uphold the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in their humanitarian activities;

6. Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including by:

(a) Ensuring that the mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations can, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, help to contribute to a secure environment to enable the delivery of humanitarian
assistance by humanitarian organizations, in accordance with humanitarian principles;

(b) Requesting the Secretary-General to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, including those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of United Nations operations, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements;

(c) Encouraging the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the Charter, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is unable to reach people in need as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel;

(d) Issuing the declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (e) (ii) of the Convention, in situations where in its assessment circumstances would support such a declaration, and inviting the Secretary-General to advise the Council, where in his assessment circumstances would support such a declaration;

(e) Calling upon all States to consider becoming parties to the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto, and urging States parties to take steps to enable its effective implementation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to include in all his country-specific situation reports, and other relevant reports which address the protection of civilians, the issue of the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including recording specific acts of violence against such personnel, remedial actions taken to prevent similar incidents and actions taken to identify and hold accountable those who commit such acts, and to provide the Council with recommendations on measures to prevent similar incidents, ensure accountability and enhance the safety and security of such personnel.

Protection of journalists

The General Assembly, by resolution 69/185 of 18 December (see p. 000), welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (see p. 000) on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity and unequivocally condemned all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers. The resolution called on States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference.

Special political missions

Comprehensive review of special political missions

Report of Secretary-General. In accordance with Assembly resolution 68/85 [YUN 2013, p. 50], the Secretary-General in August submitted a report [A/69/325] on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards ensuring transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender participation, expertise and effectiveness in respect of all special political missions.

The Secretary-General observed that special political missions continued to play a critical role in UN efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts, and to build a sustainable peace. National ownership remained a core component of the work carried out by special political missions and only national actors could address the needs and goals of their societies in a sustainable manner. In this regard, special political missions had a supporting role, aimed at assisting national counterparts and regional partners in resolving conflict and consolidating peace. The Secretary-General also observed that continued support from Member States to special political missions was key to their ability to implement their mandate successfully. This support included political unity behind the efforts of the Secretary-General’s Special Representatives and Special Envoys, for whom the backing of the international community was the most important currency and source of legitimacy, as well as funding of special political missions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December [meeting 64], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee [A/69/456], adopted resolution 69/95 without vote [agenda item 53].

Comprehensive review of special political missions

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 67/123 of 18 December 2012 and 68/85 of 11 December 2013 on the comprehensive review of special political missions,

Reaffirming its commitment to respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States,

Recalling the primary role of the United Nations and the respective roles and authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter, and recalling also in this context the contribution of regional and subregional arrangements, as appropriate,

Encouraging enhanced exchanges of information, in an appropriate manner, among the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat, on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions,

Reaffirming the principles of impartiality, consent of the parties, national ownership and national responsibility, and stressing the significance of the views of and dialogue with countries hosting special political missions,

Recalling the relevant reports on the review of arrangements for funding and backstopping special political missions, which addressed the financial and administrative arrangements pertaining to such missions, recognizing that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters,
Stressing the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the pacific settlement of disputes, including mediation, conflict prevention and conflict resolution, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acknowledging the significant increase in the number and complexity of special political missions and the challenges faced by them,

Recognizing the role of the special political mission as a flexible tool for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing also the need for system-wide coherence between special political missions and the United Nations system, and emphasizing the importance of close cooperation between special political missions, peacekeeping operations and United Nations country teams for maintaining sustainable peace, conflict prevention and conflict resolution,

Recognizing further the need for special political missions to operate under clear, credible and achievable mandates, including through the articulation of their goals and purposes, and the need to review their progress as stipulated in their respective mandates,

Recognizing the importance of efforts towards improving broad geographical representation, gender balance and expertise in the composition of all special political missions,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and recognizing the importance of the equal and effective participation and the full involvement of women at all levels, at all stages and in all aspects of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and conflict resolution,

Noting the announcement by the Secretary-General of the establishment of a high-level independent panel to conduct a review of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 68/85;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to hold regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, and encourages the Secretariat to reach out to Member States prior to the holding of such dialogue to ensure wide and meaningful participation;
3. Respects the purview of the mandate of special political missions, as stipulated in the respective relevant resolutions, recognizes the specificity of each mandate of such missions, and emphasizes the role of the General Assembly in discussing the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards improving transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender participation, expertise and effectiveness in respect of all special political missions, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to ensure the inclusion of relevant detailed information on these matters in the report;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of special political missions” and to consider the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General under that item.

Political and peace-building missions in 2014

During 2014, 13 UN political and peacebuilding missions were in operation: 8 in Africa, 3 in the Asia and the Pacific region, and 2 in the Middle East.


The mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), by resolution 2157(2014) of 29 May (see p. 000) and resolution 2186(2014) of 25 November (see p. 000), was extended twice—to 30 November 2014 and 28 February 2015, respectively.

By resolution 2137(2014) of 13 February (see p. 000), the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB) until the end of the year, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations electoral observer mission at the end of UNOB’s mandate. UNOB completed its mandate on 31 December 2014 and transferred its responsibilities to the United Nations country team.

On 10 [S/2014/103] and 13 [S/2014/104] February, respectively, the Secretary-General and the Council exchanged letters through which the mandate of the United Nations Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was extended until 31 August 2015.

The Council extended by resolution 2144(2014) of 14 March (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 13 March 2015; and by resolution 2158(2014) of 29 May (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSM) for a period of 12 months.

(For Financing of UN political and peacebuilding missions, see Part Five, Chapter II.)

Roster of 2014 political missions and offices

The figures for mission strength listed for the following missions and offices are as at 31 August 2014.
**UNSCO**

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process  
*Established:* 1 October 1999.  
*Mandate:* To act as the focal point for the UN contribution to the peace process and to enhance UN humanitarian and development assistance.  
**Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority:** Robert H. Serry (Netherlands).  
**Strength:** 28 international civilian staff, 30 local civilian staff.

**UNRCCA**

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia  
*Mandate:* To liaise with Governments of the region and other parties on preventive diplomacy issues; monitor and analyse the situation on the ground and provide the Secretary-General with information related to conflict prevention; maintain contact with regional organizations; and support the UN system in promoting an integrated approach to preventive development and humanitarian assistance.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Miroslav Jenča (Slovakia).  
**Strength:** 7 international civilian staff, 2 local civilian staff.

**UNOWA**

United Nations Office for West Africa  
*Mandate:* To enhance the contribution of the United Nations towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Said Djinnit (Algeria).  
**Strength:** 22 international civilian staff, 19 local civilian staff, 3 military advisers.

**UNAMA**

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan  
*Mandate:* To assist the Government and the people of Afghanistan in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Nicholas Haysom (South Africa).  
**Strength:** 336 international civilian staff, 1,154 local civilian staff, 14 military advisers, 2 police, 69 UN Volunteers.

**UNAMI**

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq  
*Mandate:* To promote political dialogue, assist the Government and the Independent High Electoral Commission in electoral processes, promote human rights, regional dialogue, and reconstruction and development.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Nickolay Mladenov (Bulgaria).  
**Strength (staff based in Iraq, Jordan and Kuwait):** 349 international civilian staff, 474 local civilian staff, 270 troops, 2 police.

**UNSCOL**

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon  
*Mandate:* To represent the Secretary-General politically and coordinate UN work in Lebanon.  
**Special Coordinator for Lebanon:** Derek Plumbly (United Kingdom).  
**Strength:** 18 international civilian staff, 57 local civilian staff.

**UNRCCA**

*Mandate:* To liaise with Governments of the region and other parties on preventive diplomacy issues; monitor and analyse the situation on the ground and provide the Secretary-General with information related to conflict prevention; maintain contact with regional organizations; and support the UN system in promoting an integrated approach to preventive development and humanitarian assistance.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Miroslav Jenča (Slovakia).  
**Strength:** 7 international civilian staff, 2 local civilian staff.

**UNIOGBIS**

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau  
*Established:* 1 January 2010.  
*Mandate:* To support an inclusive political dialogue and a national reconciliation process; assist in strengthening democratic institutions; provide strategic and technical advice and support for national security sector reform and rule of law; and assist national authorities in the promotion and protection of human rights.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Miguel Trovoada (São Tomé and Príncipe).  
**Strength:** 48 international civilian staff, 57 local civilian staff, 2 military advisers, 13 police, 6 UN Volunteers.

**BNUB**

United Nations Office in Burundi  
*Established:* 1 January 2011.  
*Mandate:* To strengthen key national institutions; promote and facilitate dialogue between national actors; support efforts to fight impunity through the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms; promote and protect human rights; and ensure that economic strategies and policies focused on peacebuilding and equitable growth.  
**Special Representative of the Secretary-General:** Parfait Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon).
Strength: 43 international civilian staff, 59 local civilian staff, 1 military adviser, 1 police, 3 UN Volunteers.

UNOCA
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
Established: 1 January 2011.
Mandate: To assist Member States and sub-regional organizations in consolidating peace and preventing potential conflicts.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Abdoulaye Bathily (Senegal).
Strength: 14 international civilian staff, 8 local civilian staff, 1 military adviser.

UNSMIL
United Nations Support Mission in Libya
Established: 16 September 2011.
Mandate: To support the Libyan government to ensure the transition to democracy; promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights; control unsecured arms and related material and counter their proliferation; and build governance capacity.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Bernardino Leon (Spain).
Strength: 150 international civilian staff, 77 local civilian staff, 4 police, 3 UN Volunteers.

UNSMIL
United Nations Support Mission in Somalia
Established: 3 June 2013.
Mandate: To provide policy advice to the Federal Government and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on peacebuilding and statebuilding in the areas of: governance, security sector reform and rule of law (including the disengagement of combatants), development of a federal system (including state formation); constitutional review, democratisation (including preparations for the 2016 political transition) and coordination of international donor support.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Nicholas Kay (United Kingdom).
Strength: 58 international civilian staff, 21 local civilian staff, 5 military advisers, 3 police, 7 UN Volunteers.

Threats to international peace and security

International terrorism
Security Council consideration. On 19 December [meeting 7351], the Council held an open debate on threats to international peace and security: terrorism and cross-border crime. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations to help States and subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism [S/2014/9] (see p. 000) and a concept note submitted by Chad [S/2014/869] on the item under consideration. Briefing the Council, the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) highlighted the Secretary-General’s report on terrorism in Africa (see p. 000) recounting that terrorists increasingly relied on cross-border criminality to further their agenda and that these linkages posed a major threat to peace and stability. The CTITF Chairmen outlined ways in which the Task Force articulated the UN response to terrorism and cross-border crime, namely, by monitoring and analysing the threat, and assessing the needs of Member States; implementing tailored capacity-building projects; and delivering this assistance in a coordinated and coherent manner to multiply impact. The Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations noted that cross-border criminal activities in Africa had both contributed to the onset of conflicts and complicated subsequent management and resolution efforts, and made several recommendations for combating that threat.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION
On 19 December [meeting 7351], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2195(2014). The draft [S/2014/917] was submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda and the United States.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,
Reaffirming also that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed,
Reaffirming further that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,
Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,
Gravely concerned by the financing of and financial and other resources obtained by terrorists, and underscoring that these resources will support their future terrorist activities,
Reaffirming the need to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts,
Expressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking in arms, persons, drugs and artefacts and from the illicit trade in natural resources, including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife,
Chapter I: International peace and security

Recalling its resolution 2133(2014) of 27 January 2014 and strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including raising funds or gaining political concessions, and expressing its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law.

Noting recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism, noting the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, in particular its recent adoption of a comprehensive set of good practices to address the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon, and its publication of several other framework documents and good practices, including in the areas of countering violent extremism, criminal justice, prisons, kidnapping for ransom, providing support to victims of terrorism, and community-oriented policing, to assist interested States with the practical implementation of the United Nations counter-terrorism legal and policy framework and to complement the work of the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism entities in these areas,

Reaffirming its need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Recognizing that a comprehensive approach to defeat terrorism is required, involving national, subregional, regional and multilateral action,

Noting the important contribution that public-private partnerships can make in efforts to prevent and combat criminal activities, such as transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls,

1. Stresses the need to work collectively to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime;

2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen border management to effectively prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups, including those benefiting from transnational organized crime;

4. **Requests** the relevant United Nations entities to assist Member States, upon their request, and within existing mandates and resources, to implement the relevant international legal instruments relating to terrorism and to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts;

5. **Stresses** the importance of good governance and the need to fight against corruption, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, in particular through the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the comprehensive international standards set forth in the Financial Action Task Force revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, including by adopting and effectively implementing legislative and regulatory measures, to enable the competent domestic authorities to freeze or seize, confiscate and manage criminal assets, in order to combat illicit financial activity, including terrorist financing and money-laundering, and encourages the States of the African region to further their engagement within the Financial Action Task Force-style regional bodies, such as the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa, the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, in promoting capacity and cooperation;

6. **Recalls** the obligations referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001, and recalls them in particular with regard to terrorist attacks against United Nations staff, peacekeepers and installations.

**International and regional cooperation**

7. **Further stresses** the importance of strengthening transregional and international cooperation on a basis of a common and shared responsibility to counter the world drug problem and related criminal activities, and underlines that it must be addressed in a comprehensive, balanced and multidisciplinary manner;

8. **Encourages** Member States and relevant organizations, as appropriate, to enhance cooperation and strategies to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime, and to build the capacity to secure their borders against and investigate and prosecute such terrorists and transnational organized criminals working with them, including through the strengthening of national, regional and global systems to collect, analyse and exchange information, including law enforcement and intelligence information;

9. **Commends**, in this regard, the regional cooperative mechanisms in Africa, notably, the Sahel Fusion and Liaison Unit, the Nouakchott Process on the Enhancement of Security Cooperation and the Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the Sahel-Saharan Region, the African Union-led Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army and the Lake Chad Basin Commission Multinational Joint Task Force and its Regional Intelligence Fusion Unit, as well as the Economic Community of West African States;

10. **Also commends** the initiatives to strengthen security and border control in the region of North Africa and the Sahel-Saharan region, with the adoption of the action plan on border security during the first Regional Ministerial Conference on Border Security, held in Tripoli on 11 and 12 March 2012, and the creation of a regional training centre to enhance border security, during the second Regional Ministerial Conference, held in Rabat on 14 November 2013, as well as other subregional initiatives supported by the United Nations;

11. **Urges** all Member States, notably Sahel and Maghreb States, to coordinate their efforts to prevent the serious threat posed to international and regional security by terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region, to enhance cooperation and coordination in order to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat the comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime;

12. **Welcomes and supports** the establishment of the African Police Cooperation Organization (Africpol), and takes note of the elaboration of an African arrest warrant for persons charged with or convicted of terrorist acts;

13. **Calls upon** Member States in Africa to support the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013–2017);

**Capacity-building and the United Nations coordination**

14. **Calls upon** Member States to help build the capacity of other Member States where necessary and appropriate and upon request, to address the threat posed by terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime, and welcomes and encourages bilateral assistance by Member States to help build such national, subregional or regional capacity;

15. **Recognizes** the significant capacity and coordination challenges many Member States face in countering terrorism and violent extremism, and preventing terrorist financing, recruitment and all other forms of support to terrorist organizations, including terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime, commends work under way by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to identify capacity gaps and to facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005) of 14 September 2005, encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with the Committee and its Executive Directorate on the development of comprehensive and integrated national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies, highlights the important role that Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and other providers of capacity-building assistance should play in technical assistance delivery, and requests the relevant entities of the United Nations, whenever appropriate and within existing resources, to take into account in their technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for addressing terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime;

16. **Calls upon** relevant entities of the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national and regional institutions to address terrorism benefiting from transnational organized crime, in particular law enforcement and counter-terrorism agencies, and in this regard notes the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with its mandate.
17. **Encourages** the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to consider expanding its Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative to the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel and Central Africa, upon their request;

18. **Reiterates** that United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions, may, if mandated by the Security Council, assist in capacity-building for host Governments, as requested, to implement commitments under existing global and regional instruments and to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including through weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, record-keeping and tracing capacities, development of national export and import control systems, enhancement of border security, and strengthening judicial institutions, policing and other law enforcement capacities;

19. **Encourages** information-sharing, where relevant and appropriate, between Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Development Programme, within existing mandates and resources, when considering means to address, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, transnational organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;

**Reporting**

20. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a report on the efforts of the United Nations entities to address the threat of terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime in affected regions, including Africa, with respect to matters of which the Council is seized, with input from the relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and other relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities;

21. **Also requests** that the report include recommendations of concrete options for strengthening Member States’ capabilities, including financing such proposed United Nations projects and activities to build capacity with existing resources and contributions in the United Nations system, as well as United Nations activities to reduce the negative impacts of terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime, including those relevant to its conflict resolution efforts with a focus on border security, counter-terrorism financing and anti-money-laundering, and that the report be submitted to the Council no later than six months from the adoption of the present resolution;

22. **Recalls** the request, in resolution 2178(2014) of 24 September 2014, to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to report to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) within 180 days on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reiterates that this report should also focus on trends related to foreign terrorist fighters joining and working with all terrorist groups listed on the Al-Qa’ida Sanctions List, and should include an oral briefing to the Committee and a Committee brief to the Council at the next regular briefing on counter-terrorism on those operating in Africa.

### Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

In January (see p.000), the Security Council called upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or political concessions, and to secure the safe release of hostages.

In July (see p.000), the Council expressed its grave concern over reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Syria and Iraq and stressed the obligation of all States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism.

In August (see p.000), the Security Council called on all United Nations Member States to act to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, financing and other support to Islamist extremist groups in Iraq and Syria, including Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida.

### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 27 January [meeting 7101], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution **2133(2014)**. The draft [S/2014/38] was submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whoever and by whomsoever committed, and further reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements by its President concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts,

Recalling relevant international counter-terrorism instruments, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,

Strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including raising funds or gaining political concessions,

Expressing concern at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, in particular the increase in kidnappings by Al-Qa’ida and its affiliated groups, and underscoring that the payment of ransoms to terrorists funds future kidnappings and
hostage-takings, which creates more victims and perpetuates the problem.

Expressing its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, and in this regard noting the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, in particular its publication of several framework documents and good practices, including in the area of kidnapping for ransom, to complement the work of the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism entities,

Recognizing the need to further strengthen efforts to support victims and those affected by incidents of kidnapping for ransom and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to give careful consideration to protecting the lives of hostages and those kidnapped, and reaffirming that States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, as appropriate.

Noting the decision of the Summit of the Group of Eight held at Lough Erne on 17 and 18 June 2013 to address the threat posed by kidnapping for ransom by terrorists and the preventive steps the international community can take in this regard and to encourage further expert discussion, including at the Roma-Lyon Group, to deepen understanding of this problem, and further noting that in paragraph 225.6 of its Final Document the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries condemned criminal incidences of hostage-taking with resultant demands for ransoms and/or other political concessions by terrorist groups,

Expressing its commitment to support efforts to reduce access by terrorist groups to funding and financial services through the ongoing work of United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and the Financial Action Task Force to improve anti-money laundering and terrorist financing frameworks worldwide,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, for the purposes of recruitment and incitement to commit terrorist acts, as well as for the financing, planning and preparation of their activities,

Recalling its resolutions 1904(2009) of 17 December 2009, 1989(2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2083(2012) of 17 December 2012, which, inter alia, confirm that the requirements of paragraph 1(a) of these resolutions also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups or undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List,

Reaffirming that acts, methods and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are also contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001 and in particular its decision that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;

2. Also reaffirms its decision taken in resolution 1373(2001) that all States shall prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;

3. Calls upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;

4. Also calls upon all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

5. Reaffirms its decision taken in resolution 1373(2001) that all States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts;

6. Recognizes the need to continue expert discussions on kidnapping for ransom by terrorists, and calls upon Member States to continue such expert discussions within the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations, including the Global Counterterrorism Forum, on additional steps the international community could take to prevent kidnappings and to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from using kidnapping to raise funds or gain political concessions;

7. Notes that ransom payments to terrorist groups are one of the sources of income which support their recruitment efforts, strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks and incentivize future incidents of kidnapping for ransom;

8. Encourages the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) to hold, with the assistance of appropriate expertise, a special meeting with the participation of Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to discuss measures to prevent incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups to raise funds or gain political concessions, and requests the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report to the Council on the outcomes of this meeting;

9. Recalls the adoption by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists, and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to take it into account, as appropriate, consistent with its mandate, including in its facilitation of capacity-building to Member States;

10. Calls upon all Member States to encourage private sector partners to adopt or to follow relevant guidelines and good practices for preventing and responding to terrorist kidnappings without paying ransoms;

11. Also calls upon all Member States to cooperate and engage in dialogue with all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, as appropriate, to improve their capacities to counter the financing of terrorism, including from ransoms;
12. Encourages the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) and other relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies to cooperate closely when providing information on the measures taken by Member States on this issue and on relevant trends and developments in this area;

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

On 17 June, the Council, by resolutions 2160(2014) (see p. 000) and 2161(2014) (see p. 000), adopted measures to combat, through sanctions, the threat to peace in Afghanistan and elsewhere posed by the violent and terrorist activities conducted by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other illegal armed groups.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 July [meeting 7226], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/14 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council recalls its resolutions 1267(1999), 1373(2001), 1989(2011), 2129(2013), 2133(2014) and 2161(2014), stresses the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, and expresses grave concern over the reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), namely “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant” and “Jabhat al-Nusra”, and underscores in this regard that any trade in oil with these entities would be inconsistent with the resolutions of the Council and that all States are required to ensure that their nationals and any persons within their territory do not trade in oil with these entities.

The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, and in this regard strongly condemns any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq involving terrorist groups. The Council also emphasizes that such engagement constitutes financial support for terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings if those groups are listed by the Committee as associated with Al-Qaida.

The Council notes with concern that any oilfields and related infrastructure controlled by terrorist organizations could generate material income for terrorists, which would support their recruitment efforts, including of foreign terrorist fighters, and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks.

The Council reminds all States that they are required to ensure that their nationals and any persons within their territory do not engage in any commercial or financial transactions with or for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Jabhat al-Nusra, notably with respect to oil in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

The Council also emphasizes the importance of all Member States upholding their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee.

The Council calls upon all Member States, should any information on such activities be available to them, to bring it to the notice of the Committee and cooperate closely with the Council in this regard.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 15 August [meeting 7242], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2170(2014). The draft [S/2014/589] was submitted by Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Reaffirming also the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and reaffirming further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

Expressing its gravest concern that territory in parts of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic is under the control of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front and about the negative impact of their presence, violent extremist ideology and actions on stability in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the region, including the devastating humanitarian impact on the civilian populations which has led to the displacement of millions of people, and about their acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions,

Reiterating its condemnation of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of civilians and other victims, destruction of property and of cultural and religious sites and greatly undermining stability, and recalling that the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo requirements in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161(2014) apply to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al-Qaida,

Reaffirming that terrorism, including the actions of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,
Reaffirming that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism, including while implementing the present resolution, comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, and underscoring that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and noting the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism,

Reaffirming also that those who have committed or are otherwise responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, including persecution of individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, or on political grounds, must be held accountable,

Gravely concerned by the financing of, and financial and other resources obtained by, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and underscoring that these resources will support their future terrorist activities,

Strongly condemning incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and underscoring the need for Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups,

Expressing concern at the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and the scale of this phenomenon,

Expressing concern also at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, for the purposes of recruitment and incitement to commit terrorist acts, as well as for the financing, planning and preparation of their activities, and underscoring the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law,

Condemning in the strongest terms the incitement of terrorist acts, and repudiating attempts at the justification or glorification (apologie) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts,

Underlining the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law,

Urging all parties to protect the civilian population, in particular women and children, affected by the violent activities of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, especially against any form of sexual violence,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Noting with concern the continued threat posed to international peace and security by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Deplores and condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist acts of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and its violent extremist ideology, and its continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law;

2. Strongly condemns the indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, numerous atrocities, mass executions and extrajudicial killings, including of soldiers, persecution of individuals and entire communities on the basis of their religion or belief, kidnapping of civilians, forced displacement of members of minority groups, killing and maiming of children, recruitment and use of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, arbitrary detention, attacks on schools and hospitals, destruction of cultural and religious sites and obstructing the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to education, especially in the Syrian governorates of Raqqah, Daraa al-Zawr, Aleppo and Idlib, and in northern Iraq, especially in Tamim, Salaheddine and Nineveh provinces;

3. Recalls that widespread or systematic attacks directed against any civilian populations because of their ethnic or political background, religion or belief may constitute a crime against humanity, emphasizes the need to ensure that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida are held accountable for abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and urges all parties to prevent such violations and abuses;

4. Demands that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida cease all violence and terrorist acts and disarm and disband with immediate effect;

5. Urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front, who perpetrate, organize and sponsor terrorist acts, and in this regard underlines the importance of regional cooperation;

6. Reiterates its call upon all States to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and in-
tolerance perpetrated by individuals or entities associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and Al-Qaïda and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters;

**Foreign terrorist fighters**

7. **Condemns** the recruitment by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda of foreign terrorist fighters, whose presence is exacerbating conflict and contributing to violent radicalization, demands that all foreign terrorist fighters associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and other terrorist groups withdraw immediately, and expresses its readiness to consider listing those recruiting for or participating in the activities of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda under the Al-Qaïda sanctions regime, including through financing or facilitating, for Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant or Al-Nusrah Front, of travel of foreign terrorist fighters;

8. **Calls upon** all Member States to take national measures to suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to, and bring to justice, in accordance with applicable international law, foreign terrorist fighters of, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda, and reiterates further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls, and in this context to exchange information expeditiously and improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists and financing that would support terrorists;

9. **Encourages** all Member States to engage with those within their territories at risk of recruitment and violent radicalization to discourage travel to the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq for the purposes of supporting or fighting for Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda;

10. **Reaffirms** its decision that States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

**Terrorist financing**

11. **Reaffirms** its resolution 1373(2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists;

12. **Recalls** its decision in resolution 2161(2014) that all States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda, by their nationals or by persons within their territory, and reaffirms its decision in resolution 1373(2001) that all States shall prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts, or for the benefit of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons;

13. **Notes with concern** that oilfields and related infrastructure controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda are generating income which supports their recruitment efforts and strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks;

14. **Condemns** any engagement in direct or indirect trade involving Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaïda and reiterates that such engagement could constitute financial support for entities designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) (the Committee) and may lead to further listings by the Committee;

15. **Emphasizes** the importance of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated entities;

16. **Expresses its concern** that aircraft or other transport departing from territory controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant could be used to transfer gold or other valuable items and economic resources for sale on international markets or to make other arrangements that could result in violations of the asset freeze;

17. **Confirms** that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161(2014) shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaïda Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;

**Sanctions**

18. **Observes** that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant is a splinter group of Al-Qaïda, recalls that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front are included on the Al-Qaïda Sanctions List, and in this regard expresses its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant or to Al-Nusrah Front, including those who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting
for Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant or Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida through information and communications technologies, including the internet and social media or through any other means;

19. **Decides** that the individuals specified in the annex to the present resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161(2014) and added to the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

20. **Directs** the Committee to make accessible on the Committee website the narrative summaries of reasons for listing the individuals specified in the annex to the present resolution as agreed by the Council, and confirms that the provisions of resolution 2161(2014) and subsequent relevant resolutions shall apply to the names specified in the annex for so long as they remain on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

21. **Encourages** the submission of listing requests to the Committee by Member States of individuals and entities supporting Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and further encourages the Committee to urgently consider additional designations of individuals and entities supporting Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front;

**Reporting**

22. **Directs** the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days on the threat, including to the region, posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front, their sources of arms, funding, recruitment and demographics, and recommendations for additional action to address the threat, and requests that, after a Committee discussion of this report, the Chair of the Committee brief the Council on its principal findings;

23. **Requests** the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, within its mandate, capabilities and its areas of operation, to assist the Committee and the Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526(2004) of 30 January 2004, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161(2014);

24. **Decides** to remain seized of this matter.

**ANNEX**

1. **Abdelrahman Mouhamad Zafr al Dabidi al Jahani**

Abdelrahman Mouhamad Zafr al Dabidi al Jahani is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of” and “recruiting for” Jabhat al-Nusra, an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

2. **Hajjaj bin Fahd al Ajmi**

Hajjaj bin Fahd al Ajmi is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of” Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

3. **Abou Mohamed al Adnani**

Abou Mohamed al Adnani is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of” Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), an a.k.a. of Al-Qaida in Iraq (QE.J.115.04).

4. **Said Arif**

Said Arif is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of” and “recruiting for” Jabhat al-Nusra, an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

5. **Abdul Mohsen Abdallah Ibrahim al Charekh**

Abdul Mohsen Abdallah Ibrahim al Charekh is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of” Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

6. **Hamid Hamad Hamid al-Ali**

Hamid Hamad Hamid al-Ali is associated with Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of” Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), an a.k.a. of Al-Qaida in Iraq (QE.J.115.04), and Jabhat al-Nusra, an a.k.a. of Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QE.A.137.14).

**Foreign terrorist fighters**

**Security Council consideration.** On 24 September [S/PV.7272], the Council held a high-level open debate on the threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters. It had before it a concept note submitted by the United States [S/2014/648]. The Secretary-General briefed the Council on the evolving nature of the terrorist threat, noting that thousands of foreign terrorist fighters from over 80 Member States had joined ISIL and the Al-Nusrah Front, and underscored the value of a multilateral, multifaceted strategy to defeat terrorism and avoid further radicalization.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 24 September [meeting 7272], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2178(2014). The draft [S/2014/688] was submitted by 104 Member States. The Security Council,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of ter-
terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level.

*Noting with concern* that the terrorism threat has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts, including those motivated by intolerance or extremism, and expressing its determination to combat this threat.

*Bearing in mind* the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and affirming Member States’ determination to continue to do all they can to resolve conflict and to deny terrorist groups the ability to put down roots and establish safe havens to address better the growing threat posed by terrorism,

*Emphasizing* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

*Recognizing* that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism must comply fully with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming its respect* for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter,

*Reaffirming* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, underscoring that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, noting the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and noting that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization and fosters a sense of impunity,

*Expressing grave concern* over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, and resolving to address this threat,

*Expressing grave concern also* about those who attempt to travel to become foreign terrorist fighters,

*Concerned* that foreign terrorist fighters increase the intensity, duration and intractability of conflicts, and also may pose a serious threat to their States of origin, the States they transit and the States to which they travel, as well as States neighbouring zones of armed conflict in which foreign terrorist fighters are active and that are affected by serious security burdens, and noting that the threat of foreign terrorist fighters may affect all regions and Member States, even those far from conflict zones, and expressing grave concern that foreign terrorist fighters are using their extremist ideology to promote terrorism,

*Expressing concern* that international networks have been established by terrorists and terrorist entities among States of origin, transit and destination through which foreign terrorist fighters and the resources to support them have been channelled back and forth,

*Expressing particular concern* that foreign terrorist fighters are being recruited by and are joining entities such as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of Al-Qaida, as designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011), recognizing that the foreign terrorist fighter threat includes, among others, individuals supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida and its cells, affiliates, splinter groups and derivative entities, including by recruiting for or otherwise supporting acts or activities of such entities, and stressing the urgent need to address this particular threat,

*Recognizing that* addressing the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters requires comprehensively addressing underlying factors, including by preventing radicalization to terrorism, stemming recruitment, inhibiting foreign terrorist fighter travel, disrupting financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, countering violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, countering incitement to terrorist acts motivated by extremism or intolerance, promoting political and religious tolerance, economic development and social cohesion and inclusiveness, ending and resolving armed conflicts, and facilitating reintegration and rehabilitation.

*Recognizing also* that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone, and underlining the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as outlined in pillar I of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

*Expressing concern* over the increased use by terrorists and their supporters of communications technology for the purpose of radicalizing to terrorism, recruiting and inciting others to commit terrorist acts, including through the Internet, and financing and facilitating the travel and subsequent activities of foreign terrorist fighters, and underlining the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law,

*Noting with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities, in particular entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and also the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to facilitate technical assistance, specifically by promoting engagement between providers of capacity-building assistance and recipients, in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

*Noting recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism,* and noting the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, in particular its recent adoption of a comprehensive set of good practices to address the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon, and its publication of several other framework documents and good practices, including in the areas of countering violent extremism, criminal justice, prisons, kidnapping for ransom, providing support to victims of terrorism, and
community-oriented policing, to assist interested States with the practical implementation of the United Nations counter-terrorism legal and policy framework and to complement the work of the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism entities in these areas.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through global law enforcement information-sharing enabled by the use of its secure communications network, databases and systems of advisory notices, procedures to track stolen, forged or lost identity papers and travel documents, and INTERPOL’s counter-terrorism forums and foreign terrorist fighter programme,

Having regard to and highlighting the situation of individuals of more than one nationality who travel to their States of nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and urging States to take action, as appropriate, in compliance with their obligations under their domestic law and international law, including international human rights law,

Calling upon States to ensure, in conformity with international law, in particular international human rights law and international refugee law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, including by foreign terrorist fighters,

Reaffirming its call upon all States to become party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are a party,

Noting the continued threat to international peace and security posed by terrorism, and affirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, including those perpetrated by foreign terrorist fighters,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. **Condemns** the violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, sectarian violence and the commission of terrorist acts by foreign terrorist fighters, and demands that all foreign terrorist fighters disarm and cease all terrorist acts and participation in armed conflict; and

2. **Reaffirms** that all States shall prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on the issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents, underscores in this regard the importance of addressing, in accordance with their relevant international obligations, the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and encourages Member States to employ evidence-based traveller risk assessment and screening procedures, including collection and analysis of travel data, without resorting to profiling based on stereotypes founded on grounds of discrimination prohibited by international law;

3. **Urges** Member States, in accordance with domestic and international law, to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information regarding actions or movements of terrorists or terrorist networks, including foreign terrorist fighters, especially with their States of residence or nationality, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms, in particular the United Nations;

4. **Calls upon** all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, including children, preventing foreign terrorist fighters from crossing their borders, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning foreign terrorist fighters;

5. **Decides** that Member States shall, consistent with international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, prevent and suppress the recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and the financing of their travel and of their activities;

6. **Recalls** its decision, in resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001, that all Member States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, and decides that all States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offences sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offence:

   (a) Their nationals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, and other individuals who travel or attempt to travel from their territories to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;

   (b) The willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to finance the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training; and

   (c) The willful organization, or other facilitation, including acts of recruitment, by their nationals or in their territories, of the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;

7. **Expresses its strong determination** to consider listing pursuant to resolution 2161(2014) of 17 June 2014 individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for them, or otherwise supporting their acts or activities, including through information and communications technologies, such as the Internet, social media or any other means;

8. **Decides** that, without prejudice to entry or transit necessary in the furtherance of a judicial process, including in furtherance of such a process related to arrest or detention of a foreign terrorist fighter, Member States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any indi-
vidual about whom that State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the acts described in paragraph 6 above, including any acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2161(2014), provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals or permanent residents;

9. **Calls upon** Member States to require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) (the Committee), and further calls upon Member States to report any such departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such individuals to the Committee, as well as sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations;

10. **Stresses** the urgent need to implement fully and immediately the present resolution with respect to foreign terrorist fighters, underscores the particular and urgent need to implement the present resolution with respect to those foreign terrorist fighters who are associated with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of Al-Qaida, as designated by the Committee, and expresses its readiness to consider designating, under resolution 2161(2014), individuals associated with Al-Qaida who commit the acts specified in paragraph 6 above;

**International cooperation**

11. **Calls upon** Member States to improve international, regional and subregional cooperation, if appropriate through bilateral agreements, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from or through their territories, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying foreign terrorist fighters, the sharing and adoption of best practices, and improved understanding of the patterns of travel by foreign terrorist fighters, and for Member States to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law;

12. **Recalls** its decision in resolution 1373(2001) that Member States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, and underlines the importance of fulfilling this obligation with respect to such investigations or proceedings involving foreign terrorist fighters;

13. **Encourages** INTERPOL to intensify its efforts with respect to the foreign terrorist fighter threat and to recommend or put in place additional resources to support and encourage national, regional and international measures to monitoand prevent the transit of foreign terrorist fighters, such as expanding the use of INTERPOL Special Notices to include foreign terrorist fighters;

14. **Calls upon** States to help to build the capacity of States to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including to prevent and interdict foreign terrorist fighter travel across land and maritime borders, in particular the States neighbouring zones of armed conflict where there are foreign terrorist fighters, and welcomes and encourages bilateral assistance by Member States to help to build such national capacity;

**Countering violent extremism in order to prevent terrorism**

15. **Underscores** that countering violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including preventing radicalization, recruitment and mobilization of individuals into terrorist groups and becoming foreign terrorist fighters, is an essential element of addressing the threat to international peace and security posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and calls upon Member States to enhance efforts to counter this kind of violent extremism;

16. **Encourages** Member States to engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders, and all other concerned groups of civil society and adopt tailored approaches to countering recruitment to this kind of violent extremism and promoting social inclusion and cohesion;

17. **Recalls** its decision in paragraph 14 of resolution 2161(2014) with respect to improvised explosive devices and individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and urges Member States, in this context, to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources, including audio and video, to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law;

18. **Calls upon** Member States to cooperate and consistently support each other’s efforts to counter violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including through capacity-building, coordination of plans and efforts, and sharing lessons learned;

19. **Emphasizes**, in this regard, the importance of Member States’ efforts to develop non-violent alternative avenues for conflict prevention and resolution by affected individuals and local communities to decrease the risk of radicalization to terrorism, and of efforts to promote peaceful alternatives to violent narratives espoused by foreign terrorist fighters, and underscores the role education can play in countering terrorist narratives;

**United Nations engagement on the foreign terrorist fighter threat**

20. **Notes** that foreign terrorist fighters and those who finance or otherwise facilitate their travel and subsequent activities may be eligible for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List maintained by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) where they participate in
the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of or in support of Al-Qaida, supplying, selling or transferring arms and related material to, or recruiting for, or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof, and calls upon States to propose such foreign terrorist fighters and those who facilitate or finance their travel and subsequent activities for possible designation;

21. Directs the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) and the Counter-Terrorism and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to devote special focus to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

22. Encourages the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to coordinate its efforts to monitor and respond to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

23. Requests the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to report to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) within 180 days, and provide a preliminary oral update to the Committee within 60 days, on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joiningIslamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including:

(a) A comprehensive assessment of the threat posed by these foreign terrorist fighters, including their facilitators, the most affected regions and trends in radicalization to terrorism, facilitation, recruitment, demographics and financing; and

(b) Recommendations for actions that can be taken to enhance the response to the threat posed by these foreign terrorist fighters;

24. Requests the Counter-Terrorism Committee, within its existing mandate and with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to identify principal gaps in Member States’ capacities to implement Council resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005) of 14 September 2005 that may hinder States’ abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters in the implementation of resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005), and to facilitate technical assistance, specifically by promoting engagement between providers of capacity-building assistance and recipients, especially those in the most affected regions, including through the development, upon their request, of comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies that encompass countering violent radicalization and the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, recalling the roles of other relevant actors, for example the Global Counterterrorism Forum;

25. Underlines that the increasing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters is part of the emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005) that, in paragraph 5 of resolution 2129(2013) of 17 December 2013, the Council directed the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to identify, and therefore merits close attention by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, consistent with its mandate;

26. Requests the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to update the Council on their respective efforts pursuant to the present resolution;

27. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

International cooperation on combating terrorism and violent extremism

Security Council consideration. On 19 November [S/PV.7316], the Council held a high-level open debate on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; international cooperation on combating terrorism and violent extremism. It had before it a concept note (S/2014/787) submitted by Australia. The Secretary-General, and the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 265] and 1989(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 341] concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61] concerning counter-terrorism, briefed the Council on UN efforts to support States in addressing the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 November [meeting 7316], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/23 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reaffirms that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomever committed.

The Council emphasizes that the threat of terrorism is expanding and intensifying, affecting a greater number of Member States across most regions, owing to, inter alia, global recruitment networks, the spread of violent extremist ideologies that can be conducive to terrorism, ease of movement of terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, and access to significant funding streams.

The Council reiterates its grave concern about Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and other terrorist entities associated with Al-Qaida and the negative impact of their presence, violent extremist ideology, and actions on the stability of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the region, including the devastating humanitarian impact on the civilian populations which has led to the displacement of millions of people, and about their acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions.

The Council further expresses its concern that, according to reports, more than 15,000 foreign terrorist fighters from over 80 countries have travelled to join or fight for terrorist entities associated with Al-Qaida,
including in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Somalia and Yemen, as well as several countries in the Maghreb and Sahel regions.

The Council recalls its resolutions 1267(1999), 1373(2001), 1624(2005), 2161(2014) 2170(2014) and 2178(2014), and underlines the importance of Member States taking urgent action to implement their obligations therein.

The Council reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Council reaffirms that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with the Charter and all their other obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law.

The Council recognizes that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone, and underlines the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as outlined in pillar I of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and reiterates the need to address the factors driving recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, and furthermore recognizes that a comprehensive approach to defeat terrorism is required, involving national, subregional, regional and multilateral action.

The Council recognizes the significant capacity and coordination challenges many Member States face in countering terrorism and violent extremism and preventing terrorist financing, recruitment and all other forms of support to terrorist organizations; commends work under way by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to identify capacity gaps and to facilitate technical assistance to strengthen the implementation of resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005) which supports compliance with 2178(2014); encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with the Committee and the Executive Directorate on the development of comprehensive and integrated national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies; highlights the important role that Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, including the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and other providers of capacity-building assistance should play in technical assistance delivery; and in this respect notes the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters to countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as States neighbouring zones of armed conflict in which foreign terrorist fighters are active.

The Council calls upon Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States, where necessary and upon request, to address the threat posed by terrorism, and welcomes and encourages bilateral assistance by Member States to help to build such national, subregional or regional capacity.

The Council welcomes recent listings by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) of foreign terrorist fighters and recruiters, and urges Member States to identify and propose additional foreign terrorist fighters and those individuals who facilitate or finance their travel and subsequent activities for possible designation by the Committee.

The Council expresses its determination to consider listing pursuant to resolution 2161(2014) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa'ida who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for them, or otherwise supporting their acts or activities, including through information and communications technologies, such as the Internet, social media or any other means.

The Council welcomes recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon, notes the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, in particular its recent adoption of a comprehensive set of good practices to address the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon and the establishment of its Working Group on Foreign Terrorist Fighters, and the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and the Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law Enforcement Organizations.

The Council takes note of the communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council summit on countering violent extremism and terrorism, held in Nairobi on 2 September 2014, and calls upon United Nations counter-terrorism entities, within existing mandates, and Member States to provide assistance and capacity-building towards Africa’s efforts to counter violent extremism and terrorism.

Travel and transit

The Security Council urges Member States to improve bilateral, international, regional and subregional cooperation, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from or through their territories, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying foreign terrorist fighters, understanding patterns of travel by foreign terrorist fighters and sharing practices in evidence-based traveller risk assessment and border screening, noting the need to address the challenges posed by evasive travel routes of foreign terrorist fighters.

The Council reiterates, as called for in resolutions 2161(2014) and 2178(2014), its call upon Member States to make use of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) databases and to require that airlines under their jurisdiction provide advance passenger information to detect the departure from, entry into or transit through their territories of individuals on the Al-Qa’ida Sanctions List, and additionally encourages that they provide passenger name records, where appropriate, to the appropriate national authorities, and requests the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to report, within 180 days, to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on gaps in the use of advance passenger information and make recommendations to expand the use of advance passenger information, including plans to facilitate the required capacity-building in this regard, working with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, includ-
ing the International Civil Aviation Organization, as well as industry representatives such as the International Air Transport Association.

The Council reiterates that the increasing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters is part of the emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005), and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee to hold Special Meetings in 2015 with the participation of Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to discuss ways to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and to prevent terrorists from exploiting the Internet and social media to recruit and incite terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law; and in this regard notes the importance of the Committee holding meetings in affected regions on issues related to the mandate of the Committee.

The Council calls upon Member States to ensure, in conformity with international law, in particular international human rights law and international refugee law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, including by foreign terrorist fighters.

**Countering terrorist narratives and violent extremism**

The Council expresses grave concern at the spread of violent extremist ideologies that underpin the terrorist narrative, and that foreign terrorist fighters are using their extremist ideologies to promote terrorism, and reiterates the need to counter violent extremism through effective national responses including by building community resilience, as well as through cooperation at the subregional, regional and international levels, with a strong role for the United Nations in supporting these efforts, and underscores the role education can play in countering terrorist narratives.

The Council highlights the continued need to improve the visibility and effectiveness of the role of the United Nations in countering the spread of violent extremist ideologies that are conducive to terrorism, including through strategic communications, and underscores the need to enhance the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to tackle this issue more effectively and for further steps in this regard.

The Council encourages the sharing of national and regional experiences in countering violent extremism, and welcomes the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, to conduct dialogue with Member States and to hold open briefings on these issues to support efforts to counter incitement and violent extremism, and notes the need for the sharing of experiences to address the threat posed by terrorists and foreign terrorist fighters, including on rehabilitation and reintegration.

The Council notes that terrorism and violent extremism is impacting a growing number of conflict situations, including in States that host United Nations field missions, and in this regard encourages information-sharing, where relevant and appropriate, between Special Representatives of the Secretary General, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and other relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, within existing mandates and resources.

The Council recommends that United Nations regional offices located in regions that face terrorist threats undertake regional information analysis and inter-mission information-sharing on terrorism and violent extremism, within existing mandates and resources.

The Council expresses concern over the increased use by terrorists and their supporters of communications technology for the purpose of radicalizing to terrorism, recruiting and inciting others to commit terrorist acts, including through the Internet, and financing and facilitating the travel and subsequent activities of foreign terrorist fighters.

The Council urges Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from recruiting, to counter their violent extremist propaganda and incitement on the Internet and social media, including by developing effective counter-narratives, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with obligations under international law, stresses the importance of cooperation with civil society and the private sector in this endeavour, and encourages relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities to support regional initiatives in this regard.

**Financing**

The Council expresses its deep concern that oilfields and related infrastructure controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and potentially other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa`ida are generating a significant portion of the groups’ income, which supports their recruitment efforts and strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks.

The Council reaffirms that States are required by resolution 2161(2014) to ensure that their nationals and those in their territory do not make assets or economic resources, directly or indirectly, available to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa`ida, and notes that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in oil and oil products.

The Council encourages Member States to report to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) seizures or transfers of oil that they have reason to believe originated from territory controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front and seizures of oil refining and related material believed to be for transfer into territory controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front; encourages the Committee to immediately consider designations of individuals and entities engaged in these activities; and expresses its intention to consider additional measures to disrupt this source of terrorism financing, including prohibitions on the transfer of oil, oil products and oil refining and related material to and from territory controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah
Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida.

The Council stresses that donations from individuals and entities have played a role in developing and sustaining Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front, and that Member States have an obligation to ensure that such support is not made available to those terrorist groups and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida by their nationals and persons within their territory, and urges Member States to address this directly through measures to enhance vigilance of the international financial system and by working with their non-profit and charitable organizations to ensure that financial flows through charitable giving are not diverted to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida.

The Council expresses its concern that aircraft or other transport departing from territory controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front could be used to transfer gold or other valuable items and economic resources for sale on international markets, or to transfer arms and materiel for use by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front, and notes that individuals or entities engaged in such activities may be eligible for listing by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011); expresses its concern regarding reports that items of archaeological, historical, cultural and religious importance are being illegally removed from territory controlled by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front which may be generating income for those groups, and calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent such illegal trade; and in this regard reminds all States that they are required to ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida; and looks forward to thorough consideration by the Committee of the relevant recommendations regarding new measures to disrupt such activities contained in the report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted pursuant to resolution 2170(2014), with a view to further disrupting the activities of those groups.

The Council strongly condemns incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, notes with concern that ransoms paid to terrorists are used as one of the sources of funding for their activities, including further kidnappings, expresses its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, calls upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and reaffirms the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups.

The Council highlights the relevance of Financial Action Task Force recommendations in support of implementing resolutions 2170(2014) and 2178(2014), including its recommendation to States to implement cash declaration/disclosure systems for both incoming and outgoing transportation of currency, and other measures to address the threat that some foreign terrorist fighters and facilitators are acting as cash couriers for terrorist organizations.

The Council expresses its concern regarding the connection, in some cases, between terrorism and transnational organized crime and illicit activities such as drugs, arms and human trafficking, and money-laundering.

The Council reiterates that States are required to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qa’ida from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts at the national, subregional, regional and international levels.

The Council further reminds all States of their obligation to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offenses in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to provide guidance upon request.

The Council stresses that the intolerance, violence and hatred that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al-Nusrah Front and other groups associated with Al-Qa’ida espouse must be countered, and expresses its determination to defeat the threat to international peace and security posed by terrorism.

### Measures to eliminate international terrorism

In 2014, the United Nations continued to strengthen its efforts to combat and eliminate international terrorism. The General Assembly examined the Secretary-General’s July report [A/69/209] on measures to eliminate international terrorism, submitted in response to Assembly resolutions 50/53 [YUN 1995, p. 1330] and 68/119 [YUN 2013, p. 1332]. The report contained information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations; a list of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international
terrorism; and information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism.

In resolution 69/39 of 2 December on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (see p. 000), the Assembly urged Member States to strengthen measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring such weapons, their means of delivery, and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. By resolution 69/127 of 10 December (see p. 000), the Assembly reaffirmed its strong condemnation of acts of terrorism and called upon Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects and without delay.

Communications. On 26 March [A/68/816-S/2014/226], Iran transmitted to the Secretary-General the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on news about the possible murder of one of the five Iranian border guards abducted on 7 February by an extremist terrorist group.


On 3 October [A/69/426-S/2014/719] and 16 October [A/69/531-S/2014/742], Syria transmitted to the Secretary-General and the Security Council information concerning alleged interference by Turkey in the internal affairs of the Syria and Turkish support of armed terrorist groups.

On 9 October [A/69/523-S/2014/736], Russia transmitted the Communiqué of the 13th Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations, adopted in Sochi on 10 April. The Meeting continued to perform its mission of strengthening the global counter-terrorism system under the overall coordination of the United Nations.

By a 17 November note verbale [A/69/602], Bahrain transmitted to the Secretary-General the Manama Declaration on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

By a 24 November note verbale [A/69/625], addressed to the Secretary-General, Cuba requested that their contribution to the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal (annex) be distributed to the Members of the United Nations in its original language (Spanish).

Counter-Terrorism Committee

In 2014, the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61], known as the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), held 13 formal meetings. The CTC Chairman submitted on 28 March its work programme for 2014 [S/2014/233]. The Chairman briefed the Council on 28 May [S/PV.7184] and 9 December [S/PV.7331]. CTC was assisted in its work by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED).

On 2 January [S/2014/42], the Security Council announced that it had elected Raimonda Murmokaitė (Lithuania) as Chairman of CTC for the period ending 31 December 2014.

By a 7 November letter [S/2014/807], the CTC Chairman submitted to the Council a preliminary analysis of the principal gaps in Member States’ capacities to implement Council resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 102] that might hinder their abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters pursuant to Council resolution 2178(2014) (see p. 000). In resolution 2178(2014), the Council addressed the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters and requested the CTCED to support the CTC in three key areas: identification of gaps in Member States’ implementation of Council resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005); identification of good practices in States’ implementation efforts; and facilitation of the necessary technical assistance. In an effort to address the first requirement, the Executive Directorate prepared a preliminary, non-State-specific analysis of the principal gaps that might affect the abilities of Member States to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. This included gaps in legal and judicial frameworks; law enforcement and border control measures; counter-financing of terrorism measures; countering violent extremism; and compliance with human rights obligations and the rule of law.

Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Review of implementation

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 66/262 [YUN 2012, p. 58], the Secretary-General submitted an April report [A/68/841] on the activities of the UN system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was adopted by Assembly resolution 60/288 [YUN 2006, p. 66]. The report outlined trends, challenges and opportunities in the counter-terrorism landscape. It also recorded some of the activities of the UN system in support of the Strategy since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General [YUN 2012, p. 57], with inputs from all members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and concluded with a number of observations and recommendations. The report also contained a summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects implemented by UN entities around the world and submissions by Member States and regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations on their efforts to implement the Strategy.
The Secretary-General affirmed that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Strategy rested with Member States. The United Nations, through the framework of the Task Force and together with its partners, was committed to providing the assistance necessary to address terrorism in a more dynamic, creative and systematic manner. Despite the best efforts of Member States and the adoption of the Strategy in 2006, terrorism had continued in new and more challenging forms spreading to new areas, in particular in Africa. The comprehensive nature of the terrorist threat demanded a comprehensive response from both Member States and the UN system. The Secretary-General stated that the most effective tool to combat terrorism was by working to achieve the UN core goals of strengthening peace and security, the promotion of human development and the observance of human rights and the rule of law.

The Strategy’s success depended on a balanced implementation of all its four pillars. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General recommended that, in the run-up to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Strategy, the international community make a concerted and focused effort on the preventive aspects of counter-terrorism. This required addressing conditions conducive to terrorism as set out in pillar I. Community-led partnerships and prevention programmes to build resilience against violent extremism should be fostered. Women in particular could play a significant role in Governments, communities, schools and their homes in preventing extremist violence and building resilience against it.

Moreover, strengthening Member States’ criminal justice systems was priority under pillar II of the Strategy, as was the delivery of security services by accountable and rule of law-based security sector institutions. Task Force entities should increase capacity-building support to Member States, at their request, in developing rule of law-based criminal justice systems. Contributing to security sector reform should become a priority for Task Force entities, as well as Member States. The Secretary-General also outlined the need to extend law enforcement cooperation in newly emerging areas of vulnerability. The Internet, in particular, was of concern as terrorists had abused it to radicalize, recruit, plan and promote their agendas. Fostering public-private partnerships could have significant beneficial impact in curbing the abuse of the Internet, particularly of social media, by terrorists. The Secretary-General expressed concern for human rights violations in countries that had seen an upsurge in terrorism and urged national authorities, particularly security and judicial bodies that were directly responsible for combating terrorism, to make more concerted efforts to mainstream human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism policies and practices.

**General Assembly consideration.** Pursuant to resolution 66/282, the Assembly conducted the fourth review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy during meetings held on 12 [A/68/PV.94 & .95] and 13 [A/68/PV.96 & .97] June. The Assembly examined the report of the Secretary-General (see above), as well as the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Strategy. A statement on behalf of the Assembly President was delivered. Representatives of Member States and observers also addressed the meetings. The first review of the Strategy was conducted in 2008 [YUN 2008, p. 63], the second in 2010 [YUN 2010, p. 77], and the third in 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 57].

On 13 June (decision 68/554), the Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Taleb Rifai, Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, to make a statement at its 97th plenary meeting.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 13 June [meeting 97], the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/276 [draft: A/68/L.50] without vote [agenda item 119].

**The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review**

**The General Assembly,**

**Reaffirming** the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, and recalling Assembly resolution 66/282 of 29 June 2012, which called for, inter alia, an examination in two years of progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and for consideration to be given to updating it to respond to changes, as provided for in those resolutions,

**Recalling** the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy,

**Recalling also** General Assembly resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, and noting with appreciation that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre has initiated its activities and will contribute to strengthening the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts,

**Recognizing** the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre established within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/10 and the role of the Centre in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism, and encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard,

**Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,**

**Reaffirming** that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

**Noting with appreciation** the continued contribution of United Nations entities and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,
Recognizing that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Recognizing also the need for Member States to prevent the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations by and for terrorists, and calling upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse the status of these organizations, while reaffirming the need to fully respect the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and to freedom of religion or belief of all persons,

Convinced that the General Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy,

Underlining the fact that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force should continue to carry out its activities within the framework of its mandate, with policy guidance offered by Member States through interaction with the General Assembly on a regular basis,

Reaffirming that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening territorial integrity and the security of States and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a unified manner,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and to criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories, with the intention that the funds be used, or with the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts,

Recognizing the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in accordance with its mandate, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism,

Alarmed by the acts of intolerance, violent extremism, violence, including sectarian violence, and terrorism in various parts of the world, which claim innocent lives, cause destruction and displace people, and rejecting the use of violence, regardless of motivation,

Expressing deep concern about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this evolving challenge,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn acts of violent extremism and incitement to commit terrorist acts that spread hate and threaten lives,

Recognizing also the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect,

Noting the important contribution of women to the implementation of the Strategy, and encouraging Member States, United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the participation of women in efforts to prevent and counter terrorism,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism,

1. Reiterates its strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;

2. Reaffirms the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects;

3. Stresses the importance of keeping the Strategy relevant and contemporary in the light of emerging new threats and evolving trends of international terrorism;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, welcomes the new summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects implemented by United Nations entities around the world and the efforts deployed by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in this regard, and underlines the importance of providing the necessary resources for the implementation of these projects;

5. Also takes note of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General, which are to be considered at the fourth biennial review of the Strategy, on 12 and 13 June 2014, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

6. Reaffirms the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while further recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, play, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

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7. **Affirms** the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all pillars of the Strategy, recognizing the importance of redoubling efforts for even attention paid to and even implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy;

8. **Stresses** the significance of a sustained and comprehensive approach, including through stronger efforts, where necessary, to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, bearing in mind that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone;

9. **Recognizes** the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Strategy;

10. **Encourages** civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, and encourages Member States and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its entities to enhance engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, and to support its role in the implementation of the Strategy;

11. **Calls upon** Member States and the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism;

12. **Urges** all States to respect and protect the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including in the context of digital communication, also while countering terrorism, in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights law, and to take measures to ensure that interferences with or restrictions on that right are not arbitrary, are adequately regulated by law, and are subject to effective oversight and to appropriate redress, including through judicial review or other legal means;

13. **Urges** Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and proportionality;

14. **Recognizes** the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations, aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism;

15. **Deeply deplores** the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, encourages Member States to provide them with proper support and assistance while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, in accordance with international law;

16. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to increase its transparency, accountability and effectiveness, and calls upon the Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to improve the strategic nature and impact of their programmes and policies;

17. **Calls upon** States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism;

18. **Underlines** in that regard, the importance of greater coordination among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, as well as the need to continue promoting transparency and to avoid duplication in their work;

19. **Recognizes** the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities and ensure greater cooperation, coordination and coherence among United Nations entities, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work;

20. **Reaffirms** the need for enhanced dialogue among the counter-terrorism officials of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in that regard recalls the role of the United Nations system, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building as elements of the Strategy;

21. **Recognizes** the role of the regional organizations, structures and strategies in combating terrorism, and encourages them to consider using best practices developed by other regions in their fight against terrorism, as appropriate, taking into account their specific regional and national circumstances;

22. **Recalls** that all States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens;

23. **Emphasizes** that tolerance and dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred, are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, in combating terrorism and in countering violent extremism, and welcomes the various initiatives to this end;

24. **Urges** all Member States to unite against violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations as well as sectarian violence, encourages the efforts of leaders to discuss
within their communities the causes of violent extremism and
discrimination and to evolve strategies to address these
causes, and underlines that States, regional organizations,
reflect its role in playing an important role in promoting tol-
and respect for religious and cultural diversity;
25. Expresses concern over terrorist acts committed by
a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of
the increase in, in a downturn in, and the use of such
in combating terrorism and refraining from any practices
and measures inconsistent with international law and the
principles of the Charter;
27. Expresses its concern at the increasing use, in a
information and communications technologies, in par-
tical the Internet and other media, and the use of such
to commit, incite or recruit for, fund or plan
acts, notes the importance of cooperation among
among Member States, including countries of origin, transit and
foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat it poses for all
Member States, including countries of origin, transit and
terrorism, encourages Member States to integrate the Al-Qaida
and all resolutions of the Security Council relating
implemented in accordance with relevant international, regional and sub-
for the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Initiative;
31. Expresses its concern at the increasing flow of
international recruiters to terrorist organizations, including
attackers and at the threat it poses for all
Regional Organizations, the private sector and civil society,
address this issue, while respecting human rights and
fundamental freedoms and complying with international
way to countering the spread of terrorism, including by promoting
ting and dialogue among peoples and peace;
28. Expresses concern at the increase, in some regions,
in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed
by terrorist groups, for any purpose, including with the aim
of raising funds or gaining political concessions, notes that
ransoms paid to terrorists are used as one of the sources of
funding for their activities, including further kidnappings,
calls upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from
benefit from ransom payments and political concessions
and to secure the full release of hostages, in accordance
with applicable legal obligations, and encourages Member
States to cooperate, as appropriate, during incidents of kid-
and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;
29. Encourages all Member States to collaborate with
the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to con-
those States, including countries of origin, transit and
destination, encourages all Member States to address this
threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing re-
the need to address this issue;
26. Underlines the importance of multilateral efforts
in combating terrorism and refraining from any practices
and measures inconsistent with international law and the
principles of the Charter;
2011, into their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including by proposing for inclusion on the Al-Qaida sanctions list the names of individuals and entities, takes note of the significant contribution of the Office of the Ombudsperson, since its establishment, in providing fairness and transparency to the Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear.

41. Underlines the importance of enhancing counter-terrorism efforts undertaken by all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in accordance with their existing mandates, and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to continue its collaboration with those agencies and bodies;

42. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, no later than April 2016, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy since its adoption in September 2006, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

43. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2016, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 42 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

**Terrorist attacks in 2014**

In 2014, terrorist attacks resulted in the deaths of many innocent civilians and injuries to others. Such attacks were condemned by the Security Council, Member States and the Secretary-General.

**Afghanistan**

On 17 January, the Security Council, by a press statement [SC/11231], condemned the terrorist attack at a restaurant in Kabul, Afghanistan, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to Afghan civilians and international personnel, including UN staff, responsibility for which had been claimed by the Taliban.

On 18 March [SC/11324], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in Faryab Province, Afghanistan, which resulted in numerous deaths and injuries of civilians.

On 21 March [SC/11334], the Council condemned the terrorist attack on 20 March at a hotel in Kabul, Afghanistan, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to Afghan civilians, including children, and international personnel, responsibility for which had been claimed by the Taliban.

On 23 May [SC/11441], the Council condemned the attack on the Indian Consulate in Herat Province, Afghanistan.

On 6 June [SC/11431], the Council condemned the attack in Kabul, Afghanistan, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to civilians and security personnel.

On 15 July [SC/11476], the Council condemned the suicide attack in Paktika, Afghanistan, which caused many deaths and injuries to civilians, including children, as well as the attack in Kabul on the same day, which caused a number of deaths and injuries to civilians, for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility.

On 24 November [SC/11664], the Council condemned the suicide attack on 23 November in Paktika, Afghanistan, which caused many deaths and injuries to civilians, including many children.

On 27 November [SC/11678], the Council condemned the attack on a United Kingdom Embassy vehicle in Kabul, Afghanistan, which resulted in a number of deaths and injuries to civilians and security personnel, for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility.

On 11 December [SC/11695], the Council condemned the suicide attack at the French Institute of Afghanistan in Kabul, which caused deaths and injuries to numerous civilians, for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility.

**Algeria**

On 24 April [SC/11364], the Security Council condemned the terrorist attack against Algerian nationals that occurred in Tizi Ouzou, Algeria, on 19 April, causing numerous deaths and injuries.

On 24 September [SC/11581], the Council condemned the murder of Hervé Gourdel, a French citizen, by the Jund al-Khilafa, which, it stated, demonstrated the brutality of those who declared themselves affiliated to ISIL.

**Belgium**

On 28 May [SC/11418], the Security Council condemned the terrorist attack against the Jewish Museum in Brussels, Belgium, on 24 May, which resulted in loss of life and injuries, and with a possible anti-Semitic motivation behind it.

**China**

On 2 March [SC/11304], the Security Council condemned the terrorist attack on 1 March in Kunming Train Station, China, which caused numerous deaths and injuries to civilians.

**Egypt**

On 16 February [SC/11284], the Security Council condemned the terrorist attack targeting a bus with tourists from the Republic of Korea on board in the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, killing at least four people and injuring.

On 24 October [SC/11615], the Council condemned the terrorist attacks in the Sinai Peninsula, which killed and injured dozens of Egyptian soldiers.
Lebanon

On 2 January, the Security Council, by a press statement [SC/11239], condemned the terrorist attack in South Beirut, which killed at least five people and wounded dozens.

On 16 January [SC/11249], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in Hermel, Lebanon, which killed five people and injured dozens.

On 21 January [SC/11256], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in southern Beirut, killing at least four people and injuring dozens.

On 1 February [SC/11269], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in Hermel, which killed at least four people and injured dozens.

On 19 February [SC/11287], the Council condemned the terrorist attacks in the Bir El Hassan neighborhood in the vicinity of an Iranian cultural centre in Beirut, Lebanon, which killed at least eight people and wounded more than 100, responsibility for which had been claimed by an Al-Qaida-linked group.

On 4 August [SC/11507], the Council condemned the attacks by violent extremist groups against the Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces in the area of Arsal, Lebanon, beginning on 2 August, which led to at least 14 deaths, 86 injured, and 22 missing among the Lebanese security forces, in addition to civilian casualties.

Libya

On 13 November, the Security Council, by a press statement [SC/11646], condemned the terrorist bomb attacks against the embassies of Egypt and the United Arab Emirates in Tripoli, Libya.

Mali

On 1 July, the Security Council, by a press statement [SC/11461], condemned the improvised explosive device explosion, 30 kilometres west of Timbuktu, Mali, on 30 June, in which one Burkinabe peacekeeper of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was killed and six other peacekeepers were injured.

On 18 August [SC/11523], the Council condemned the suicide attack in Ber, Mali, on 16 August, in which two Burkinabe peacekeepers of MINUSMA were killed and seven other peacekeepers were injured.

On 2 September [SC/11547], the Council condemned the attack by an explosive device, 30 kilometres north of Kidal, Mali, on 2 September, in which four Chadian peacekeepers of MINUSMA were killed and other peacekeepers were injured.

Nigeria

On 14 April [SC/11352], the Security Council condemned the multiple terrorist attacks committed by...
Boko Haram that occurred in Nigeria on 13 and 14 April, causing numerous deaths and injuries.

On 9 May [SC/11387], the Council condemned the terrorist attacks committed by Boko Haram that occurred in Gamboru Ngala, Nigeria on 5 May causing hundreds of deaths and injuries.

On 10 November [SC/11639], the Council condemned the suicide bomb attack committed against the Government Science Technical School in Potiskum in Yobe State, Nigeria, which killed several dozen people, mostly students, and injured many more.

**Pakistan**

On 16 December [SC/11707], the Security Council condemned the terrorist attack against children that occurred at a school in Peshawar, Pakistan, causing the death of over 140 innocent civilians, including 132 children and countless injuries, for which Tehrik-e-Taliban had claimed responsibility.

**Somalia**

On 2 January, the Security Council, by a press statement [SC/11240], condemned the terrorist attacks on 1 January in Mogadishu, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility and which had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

On 13 February [SC/11277], the Council condemned the terrorist attack, which targeted a United Nations convoy in Mogadishu, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility and which had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

On 21 February [SC/11291], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in Somalia, targeted against the office of the President of the Federal Government of Somalia, that had caused numerous deaths and injuries and for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility.

On 27 February [SC/11300], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in Somalia that day, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility.

On 19 March [SC/11331], the Council condemned the 18 March attack on a hotel in Bula Burde, Somalia, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility and had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

On 4 May [SC/11380], the Council condemned the terrorist attack on 3 May in Mogadishu, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility and had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

On 24 May [SC/11412], the Council condemned the attack against the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Somalia, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility and which had caused numerous deaths and injuries.

On 3 July [SC/11464], the Council condemned the assassination of Ahmed Mohamud Hayd, a Member of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Somalia, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility. The attack also claimed the life of the Member of Parliament’s bodyguard and caused further injuries.

On 26 December [SC/11721], the Council condemned the attack on 25 December against the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Halane Base Camp, perpetrated by Al Shabaab, which had caused numerous deaths including of three AMISOM soldiers and a civilian contractor.

On 3 December [SC/11681], the Council condemned the terrorist attack in Mogadishu, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries and damaged a United Nations convoy, for which Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility.

**Syria**

On 22 August, the Security Council, by a press statement [SC/11531], condemned the murder of James Foley, an American journalist, by ISIL.

On 6 September [SC/11550], the Council condemned the murder of Steven Sotloff, an American and Israeli journalist, by ISIL.

On 14 September [SC/11557], the Council condemned the murder of David Haines, a British humanitarian aid worker, by ISIL.

On 10 October [SC/11595], the Council condemned the 9 October bomb attack in Sana’a that killed at least 47 people, including children. The Council also condemned the continued attacks against Yemeni security forces in Hadramawt on 9 October, as well as in Bayda on 8 October, aimed at undermining Yemen’s stability.

On 4 December [SC/11683], the Council condemned the 3 December bomb attack at the residence of the Iranian Ambassador to Yemen, which caused a number of deaths and casualties.
On 17 December [SC/11710], the Council condemned the 16 December bomb attacks in Radaa, which caused a number of deaths and casualties. Those killed in the attacks included at least 15 children traveling on a school bus. In this regard, the Council reiterated condemnation of violations and abuses committed against children by terrorists.

**Peacekeeping operations**

In 2014, the General Assembly and the Security Council continued to oversee the management and operation of UN peacekeeping missions. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) continued to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, whose mandate was to review the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

**Security Council consideration (June).** On 11 June [S/PV.7196], the Council held an open debate on UN peacekeeping operations: new trends. It had before it a concept note [S/2014/384] submitted by the Russian Federation. In his address to the Council, the Secretary-General highlighted four aspects of peacekeeping. First, UN peacekeeping operations were increasingly mandated to operate where there was no peace to keep. Significant levels of violence could be seen in Darfur, South Sudan, Mali, the Central African Republic and the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, where more than two-thirds of UN military, police and civilian personnel were operating. Secondly, some UN peacekeeping operations were being authorized in the absence of clearly identifiable parties to the conflict or a viable political process. Thirdly, UN peacekeeping operations were increasingly operating in more complex environments that featured asymmetric and unconventional threats. Fourthly, there was a need to build on the renewed commitment of the Security Council to responding to our changing world. Resolution 2098(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 107], on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signalled the resolve of the Council to address the changing nature of conflict and the operating environment of UN peacekeeping; a resolve that was matched with credible capabilities.

The Secretary-General stated that broader discussion was needed on how UN peacekeeping should adapt to new demands and what capabilities and resources it would need to adapt. Having asked the Secretariat to initiate work on a review of UN peacekeeping, the Secretary-General noted that mandates, political leverage, logistical support, training, accountability, rules of engagement, technological innovation, and clarity on the caveats of troop- and police-contributing countries were just a few areas that may warrant review.

**General aspects of UN peacekeeping**

**Policing in peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding**

**Security Council consideration (November).** The Council, on 20 November [S/PV.7317], was briefed, for the first time, on the role of policing in peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding. It had before a concept note [S/2014/788] submitted by Australia. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL); Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS); and Police Commissioner of MINUSCA.

The Under-Secretary-General briefed that there had been unprecedented growth in UN policing in recent years. He remarked that changes in the nature of the security situation—including changes in the type of needs, along with an increased number of threats that included traditional problems related to basic security as well as the fight against terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption—were part of the reality experienced by police. He stated that their tasks were to assist host countries in the areas of the rule of law via police services; to, in some cases, temporarily carry out police duties, including law enforcement; and to support efforts at reform, restructuring and, sometimes, creating a national or other police service to be responsible for enforcing the law.

The Under-Secretary-General highlighted the need for increasingly sophisticated capacities as reflected in the growing need for specialized police, including in scientific and technological terms. He also appealed for additional language capabilities, notably Arabic and French, and expressed the need for more women police. Although the target goal of reaching 20 per cent women police for the year was far from being met, this reflected the situation in national police services. The Under-Secretary-General stated that, despite this, all-women police units were being increasingly deployed as law-and-order problems often included a level of danger and impact that was more pronounced on women.

On the same day (see below), the Council adopted resolution 2185(2014), its first resolution dedicated to policing issues, which resolved to include policing as an integrating part of UN peacekeeping mandates, and requested the Secretary-General to further promote professionalism, effectiveness and system-wide coherence in the policing-related work of the United Nations.

**Security Council Action**

On 20 November [meeting 7317], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2185(2014). The draft [S/2014/828] was submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria,
the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,


Reiterating the need for a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention and sustainable peace, which comprises operational and structural measures for the prevention of armed conflict and addresses its root causes, including through strengthening the rule of law at international and national levels and promoting sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, gender equality and respect for and protection of human rights,

Stressing that the success of the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions requires close cooperation between the different elements of these missions under the overall leadership of the Head of Mission,

Reaffirming its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, including its commitment to and respect for the principles of political independence, sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of all States, in conducting all peacekeeping activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law,

Reaffirming also that respect for the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, is essential to the success of peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping operation and special political mission is specific to the needs and situation of the country concerned,

Reaffirming the principles of impartiality, consent of the parties, national ownership and national responsibility, and stressing the significance of the views of and dialogue with countries hosting special political missions,

Noting that host State policing institutions are often the primary link between the Government and the communities on security issues, and reiterating that professional, effective, accountable and accessible law enforcement, corrections and judicial institutions are necessary to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and national development,

Acknowledging the significant growth in the role of police components as an integral part of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and the increasingly diverse and complex policing-related tasks in the mandates of such operations and missions, noting that police components can include both uniformed United Nations police officers and civilian policing experts, noting also the distinct roles performed by individual police officers and formed police units and the increasing demand for these different capacities, stressing that use of these capacities should be based on the situation and the needs of the host State, and noting the necessity of aligning tasks of United Nations police components with the mandated tasks of missions,

Stressing that United Nations policing-related work makes an invaluable contribution to peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding, security, the rule of law and the creation of a basis for development,

Recalling that policing-related aspects of mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions may include support for the reform, restructuring and development of host State policing and other law enforcement institutions, providing operational support to host State policing and other law enforcement institutions, and conducting interim policing and other law enforcement,

Underlining the importance of close coordination of the range of United Nations policing activities, both at Headquarters and in the field, in particular between Security Council-mandated missions and the United Nations country teams, as appropriate, and encouraging relevant United Nations entities mandated to undertake policing activities to work through existing coordination mechanisms, as appropriate,

Noting that United Nations police components face a range of challenges, including a need for specialized skills and equipment and to ensure a unified policing approach, given the various policing models across police-contributing countries,

Recalling reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly which have provided guidance to the Secretariat on the subject of United Nations policing, including the development of a United Nations standardized approach to policing, and recognizing the inclusive consultative process undertaken by the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the development of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping,

Emphasizing the importance of Member States contributing police with professional skills, experience and expertise to carry out the mandated tasks who are appropriately trained and vetted and, where appropriate, operationally ready and deployed with the full complement of contingent-owned equipment, welcoming cooperation between the United Nations, police-contributing countries, other Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to help to ensure that formed police units are properly trained and equipped, and underscoring the importance of such cooperation,

Noting the increasing use of modern technologies by United Nations police components, including information and communications technologies such as closed circuit television, specialized crime data software and geographic information mapping systems, and other technologies such as advanced metal detectors, laboratory equipment and drug, explosive and ballistic detection and analysis
systems, to increase their abilities to carry out their mandates efficiently and effectively and to enhance their safety and security, and encouraging the Secretariat to ensure that these technologies, when deployed, are integrated effectively into United Nations policing work consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the basic principles of peacekeeping and that the confidentiality of all data gathered by such assets is preserved as detailed in relevant specific procedures.

Welcoming the announcement by the Secretary-General of a comprehensive review of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and taking note of the announcement by the Secretary-General of the establishment of a high-level independent panel to conduct the review.

Noting the designation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme as the joint global focal point for the police, justice and corrections areas.

Recalling the sovereignty and the primary responsibility of the State concerned to determine the national approach and priorities of security sector reform, including reform of policing and other law enforcement institutions, and recognizing that such reform should be a nationally owned process that is rooted in the particular needs and conditions of the country in question, and encouraging the development of expertise in the field of security sector reform at the national level.

Noting the important role that United Nations police components can play in supporting, and coordinating international support for, reform of host State policing institutions and building policing capacity in a comprehensive way that emphasizes a community-oriented approach and is integrated with other areas of security sector reform and the rule of law.

Emphasizing that good governance and oversight of policing and law enforcement services, within the framework of a functional justice and corrections system, are important in ensuring that those services are accountable, responsive and capable of serving the population.

Highlighting the important role that United Nations police components can play, where mandated, in consultation with the host State and in collaboration with other components, in supporting host States in upholding their primary responsibility to protect civilians as well as to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, including through monitoring and deterrence, early warning and prevention, support for basic safety and security, physical protection, creating protective environments, assisting national security sector reform programmes, capacity-building and political engagement with host State counterparts.

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, including in relation to policing and the rule of law.

Taking note of and encouraging the increased participation of female police officers in United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, thereby contributing to the effectiveness of relevant mandate implementation, including by providing diverse perspectives that can assist in building trust with local communities, improving the protection of women and children from violence and abuse, and facilitating gender-sensitive police approaches and mentoring.

Recalling the launch of the United Nations Global Effort in 2009 to promote an increase in the percentage of female police officers in United Nations peacekeeping missions to 20 per cent by 2014, welcoming the increase in female police officers in peacekeeping operations since the launch of the United Nations Global Effort and encouraging States and the Secretary-General to strengthen efforts to support the realization of the 20 per cent goal.

Recognizing innovative practices to improve the success of United Nations policing in recognizing specific needs of women in conflict and post-conflict environments, including the need for protection from sexual and gender-based violence and for community strategies that reflect women’s needs, such as the deployment of women within formed police units and the establishment of special protection units.

Reiterating that the protection of children in armed conflict should be an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict and build peace, reiterating also in this regard the importance of providing United Nations police components with specialized predeployment and mission training on mission-specific child protection and on appropriate comprehensive child-sensitive prevention and protection responses, as well as on the monitoring and reporting of violations and abuses committed against children, and stressing the importance of enhancing coordination between police components and child protection advisers as well as gender and women’s protection advisers.

Highlighting the important role that United Nations police components can play in building the capacity of host State policing and other law enforcement institutions, as mandated, to address organized crime, particularly through support in the areas of border, immigration and maritime security and crime prevention, response and investigation.

Highlighting also that impartial, responsive, accountable, community-oriented police institutions, with well-trained personnel can help to counter violent extremism, including through building trust and dialogue between State authorities and communities.

Noting the role that police components can play in assisting host Governments in the implementation and compliance monitoring of Council-mandated sanctions measures, including, where mandated, through the provision of advice and assistance.

Recognizing the role that regional and subregional organizations can play in post-conflict peacebuilding, including security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, rule of law, recovery, reconstruction and development processes, including through support for host State policing and other law enforcement institutions, and reaffirming the importance of interaction and cooperation between peacekeeping operations and special political missions and regional and subregional organizations and arrangements.

Paying tribute to the memory of United Nations peacekeepers who have lost their lives in the cause of peace, and in this regard underscoring the importance of the safety and
security of United Nations peacekeepers, expressing grave concern about the security threats and targeted attacks against United Nations peacekeepers in many peacekeeping missions, which constitute a major challenge to United Nations peacekeeping operations, condemning in the strongest terms the killing of and all acts of violence against United Nations peacekeeping personnel, and emphasizing that perpetrators of such attacks must be brought to justice.

_Reaffirming_ that the primary responsibility for the security and protection of personnel employed by the United Nations system organizations rests with the host Government, and noting that the competence of the host Government responsibility, the safety and security of individually deployed police personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including but not limited to United Nations police officers, or members of formed police units when not deployed with their unit, falls under the security arrangements of the United Nations security management system.

1. _Resolves_ to include, as appropriate, policing as an integral part of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and to give clear, credible and achievable mandates for policing-related activities, matched by appropriate resources;

2. _Stresses_ the importance of strong cooperation and coordination between United Nations police components and other elements of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, in support of the mandate and under the overall leadership of the Head of Mission;

3. _Urges_ police-contributing countries to continue to contribute professional police personnel with the necessary skills, equipment and experience to implement mission mandates, including, where relevant, multidimensional peacekeeping mandates, underlining the importance of appropriate language skills at relevant levels to fulfil the mandate and of gender expertise, and urges prospective police-contributors to also contribute such personnel to help to ensure that the demand for professional police personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions is fully met;

4. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to further promote professionalism, effectiveness and system-wide coherence in the policing-related work of the United Nations, including, in close consultation, as appropriate, with Member States and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in full respect of its vital role, through:

   (a) The development and implementation of standards and guidance for United Nations policing-related work, through the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping;

   (b) The development of comprehensive, standardized training for United Nations police components, including predeployment, induction and in-service training;

   (c) The provision of senior police leadership training, including through the Senior Mission Leaders’ Course;

   (d) The development of strong processes for evaluating the effectiveness of United Nations policing-related work;

   (e) The streamlining and improvement of recruitment and deployment procedures for United Nations police and civilian policing experts, recognizing that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with administrative and budgetary matters;

   (f) The coordination of work within the United Nations system on reform of policing and law enforcement institutions;

5. _Recognizes_ that political leadership and the will of national authorities are critical to reforming host State policing and other law enforcement services, emphasizes the lead role of the host State authorities in developing, as part of an inclusive national vision for its security sector, a strategy for policing and other law enforcement that promotes the rule of law and respects human rights, coordinating the implementation of the vision, dedicating national resources towards this end, including legislation, administration, management and leadership, and providing appropriate support, including in support of a nationally agreed plan, and underscores that such support should be tailored to the needs of the host State;

6. _Urges_ Member States and international partners to support, upon request, host State efforts to professionalize policing and other law enforcement agencies, within the context of broader security sector reform, and to ensure that international policing support is well-coordinated in support of of United Nations police-contributors to also contribute such personnel to help to ensure that the demand for professional police personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions is fully met;

7. _Recognizes_ that reform of police and other law enforcement institutions needs to be in support of, and informed by, inclusive political processes and agreements, to enhance the legitimacy of the institutions concerned and ensure wide ownership of such reform;

8. _Notes_ the important role that United Nations police components can play, where mandated, in strengthening the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations by, inter alia, providing operational support to host State policing and other law enforcement institutions and supporting the reform, restructuring and rebuilding of such institutions, including through technical assistance, co-location, training and mentoring programmes, in the context of broader efforts to strengthen the rule of law and reform the security sector, where mandated;

9. _Requests_ the Secretary-General, in this regard, to consider, as appropriate, security sector reform, including reform of policing and other law enforcement institutions in the overall strategic planning of peacekeeping operations and special political missions in each country-specific context, and to work with Member States to enhance the capabilities and expertise of United Nations police components in relation to capacity development and institution building, including in the areas of:

   (a) Operational policing, including community-oriented policing and information-based policing;

   (b) Administration, management and leadership;

   (c) Governance, oversight and evaluation;

   (d) Policy formulation and strategic planning;

   (e) Coordination with partners;

10. _Emphasizes_ the role of peacekeeping operations and special political missions in supporting host State policing institutions in their preparation to transition to function self-sufficiently, and underlines that this preparation for transition should be based on a timely analysis of need, in consultation with the host State, of any assistance beyond the duration of the presence of the peacekeeping operation or special political mission, to enable United Nations peacebuilding and development actors, including the United Nations country team, to undertake the necessary strategic planning and resource mobilization, working in close partnership with host State authorities, and to trans-
fer skills and expertise to host State officials and experts as quickly as possible in order to ensure a successful and durable transition;

11. **Encourages** the Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General to fully take into account the strategic value of security sector reform, including reform of host State policing and other law enforcement institutions, in their work, as appropriate, in the context of broader security sector reform efforts, including through their good offices where mandated;

12. **Welcomes** the work of the United Nations Standing Police Capacity in providing expertise across the broad range of policing activities and providing a rapid, coherent, effective and responsive start-up capability for the police components of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and assisting existing missions through the provision of advice, expertise, baseline assessments and evaluation;

13. **Requests** the Secretariat to continue refining the composition of the United Nations Standing Police Capacity to ensure that it includes skill sets to meet contemporary demands, including through enabling partnerships with Member States and regional organizations;

14. **Notes with appreciation** the efforts made by the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat to continue to explore the use of "specialized police teams" for police capacity-building, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this use, as appropriate;

15. **Notes** the efforts of the Secretariat to enhance inter-mission cooperation, including through the rapid redeployment of formed police units, recognizes that such cooperation can provide timely responses for critically needed capacity as an interim, short-term measure, notes the logistical challenges that can undermine the effectiveness of inter-mission cooperation, and encourages the Secretariat, in consultation with police-contributing countries, to continue to assess the practice of inter-mission cooperation with a view to streamlining standing operating procedures and improving the effectiveness of such cooperation;

16. **Also notes** the importance of the deployment of civilian policing experts, with adequate and appropriate skills and expertise, to United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions;

17. **Affirms** the central role of the protection of civilians, where mandated, in the work undertaken by United Nations police components;

18. **Also affirms** the importance of the role that United Nations police components can play, where mandated, in supporting the efforts of host authorities in the protection of civilians, particularly those under imminent threat of physical violence, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and in this regard, while recognizing that the protection of civilians is the primary responsibility of the host State, helping to build and reform policing and law enforcement institutions of the host State so that they are able to sustainably and consistently protect civilians;

19. **Highlights** the critical role that United Nations police components can play in facilitating the participation and inclusion of women in dialogue on conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including on rule of law and security issues;

20. **Encourages** police-contributing countries to increase the percentage of women police in deployments to United Nations peacekeeping operations, in particular senior officers, including in leadership roles, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to support innovative efforts to encourage such deployment of women police and to enhance coordination between police components and child protection advisers as well as gender and women’s protection advisers;

21. **Also encourages** police-contributing countries to provide all police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities in relation to sexual and gender-based violence and child protection, and further encourages relevant United Nations entities to make available appropriate guidance and training modules, including in particular the United Nations predeployment scenario-based training on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and on children and armed conflict;

22. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel, as well as the policy on prohibition of child labour in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and urges police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including predeployment and in-mission awareness training and other action to ensure full accountability, including prosecutions, in cases of such conduct involving their nationals;

23. **Notes** the importance of United Nations policing-related support to non-United Nations security forces adhering to the United Nations human rights due diligence policy;

24. **Reiterates** that United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including police components, located in a host State with a Security Council-mandated sanctions regime, may, if deemed necessary by the Council, provide appropriate expertise to the host Government, the relevant sanctions committee and relevant expert groups in the implementation and the compliance monitoring of that sanctions regime, and further notes the importance of appropriate training for United Nations police components in this regard;

25. **Also reiterates** that United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including police components, may, if mandated by the Council, assist in capacity-building for host Governments, as requested, to implement commitments under existing global and regional instruments and to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including through weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, record-keeping and tracing capacities, development of national export and import control systems, enhancement of border security, and strengthening of judicial institutions, policing and other law enforcement capacities;

26. **Encourages** information-sharing, where relevant and appropriate, between Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, including its Police Division, the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Development Programme, within existing mandates and resources, when considering means to address, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, transnational organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism;
27. **Encourages** the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to enhance its dialogue and information-sharing with Special Envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with respect to policing activities, including during the planning stages of missions, as appropriate, in relation to the implementation of Council resolutions 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1624(2005) of 14 September 2005, and requests the Executive Directorate to identify the principal gaps in the capacities of the Member States, including the capacities of their policing and other law enforcement institutions, to implement resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005);

28. **Affirms** that United Nations police components deployed as part of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, may, if mandated by the Council, provide support, in consultation with the host State, as feasible and where appropriate, to the efforts of national authorities, without prejudice to the responsibilities of those authorities, to bring to justice those responsible for serious international crimes;

29. **Encourages** closer coordination and cooperation on policing issues between the Secretariat and international, regional and subregional organizations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and regional police organizations, including through training, the sharing and exchange of information, thematic expertise and operational support, as appropriate;

30. **Reiterates** the need to further strengthen cooperation and consultation with police-contributing countries, including through triangular cooperation between the Council, troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat, to foster a spirit of partnership, cooperation, confidence and mutual trust;

31. **Expresses its intention** to consider holding an annual meeting on policing issues with the heads of United Nations police components;

32. **Encourages** the Secretary-General to consider the increasing role of policing, along with the many other critical issues related to peacekeeping operations and special political missions, in his upcoming strategic review of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as appropriate;

33. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report by the end of 2016 on the role of policing as an integral part of peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, with particular focus on the challenges faced by police components of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, and making recommendations on how best to strengthen their contribution to the achievement of mission mandates.

**Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations**

On 31 December, the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations submitted to the Council a report [S/2014/960] covering its work in 2014. In meetings held on 15 and 30 May, 27 June, 25 July, 17 October, 3 November, 8 and 17 December, the Working Group discussed mission start-up and re-hatting challenges; inter-mission cooperation and challenges to implementation; increasing women’s participation in peacekeeping; troop and police preparedness; strategic priorities of the Police Division; the operationalization of African Union standby arrangements; transitions from African Union to UN peacekeeping operations; and the protection of civilians.

**Conduct and discipline**

**Sexual exploitation and abuse in UN peacekeeping operations**

In response to General Assembly resolution 57/306 [YUN 2003, p. 1237], the Secretary-General submitted a February report [A/68/756] providing data on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations system for 2013, and information on actions taken to prevent and address sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel. Information on allegations was received from 42 entities, including the departments and offices of the Secretariat and agencies, funds and programmes of the UN system. The number of allegations reported by all entities totalled 96, compared with 88 in 2012. Six entities, including peacekeeping operations, reported having received one or more allegations, while 36 received none.

For peacekeeping and special political missions, the total number of allegations received (66) increased slightly in 2013 compared with the number reported for 2012 (60 allegations), but remained lower than the number reported for 2011 (74 allegations) and 2010 (85 allegations). With respect to the categories of personnel involved, allegations involving military personnel (37 allegations) were higher in 2013, compared with 2012. The number of allegations involving civilian (21), police (7) and other categories of personnel (1) were lower in 2013, compared with 2012.

The majority (53 allegations or 80 per cent) of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were received from the same four peacekeeping missions as in 2012: the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), with 23 allegations; the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), with 17 allegations; UNMIL, with seven allegations; and UNMISS, with six allegations. The remaining 13 allegations (20 per cent) were from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), with five allegations; the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (ONUCI), with four allegations; the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), with two allegations; the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), with one allegation each.

As at 31 January 2014, investigations had been completed for 17 allegations received in 2013. They included those conducted by troop-contributing...
countries into seven allegations (six substantiated and one unsubstantiated) and those conducted by the United Nations into 10 allegations (three substantiated and seven unsubstantiated). During the reporting period, investigations into 19 allegations received in 2012 continued. Of the 19 investigations, 10 were concluded; six were found to be unsubstantiated; and four were further reviewed, found to be substantiated and subsequently closed.

The Secretary-General also provided an update on activities undertaken in the implementation of the programme of action for a strengthened accountability and governance framework as well inter-agency activities and joint initiatives relevant to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

**Women in peacekeeping**

**Security Council consideration.** On 28 October [S/PV.7289], the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security [S/2014/693] (see p. 000). It had before it a concept note [S/2014/731], submitted by Argentina, on the debate topic “displaced women and girls: leaders and survivors”. During the debate the Council adopted presidential statement S/PRST/2014/21 (see p. 000) urging parties to armed conflict to allow full and unhindered access by refugee and internally displaced women to humanitarian assistance; calling for the systematic collection, analysis and utilization of sex- and age-disaggregated data; and encouraging the review of existing implementation plans and formulation of new targets in time for the high-level review of the United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions in 2015.

**Sexual Violence in conflict**

**Security Council consideration.** On 25 April [S/PV.7160], the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence [S/2014/181] (see p. 000). The Secretary-General said that more countries were building the technical capacity to prevent and redress sexual violence. The multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach of the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict was driving this progress. The Special Representative engaged in high-level advocacy to generate national ownership, leadership and responsibility. Another key element in political and peacekeeping missions had been the deployment of women protection advisers. Their expertise on human rights, gender analysis and peace and security was helping to mainstream the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence into peacekeeping and special political missions. The Secretary-General stated that it was imperative that UN actors and political leaders worked together to stop rights abuses before they happened. The renewed commitment of the United Nations to better meet the human rights responsibilities set by Member States through the “Rights up front” initiative was central in this regard.

**Communication.** By a 7 November letter [S/2014/796], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the joint communiqué of South Sudan and the United Nations on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. The communiqué was agreed between the United Nations and the Government of South Sudan during the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, to the country from 6 to 11 October.

**Oversight activities**

The Office of Internal Oversight Services (oios) reported in February [A/68/337 (Part II)] on its peacekeeping oversight activities in 2013. The Office issued 209 oversight reports related to peace operations and made 498 audit recommendations classified by five integrated components of internal control: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring activities. It completed 139 investigations which were classified into eight categories: procurement; management; inventory/assets; personnel; financial; programmatic; sexual harassment; and sexual exploitation and abuse.

**Comprehensive review of peacekeeping**

**High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations**

On 31 October, the Secretary-General convened a High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations to undertake a thorough review of United Nations peace operations today and the emerging needs of the future. The review would be another major external review of peace operations after the one undertaken in 2000 and led by Lahkdar Brahimi [YUN 2000, p. 83]. The panel, the first of such to examine both peacekeeping operations and special political missions, would work closely with the main UN Departments concerned, as well as with Member States and the UN system as a whole. Its recommendations to the Secretary-General would be available for consideration by the General Assembly at its 2015 General Debate. José Ramos-Horta (Timor-Leste) was appointed the chair of the panel.

**Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations**

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 67/301 [YUN 2013, p. 65], the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group continued their comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.
The Special Committee held its 2014 substantive session from 24 February to 21 March [A/68/19]. It considered proposals, recommendations and conclusions on guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates; restructuring of peacekeeping; safety and security of peacekeepers; conduct and discipline; strengthening operational capacity; strategies for complex peacekeeping operations; cooperation with troop-contributing countries; triangular cooperation between the Security Council, the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries; cooperation with regional arrangements; enhancement of African peacekeeping capabilities; developing stronger UN field support arrangements; best practices and training; personnel; financial issues; and other matters.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 16 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee [A/68/426/Add.1], adopted resolution 68/277 without vote [agenda item 53].

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

*The General Assembly.*

Recalling its resolution 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 67/301 of 16 September 2013,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. Welcomes the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;
2. Endorses the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee contained in paragraphs 17 to 315 of its report;
3. Urges Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;
4. Reiterates that those Member States that become personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or that participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;

5. Decides that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;

6. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects".

**Report of Secretary-General.** Pursuant to resolution 68/277 (see above) the Secretary-General submitted a December report [A/69/642] on key developments in UN peacekeeping since the previous report [YUN 2013, p. 65], and issues for consideration by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The report included a detailed analysis of safety and security in peacekeeping missions. Annexed to the report were technical details on the use of unarmed, unmanned aircraft systems in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. An addendum [A/69/642/Add.1] contained a supplemental matrix that reviewed the status of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on its 2014 substantive session.

The Secretary-General observed that if peacekeeping operations were to remain an effective tool for international peace and security, they had to keep pace with a changing world. To fulfill mandates, the safety and security of peacekeepers had to be ensured, above all in the area of protecting civilians, particularly women and children. Dpko and dfs would continue to advance the uniformed capability development agenda, including rapid deployment, and work with Member States to uphold standards of performance of all personnel serving in peacekeeping operations and to ensure that missions had access to the same technologies available to many Member States. Member States should ensure that, once authorized, peacekeeping operations were provided with the military and police capabilities and financing needed to implement their mandates effectively. Host countries should cooperate fully with the missions deployed on their soil to ensure freedom of movement and to advance the critical reforms necessary for durable peace to take hold. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should provide its views on peacekeeping policy so that peacekeeping operations could benefit from common direction and the strong support of Member States.

On 29 December (decision 69/554), the Assembly decided that the item on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

YUN 2014—1st proof—24 September 2018
**Communication.** By a letter dated 14 November [S/2014/818], Iran transmitted to the Security Council a 28 October statement by the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement regarding the item on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

**Operations in 2014**

As at 31 December, there were 16 peacekeeping missions in operation—9 in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 1 in Asia, 2 in Europe and the Mediterranean and 3 in the Middle East.

**Africa**

The Security Council extended, by resolution 2152(2014) of 29 April (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 April 2015; by resolution 2176(2014) of 15 September (see p. 000) and resolution 2190(2014) of 15 December (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) twice—to 31 December 2014 and 30 September 2015, respectively; by resolution 2162(2014) of 25 June (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) until 30 June 2015; by resolution 2173(2014) of 27 August (see p. 000), the mandate of the African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 30 June 2015; by resolution 2147(2014) of 28 March (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), including its Intervention Brigade, until 31 March 2015; by resolution 2155(2014) of 27 May (see p. 000) and resolution 2187(2014) of 25 November (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) twice—to 30 November 2104 and 30 May 2015, respectively; by resolution 2156(2014) of 29 May (see p. 000) and resolution 2179(2014) of 14 October (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) twice—to 15 October 2014 and 28 February 2015, respectively; by resolution 2164(2014) of 25 June (see p. 000), the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2015.

By resolution 2149(2014) of 10 April (see p. 000), the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and decided to transfer authority from the African-led International Support Mission to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014. MINUSCA was mandated to assist the transitional authorities in restoring peace and stability to the country.

**Americas**


**Asia**


**Europe and the Mediterranean**

The Security Council, by resolution 2135(2014) of 30 January (see p. 000) and resolution 2168(2014) of 30 July (see p. 000), extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) twice—to 31 July 2014 and 31 January 2015, respectively. The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) remained in place. The Council, by resolution 2183(2014) of 1 November (see p. 000) authorized the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union to establish, for a further 12-month period, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Middle East**

Three long-standing operations continued in the Middle East. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) monitored ceasefires, supervised armistice agreements and assisted other peacekeeping operations in the region. The Security Council, by resolution 2163(2014) of 25 June (see p. 000) and resolution 2192(2014) of 18 December (see p. 000), renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) twice—to 31 December 2014 and 30 June 2015, respectively. It extended to 31 August 2015 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) by resolution 2172(2014) of 26 August (see p. 000).

**Roster of 2014 operations**

**UNTSO**

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

*Established:* May 1948.

*Mandate:* To monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating and assist other peacekeeping operations in the region.

*Strength:* 155 military observers, 86 international civilian staff, 135 local civilian staff.
Chapter I: International peace and security

UNMIK
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
Established: June 1999.
Mandate: To help ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo and advance regional stability in the Western Balkans.
Strength: 8 military observers, 8 police, 113 international civilian staff, 211 local civilian staff, 26 UN Volunteers.

UNMIL
United Nations Mission in Liberia
Mandate: To support the implementation of the 2003 ceasefire agreement and the peace process; protect UN staff, facilities and civilians; support humanitarian and human rights activities; and assist in national security reform, including national police training and formation of a new, restructured military.
Strength: 4,308 troops, 113 military observers, 1,417 police, 397 international civilian staff, 856 local civilian staff, 194 UN Volunteers.

UNOCI
United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire
Mandate: To facilitate the implementation of the 2003 peace agreement; contribute to the consolidation of the stability of the country, to the electoral process and the identification of the population, and to other peace-related tasks.
Strength: 6,086 troops, 180 military observers, 1,367 police, 337 international civilian staff, 698 local civilian staff, 153 UN Volunteers.

MINUSTAH
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
Established: June 2004.
Mandate: To provide support in ensuring a secure and stable environment; assist in monitoring and reforming the National Police; help with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes; protect civilians, as well as UN personnel and property; support the constitutional and political process; assist in maintaining the rule of law, public safety and public order; promote and protect human rights; and promote an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation.
Strength: 4,957 troops, 2,256 police, 344 international civilian staff, 1,169 local civilian staff, 129 UN Volunteers.
Part One: Political and security questions

UNAMID

African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Established: July 2007.

Mandate: To contribute to the protection of civilians and to security for humanitarian assistance; monitor and verify implementation of agreements; assist an inclusive political process; contribute to the promotion of human rights and the rule of law; and monitor and report on the situation along the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic.

Strength: 12,614 troops, 220 military observers, 3,035 police, 1,005 international civilian staff, 2,891 local civilian staff, 295 UN Volunteers.

MONUSCO

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Established: July 2010.

Mandate: To protect civilians and provide support to the Government in stabilization and peace consolidation.

Strength: 19,463 troops, 490 military observers, 1,083 police, 920 international civilian staff, 2,751 local civilian staff, 465 UN Volunteers.

UNISFA

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Established: June 2011.

Mandate: To monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People’s Liberation Army or its successor from the Abyei area; facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of relief workers in the area; provide security for the region’s oil infrastructure; protect UN personnel, facilities, installations and equipment; protect civilians from the threat of violence; and assist the process of border normalization between the Sudan and South Sudan.

Strength: 3,946 troops, 97 military observers, 23 police, 120 international civilian staff, 72 local civilian staff, 22 UN Volunteers.

UNMISS

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Established: July 2011.

Mandate: To protect civilians; monitor human rights; support the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and support the implementation of the Cessation ofHostilities Agreement.

Strength: 10,251 troops, 164 military observers, 1,018 police, 834 international civilian staff, 1,372 local civilians, 411 UN Volunteers.

MINUSMA

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Established: March 2013.

Mandate: To ensure security, stabilization and protection of civilians; support national political dialogue and reconciliation; and assist the reestablishment of State authority, the rebuilding of the security sector, and the promotion and protection of human rights in that country.

Strength: 8,461 troops, 1,033 police, 513 international civilian staff, 469 local civilians, 119 UN Volunteers.

MINUSCA

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Established: April 2014.

Mandate: To protect civilians; support the transition process; facilitate humanitarian assistance; promote and protect human rights; support justice and the rule of law; and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation processes.

Strength: 7,469 troops, 91 military observers, 1,125 police, 174 international civilian staff, 106 local civilians, 18 UN Volunteers.

Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly considered a number of issues related to financial and administrative aspects of UN peacekeeping operations, including the financial performance of UN peacekeeping operations; the support account for peacekeeping operations; funds for closed missions; financial reports and audited financial statements; management and financing of the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) at Brindisi, Italy; restructuring issues; the global field support strategy; personnel matters; and criminal accountability of UN staff and experts on mission.

Financing

The financial report on the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was prepared, for the first time, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. Total expenses for UN peacekeeping operations from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 [A/69/5 (Vol. II)] were $7,862.7 million. Total assessed contributions increased by 7.5 per cent ($542.0 million), from $7,257.9 million in the prior year to $7,799.9 million. The net increase was attributable to the ramp-up of MINUSMA; the expansion of MONUSCO,
unmiss and unisfa; the decrease in the size of
unamid and minustah; and the closure of unmit.
Total unpaid assessments decreased by 17.7 per cent,
from $835.6 as at 1 July 2013 to $687.6 million as at
30 June 2014. Available cash for active peacekeeping
missions as at 30 June 2014 totalled $1,781.0 million,
while liabilities amounted to $2,165.1 million.

Note of Secretary-General. On 21 August
[A/C.5/68/26], in accordance with Assembly resolution
49/233 A [YUN 1994, p. 1338], the Secretary-General
submitted to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary)
Committee information on the approved resources for
peacekeeping operations, unlb at Brindisi, Italy, and
the support account for peacekeeping operations for
the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which
amounted to $7,061,035,580.

On 29 December (decision 69/554), the Assembly
decided that the item on administrative and budgetary
aspects of the financing of UN peacekeeping
operations would remain for consideration during its

Peacekeeping support account

In February [A/68/742], the Secretary-General
submitted the budget for the support account for
peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July
2014 to 30 June 2015, amounting to $306,494,700,
excluding requirements for enterprise resource
planning and information and systems security,
in the amount of $20,054,700 and $821,500. It
also provided for a total of 1,341 posts (taking
into account the proposed conversion of 41 general
temporary assistance positions to posts and the
creation of 8 new posts) and 101 general temporary
assistant positions.

In February, the Independent Audit Advisory
Committee submitted its comments [A/68/773] on
the proposed budget for oios under the support
account for peacekeeping operations for 1 July 2014
to 30 June 2015.

In May [A/68/861], the Advisory
Committee on Administrative and Budgetary
Questions (acabq) provided its observations and
recommendations on the Secretary-General’s
reports on the budget performance for the period
from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 69],
financing for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30
June 2014 and proposed budget for the period from
1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 [A/68/742] of the support
account for peacekeeping operations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly,
on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee
[A/68/918] adopted resolution 68/283 without vote
[agenda item 147].

Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991, 47/218 A
of 23 December 1992, 48/226 A of 23 December 1993,
50/221 B of 7 June 1996, section I of its resolution 55/258
of 23 December 2000, its resolutions 55/271 of 14 June
2002, 57/318 of 18 June 2003, 58/298 of 18 June 2004,
of 29 June 2007, 62/250 of 20 June 2008, 63/287 of 30 June
2009, 64/271 of 24 June 2010, 65/290 of 30 June 2011,
66/265 of 21 June 2012 and 67/287 of 28 June 2013 and
its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469
of 23 December 1994 and 50/473 of 23 December 1995,
Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General
on the budget performance of the support account for
peacekeeping operations, for the period from 1 July 2012
to 30 June 2013 and on the budget for the support account
for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July
2014 to 30 June 2015, the report of the Independent Audit
Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office
of Internal Oversight Services under the support account
for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July
2014 to 30 June 2015 and the related report of the Advisory
Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,
Recognizing the importance of the United Nations be-
ing able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping
operation upon the adoption of a relevant resolu-
tion of the Security Council, within 30 days for tradi-
tional peacekeeping operations and 90 days for complex
peacekeeping operations,
Recognizing also the need for adequate support during all
phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquida-
tion and termination phases,
Mindful that the level of the support account should
broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and com-
plexity of peacekeeping missions,
1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General
on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping
operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30
June 2015 and the report of the Independent Audit
Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office
of Internal Oversight Services under the support account
for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July
2014 to 30 June 2015;
2. Reaffirms its role in carrying out a thorough analysis
and approval of human and financial resources and policies
with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient
implementation of all mandated programmes and activities
and the implementation of policies in this regard;
3. Also reaffirms that the Fifth Committee is the appro-
priate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted
with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;
4. Further reaffirms rule 153 of its rules of procedure;
5. Reaffirms that the support account funds shall be
used for the sole purpose of financing human resources
and non-human resource requirements for backstopping
and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarter,
and that any changes in this limitation require the prior
approval of the General Assembly;
6. Also reaffirms the need for adequate funding for the
backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the
need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. Further reaffirms the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and its other relevant resolutions;

9. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. Decides to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

11. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

12. Approves the requirements for the support account in the amount of 326,047,500 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of 20,054,700 dollars for the Umoja enterprise resource planning project and 821,500 dollars for information and systems security, including 1,292 continuing posts and 38 new temporary posts, as well as the redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, 105 continuing and 23 new general temporary assistance positions and 77 person-months, as set out in annex II, as well as related post and non-post requirements;

Financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial periods from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. Decides that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 shall be financed as follows:

(a) An amount of 11,692,300 dollars to be assessed in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(b) The amount of 1,823,200 dollars, comprising interest income of 451,700 dollars, other miscellaneous income of 141,300 dollars and cancellation of prior-period obligations of 732,700 dollars, taking into account prior-period adjustments of 2,500 dollars (decrease), to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(c) The amount of 838,800 dollars, representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(d) The balance of 335,577,600 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(e) The net estimated staff assessment income of 21,299,100 dollars, comprising the amount of 25,254,500 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and the decrease of 3,955,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (d) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

ANNEX I

A. Posts to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational unit</th>
<th>Posts</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Operations</td>
<td>Africa II Division</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Team Leader (MINUSMA Integrated Operational Team)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D-1</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Military Affairs</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Military Liaison Officer (MINUSMA Integrated Operational Team specialist)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Team Assistant</td>
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<td>GS (OL)</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<td>Office of the Assistant Secretary-General</td>
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<td>Security Sector Reform Officer (MINUSMA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rule of Law Officer (MINUSMA Integrated Operational Team specialist)</td>
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<td>P-4</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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YUN 2014—1st proof—24 September 2018
## Chapter 1: International peace and security

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<td></td>
<td>1 P-3</td>
<td>Police Reform Officer (standing police capacity)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 P-3</td>
<td>Investigations Officer (standing police capacity)</td>
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<td>Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service</td>
<td>1 P-4</td>
<td>Judicial Affairs Officer (Islamic law)</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 P-4</td>
<td>Judicial Affairs Officer (MINUSMA)</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 P-3</td>
<td>Corrections Officer (force generation)</td>
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<td>Mine Action Service</td>
<td>1 P-3</td>
<td>Programme Officer (MINUSMA)</td>
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<td>2 P-4 Planning Officer (MINUSMA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 GS (OL) Administrative Assistant (MINUSMA)</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<td><strong>Integrated Operational Team</strong></td>
<td>1 P-4 Support Officer (MINUSMA Integrated Operational Team specialist)</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<td>Field Budget and Finance Division</td>
<td>Budget and Performance Reporting Service</td>
<td>1 P-4 Finance and Budget Officer (MINUSMA)</td>
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<td>Supply Section</td>
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<td>Movement Control Section</td>
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<td>Field Information and Communications Technology Support Section</td>
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<td>1 GS (OL) Training and Analysis Assistant</td>
<td>GTA conversion</td>
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<td>Treasury</td>
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<td>Procurement Division</td>
<td>3 P-3 Procurement Officer (engineering/logistics/vehicles)</td>
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<td>Facilities and Commercial Services Division</td>
<td>1 P-3 Office Space Planning Officer</td>
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<td>1 P-4 Information and Communications Technology Auditor</td>
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<td>1 P-4 Resident Auditor</td>
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<td>Headquarters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 GS (OL) Administrative Assistant</td>
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### Ethics Office

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<td>Corporate Ethics and Compliance Officer</td>
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<td>1 GS (OL)</td>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
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</table>
Part One: Political and security questions

B. Restructuring, redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Restructuring

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations

Renaming of the existing Integrated Mission Planning Process Unit in the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General to the Integrated Assessment and Planning Unit

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Africa II Division/Somalia Coordination and Planning Team

Redeployment of the Somalia Coordination and Planning Team and its 4 posts (D-1 Principal Officer, P-4 Political Affairs Officer, P-3 Political Affairs Officer, GS (OL) Team Assistant) to the Office of the Director of the Africa I Division

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Strategic Support Service/Engineering Section

Establishment of a Waste Management Unit in the Engineering Section

Redeployments

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Asia and Middle East Division/Asia Integrated Operational Team

Redeployment of 1 post (P-5 Political Affairs Officer) to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Africa II Division/West Africa Integrated Operational Team

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Senior Political Affairs Officer) to the Mali Integrated Operational Team

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Europe and Latin America Division/Haiti Integrated Operational Team

Redeployment of 2 posts (P-3 Political Affairs Officer, GS (OL) Team Assistant) to the Mali Integrated Operational Team in the Africa II Division

Department of Field Support/Office of the Under-Secretary-General/Strategic Support Team

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Programme Officer) to the Audit Response and Boards of Inquiry Section

Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division/Office of the Director/Front office

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Finance Officer) to the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section

Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division/Office of the Director

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Finance Officer) to the Capacity Development Section of the Budget and Performance Reporting Service

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Peacekeeping Audit Service at Headquarters

Redeployment of 1 post (D-1 Chief of Service) to the Resident Audit Office in Entebbe, Uganda

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Resident Auditor) to the Resident Audit Office in the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia

Reassignments

Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division/Budget and Performance Reporting Service/Capacity Development Section

Reassignment of 1 post (GS (OL) Computer Information Systems Assistant) to the Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section as an Administrative Assistant

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Logistics Operations Section

Reassignment of 1 post (P-4 Logistics Officer) to the Engineering Section of the Strategic Support Service as a Waste Management Officer

Reclassification

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Strategic Transport Service/Air Transport Section

Reclassification of 1 post (P-5 Chief to D-1 Chief)

Abbreviations:

GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the new posts is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/68/742) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/68/861).

Abbreviations: AMISOM, African Union Mission in Somalia; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GTA, general temporary assistance; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.
### ANNEX II

General temporary assistance positions to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational unit</th>
<th>Position Number</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td><strong>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</strong></td>
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<td>Office of the Under-Secretary-General</td>
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<td>P-4 Organizational Resilience Officer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GS (OL) Administrative Assistant (organizational resilience)</td>
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<td>Executive Office</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4 months, P-3 Leave replacement</td>
<td>Continuation</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>4 months, 3 GS (OL) Leave replacement</td>
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<td>Africa II Division</td>
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<td>P-5 Senior Political Affairs Officer (MINUSCA)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>P-4 Political Affairs Officer (MINUSCA)</td>
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<td>Office of the Assistant Secretary-General</td>
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<td>P-4 Rule of Law and Security Institutions Officer (MINUSCA Integrated Operational Team specialist)</td>
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<td>Police Division</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P-4 Police Programme Officer (MINUSCA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service</td>
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<td>P-4 Judicial Affairs Officer</td>
<td>Continuation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section</td>
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<td>P-4 Policy and Planning Officer (disarmament, demobilization and reintegrating) (MINUSCA)</td>
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<td>Policy, Evaluation and Training Division</td>
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<td>P-4 Coordination Officer (protection of civilians)</td>
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<td>United Nations Office to the African Union</td>
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<td>4 months, P-3 Leave replacement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4 months, 1 NGS Leave replacement</td>
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<tr>
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<td>United Nations Support Office for AMISOM Headquarters Support Team</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P-5 Senior Support Officer</td>
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<td>P-4 Support Officer</td>
<td>Continuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GS (OL) Administrative Assistant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Programme Implementation Coordination Team</td>
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<td>D-1 Team Leader (global field support strategy)</td>
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<td>Operational Support Team</td>
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<td>P-4 Planning Officer (MINUSCA)</td>
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<td>Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section</td>
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<td>P-5 Senior Programme Officer (troop cost survey)</td>
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<td>GS (OL) Administrative Assistant (troop cost survey)</td>
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<td>P-3 Finance Officer (MINUSCA)</td>
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<td>Field Personnel Division</td>
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<td>Africa II Section</td>
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<td>Quality Assurance and Information Management Section</td>
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<td>Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>9 months, P-3 Human Resources Officer (MINUSCA)</td>
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### Part One: Political and security questions

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<td></td>
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<td>Project Manager (data warehouse)</td>
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<td>–</td>
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### Chapter I: International peace and security

#### Organizational unit

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<th>Position</th>
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<td>Legal Officer (administration of justice)</td>
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<td>Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</td>
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**Total 128 positions and 77 person-months (positions of less than 12 months duration)**

**Note:** The specific assignment and location of each of the general temporary assistance positions is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/68/742) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/68/861).

**Abbreviations:**

**a** Person-months are indicated in the column entitled “Level”.

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YUN 2014—1st proof—24 September 2018
Funds for closed missions

In April [A/68/837], A/68/837], ACABQ recommended, subject to comments and observations provided in its report, that the Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions [YUN 2013, p. 78].

In December [A/69/65], the Secretary-General updated financial position of 25 closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2014. The net cash surplus in the account of 20 closed missions available for credit to Member States as at that date amounted to $58,978,000. That amount did not include loans totalling $10,816,000 owed by two closed missions—the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti/United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti/United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti ($7,366,000) and MINURCA ($3,450,000)—and another $36,000,000 owed by active peacekeeping missions ($9,000,000 by MINUSO and $28,000,000 by UNMIK). Five of the 25 closed missions had cash deficits totalling $86,700,000, owing to outstanding payments of assessed contributions. The Secretary-General recommended that the General Assembly consider proposals to address the cash requirements of active peacekeeping operations, and approve the retention of the net cash balance of $59 million available in 20 closed peacekeeping if no new mechanism to address the cash requirements of active peacekeeping operations would be approved.

Accounts and auditing

At its resumed sixty-eighth (2014) session, the Assembly considered sixty-eight (2014) session, the Assembly considered financial statements [A/68/5 (Vol. II)] for UN peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013; the Secretary-General’s report [A/68/75] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning UN peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2013; and the ACABQ report [A/68/843] on the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the UN peacekeeping operations and the Secretary-General’s report on the implementation of the Board’s recommendations for the financial period ended 30 June 2013.

Reimbursement issues

Rates of reimbursement

The Fifth Committee, during its consideration of the agenda item on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the UN peacekeeping operations [A/68/918], had before it, among other documents, the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the revised survey to establish the standard rate of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, as approved by the

Assembly resolution 67/261 [YUN 2013, p. 78] on the report of the Senior Advisory Group on rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries [A/68/813], and the related report of ACABQ [A/68/859].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/918] adopted resolution 68/281 without vote [agenda item 147].

Rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 67/261 of 10 May 2013,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the revised survey to establish the standard rate of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/261 on the report of the Senior Advisory Group on rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. Expresses its appreciation to the sample countries for their active participation in the revised survey and to the Secretary-General for facilitating the collection of data;
4. Reaffirms its resolution 67/261, welcomes the results of the revised survey, and decides to establish a single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of $1,332 United States dollars per person per month as from 1 July 2014, increasing to $1,365 dollars per person per month as from 1 July 2016 and increasing to $1,410 dollars per person per month as from 1 July 2017;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to make such payments as he authorizes for the premium payments from the accounts of the qualifying missions, and also requests the Secretary-General to report on such payments and on any implications for approved funding levels in the report on the budget performance of each peacekeeping operation.

Reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment

The Fifth Committee, during its consideration of the agenda item on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the UN peacekeeping operations [A/68/918], had before it the report [A/68/830] of the Secretary-General on the triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment, the related ACABQ report [A/68/867], and a 28 February letter [A/C.5/68/22] from the Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee transmitting the report of the Working Group.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/918] adopted resolution 68/282 without vote [agenda item 147].

Triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

The General Assembly, Having considered the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee transmitting the report of the Working Group, the report of the Secretary-General on the triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the performance report of each peacekeeping operation any implications of costs for the rotation of aged contingent-owned equipment for approved funding levels.

Cooperation with troop- and police-contributing countries

The Special Committee [A/68/19] renewed its call on the Secretariat to consult with the troop-contributing countries in a timely manner when planning any change in military tasks, mission-specific rules of engagement, operational concepts or command and control structure or early peacebuilding tasks that would impact personnel, equipment, training and logistics requirements, so as to enable troop-contributing countries to contribute their advice during the planning process and to ensure that their personnel have the capacity to meet the new demands. It reiterated the necessity for troop- and police-contributing countries to be provided with comprehensive briefings by the Secretariat on a regular basis on the situation of each peacekeeping operation, and for the Secretariat to respond quickly to requests for information on latest developments in current operations, technical assessment missions and on urgent situations that affect their operations. The Special Committee recommended consulting with troop- and police-contributing countries in order to involve them early on and fully in all stages of operations and recommended that guidelines for pre-deployment visits for military contributions and formed police units be improved. It called on the Secretariat to continue to improve its information-sharing and consultation processes with all Member States and requested the Secretariat to make available to potential contributing countries pre-deployment threat assessments, concepts of operations and rules of engagement for existing and new missions, in order to assist them before they present their pledges to those missions.

Management of peacekeeping assets

UN Logistics Base

The General Assembly, at its resumed sixty-eighth (2014) session, considered the budget performance report [A/68/775] of the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. Expenditure totalled $68,622,400 gross ($62,828,000 net) against an appropriation of $68,627,000 gross ($62,771,100 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $4,600. The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $4,600; and of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2013 amounting to $1,160,600 from interest income ($556,300), other/miscellaneous income ($352,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($252,000).

The Assembly also considered the proposed UNLB budget, set out in a report of the Secretary-General [A/68/727], for 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which amounted to $71,485,900 and provided for the deployment of 133 international staff and 292 national staff, including 6 temporary positions.

In May [A/68/782/Add.8], ACABQ recommended that the estimated budget requirement be reduced by $1,147,300, from $71,485,900 to $70,338,600. Accordingly, the Committee recommended that the General Assembly approve the amount of $70,338,600 for the maintenance of UNLB for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/918] adopted resolution 68/284 without vote [agenda item 147].

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly, Recalling section XIV of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 and its resolution 62/231 of 22 December 2007,

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/288 of 28 June 2013,

Recalling further its resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2001 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the
implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, the latest of which was resolution 67/288.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. Notes with appreciation the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility in Valencia, Spain;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

5. Approves the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 70,338,600 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

Financing of the budget estimates

6. Decides that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,165,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(b) The balance of 69,173,400 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 6,179,900 dollars, comprising the amount of 6,241,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and the decrease of 61,500 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

7. Also decides to consider at its sixty-ninth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

Restructuring issues

Global field support strategy

In accordance with Assembly resolution 64/269 [YUN 2010, p. 97], the Secretary-General, in December, submitted the fifth annual progress report [A/69/651] on the implementation of the global field support strategy. It proposed that a second shared services centre be established, to operate along with the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, and outlined a proposed approach and criteria for determining its location. The report also proposed a shift in the financing model for the Service Centre to support increased transparency, scalability, resource management and performance oversight. The supply chain management strategy and implementation plan were also outlined, including four priority projects to be implemented in the coming two to three years.

The Secretary-General requested that the Assembly approve the establishment of a special account in support of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe and agree that a separate budget be presented for the Centre.

In May [A/68/782], ACABQ reported on its observations and recommendations on the 2013 report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the global field support strategy [YUN 2013, p. 79] and on other cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations.

Personnel matters

Criminal accountability of UN staff and experts on mission

In response to Assembly resolution 68/105 [YUN 2013, p. 81], the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/69/210] on the criminal accountability of UN officials and experts on mission, providing information received from Governments on the extent to which their laws established jurisdiction, in particular over serious crimes committed by their nationals while serving as UN officials or experts on mission; as well as information on cooperation among States and with the United Nations in the exchange of information and the facilitation of investigations and prosecution. The report also detailed Secretariat activities conducted in the implementation of the resolution, focusing on bringing credible allegations to the attention of the State against whose nationals such allegations were made, and measures to strengthen training on UN standards of conduct.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 December [meeting 68], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee [A/69/495], adopted resolution 69/114 without vote [agenda item 75].

Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/281 of 29 March 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Special
Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that the Secretary-General make available to the United Nations membership a comprehensive report on the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, on 24 March 2005, transmitted to the President of the General Assembly a report of his Adviser concerning sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel,

Recalling further its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Special Committee that a group of legal experts be established to provide advice on the best way to proceed so as to ensure that the original intent of the Charter of the United Nations can be achieved, namely, that United Nations staff and experts on mission would never be effectively exempt from the consequences of criminal acts committed at their duty station, nor unjustly penalized, without due process,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of United Nations officials and experts on mission towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law,

Reaffirming also that the present resolution is without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials and experts on mission and the United Nations under international law,

Reaffirming further the obligation of United Nations officials and experts on mission to respect the national laws of the host State, as well as the right of the host State to exercise, where applicable, its criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing operations of United Nations missions,

Deeply concerned by reports of criminal conduct, and conscious that such conduct, if not investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted, would create the negative impression that United Nations officials and experts on mission operate with impunity,

Reaffirming the need to ensure that all United Nations officials and experts on mission function in a manner that preserves the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that crimes committed by such persons are unacceptable and have a detrimental effect on the fulfilment of the mandate of the United Nations, in particular with respect to the relations between the United Nations and the local population in the host country,

Conscious of the importance of protecting the rights of victims of criminal conduct, as well as of ensuring adequate protection for witnesses, and recalling the adoption of its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel,

Emphasizing the need to enhance international cooperation to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Recalling its resolution 61/29 of 4 December 2006, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,

Having considered at its previous sessions the report of the Group of Legal Experts established by the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 59/300 and the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee, as well as the note by the Secretary-General on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission,


Recalling also its decision that, bearing in mind its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119, the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat, shall be continued during its seventieth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee,

Convinced of the continuing need for the United Nations and its Member States to urgently take strong and effective steps to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission in the interest of justice,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Strongly urges States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice, without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of such persons and the United Nations under international law, and in accordance with international human rights standards, including due process;

3. Strongly urges all States to consider establishing, to the extent that they have not yet done so, jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constitutes a crime under the laws of the host State, and, further, urges States and appropriate international organizations to provide technical and other appropriate assistance in developing such legal measures to States requesting such support;

4. Encourages all States to cooperate with each other and with the United Nations in the exchange of information and in facilitating the conduct of investigations and, as appropriate, the prosecution of United Nations officials and experts on mission who are alleged to have committed crimes of a serious nature, in accordance with their national law and applicable United Nations rules and regulations, fully respecting due process rights, as well as to consider strengthening the capacities of their national authorities to investigate and prosecute such crimes;

5. Also encourages all States:

(a) To afford each other assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings in respect of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal, in accordance with their national law or any treaties or other arrangements on extradition and mutual legal assistance that may exist between them;

(b) In accordance with their national law, to explore ways and means of facilitating the possible use of information
and material obtained from the United Nations for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated in their territory for the prosecution of crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, bearing in mind due process considerations;

(c) In accordance with their national law, to provide effective protection for victims of, witnesses to and others who provide information in relation to crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission and to facilitate access of victims to victim assistance programmes, without prejudice to the rights of the alleged offender, including those relating to due process;

(d) In accordance with their national law, to explore ways and means of responding adequately to requests by host States for support and assistance in order to enhance their capacity to conduct effective investigations in respect of crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that requests to Member States seeking personnel to serve as experts on mission make States aware of the expectation that persons who serve in that capacity should meet high standards in their conduct and behaviour and be aware that certain conduct may amount to a crime for which they may be held accountable;

7. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to take such other practical measures as are within his authority to strengthen existing training on United Nations standards of conduct, including through predeployment and in-mission induction training for United Nations officials and experts on mission;

8. Reiterates its decision that, bearing in mind its resolutions 62/63 and 63/119, the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member States and also noting the inputs by the Secretariat, shall be continued during its seventieth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, and, for that purpose, invites further comments from Member States on that report, including on the question of future action;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made and to request from those States an indication of the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance that States may wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions;

10. Urges States to provide to the Secretary-General at the appropriate time information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 above;

11. Requests the United Nations, when its investigations into allegations suggest that crimes of a serious nature may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, to consider any appropriate measures that may facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States, bearing in mind due process considerations;

12. Encourages the United Nations, when allegations against United Nations officials or experts on mission are determined by a United Nations administrative investigation to be unfounded, to take appropriate measures, in the interests of the Organization, to restore the credibility and the reputation of such officials and experts on mission;

13. Urges the United Nations to continue cooperating with States exercising jurisdiction in order to provide them, within the framework of the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing activities of the United Nations, with information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States;

14. Emphasizes that the United Nations, in accordance with the applicable rules of the Organization, should take no action that would retaliate against or intimidate United Nations officials and experts on mission who report allegations concerning crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;

15. Takes note with appreciation of the information provided by Governments in response to its resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93, 67/88 and 68/105, and urges Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for the implementation of those resolutions, including their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States, and to provide specific details thereon, in particular with respect to paragraph 3 of the present resolution, in the information provided to the Secretary-General;

16. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with respect to paragraphs 3, 5, 8 and 9 above, as well as any practical problems in its implementation, on the basis of information received from Governments and the Secretariat;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report information on the number and types of credible allegations and any actions taken by the United Nations, including referrals to appropriate authorities for prosecution and the procedures therefor, and its Member States regarding crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, including information on efforts made to ensure the completeness of incident reporting;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission.”