Chapter II

Africa

In 2014, the United Nations continued to support the sustenance of peace, security and stability in Africa by assisting its countries through nine peacekeeping operations, five political and peacebuilding missions and by leading the coordination of international engagement.

The Security Council conducted a mission to Mali and urged the parties to the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, the Mouvement national pour la libération de l’Azawad and the Government of Mali, to engage as soon as possible in an inclusive dialogue, without preconditions but within a pre-defined timetable. In June, the eighth consultative meeting between the Security Council and the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council was held in New York and members reaffirmed that the maintenance of international peace and security was the primary responsibility of the Security Council, and that the mandate of the AU Peace and Security Council was to promote peace and security in Africa.

The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa continued its advocacy and coordination of activities for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) jointly with the AU, and took stock of the achievements as well as the requirements to further advance the implementation of NEPAD programmes.

The United Nations Office for Central Africa continued its efforts to counter the threat and impact of the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Office worked together with the Economic Community of Central African States to restore peace and State authority in the country.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the extension of State authority to areas liberated from the Movement of 23 March (M23) control were important achievements that had improved the security situation in many areas. The lack of progress, however, in implementing the Nairobi Declarations risked undermining those achievements. Of particular concern was the stalled implementation of the amnesty law and repatriation back to the DRC of former M23 fighters from their cantonment sites in Rwanda and Uganda. While in the eastern DRC, the Allied Democratic Forces, Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda and the many Mayi-Mayi groups continued to pose a threat to the civilian population and the overall stability and development in that region.

The Group of Experts on the DRC noted that while progress had been made on traceability concerning minerals produced in the country, smuggling continued, as elements of the Congolese army and some armed groups remained involved in the minerals trade.

The mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi came to an end in 2014, with the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi continuing the activities along with the United Nations country team and regional and international partners.

The Central African Republic (CAR) remained volatile and its people subject to high levels of violence from armed groups, heightened criminality, and inter-community conflicts that were ethnically and religiously charged. The International Commission of Inquiry to investigate international human rights and humanitarian laws violation and abuses in the CAR by all the parties involved in the armed conflict since 1 January 2013, established that the members of the Armed Forces of the CAR under former President Bozizé Yangouvonda, and the Seleka and the anti-balaka, were involved in gross human rights abuses, including rape and other crimes under both domestic law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Security in the Sahel region continued to be precarious. The deterioration of the political and security situation in Libya, the political impasse and persisting security challenges in Mali, the increasing number of terrorist attacks throughout the region, notably those carried out by Boko Haram in Nigeria, and kidnappings for ransom had negative consequences for civilians and local economies.

In Libya, the General National Congress adopted a road map on future transitional arrangements. In June, elections were held for the House of Representatives, a new legislative body. The most serious armed conflict in Libya since 2011 broke out in Tripoli, Benghazi and elsewhere in the country in July, and the country appeared to be descending into a period of instability. The Libyan House of Representatives called for an unconditional ceasefire, to be supervised by the United Nations. In Mali, hostilities resumed between the Government and Mouvement national de libération de l’Azawad, the Haut Conseil pour l’unité de l’Azawad and the Mouvement arabe de l’Azawad. Four rounds of negotiations ended with an understanding to resume negotiations in January 2015. In June, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for an additional year, authorizing it to take all necessary means.
to carry out its mandate and expand its presence in the North of Mali beyond key population centres.

In Nigeria, there was growing evidence that Boko Haram was better equipped and armed than Government’s forces and had the potential to destabilize areas around Lake Chad, reportedly benefiting from the porous borders of Nigeria with Cameroon, Chad and the Niger, to smuggle in arms and mount attacks against public institutions and the civilian population.

Guinea-Bissau was moving from fragility to stability. The appointment by the National Assembly of an Inspector-General for the Fight against Corruption and the reactivation of the ad hoc Commission for Constitutional Review indicated a return to constitutional order.

In three of the four States members of the Mano River Union, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease resulted in an economic slowdown and humanitarian challenges within the countries and had implications for the rest of West Africa.

In Côte d’Ivoire, political dialogue, which had stalled since January, resumed in May, following which the Government committed to a series of confidence building measures, including the release of additional associates of former President Laurent Gbagbo, welcoming the return of those in self-imposed exile, unfreezing their bank accounts and returning illegally occupied properties. In June, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire until 30 June 2015. The Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire noted that militias in the country remained highly operational, and, in particular, activities and connected armed attacks in the country continued to be linked to elements of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing, which persisted in its efforts to recruit and finance combatants.

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission made progress in demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries. The parties agreed on 1,947 km of the estimated 2,100 km land boundary on the land and maritime boundary between them. In Liberia, Senate elections got postponed on account of the Ebola virus outbreak, but were eventually held in December in a free, fair, transparent and safe manner, but with a low voter turnout. National reconciliation efforts, however, were not given the necessary priority, while concerns about corruption, impunity, nepotism and cronyism went largely unheeded. In December, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia until 30 September 2015.

Some progress was made towards resolving the remaining issues between the Sudan and South Sudan in 2014. A comprehensive political settlement to the crisis in the Darfur region of the Sudan had yet to be reached, however, and fighting continued between the Government and armed movements. In January, the President of the Sudan announced that the Government planned to initiate an all-inclusive national dialogue. In May, South Sudan resumed participation in the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and in November, the Presidents of the Sudan and South Sudan agreed to resume meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. The Secretary-General called on the AU Commission to report on its investigation into the 2013 assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, which remained a source of tension between the two countries.

The armed conflict in South Sudan continued in 2014, despite efforts to reach a political settlement to the crisis. On 23 January, the Government and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition, signed agreements on the cessation of hostilities and on the status of detainees. On 30 January, the Government signed a cessation of hostilities agreement with the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army (SSDM/A) Cobra Faction. In May, the President outlined a road map for the peace process. In November, the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition signed the implementation matrix for the 23 January agreement.

Despite progress towards key political milestones in Somalia, the security situation remained volatile. The Interim Juba Administration was formally inaugurated in January, and a revised version of Vision 2016, the Federal Government’s policy for the political transformation of Somalia, was issued in June. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali National Army launched joint operations that resulted in significant gains in territory controlled by Al-Shabaab. Security within Mogadishu International Airport was bolstered with the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit. On 1 September, the leader of Al-Shabaab was killed in a missile strike.

The ceasefire in Western Sahara between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguita el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario) continued to hold, but there was no progress towards a resolution of the status of the disputed territory. The Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy for Western Sahara engaged in consultations with the parties and neighbouring States to gauge their flexibility in developing a compromise solution.

Part One: Political and security questions

Promotion of peace in Africa

In 2014, the United Nations continued to identify and address the causes of conflict in Africa and promote sustainable peace and development on the continent. Nigeria chaired the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, which focused on enhancing its role, improving cooperation

The United Nations continued its cooperation with the AU, including the eighth consultative meeting between the Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council in June.

The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, headed by Maged Abdelfatah Abdelaziz (Egypt), promoted international support for Africa's development and security, including through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and continued to undertake advocacy and promote public information for NEPAD jointly with the AU.

**Conflict prevention and resolution**


**Communication.** In a 4 December letter [S/2014/879] to the Secretary-General, Chad transmitted a concept note for the high-level open debate (see below) of the Security Council on threats to international peace and security, terrorism and cross-border crime.

**Security Council consideration (December).** The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Security Council at its meeting on 19 December [S/PV.7351] on the prevention of conflict in Africa, in particular the fight against terrorism. In the area of capacity-building, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was implementing a vast array of projects in Africa to strengthen legal regimes, criminal justice cooperation and border controls, such as the Regional Judicial Platform for cooperation in the Sahel, the West Africa Coast Initiative to create transnational organized crime units, and the Global Firearms Programme. The United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism (UNCCT) was supporting Southern and Central African countries to develop regional counter-terrorism strategies to significantly strengthen their ability to jointly combat terrorism and transnational organised crime.

**Cooperation with the African Union**

**Annual consultative meeting.** The Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council held their eighth consultative meeting (New York, 6 June). In a joint communiqué adopted at the meeting and transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 6 June [S/2014/400], members reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that the mandate of the AU Peace and Security Council was to promote peace and security in Africa, as provided in the AU Protocol establishing the Peace and Security Council. The meeting discussed the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR); South Sudan; the Great Lakes Region and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); Mali; Somalia, as well as discussing the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur; cooperation in combating terrorism in Africa; and strengthening the AU-Anti-Terrorism Partnership.

**Communication.** In a 8 December letter [S/2014/879] to the Secretary-General, Chad transmitted a concept note for the high-level open debate (see below) of the Security Council on Peace operations: the partnership between the United Nations and the AU and its evolution.

**Security Council consideration (December).** On 16 December [S/PV.7343], the Security Council met to discuss the peace partnership and evolution of peace operations between the United Nations and the African Union. The Secretary-General, addressing the meeting, said that the Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council were working together more closely, and there was increased support for African-led peace operations and their transition into United Nations peacekeeping operations, as seen in Mali and the CAR. He further said that through the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, the United Nations secretariat and the AU Commission had undertaken joint planning and implementation of programmes. The UN also worked closely with the AU and with sub-regional organizations in the Sudan and South Sudan. In the Great Lakes region, strong cooperation among the UN, the AU, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) had been vital to the progress that had been made under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the Region. In Burkina Faso, there was close cooperation between the UN, the AU and the Economic Community of West African States in the immediate aftermath of the uprising that led to the departure of former President Blaise Compaoré (see p. 000).

The Secretary-General noted that increasingly peacekeeping involved diverse actors and even parallel missions. In the CAR, for example, the joint efforts of the African-led International Support
Mission for the car (MINUSCA), the French Operation Sangaris, the European Union Force and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the car (MINUSCA) had contributed to a significant improvement in the security situation, especially in the capital, Bangui. He said there were significant challenges to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the UN Charter, such as building stronger political partnerships anchored in a clear strategic vision; a clear, agreed role for the AU and sub-regional organizations; cooperation between the UN, regional organizations and other partners to enhance joint logistical capabilities; and finding creative ways to mobilize the international community to finance African capability.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 16 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/278 [A/68/L.43/Rev.1 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 63(b)].

**Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa**

The General Assembly,


Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome, through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa’s development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document, and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document entitled “The future we want”,

Recalling further its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012 establishing a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa’s development, and looking forward to the first biennial report to be submitted by the Secretary-General at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the political declaration on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 25 April 2013,

Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing, in particular, the importance of strengthening the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

Noting that, despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue developing African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Expressing concern, in this context, about the resurgence of coups d’etat in a few African countries and their negative impact on the consolidation of peace and development, Welcoming the continuing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there shall be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations shall be properly investigated and appropriately sanctioned, including by bringing the perpetrators of any crimes to justice, through national mechanisms or, where appropriate, regional or international mechanisms, in accordance with international law, and for
that purpose encouraging States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa’s economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

Underlining the importance of enhancing national and regional initiatives, with international support, to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Acknowledging that the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations requires that national Governments and international partners continue to develop coordinated approaches tailored to the peacebuilding needs and challenges faced by those countries,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership,

Encouraging the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, academia and research institutions on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and welcoming the ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office to the African Union to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the areas of peace, security and political and humanitarian affairs, and reaffirming the need to ensure coordination and increase cost-effectiveness among relevant entities of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;

2. Welcomes the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women’s organizations;

3. Also welcomes the commitment of the African leaders to Africa’s political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

4. Further welcomes the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and to take the lead in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, operationalize the African Standby Force, establish the African capacity for immediate response to crises and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

5. Calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force;

6. Calls upon Member States to assist post-conflict countries, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission;

7. Calls upon the United Nations system, the international community and all partners to support the efforts of African countries to promote political, social and economic inclusion;

8. Stresses the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

9. Invites the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

10. Calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its efforts to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

11. Recognizes that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

12. Welcomes, in this regard, the joint visit of the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank to the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa from 22 to 24 May 2013 and the financial pledge announced by the World Bank during the visit in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, as well as the joint visit of the Secretary-General, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the President of the World Bank, the President of the African Development Bank and the European Union Commissioner for Development to the Sahel region from 4 to 7 November 2013, during which financial pledges were made to support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and calls for the fulfilment of all the pledges made;
13. Recalls the signing of the declaration on enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006 and the ongoing efforts in this regard, notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union, underlines the importance of accelerating the implementation of the programme, urges all stakeholders to support the full implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme in all its aspects, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in this regard;

14. Stresses the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

15. Notes with concern that violence against women and children, including sexual violence, continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, and encourages the efforts that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

16. Also notes with concern the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of child soldiers, as well as other violations against children, stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts and for ensuring that the protection and rights of children in armed conflicts are integrated into all peace processes, also stresses the need for post-conflict counselling, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and encourages the relevant parts of the United Nations system to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

17. Stresses the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges;

18. Calls for the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325(2000) and 1820(2008) on women and peace and security, and calls upon Member States in this context to support the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010;

19. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy and the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, as well as the Framework for Cooperation on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations in Africa signed by the African Union Commission and the United Nations, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, and strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard;


21. Calls for the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

22. Recognizes the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, and recalls in this regard the high-level panel discussion held on 21 October 2013 on Africa’s innovation in governance through 10 years of the African Peer Review Mechanism, organized during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Mechanism;

23. Welcomes African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism, encourages more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations, upon their request, in their ongoing efforts to promote democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law, to enhance good governance and to continue to fight against impunity, as well as in the holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections;

24. Recognizes the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding pro-
cess in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, through integrated peacebuilding strategies, and with Guinea and Liberia, through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

25. **Stresses** the importance of effectively addressing the challenges that continue to hamper the achievement of peace, stability and sustainable development on the continent, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries in effectively addressing these challenges;

26. **Calls upon** the United Nations system, and invites Member States, to assist African countries emerging from conflict, upon their request as appropriate, in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, the provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

27. **Takes note** of the African Union policy framework on security sector reform adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in January 2013, welcomes the support rendered by the United Nations and development partners in the formulation of the policy framework, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the efforts towards its implementation;

28. **Urges** continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfillment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

29. **Recognizes** the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support those development efforts by African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

30. ** Calls upon** the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners, to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development;

31. **Stresses** the need to promote socioeconomic development on the continent, and in this context takes note of the Declaration on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, adopted by the African Union in 2004, as well as the recommendations of the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, which were endorsed by the African Union in July 2008 and which cover such critical areas as agriculture and food security, education, health, infrastructure and trade facilitation and the national statistical system;

32. **Encourages** African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, and to promote socioeconomic development and social justice; calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance and by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

33. **Recalls** relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community for African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

34. **Notes** the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report, including enhancing cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations, particularly in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, and promoting socioeconomic development, good governance, the rule of law and human rights;

35. **Takes note** of the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on possible ways to strengthen the interdepartmental task force on African affairs, including through enhancing joint advocacy for international support to Africa, assisting in the mobilization of support for the implementation of relevant programmes and initiatives in Africa and championing approaches and solutions that take into account the enabling environment that peace and security provide for development, and reaffirms the need to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including in following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

36. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.
**Causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa**

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/278 (see above), the Secretary-General, in July [A/69/162–S/2014/542], submitted a report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. The report highlighted major developments in peace, security and development in Africa during the previous year and examined the implementation by the United Nations system of priority areas identified in the 2013 review report [YUN 2013, p. 95], including an in-depth analysis of the transformative agenda of the AU to achieve a conflict-free Africa, as outlined in the Organization of African Unity/AU Fiftieth Anniversary Solemn Declaration and Agenda 2063. African countries had made tangible progress in reforming their economies, boosting economic growth, improving governance and respect for the rule of law, and managing and resolving conflicts. In Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau and Egypt, transition processes concluded with the successful conduct of elections, the restoration of constitutional order and the reinstatement of those countries into AU activities. Progress was also made in ending the rebellion by the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) in the DRC and in implementing the regional cooperation initiative for the elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA).

In the CAR, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan, however, renewed hostilities and threats from growing acts of terrorism, violent extremism and transnational organized crime challenged peace and development.

The Secretary-General recommended that the United Nations should consider putting in place a five-year plan to support the efforts of the AU and the regional economic communities towards achieving a conflict-free Africa; strengthen capacity development for the AU and regional economic communities in peace, security, development, human rights and governance through the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the AU and the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa; continue to support African countries, the AU and the regional economic communities in strengthening capacities for early warning, conflict analysis, dialogue and mediation; work closely with the AU and the regional economic communities in supporting the development and implementation of regional counter-terrorism action plans that were people-centred; and, given the impact of illicit financial flows on Africa’s governance and structural transformation agendas, African countries, the AU and the regional economic communities, in cooperation with the international community, should strengthen efforts to confront illicit financial flows, including through combating corruption in public and corporate sectors and prevent tax evasion.

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**Office of the Special Adviser on Africa**

In 2014, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA), established by General Assembly resolution 57/7 [YUN 2002, p. 910], continued to enhance international support for Africa’s development and security through its advocacy and analytical work. The Office strengthened its support to Africa and, in particular, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) in mobilizing international support and raising awareness through mobilization of resources and global advocacy for Africa’s development. The Office also supported African countries efforts in their consultations on the post-2015 development agenda.

On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision 69/554 decided to defer the consideration of the item on NEPAD: progress in implementation and international support: (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

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**Central Africa and Great Lakes region**

**UN Office for Central Africa**

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established in 2011 [YUN 2011, p. 97] with a mandate to coordinate the work of the UN system in the Central Africa subregion on issues of peace and security, including peacebuilding and conflict prevention. In 2014 (see below), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNOCA until 31 August 2015.

**Communications.** On 10 February [S/2014/103], the Secretary-General recommended to the Security Council an extension of the mandate of UNOCA for a period of 18 months. The Council noted the Secretary-General’s intention on 13 February [S/2014/104].

In a 14 July letter [S/2014/502] to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General informed of his intention to appoint Said Djinnit (Algeria) as his Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region. The Council took note of his intention on 16 July [S/2014/503].

In a 26 March letter [S/2014/225] to the Secretary-General, Angola, in its capacity as Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, forwarded the final communiqué adopted at the summit meeting held in Luanda on 25 March, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

**Report of Secretary-General (May).** The Secretary-General, pursuant to Security Council pres-
idential statement S/PRST/2013/18 [YUN 2013, p. 103], submitted a May report [S/2014/319] on the activities of UNOCA and the progress in the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA).

The Central African subregion continued to be dominated by the deterioration of the overall situation in the CAR and its growing regional impact, the expansion of the activities of Boko Haram beyond the territory of Nigeria, the threat of terrorism and maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, the illegal wildlife trade and transnational organized crime. The Central African economies grew by 4.3 per cent in 2013, reflecting a 1.3 per cent decrease from the 2012 growth rate, attributable to a decrease in oil production and agricultural stagnation.

At the sixth extraordinary summit of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in January, devoted to the situation in the CAR, the Head of State of the Transition in the CAR, Michel Djotodia, and the Prime Minister, Nicolas Tiangaye, resigned. Shortly thereafter, CAR National Transitional Council elected Catherine Samba-Panza as the new Head of State of the Transition; a new Prime Minister, Andre Nzapayeke, was subsequently appointed.

In Gabon, on 24 January, President Ali Bongo Ondimba appointed Daniel Ona Ondo as the new Prime Minister and Head of Government. Following the peaceful municipal and departmental elections of December 2013 in Chad, the cabinet of Prime Minister Kalzeubé Payimi Deubet was reshuffled for the fourth time since his appointment in November 2013. The Government was reduced from 42 members to 27 and some departments merged with others.

In Sao Tome and Principe, tensions arose in February following the refusal of the presidential guard to report to duty upon the return of President Manuel Pinto Da Costa from official travel. The resignation of the Chief of Defence Staff the same month triggered rumours of a possible destabilization plot. Tensions were subsequently diffused, following discussions initiated by the Government and the Prime Minister.

The security situation in the Central African subregion continued to be affected by the crisis in the CAR. Furthermore, developments in the Sahel-Sahara region, particularly in north-eastern Nigeria and in Libya, as well as in the Gulf of Guinea, continued to be of concern, given their potential impact on the stability of Central African states. Numerous initiatives were launched at the subregional and bilateral levels to strengthen cooperation and coordination on border control to address terrorism and trafficking.

On 17 and 18 March, defence and military chiefs from the six-member Lake Chad Basin Commission (Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Libya, Niger and Nigeria) met in Cameroon and agreed to establish the Multinational Joint Task Force, empowered to act against militant threats. The Secretary-General welcomed efforts to strengthen border cooperation and encouraged countries concerned in Central Africa to work in concert with Nigeria to bring to an end the violent activities of armed and extremist groups, including Boko Haram, which continued to threaten regional peace and stability.

Porous borders and weak State structures throughout the Sahel region, compounded by specific challenges in Libya and Mali, provided an enabling environment for increased illicit activities and potential instability in the Central African subregion. On 16 February, the Heads of State of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger established, in Nouakchott, Mauritania, the Sahel G5, which aimed to strengthen coordination among Sahel States on issues related to infrastructure, development and security.

The cost of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea owing to stolen goods, security and insurance was estimated at approximately $2 billion. The Global Integrated Shipping Information System of the International Maritime Organization recorded 17 cases of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, of which 30 per cent occurred off the coast of the Republic of the Congo. In this regard, the Secretary-General commended the important strides made to strengthen sustainable maritime governance in West and Central Africa and welcomed the formal adoption of the 2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy.

UNOCA remained engaged with key stakeholders to help prevent violent conflict and promote regional peace and security. The Special Representative for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA, Abou Moussa (Chad) continued to hold regular consultations with the ECCAS Secretary-General on issues of common interest. The Secretary-General’s Special Representative undertook missions to Chad, Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and the DRC to assess first-hand the humanitarian and security consequences of the crisis in the CAR for those neighbouring countries, as well as the social, economic and political implications.

LRA was believed to have split into several highly mobile groups operating with a significant degree of autonomy in the CAR and the DRC—involving primarily, in survival mode activities attacking civilians, killing, looting and kidnapping. There had been no reports of premeditated mass killings or other grave human rights abuses. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 65 presumed attacks by LRA were reported during the first quarter of 2014 in the CAR and the DRC, resulting in 93 abductions and two deaths. Senior LRA leaders were believed to be based in the northeastern part of the CAR, exploiting the country’s current internal instability to regroup.

The Secretary-General’s Special Representative and the AU Special Envoy for the LRA Issue co-chaired
the biannual meeting of LRA focal points on 13 and 14 February in Entebbe, Uganda. Institutions from the four LRA-affected countries were represented, including relevant UN missions and agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors. Despite the continuing decline in LRA activity overall, it still remained a serious threat, with its senior leadership intact and with the potential to destabilize the subregion.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 12 May [meeting 7171], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/8 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its concern at the deterioration in the security situation in parts of Central Africa within the remit of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in particular the crisis in the Central African Republic and its growing regional impact, and the threat of terrorism, including the expansion of Boko Haram terrorist activities into countries in the subregion. The Council also expresses its continuing concern regarding maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, the illegal wildlife trade and transnational organized crime.

The Council pays tribute to the outgoing Special Representative of the Secretary General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, Mr. Abou Moussa, of Chad, for his leadership in support of consolidating peace and preventing conflict in the Central African region and important accomplishments of the Regional Office during his tenure, and welcomes the appointment of Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily, of Senegal, as the new Special Representative and Head of the Regional Office.

The Council reiterates its strong condemnation of the appalling attacks, war crimes and crimes against humanity carried out by the Lord’s Resistance Army and its violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, including the Lord’s Resistance Army’s recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence, and abductions. The Council demands an immediate end to all attacks by the Lord’s Resistance Army and urges the Lord’s Resistance Army to release all those abducted and to disarm and demobilize. The Council welcomes the progress made with regard to ending LRA war crimes and crimes against humanity in Central Africa and reiterates its resolve to maintain the current momentum until a permanent end to the threat posed by the Lord’s Resistance Army has been achieved.

The Council welcomes the diplomatic efforts of the outgoing Special Representative, Mr. Abou Moussa, and the African Union Special Envoy on the Lord’s Resistance Army Issue, Mr. Francisco Madeira, to strengthen regional cooperation and facilitate continued operations of the African Union Regional Task Force in the region. The Council urges the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in its coordination role, as well as the United Nations political and peacekeeping missions in the region and other relevant United Nations presences to enhance their efforts in support of the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the activities of the Lord’s Resistance Army (the United Nations strategy), as appropriate and within the limits of their mandates and capacities. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to optimize the efforts of the Regional Office in this regard, including through the use of staff and provision of support to anti-Lord’s Resistance Army efforts.

The Council reiterates its strong support for the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army, and commends the significant progress made by the African Union Regional Task Force. The Council notes in particular the reported death in late 2013 of the Lord’s Resistance Army’s second-in-command, Mr. Okot Ochiambo, who was indicted by the International Criminal Court, and the capture of a Lord’s Resistance Army mid-level commander, Mr. Charles Okello, in April 2014. The Council welcomes the enhanced operations of the Task Force against the Lord’s Resistance Army in recent months, which have increased pressure on the Lord’s Resistance Army command structure and resulted in several significant defections of Lord’s Resistance Army fighters and the rescue of women and children from the ranks of the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Council expresses its concern at the creation of potential security vulnerabilities resulting from the increased instability in South Sudan that could be exploited by the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Council urges all regional Governments to fulfil all their commitments under the Initiative and to provide the necessary basic provisions for their security forces. In this regard, the Council welcomes the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the Initiative to hold quarterly meetings as well as a summit of Initiative member States. The Council notes the importance of continued international support for the operations, logistics and headquarters of the Task Force. In this regard, the Council welcomes the continued advisory and logistical support provided by the United States of America as well as funding provided by the European Union. The Council underlines the need for all military action against the Lord’s Resistance Army to be conducted in compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as applicable, and to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in all areas of operation and to take into account the association of children with the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Council also reiterates its encouragement to deploy child protection advisers within the Task Force. The Council strongly encourages neighbouring States to cooperate with the African Union Regional Task Force, in order to end the Lord’s Resistance Army threat. The Council further encourages all States in the region to take measures to ensure that the Lord’s Resistance Army is not able to operate with impunity in their territory. The Council takes note of the statements made in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Lord’s Resistance Army that senior Lord’s Resistance Army leaders are believed to be based in the north-eastern part of the Central African
Republic and that credible sources suggest that the Lord’s Resistance Army leader, Mr. Joseph KONY, and senior Lord’s Resistance Army commanders have recently returned to seek safe haven in Sudanese-controlled areas of the Kafia Kingi enclave. The Council expresses its continued concern that the instability and security vacuum in the Central African Republic continue to negatively affect counter-Lord’s Resistance Army operations. The Council further notes with concern reports of Lord’s Resistance Army attacks, as well as interactions between the Lord’s Resistance Army and other armed groups, in areas of the Central African Republic outside the principal area of operations of the Task Force. In this regard, the Council emphasizes the need for strong coordination and information-sharing between the Task Force and the African-led International Support Mission for the Central African Republic, as well as with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, in the context of their protection of civilians, activities, human rights monitoring and counter-Lord’s Resistance Army operations, as appropriate.

The Council welcomes the steps taken to deliver an enhanced, comprehensive and more regional approach to the humanitarian situation, including assistance to victims of sexual violence and other attacks, and urges further progress in this regard.

The Council underlines the primary responsibility of States in the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected region to protect civilians. The Council welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda and the Central African Republic, in coordination with the African Union, to end the threat posed by the Lord’s Resistance Army, and urges further efforts from these countries, as well as from other countries in the region.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in tackling the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Council notes continued reports of Lord’s Resistance Army attacks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, despite an overall decline in Lord’s Resistance Army violence there. In this context, the Council encourages further and reinforced efforts by the Mission, working closely with the African Union Regional Task Force, to address the Lord’s Resistance Army, including through improved responsiveness to imminent threats to civilians, increased and coordinated patrols, training and capacity-building of the Congolese army, support to the Joint Information Operations Centre, and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement programme to encourage and facilitate further Lord’s Resistance Army defections.

The Council urges relevant United Nations and African Union missions in the region, notably the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, to continue their efforts to combat the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Council also notes the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to cooperate and share swiftly information related to the regional threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army and the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic to coordinate its operations with those of the African Union Regional Task Force on the Lord’s Resistance Army, and share relevant information with the Task Force and with nongovernmental organizations involved in tackling the threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army. In this regard, the Council urges these missions to collect and share information on Lord’s Resistance Army movements with relevant partners, to enhance cross-border cooperation and to adopt standard operating procedures, in order to better anticipate Lord’s Resistance Army movements and imminent threats of attack.

The Council strongly reiterates its calls for the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to continue to work together, including through joint field assessments, to further develop and maintain a common operating picture of the Lord’s Resistance Army’s current capabilities and areas of operation, as well as to investigate the Lord’s Resistance Army’s logistical networks and possible sources of military support and illicit financing, including alleged involvement in elephant poaching and related illicit smuggling. The Council expresses its concern at the link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and armed groups in the subregion, including the Lord’s Resistance Army, and in this regard welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to support the subregion in identifying collaborative approaches to address this issue.

The Council urges the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and other United Nations actors in the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected region to continue to work with regional forces, national Governments, international actors and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to develop a common approach to the promotion of defections and support for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement efforts across the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected area. The Council highlights the importance of programmes in support of the release, return and successful reintegration of children abducted by the Lord’s Resistance Army, in particular those that target community acceptance of such children. The Council welcomes the defections in December 2013 of 19 Lord’s Resistance Army members, including 9 Lord’s Resistance Army fighters, which is the largest single defection in over five years.

The Council encourages the African Union Regional Task Force to maintain its operations against all Lord’s Resistance Army groups, while working with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to expand the coverage of safe reporting sites and delivery of information to assist Lord’s Resistance Army members who demonstrate a genuine commitment to demobilization and disarmament by radio, leaflets and other means.

The Council commends efforts by international donors to provide humanitarian assistance to Lord’s
Resistance Army-affected populations in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. The Council reiterates its call for all parties to allow safe and unhindered humanitarian access, consistent with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance.

The Council notes the overall marked decline in the number, intensity and violence of the Lord’s Resistance Army attacks, killings and abductions, and the significant decrease in the estimate by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat of the number of people displaced by the Lord’s Resistance Army threat, from 420,000 in March 2013 to 160,000 in March 2014. The Council encourages donors to increase funding for early recovery projects to help affected communities to restore stability and rebuild their livelihoods as the Lord’s Resistance Army threat begins to recede. The Council requests that the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa work with the African Union, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children’s Fund and other international experts to develop a development framework for international efforts to promote the long-term stabilization of areas in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic formerly affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army, including through early recovery projects and programmes to strengthen community cohesion.

The Council reiterates its call for the swift and full implementation of the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict concerning the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army. In this regard, the Council encourages those countries affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army which have not yet done so to establish standard operating procedures for the reception and handover of Lord’s Resistance Army children to civilian child protection actors.

The Council recalls that the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court for Lord’s Resistance Army leaders, including Mr. Kony, on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape, cruel treatment, intentionally directing attacks against a civilian population and forced enlistment of children, have yet to be executed, and calls upon all States to cooperate with relevant national Governments and the Court, in accordance with their respective obligations, in order to execute those warrants, and to bring to justice those responsible.

The Council requests that the Secretary-General keep the Council informed on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, progress made in conducting assessments of the Lord’s Resistance Army’s evolving area of operations and logistical and support networks, and the efforts being undertaken respectively by missions in the region and other relevant United Nations agencies to implement the United Nations strategy, including through a single report on the Regional Office and the Lord’s Resistance Army, to be submitted before 15 November 2014.

**Communication.** On 14 May [S/2014/345], Sudan informed the President of the Security Council of the unfounded allegation that LRA senior commanders as well as its leader had sought safe haven in Sudanese-controlled areas of the Kafia Kingi enclave.

**Report of Secretary-General (November).** Pursuant to Security Council presidential statement S/PRST/2014/8 (see above), the Secretary-General issued a November report [S/2014/812] on UNOCA activities and on efforts to counter the threat and impact of LRA.

Abdoulaye Bathily (Senegal) was appointed as the Secretary-General’s Representative for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA replacing Abou Moussa (Chad). The crisis in the CAR continued to dominate the attention of the subregion’s leaders. The increased challenges by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad basin, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, the continued activities of armed groups, including LRA, the illicit cross-border movement and the illegal trade in wildlife threatened the stability of the subregion’s countries. The efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) to promote regional integration and facilitate free movement had been severely hampered as a result of security-related concerns and the outbreak of Ebola virus disease.

In the CAR, Central African States and subregional organizations, particularly ECCAS, remained actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to restore peace and State authority in the country; as a result, an international mediation initiative led by the President of the Congo, Denis Sassou Nguesso, was established and a cessation-of-hostilities agreement signed in July in Brazzaville. In September, the transfer of authority between the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) took place. The appointment by the Head of State of the Transition, Catherine Samba-Panza, of a new prime minister was criticized by many national stakeholders, who claimed that Ms. Samba-Panza had not undertaken sufficient consultations and needed to demonstrate her commitment to an inclusive political process. Many individuals called for the Head of State of the Transition to resign. The persistent instability in the CAR, the absence of State authority and regular incursions of armed groups into neighbouring countries, including Cameroon and Chad, prompted those countries to temporarily close all or parts of their borders with the CAR.

On 7 October in Niamey, Benin, Chad, the Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon, announced plans to address the Boko Haram threat through the deployment, on 1 November, of a multinational joint task force. Furthermore, in September and October, Chad facilitated talks in N’Djamena between the Government of Ni-
geria and representatives of Boko Haram, with the aim of reaching a ceasefire.

On piracy and armed robbery at sea, progress was achieved with the inauguration of the Interregional Coordination Centre on Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea, in Yaoundé, Cameroon on 11 September. Poaching remained a major concern for several Governments in Central Africa because of its links to the financing of armed groups. In September, a high-level meeting on poaching and wildlife trafficking co-organized by Gabon and Germany was held on the margins of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

Local and parliamentary elections took place in two countries, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe. In addition, steps were taken to establish or strengthen national dialogue in four countries, Chad, Burundi, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. Efforts towards regional integration and the free movement of persons were hampered owing to mounting security concerns and following the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa, which led to border closures and the suspension of flights to and from West African capitals to prevent the spread of the virus. In September, CEMAC experts met in Brazzaville to adopt an emergency plan to address the epidemic by monitoring the epidemic.

The bulk of LRA moved from CAR to the north-east of the DRC, where it continued to poach elephants in Garamba National Park for ivory, abduct civilians and ambush vehicles to transport looted items. In both the CAR and the DRC, the areas where LRA operated lacked infrastructure, a strong State presence and were sparsely inhabited. Those factors posed serious challenges to civilian and military efforts to track the group and to protect the civilian population. LRA also appeared to have reached non-aggression agreements or established alliances of convenience with other armed groups that operated in the same areas, including with the ex-Séléka in the CAR. The presence of some senior LRA leaders in the disputed Kafia Kingi enclave, on the border between the CAR, South Sudan and the Sudan, continued to be reported, though Sudan denied it. The military operations of the AU Regional Task Force had continued to result in steady progress in the fight against the LRA, although with some challenges: as opposed to 5,030 troops originally pledged, the Regional Task Force comprised only 2,284 soldiers and not all of them were operational or possessed sufficient strength and capability to conduct effective military operations against LRA. The United Nations Office to the African Union, based in Addis Ababa, assisted the AU in its efforts to develop the Regional Task Force. MONUSCO had expanded its disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration operations in LRA-affected areas.

The Secretary-General commended the efforts of the Governments of the subregion, United Nations entities, national and international NGOs and other partners in addressing the consequences of the CAR crisis for neighbouring countries. He expressed concern about reports that the bulk of LRA has moved into the DRC; and, in that regard, welcomed the invitation extended to the AU by the Government of the Sudan to verify reports of LRA presence in Kafia Kingi, and encouraged the AU Commission and the AU Peace and Security Council to verify those allegations.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 10 December (meeting 7334), following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRLST/2014/25 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its concern at the grave security situation in parts of Central Africa within the remit of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in particular the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional impact, the continuing threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army, and the expansion of Boko Haram terrorist activities into countries in the subregion. The Council also expresses its continuing concern regarding maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, the illegal wildlife trade and transnational organized crime. The Council welcomes the local and parliamentary elections held in the subregion and stresses the need for upcoming elections in the region to be held in a timely, transparent and inclusive manner according to their constitutions, and encourages the Regional Office to continue to support States in this regard, including through the promotion of women’s political participation.

The Council reiterates its strong condemnation of the appalling attacks, war crimes and crimes against humanity carried out by the Lord’s Resistance Army and its violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, including the Lord’s Resistance Army’s recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence, and abductions. The Council demands an immediate end to all attacks by the Lord’s Resistance Army and urges the Lord’s Resistance Army to release all those abducted and to disarm and demobilize. The Council welcomes the progress made with regard to ending Lord’s Resistance Army war crimes and crimes against humanity in Central Africa, and reiterates its resolve to maintain the current momentum until a permanent end to the threat posed by the Lord’s Resistance Army has been achieved.

The Council pays tribute to the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily, and the outgoing African Union Special Envoy on the Lord’s Resistance Army Issue, Mr. Francisco Madeira, to strengthen regional cooperation and facilitate continued operations of the African Union Regional Task Force in the region. The Council commends Mr. Madeira for his leadership and welcomes the recent appointment of Lieutenant General (retired) Jackson Kiprono Tuwei.
as the new African Union Special Envoy on the Lord’s Resistance Army Issue. The Council urges the Regional Office, in its coordination role, as well as the United Nations political and peacekeeping missions in the region and other relevant United Nations presences to enhance their efforts in support of the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the activities of the Lord’s Resistance Army (the United Nations strategy), as appropriate and within the limits of their mandates and capacities. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to optimize the efforts of the Regional Office in this regard, including through the use of staff and the provision of support to counter-Lord’s Resistance Army efforts.

The Council reiterates its strong support for the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord’s Resistance Army, and strongly encourages Lord’s Resistance Army-affected and neighbouring States to cooperate with the African Union Regional Task Force, in order to end the Lord’s Resistance Army threat. The Council commends the significant progress made by the Task Force and its troop-contributing countries, and pays tribute to the important role played by the Uganda People’s Defence Forces in tackling the Lord’s Resistance Army threat. The Council urges all regional Governments to fulfil their commitments under the Initiative. The Council notes the importance of continued international support for the operations, logistics and headquarters of the Task Force. In this regard, the Council welcomes the continued advisory and logistical support provided by the United States of America as well as funding provided by the European Union. The Council underlines the need for all military action against the Lord’s Resistance Army to be conducted in compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as applicable, and to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in all areas of operation and to take into account the association of children with the Lord’s Resistance Army. The Council also reiterates its encouragement to deploy child protection advisers within the Task Force.

The Council expresses concern about the statements in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Lord’s Resistance Army that the bulk of the Lord’s Resistance Army has moved from the Central African Republic to the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but continues to carry out attacks against communities in the east of the Central African Republic. The Council calls upon the affected States to ensure that the Lord’s Resistance Army does not find safe haven in their territory, in accordance with international law. The Council takes note that the presence of some senior Lord’s Resistance Army leaders in the disputed Kafia Kingi enclave, on the border between the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Sudan continues to be reported. The Council takes note that the Government of the Sudan has denied this. The Council welcomes the invitation extended to the African Union to verify reports of the presence of the Lord’s Resistance Army in Kafia Kingi, and encourages the African Union Commission and the African Union Peace and Security Council to verify the allegations. The Security Council expresses its continued concern at the gravity of the national crisis in the Central African Republic and strongly condemns the Lord’s Resistance Army’s opportunistic cooperation in the Central African Republic with other armed groups including some ex-Séléka combatants.

The Council notes the overall decline in the number, intensity and violence of the Lord’s Resistance Army attacks, killings and abductions and the decrease in the estimate by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat of the number of people displaced by the Lord’s Resistance Army threat, from 159,927 in March 2014 to 131,090 in September 2014. The Council commends efforts by international donors to provide humanitarian assistance to Lord’s Resistance Army-affected populations in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan but notes with concern that renewed efforts are urgently needed to provide humanitarian assistance to Lord’s Resistance Army-affected populations. The Council reiterates its call for all parties to allow safe and unhindered humanitarian access, consistent with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance.

The Council welcomes the steps taken to deliver an enhanced, comprehensive and more regional approach to the humanitarian situation, including assistance to victims of sexual violence and other attacks, and urges further progress in this regard.

The Council underlines the primary responsibility of States in the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected region to protect civilians.

The Council urges the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as relevant and in accordance with their mandates, to cooperate and share information related to the regional threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army in a timely manner, and to share relevant information with regional Governments, with non-governmental organizations and with relevant partners, to enhance cross-border cooperation in order to better anticipate and respond to Lord’s Resistance Army movements. The Council emphasizes the need for operational coordination and information-sharing between the African Union Regional Task Force and all relevant United Nations and African Union missions, in the context of their protection of civilians, activities, human rights monitoring, implementation of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement programmes and counter-Lord’s Resistance Army operations, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates.

The Council strongly reiterates its calls for the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to continue to work together, including through joint field assessments, to further develop and maintain a common operating picture of the Lord’s Resistance Army’s current capabilities and areas of operation, as well as to investigate the
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Lord’s Resistance Army’s logistical networks and possible sources of military support and illicit financing, including alleged involvement in wildlife poaching and related illicit smuggling. The Council expresses its concern at the link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and financing of armed groups in the subregion, including the Lord’s Resistance Army, and in this regard encourages the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to continue to support the development of a coherent and concerted subregional approach to address this disturbing phenomenon.

The Council urges the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and other United Nations actors in the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected region to continue to work with regional forces, national Governments, international actors and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to develop a common approach to the promotion of defections and support for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement efforts across the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected area. The Council highlights the importance of programmes in encouraging defections and in support of the release, return and successful reintegration of men, women and children abducted by the Lord’s Resistance Army, in particular those that target community acceptance of such individuals, in particular children.

The Council encourages donors to increase funding for early recovery projects to help affected communities to restore stability and rebuild their livelihoods as the Lord’s Resistance Army threat begins to recede. The Council requests that the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa work with the African Union, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children’s Fund and other international experts to develop a development framework for international efforts to promote the long-term stabilization of areas in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic formerly affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army, including through early recovery projects and programmes to strengthen community cohesion.

The Council reiterates its call for the swift and full implementation of the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict concerning the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army. In this regard, the Council encourages those countries affected by the Lord’s Resistance Army which have not yet done so to establish standard operating procedures for the reception and handover of Lord’s Resistance Army children to civilian child protection actors.

The Council recalls that the International Criminal Court’s arrest warrants for Lord’s Resistance Army leaders, including Mr. Joseph Kony, on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape, cruel treatment, intentionally directing attacks against a civilian population and the forced enlistment of children, have yet to be executed, and calls upon all States to cooperate with relevant national Governments and the Court, in accordance with their respective obligations, in order to execute those warrants and to bring to justice those responsible.

The Council commends the role of the Heads of States of the Economic Community of Central African States in the Economic Community-led international mediation process in the Central African Republic and welcomes the designation by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for Central Africa, Mr. Bathily, to support the process. The Council commends Mr. Bathily for his diplomatic efforts, in collaboration with the Economic Community mediator, the President of the Congo, Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, the African Union Special Envoy for the Central African Republic, Mr. Soumeylou Boubiyane Maiga, as well as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Lieutenant General (retired) Babacar Gaye. In particular, the Council welcomes the signing of the Brazzaville Agreement on 23 July 2014. The Council encourages Mr. Bathily and his Office to continue supporting these efforts and to support the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, and the transition process in the Central African Republic through the international mediation process.

The Council expresses deep concern at the terrorist attacks conducted by Boko Haram since 2009, which have caused large-scale and devastating loss of life and represent a threat to the stability and peace of West and Central Africa. In particular, the Council strongly condemns the continued increase in attacks perpetrated by the terrorist group in Nigeria, along the Nigeria-Cameroon border, in the northern provinces of Cameroon and near the Nigeria-Chad border. The Council expresses concern that the activities of Boko Haram continue to have an adverse humanitarian impact on West and Central Africa, including the displacement of an estimated 80,000 Nigerians into neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The Council commends the initiative of the Heads of States of the Lake Chad Basin region and Benin to enhance cooperation, in line with the outcomes of the Paris summit, the follow-up London and Abuja summits and the meeting held in Niamey, in order to tackle the threat posed by Boko Haram to the region. The Council calls upon the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to continue its collaboration with the United Nations Office for West Africa in order to continue to support, as appropriate, the States of the Lake Chad Basin region to address the impact of the threat on peace and security, including the political, socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in the subregion. The Council underlines the need for all actions to counter Boko Haram to be conducted in compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law.

The Council commends UNOCA’s support for regional anti-piracy efforts, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for West Africa, to address maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea that continues to affect States of Central and West Africa. The Council encourages the Regional Office to continue to assist the region in implementing the decisions of the Yaoundé summit and in the establishment of a regional information-sharing architecture.
The Council requests that the Secretary-General keep it informed on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, progress made in conducting assessments of the Lord’s Resistance Army's evolving area of operations and logistical and support networks, and the efforts being undertaken respectively by missions in the region and relevant United Nations agencies to implement the United Nations strategy, including through a single report on the situation in Central Africa and the activities of the Regional Office, to be submitted before 15 May 2015.

Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions


In August, the Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly the outcome of the Committee’s thirty-seventh meeting [YUN, 2013 p. 106] and the thirty-eighth meeting [A/69/361]. In a later report [A/70/165], the Secretary-General provided information on the Committee’s thirty-ninth meeting.

In resolution 69/73 of 2 December (see p. 000), the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels, in order to ease tensions and conflicts in Central Africa and to further sustainable peace, stability and development in the subregion.

(For information on the Committee’s activities related to disarmament and arms limitation, see p. 000.)

Communication. In a 30 April letter to the Secretary-General [A/68/908-S/2014/358], Chad transmitted the report of the thirty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (N’Djamena, Chad, 19–23 December).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Significant challenges remained towards complete implementation of the 2013 Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the region (YUN 2013, p. 106), which outlined the actions required by the DRC and regional and international actors to end the recurring cycles of violence in the eastern DRC.

Limited progress had been made in neutralizing the armed groups in eastern DRC. Prominent members of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), ex-Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) and also of the DRC’s armed forces, the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC), associated with violence in the DRC and the region and some of whom under United Nations or international sanctions, or under international arrest warrants, remained at large.

The eastern DRC provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Orientale continued to grapple with a complex emergency in which people, especially children, remained vulnerable. Regional conflict added to population displacement. In the DRC alone, some 2.7 million people were internally displaced, and the country continued to host some 122,000 refugees from neighbouring countries.

In March, the Security Council decided by resolution 2147(2014) to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for one year and include the Mission’s “intervention brigade” within the authorized troop ceiling of 19,815.

Communications. In a 15 January letter [S/2014/27] to the President of the Security Council, Uganda noted that a January report [YUN 2013, p. 122] of the Group of Experts on the DRC had contained baseless and fabricated allegations that sanctioned M23 leaders were moving freely in Uganda. In a follow up letter on 28 January [S/2014/61], Uganda said that the published final report of the Group of Experts on the DRC did not reflect Uganda’s response.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION


The Security Council,
Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region, and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,
Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its civilians, with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law,
Welcoming the declaration of the end of the 23 March Movement, the corresponding declaration by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the signing in Nairobi on 12 December 2013 of the docu-
ments concluding the Kampala talks facilitated by Uganda as President of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, while stressing the importance of ensuring that the 23 March Movement does not regroup and resume military activities, in line with the Nairobi declarations and relevant Security Council resolutions.

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to ongoing military activities of foreign and domestic armed groups, stressing the importance of neutralizing all armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, the Lord's Resistance Army and various Mai Mai groups, in line with resolution 2098(2013) of 28 March 2013,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of any and all internal or external support to armed groups active in the region, including through financial, logistical and military support,

Condemning the illicit flow of weapons within and into the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of resolutions 1533(2004) of 12 March 2004, 1807(2008), 1857(2008), 1896(2009), 1952(2010), 2021(2011) and 2078(2012), and declaring its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out in its resolutions concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Acknowledging, in this respect, the important contribution that the Council-mandated arms embargo makes to countering the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform,

Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching of and illegal trafficking in wildlife, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and stressing in this regard the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration of the exploitation of natural resources,

Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large-scale recruitment and use of children committed by armed groups,

Noting with deep concern reports and allegations indicating the persistence of serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those committed with impunity,

Noting with deep concern also reports indicating collaboration by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda at a local level, recalling that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda is a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the importance of permanently addressing this threat,

Calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations 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,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union, to restore peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Welcoming also the signing in Addis Ababa on 24 February 2013 of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework) and the nomination of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Mrs. Mary Robinson, and reiterating the need for all signatories to fulfil promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments,


Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict and on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Calling upon all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, reiterating its condemnation of any attacks against peacekeepers, and emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be brought to justice,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

1. Decides to renew until 1 February 2015 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807(2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of that resolution, and further decides that the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807(2008) shall not apply to the supply of arms and related materiel, as well as assistance, advice or training, intended solely for the support of or use by the African Union Regional Task Force;

2. Also decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807(2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution;

3. Further decides to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807(2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857(2008), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807(2008) in relation to those measures;
4. **Decides** that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004):

   (a) Individuals or entities acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

   (b) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;

   (c) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

   (d) Individuals or entities operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law;

   (e) Individuals or entities operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and involved in planning, directing or participating in the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement and attacks on schools and hospitals;

   (f) Individuals or entities obstructing access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

   (g) Individuals or entities supporting armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade in natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products;

   (h) Individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;

   (i) Individuals or entities that plan, direct, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

   (j) Individuals or entities providing financial, material or technological support for, or goods or services to, or in support of a designated individual or entity;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to extend, for a period expiring on 1 February 2015, the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) and renewed by subsequent resolutions, and requests the Group of Experts to fulfil its mandate as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1807(2008) and expanded by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1857(2008), and to present to the Council, through the Committee, a written midterm report by 28 June 2014 and a written final report before 16 January 2015, welcomes the practice of receiving additional updates from the Group of Experts as appropriate, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Group of Experts submit to the Council its final report upon termination of the mandate of the Group of Experts;

6. **Strongly condemns** all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights, including attacks on the civilian population, Mission peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large-scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;

7. **Demands** that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, the Lord’s Resistance Army and various Mai-Mai groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and demobilize children from their ranks;

8. **Calls upon** all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in and from their territories, for the armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, welcoming the positive international developments in regard to addressing the risks posed by armed group leaders in the diasporas, and calls upon all States to take steps, where appropriate, against leaders of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and other armed groups residing in their countries;

9. **Demands** that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with its commitments in the Nairobi declarations of 12 December 2013, accelerate the implementation of its disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, in coordination with the United Nations, international organizations and neighbouring countries where former 23 March Movement combatants have found refuge, requests, in this respect and in accordance with the Nairobi declarations and in line with commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement, the United Nations and international organizations to work together with neighbouring States to urgently address the situation of former 23 March Movement combatants located in their territories, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the 23 March Movement does not regroup and resume military activities, in line with the Nairobi declarations and relevant Council resolutions;

10. **Welcomes** the progress made to date by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on ending the use of children in armed conflict, and urges the Government to follow through on its commitments made in the action plan signed with the United Nations detailing concrete, time-bound measures to release and reintegrate children associated with the Congolese armed forces and to prevent further recruitment, and for the protection of girls and boys from sexual violence;

11. **Stresses** the importance of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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, encourages the Mission to use its existing authority to assist the Government in this regard, and calls upon all signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement to continue to implement their commitments and cooperate fully with one another and the Government, as well as the Mission, to this end;

12. **Recalls** that there should be no impunity for any of those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, and in
this regard urges the Democratic Republic of the Congo, all countries in the region and other concerned States Members of the United Nations to bring perpetrators to justice and hold them accountable;

13. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 of resolution 1807(2008) shall not apply, in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 2078(2012);

14. *Reiterates its support* to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, and welcomes the decision of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to grant permanent representation of the Mission in the Mechanism;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, to address urgently reports of diversion to armed groups, 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;

16. *Recalls* the mandate of the Mission to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo, in cooperation with the Group of Experts, and in particular to observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related material across the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by using surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, and seize, collect and dispose of arms or related materials whose presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo violates the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2078(2012), in accordance with paragraph 12(c) of resolution 2098(2013);

17. *Requests* the Mission to assist the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1533(2004) and the Group of Experts established pursuant to the same resolution, within its capabilities, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the sanctions measures;

18. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through effective security sector reform to allow army, police and justice sector reform, and to end impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, urges the Government to increase efforts in this regard, in accordance with its national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement, in line with resolution 2098(2013), and notes that the Mission should play a role in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit activities, including production of and trade in natural resources, notably by carrying out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters;

19. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the measures taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and calls upon all States to assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the countries in the Great Lakes region in the implementation of the guidelines;

20. *Also welcomes* measures taken by the Governments in the region, in particular Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to implement the due diligence guidelines, including adopting the regional certification mechanism of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region into their national legislation, in accordance with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development guidance and international practice, and requests the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, as recommended in the Luanda Declaration of 15 January 2014;

21. *Encourages* a swift response by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and further encourages the International Conference to take immediate actions to fully implement the mineral certification process;

22. *Encourages* all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines and to continue efforts to end mineral smuggling, in particular in the gold sector, as part of broader efforts to mitigate the risk of further financing armed groups and criminal networks within the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

23. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 13 of resolution 1952(2010), and requests the Group of Experts to continue to study the impact of due diligence;

24. *Also reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021(2011), and reiterates its call to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and States in the Great Lakes region to require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking;

25. *Recalls* the mandate of the Mission to support the Congolese authorities in the implementation of their national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement, in line with resolution 2098(2013), and notes that the Mission should play a role in preventing the provision of support to armed groups through illicit activities, including production of and trade in natural resources, notably by carrying out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters;

26. *Expresses its full support* to the Group of Experts of the Committee, and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, the Mission and the Group of Experts, further encourages all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control and to cooperate with the Group of Experts to implement the due diligence guidelines and to ensure that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff and that all parties and all States, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and countries of the region, provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;
27. **Calls upon** the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire re-established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 2101(2013) of 25 April 2013 with respect to natural resources, and the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea re-established pursuant to paragraph 27 of resolution 2111(2013) of 24 July 2013 with respect to the activities of the Allied Democratic Forces and Al-Shabaab.

28. **Calls upon** all States, particularly those in the region and those in which individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present resolution are based, to regularly report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution and recommended in paragraph 8 of resolution 1952(2010).

29. **Decides** that, when appropriate and no later than 1 February 2015, it shall review the measures set forth in the present resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in the light of the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular progress in security sector reform, including the integration of the armed forces and the reform of the national police, and in disarmament, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and re-integrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups, with a particular focus on children among them;

30. **Also decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

### Political and security questions

**Reports of Secretary-General (March).** Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2098(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 107], the Secretary-General issued a March report [S/2014/153] on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region. The report described regional peace and security initiatives in relation to eastern DRC, as well as progress on the implementation of the Framework.

The Security situation in eastern DRC remained volatile and marked by sporadic attacks by various armed groups. On the political front, there was limited progress in the implementation of the Kampala Declarations [YUN 2013, p. 119], which formally ended the conflict between the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) and the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23). A positive development was President Joseph Kabila’s promulgation, on 11 February, of the amnesty law provided for in the Kampala Declarations, which granted amnesty for acts of insurgency, war and political offences committed in the DRC between 18 February 2006 and 20 December 2013. The two dates referred, respectively, to the promulgation of the Constitution of the DRC and the expiry of the Government’s ultimatum to armed groups to lay down their arms.

On 14 and 15 January, the fifth ordinary Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) was held in Luanda, Angola under the chairmanship of the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, who took over from the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni. The Summit adopted recommendations, which included 42 decisions pertaining to the eastern DRC, the CAR, South Sudan, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, and the Pact on Security, Stability and Development. Key decisions related to the Framework included a request to MONUSCO to intensify its operations against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the FDLR and other armed groups operating in eastern DRC.

The DRC made some progress in implementing its national commitments, as detailed in a 5 March report on MONUSCO (see below). Nine months after the establishment of the National Oversight Mechanism, however, it operated with limited material and human resources and had yet to adopt its workplan and rules of procedure.

The Regional Oversight Mechanism reviewed progress in the implementation of the Framework, almost a year after its signing. It approved the Plan of Action for the implementation of the regional commitments and welcomed Kenya and the Sudan as new signatories.

The Secretary-General observed that the situation on the ground, though relatively delicate, had improved considerably owing to a number of concerted national, regional and international efforts. On the military front, following the end of the M23 rebellion and the formal conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue, the Government of the DRC had been able to regain control of territories previously held by M23 and had commenced new operations against foreign armed groups operating in eastern DRC, such as ADF, FDLR and the Forces nationales de libération. The defeat of M23 had also led to the spontaneous surrender of elements from other armed groups, which needed to be sustained by effective demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes, at the national and regional levels.

On the political front, President Joseph Kabila established a National Oversight Mechanism to oversee the implementation of the national commitments. In addition, he launched the national dialogue, involving the majority of political parties and established a follow-up committee, to monitor the implementation of its outcome. At the regional level, signatory countries displayed a greater sense of ownership in finding solutions to the conflict in eastern DRC and improving relations in the region. In that regard, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, in his capacity as ICGLR Chair, played a key role in facilitating the resolution of the conflict between the Government of the DRC and M23, through the Kampala Dialogue.

### SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council,


Recalling also its resolution 2086(2013) of 21 January 2013 and reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region, and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

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

Noting that eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo has continued to suffer from recurring cycles of conflict and persistent violence by armed groups, both Congolese and foreign, and emphasizing the need to address the root causes of conflict to put an end to these recurring cycles of violence,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the African Union to restore peace and security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to ensure close cooperation with these and other international parties,

Recalling the signing in Addis Ababa on 24 February 2013 of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework), under the auspices of its guarantors, namely the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community and the Chairperson of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and calling upon all parties to continue to implement promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments,

Welcoming the Regional Oversight Mechanism’s calling for a broader political dialogue in its communiqué of 31 January 2014, and the initial dialogue between key signatory States initiated by Angola in its role as Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, encouraging the continuation of such dialogue under the auspices of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to resolve the root causes of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, and welcoming the continued engagement of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region,

Reaffirming its strongest support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the implementation of their mandate, and strongly encouraging the continuation of their efforts,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo due to ongoing destabilizing activities of foreign and domestic armed groups, and stressing the importance of neutralizing all armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Al lied Democratic Forces, the Lord’s Resistance Army, the Bakata-Katanga and various Mai-Mai groups,

Welcoming the end of the rebellion by the 23 March Movement and the signing in Nairobi on 12 December 2013 by the 23 March Movement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Southern African Development Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of the documents concluding the Kampala Dialogue facilitated by Uganda as Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and stressing the importance of ensuring that all provisions of the signed documents are implemented swiftly and in good faith and, in this regard, that the 23 March Movement does not regroup and resume military activities, in line with the Nairobi declarations and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing deep concern regarding the sustained regional threat posed by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the importance of permanently addressing this threat,

Expressing concern that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, as well as other armed groups, continue to have freedom of movement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, noting with deep concern reports indicating collaboration by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda at a local level, and welcoming in this regard the plans by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, supported by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to neutralize the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, and stressing the need to put such plans into sustained action,

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council on the Central African region and the Lord’s Resistance Army, including the statements of 29 May and 25 November 2013, commending the important ongoing efforts being undertaken by the Mission in the fight against the Lord’s Resistance Army, encouraging further efforts of the African Union-Regional Task Force, and urging greater cooperation and information-sharing between relevant United Nations bodies, the Regional Task Force regional forces and non-governmental organizations in tackling the threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army,

Expressing deep concern regarding the increasing number of internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, now reaching more than 2.9 million, and
the over 450,000 refugees from eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo caused by the various Congolese and foreign armed groups active in the region, calling upon the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region to work towards the peaceful environment conducive to the eventual voluntary return and reintegration of refugees to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the support, as appropriate, of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, commending in this regard the support provided by neighboring countries to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, and United Nations and international organizations to work together to urgently address the situation of former 23 March Movement combatants in Uganda and Rwanda.

Noting that it has been more than a year since hundreds of 23 March Movement combatants, including individuals designated by the Security Council, fled from the Democratic Republic of Congo into Rwanda on 18 March 2013, encouraging the Government of Rwanda, with the assistance of relevant United Nations and international organizations, to continue to ensure that these combatants are permanently demobilized and are dealt with according to relevant international law, including special attention to children and women among them, and recalling the obligations of Member States, as renewed in resolution 2136(2014) of 30 January 2014, 

Calling upon all parties to the conflict to respect the impartiality, independence and neutrality of humanitarian actors,

Remaining greatly concerned by the humanitarian situation that continues to severely affect the civilian population, in particular in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the persistent high levels of violence and violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international law, condemning in particular those involving targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, systematic recruitment and use of children by certain parties to the conflict, the displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, and recognizing their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,


Welcoming the efforts of the Mission and international partners in delivering training in human rights, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence for Congolese security institutions, and underlining its importance, and welcoming the establishment of the Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in an effort to ensure the full participation of women in the Framework peace process,

Noting the ongoing efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to combat sexual violence in conflict, including through the implementation of its national strategy and the commitments outlined in the joint communiqué between the Government and the United Nations on the fight against sexual violence in conflict adopted in Kinshasa on 30 March 2013, and strongly encouraging the Government to increase its efforts in this regard,

Acknowledging the adoption of the Framework of Cooperation between the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the African Union Commission concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa, in Addis Ababa on 31 January 2014,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 March 2014, which includes a list of parties responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict,

Condemning the mass rapes in Minova and the surrounding villages in November 2012 reportedly committed by soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, taking note of the investigations and arrests undertaken thereafter by the Congolese authorities and the initial trials that are under way, expressing concern at the delays in the trials of those indicted, and urging the Congolese authorities to hold the perpetrators accountable while ensuring that all investigations and trials respect due process,

Calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and 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,

Stressing the need for cooperation with the International Criminal Court by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, welcoming the commitment made by the Government to hold accountable those responsible for serious crimes, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity, in the country, 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 and international cooperation to this end,

Recalling the Secretary-General’s call to the Council to reject any endorsement of amnesty for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and welcoming in this regard the promulgation of the amnesty law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, excluding those who have committed genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and urging the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to follow through by undertaking the necessary judicial reform to ensure that the Democratic Republic of the Congo effectively addresses impunity,

Urging the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to remain fully committed to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, including through the adoption of a priority action plan, and to protecting the civilian population through the swift ex-
establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces, the deployment of an accountable Congolese civil administration, in particular the police, judiciary, prison and territorial administration and the consolidation of the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights.

Also urging the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take immediate steps to uphold its commitment to security sector reform, including the creation and support of a rapid reaction force, the development of a road map for the security and justice sectors, the development of a comprehensive plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration, noting in this regard that the Government has proposed a new disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan, all of which will require the allocation of necessary resources and a continued commitment from the Government to prioritize reform, and regretting that progress has been slow to date.

Reiterating its call upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and its condemnation of any and all attacks against peacekeepers, emphasizing that those responsible for such attacks must be held accountable, and recalling its decision to extend sanctions measures outlined in paragraph 3 of resolution 2136(2014) to individuals and entities that plan, direct, sponsor or participate in attacks against Mission peacekeepers,

Reiterating its call upon the Secretary-General to take all measures deemed necessary to strengthen United Nations field security arrangements and improve the safety and security of all military contingents, police officers, military observers and, especially, unarmed observers,

Recognizing the significant sacrifices made by the Mission, commending the active steps taken by the Mission, including its Intervention Brigade acting with the support of and in cooperation with the wider force structure of the Mission, to implement fully its mandate, in particular the protection of civilians, and encouraging the continuation of these efforts by the Mission,

Affirming that the successful protection of civilians is critical to the fulfillment of the mandate of the Mission and the delivery of an improved security environment, in the regard recognizing that the Mission has successfully deterred attacks on civilians through its approach to the protection of civilians, and welcoming the efforts made by the Mission to adapt the force in order to enhance the delivery of the Mission’s comprehensive protection of civilians strategy, including by becoming more flexible, versatile and widely deployable across the whole of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Underlining the importance of the Mission deterring any threats to the implementation of its mandate,

Recognizing the contribution of the Mission to a comprehensive strategy for durable peace and security, noting with appreciation the contribution that the Mission makes to early peacebuilding, and emphasizing that the activities of the Mission 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,

Stressing the importance of the full and urgent implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to permanently reducing threats against civil-

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, its Intervention Brigade, within the authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units, until 31 March 2015;

2. Commends the Mission, including its Intervention Brigade, for the positive impact on peace and stability in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the protection of civilians, fully supports the actions undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, and encourages the Mission to maximize force interoperability, flexibility and effectiveness in the implementation of the entirety of the mandate of the Mission, in line with the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 2014, bearing in mind the safety and security of all military contingents, police officers, military observers and, especially, unarmed observers;

3. Notes the need for a clear exit strategy, including for the Intervention Brigade, and decides that future reconfigurations of the Mission and its mandate should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and, in the context of implementation by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all other signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, progress towards the following objectives, in line with the three priorities of protection of civilians, stabilization and support to the implementation of the Framework, as set out in the mission concept:

(a) Reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups, and violence against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, to a level that can be effectively managed by the Congolese justice and security institutions;

(b) Stabilization through the establishment of functional, professional and accountable State institutions, including security institutions, in conflict-affected areas, and through strengthened democratic practices that reduce the risk of instability, including adequate political space, promotion and protection of human rights and a credible electoral process;

4. Authorizes the Mission, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 3 above, to take all measures necessary to perform the following tasks:
Part One: Political and security questions

(a) Protection of civilians

(i) Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including through active patrolling, paying particular attention to civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, in the context of violence emerging from any of the parties engaged in the conflict, and mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation;

(ii) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(iii) Work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to identify threats to civilians and implement existing prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, including joint planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children, and requests the Mission to ensure that child protection and gender concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of the work of the Mission and accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and the swift deployment of women’s protection advisers as called for in resolutions 1960(2010) and 2106(2013), in order to seek commitments on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence;

(b) Neutralizing armed groups through the Intervention Brigade

In support of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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 through the Intervention Brigade, either unilaterally or jointly with the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and 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, in cooperation with the whole of the Mission, prevent the expansion of all armed groups, neutralize these groups and disarm them in order to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to State authority and civilian security in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make space for stabilization activities;

(c) Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo

Monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2136(2014) in cooperation with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) of 12 March 2004, and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by using, as specified in the letter dated 22 January 2013 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems, seize, collect and dispose of arms or related materials brought into the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2136(2014), and share relevant information with the Group of Experts;

(d) Provision of support to national and international judicial processes

Support and work with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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;

5. Also authorizes the Mission, in support of the Congolese authorities and their efforts to deliver the reforms called for in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and stabilization in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, to contribute to the following tasks, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other actors, including through the good offices of the Special Representative:

(a) Encourage and accelerate national ownership of security sector reform by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through the urgent finalization and implementation of a national strategy for the establishment of effective, inclusive and accountable security and justice institutions by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and play a leading role in coordinating the support for security sector reform provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system;

(b) Promote peace consolidation and inclusive and transparent political dialogue among all Congolese stakeholders with a view to furthering reconciliation and democratization and encourage the organization of credible and transparent elections in line with the electoral cycle and the Constitution;

(c) Encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction of and trade in natural resources in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(d) Monitor, report and follow up on human rights violations and abuses, including in the context of elections, and support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations shall be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;

(e) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enable the development and finalization of a clear and comprehensive security sector reform implementation road map, including benchmarks and timelines to establish effective and accountable security institutions, including vetting mechanisms;

(f) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, for a reform of the army, including, as a first step, the establishment of a vetted, well-trained and adequately equipped rapid reaction force within the Armed Forces of...
the Democratic Republic of the Congo which should form the nucleus for a professional, accountable, well-sustained and effective national defence force, and support, when appropriate and in coordination with international partners, the training of the rapid reaction force which should, in the frame of the benchmarks and timelines set by the security sector reform road map, develop the capacity to assume as soon as possible security responsibilities from the Intervention Brigade of the Mission;

(q) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the design and implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration plans for foreign and Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, aimed at integration into a peaceful civilian life contributing to stable communities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, while paying specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;

(b) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in close cooperation with other international partners, to build on the Government’s Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan and the revised International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to support the establishment of a minimum level of sustainable State authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through area-based efforts to improve security and State authority and enable the commencement of sustainable socioeconomic recovery;

(i) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the reform of the police, including by contributing, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, to the provision of training to battalions of the Congolese National Police;

(j) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the development and the implementation, in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform, of a multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme in order to develop independent criminal justice institutions and processes, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas;

(k) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote 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 international humanitarian law violations committed by elements of the security sector;

(l) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the swift and vigorous implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and other violations of international humanitarian law;

6. **Reiterates** that multidimensional peacekeeping requires a comprehensive approach, and requests the military and civilian components of the Mission to focus on a coherent division of labour in accordance with their respective comparative advantages and available capacities;

7. **Stresses** that integrated action on the ground by security and development actors requires coordination with national authorities in order to stabilize and improve the security situation and assist in the restoration of State authority, and underlines the importance of integrated efforts among all United Nations entities in the field to promote coherence in the work of the United Nations in conflict and post-conflict situations;

**Transfer of responsibilities**

8. **Requests** that the Secretary-General continue to report on the current division of labour between the Mission and the United Nations country team on tasks shared by the Mission, the country team and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the road map on the transfer of responsibilities to other actors, primarily the Government, but also the country team and donors, in order to streamline the tasks assigned to the Mission, and expresses its intention to keep the mandate of the Mission under review on the basis of this reporting;

9. **Calls upon** the Mission to continue to work with the United Nations country team and the Congolese authorities towards the adoption and implementation of the Peace Consolidation Programme covering provinces not affected by the conflict, and requests the Mission, where appropriate, to continue to transfer tasks to the country team and the Congolese authorities in those provinces;

10. **Urge** the international community and donors to support the Mission and the United Nations country team, and calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring States to remain engaged in the process of transfer of responsibilities;

**Elections**

11. **Calls upon** the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its national partners to ensure a transparent and credible electoral process, in fulfilment of their primary responsibility to create propitious conditions for the forthcoming elections, and urges the Government as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, equitable access to media, including State media, safety and freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and actors from civil society, including women;

12. ** Calls upon** the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to adopt without delay the electoral cycle road map and budget, and, upon notification to the Security Council by the Secretary-General of their adoption, authorizes the Mission to provide logistical support, as appropriate and in coordination with Congolese authorities and the United Nations country team, to facilitate the electoral cycle, and decides that this support will be continually assessed and reviewed according to the progress made by the Congolese authorities in the steering of the electoral process, in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 16 of resolution 2053(2012);
Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework

13. Reiterates the importance of implementing the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to the achievement of long-term stability of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region;

14. Urges all signatory States of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to continue to fully and promptly implement their commitments in good faith;

15. Calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has the primary responsibility for safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity, to make further meaningful progress in implementing its commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, as well as the other signatories to the Framework;

16. Calls upon the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, in coordination with and with the appropriate support from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of the national and regional commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and, building on the Framework, to encourage a high-level regional political dialogue between key signatories to address the underlying root causes of the conflict, noting the initial dialogue between key signatories already under way under the leadership of Angola as Chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and encouraging the Special Envoy to continue to engage with this process;

Armed groups

17. Strongly condemns all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights, including attacks on the civilian population, Mission peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large-scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;

18. Demands that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, the Lord’s Resistance Army, the Bakata-Katanga and various Mai Mai groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and demobilize children from their ranks;

19. Expresses concern that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, as well as other armed groups, continue to have freedom of movement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, notes with deep concern reports indicating collaboration by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda at a local level, and welcomes in this regard the plans by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, supported by the Mission, to neutralize the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, and stresses the need to put such plans into sustained action;

20. Demands that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with its commitments in the Nairobi declarations of 12 December 2013, take immediate steps to implement its disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, in coordination with the United Nations, international organizations and neighbouring countries where former 23 March Movement combatants have found refuge, requests, in this respect and in accordance with the Nairobi declarations and in line with commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement, the United Nations and international organizations to work together with neighbouring States to urgently address the situation of former 23 March Movement combatants located in their territories, and stresses the importance of ensuring that all provisions of the signed documents are implemented swiftly and in good faith and, in this regard, that the 23 March Movement does not regroup and resume military activities, in line with the Nairobi declarations and relevant Council resolutions;

21. Calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to urgently put in place and implement comprehensive plans for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration to be able to effectively deal with former combatants;

22. Notes that former 23 March Movement combatants, including individuals designated by the Council, fled from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into Rwanda and Uganda, especially following the defeat of the 23 March Movement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, encourages the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, with the assistance of the United Nations and relevant international organizations, to continue to ensure that these combatants are permanently demobilized, that Congolese combatants are returned to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to complete a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, as appropriate, and are dealt with according to relevant international law, with special attention to children and women among them, and recalls the obligations of Member States under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and the sanctions regime as renewed by resolution 2136(2014);

23. Reiterates its support to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism as a regional confidence-building mechanism, and welcomes the decision of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to grant permanent representation of the Mission in this mechanism;

Human rights/humanitarian

24. Urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to arrest and hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, and stresses the importance to this end of both regional cooperation and cooperation with the International Criminal Court;

25. Calls upon the Congolese authorities to ensure the prosecution of those responsible for the grave human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of the 28 November 2011 elections;

26. Encourages the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to build on its cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and to vigorously implement, with the support of the Mission as appropriate, the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the
Congo, and encourages the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mr. Joseph Kabila, to swiftly appoint the proposed Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and the Recruitment of Children;

27. Requests the Mission to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in ensuring the participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels, including in stabilization activities, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, and further requests enhanced reporting by the Mission to the Council on this issue;

28. Also requests the Mission to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

29. Calls upon all actors to strengthen their efforts to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, to provide all necessary services to survivors and to ensure the equal and full inclusion of women in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and at all stages of conflict resolution, reconstruction and the promotion of peace, including through taking account of the call in the Bujumbura Declaration of 11 July 2013 for ensuring that benchmarks, indicators and follow-up measures of the plan of implementation for the Framework are gender-sensitive;

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

30. Calls upon the Mission to coordinate strategies with other United Nations missions in the region for enhanced information-sharing in the light of the attacks by the Lord’s Resistance Army, and reiterates support to the respective initiatives taken by the United Nations and the African Union to facilitate regional action against the Lord’s Resistance Army, consistent with paragraph 4 (a) above;

31. 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, to identify potential threats against the civilian population and to collect reliable information on violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights perpetrated against civilians;

32. Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;

33. Requests the Mission to ensure that any support provided to national security forces is in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and urges the United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to adopt a joint and uniform approach regarding implementation of the human rights due diligence policy;

34. Demands that all parties cooperate fully with the operations of the Mission and allow and facilitate full, safe, immediate and unhindered access for United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;

35. Calls upon all Member States to generously contribute to the United Nations humanitarian appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to help to ensure that United Nations humanitarian agencies and other international organizations are fully funded and able to address the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons, survivors of sexual violence and other vulnerable communities;

36. Calls upon Member States to pledge and provide the remaining force enablers, in particular military air assets, required for the Mission, and recalls the importance of close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries;

37. Notes that it is important that all Mission contingents, including the contingents of the Intervention Brigade, are properly prepared and effectively equipped to be able to carry out their respective tasks;

38. Expresses its full support to the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, the Mission and the Group of Experts, encourages all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and reiterates its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff and unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

Strategic review

39. Requests that the Secretary-General conduct a thorough strategic review of the Mission and the wider United Nations presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to provide recommendations on the future objectives, activities, exit strategy and effective deployment of resources of the Mission, to the Council by 30 December 2014, bearing in mind the need to continue to increase the effectiveness of the Mission;

Reports of the Secretary-General

40. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on:

(i) The situation on the ground, including sexual violence and the impact of conflict on women and children;

(ii) Progress made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the implementation of its commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, including through the establishment and implementation of a national security sector reform road map and the creation of a Congolese rapid reaction force, and on the implementation of
the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration plans;

(iii) The implementation by the Mission of its mandate, including the activities of the Intervention Brigade, its reconfiguration to conduct the tasks set out above and the ongoing transfer of responsibilities to other actors;

(iv) The risks and their implications for the safety and the security of United Nations personnel and facilities as a result of the possible military operations as well as measures taken to strengthen their security and mitigate risks.

41. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every six months, in coordination with his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, the Secretary-General highlighted progress made since his previous report [YUN 2013, p. 120] by monusco in the implementation of its mandate, and provided an update on the reconfiguration of the Mission and the development of the road map for the transfer of activities to the United Nations country team.

The DRC had made gradual progress on implementing the six national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, though the progress achieved did not guarantee that the reform processes and initiatives required to stabilize eastern DRC would take hold.

Following the liberation of areas previously occupied by the M23 in North Kivu, MONUSCO supported the Government’s efforts to restore state authority in the East, including through the deployment of key state actors to prevent a return to conflict. As part of this process, approximately 950 Congolese National Police and representatives from provincial Ministries were redeployed to Rutshuru and Kiwanja.

Although the threat posed by the M23 to civilians was removed from North Kivu, threat from other armed groups continued in the East. MONUSCO joint protection teams continued to monitor potential threats to the civilian population to assess the situation in vulnerable areas. The Mission adopted a more robust posture, presence and profile, in particular against ADF and FDLR. Though purely offensive operations had yet to be undertaken by MONUSCO, the Mission provided support to the offensive operations launched on 16 January by the armed forces of the DRC against ADF around Kamango.

MONUSCO positioned its Force Intervention Brigade battalions in strategic areas in Rwindi, Walikale and Kibumba.

Following a “road map” of tasks to be transferred from MONUSCO to the United Nations country team, detailed plans on the handover in areas not affected by armed conflict were developed and bridging arrangements, transfer locations and timelines were confirmed. As a transitional arrangement, MONUSCO would make staff available to agencies for certain tasks. Next steps included developing a resource mobilization strategy for the United Nations country team to attract the necessary resources. MONUSCO continued the planning and implementation of the Mission’s reconfiguration to the East, and drafted its Mission Concept, outlining a vision for an operational and field-based Mission, focusing on areas affected by armed conflict. As at 1 July, MONUSCO would cease its aviation, movement control and transport services in all antenna locations except Mbandaka. Other services would either cease or be reduced to serve the antennas only. The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend MONUSCO’s mandate.

**Communication.** In a 26 June letter [S/2014/447] to the President of the Security Council, Rwanda objected to the request for a travel ban exemption in favour of a United Nations-sanctioned individual called Gaston Rumult Iyamuremye, referred to as President ad interim of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR). Nonetheless, Rwanda was informed that MONUSCO did not even wait for the decision of the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) concerning the DRC, before starting the process of airlifting Mr. Iyamuremye and other FDLR leaders, including individuals wanted by the Government of Rwanda for their responsibility in the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.

**Reports of Secretary-General (June-September).** Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2147(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General issued a 30 June report [S/2014/450] highlighting progress made since his 5 March report (see p. 000) by MONUSCO in the implementation of its mandate and provided an update on the reconfiguration of MONUSCO and the development of the road map for the transfer of activities to the United Nations country team.

The political environment was increasingly dominated by the debate among key actors over the conduct of the electoral process, in particular in the wake of the publication by the Independent National Electoral Commission of a partial electoral calendar, which set the time frame for the organization of the municipal, urban, local elections from June to October 2015. Implementation of other commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and the National Dialogue had also continued, albeit haltingly.

Security threats to United Nations staff, premises and operations remained high in the northern part of North Kivu Province owing to ADF directly tar-
the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for eastern DRC. Against the background of the new dynamic generated by the FDLR’s voluntary disarmament process, States members of ICGLR and SADC held a joint ministerial meeting in Luanda on 2 July and discussed, in addition to the FDLR issue, the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations. They issued a joint communiqué in which they urged FDLR to disarm within six months and scheduled a midterm review of the process in October. Those positions were reiterated during an ICGLR minisummit held in Luanda on 14 August and endorsed at the thirty-fourth Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government, held in Pretoria, South Africa on 17 and 18 August.

As for the foreign and local armed groups operating in eastern DRC, the country’s armed forces, supported by MONUSCO, had continued to carry out military operations against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain. Limited progress was achieved in the implementation of the DRC’s national commitments, while the countries in the region, by and large, had continued to adhere to their commitments, in particular those related to non-interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries and assistance or support to armed groups, despite unverified reports to the contrary. The Secretary-General maintained that one of the most pressing issues was the lack of expeditious implementation of the Nairobi declarations, which perpetuated mistrust among Member States. He encouraged the DRC to work closely with Rwanda and Uganda to establish clear timelines and appropriate follow-up actions to conclude the repatriation of former M23 combatants. The neutralization of all armed groups in eastern DRC, including FDLR, through non-military and military actions, also remained a high priority; and, in that respect, the Secretary-General endorsed the six-month time frame by SADC Heads of State for the FDLR to disarm unconditionally in a timely manner.

In a 25 September report [S/2014/698], also issued pursuant to resolution 2147(2014), the Secretary-General highlighted progress made since his 30 June report (see p. 000) by MONUSCO in the implementation of its mandate, updated on the reconfiguration of MONUSCO and the development of the road map for the transfer of activities to the United Nations country team. The formation of a new Government of “national cohesion” did not take place during the reporting period. The extraordinary session of Parliament, which
was expected to focus on the adoption of three laws on the organization of local, provincial and general elections, and one law modifying article 70 of the Constitution in order to change the voting system for provincial elections, also was not held. That fuelled speculation about further revisions of the Constitution, aimed at circumventing presidential term limits. On 12 July, a matrix of 56 benchmarks and 347 indicators for the six national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework was endorsed at a high-level validation seminar organized by the National Oversight Mechanism and the Ministry of Planning, with the support of MONUSCO, the United Nations country team and international partners. Emphasizing national ownership of the benchmarking process, the seminar paved the way for the inclusion of the national commitments in the budget planning for 2015. On 17 September, the Steering Committee of the National Oversight Mechanism, chaired by President Kabila, adopted the matrix.

The handover of substantive responsibilities to the United Nations country team was completed on 1 July. Consequently, MONUSCO no longer had responsibility in non-conflict areas for human rights training, helping children affected by armed conflict, combatting sexual violence, mine action, justice and corrections, extraction and trade of natural resources (including in conflict-affected areas) and consolidation of peace and democracy. For most of those responsibilities, the full continuation of activities depended on generating additional resources and on the reversal of the declining field presence of the United Nations country team. Electoral assistance, however, continued to pose a significant challenge, since donors had placed the funding of the proposed United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) electoral assistance project on hold.

The Secretary-General observed that despite improvements in security in some areas, some returns of displaced persons and the redeployment of the police, gains remained tenuous and progress in preparing and mobilizing support for the safe and voluntary return of refugees had been slow. Some disarmed combatants had returned to the bush. While previous threats to the authority of the State in eastern DRC had been mitigated, residual armed groups continued to fight over territory and mining sites and to attack and harass civilians. He encouraged the Governments of the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda to set out a time-bound road map for the repatriation of former M23 combatants from Rwanda and Uganda. In particular, the DRC needed to accelerate the processing of amnesty requests signed by former M23 combatants, whose individual repatriation depended on the completion of the process.

Communication. In identical letters on 20 October [S/2014/753] to the Secretary-General and the Security Council, the DRC explained the circumstances that prompted Congolese authorities to end cooperation and expel from the country the Director of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office of MONUSCO.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 5 November [meeting 7296], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/22 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its deep concern over the lack of progress of the voluntary disarmament process of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, as assessed in the joint International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and Southern African Development Community communiqué of 20 October 2014. The Council recalls its statement to the press of 3 October 2014 and stresses again that there should be no further delay beyond the end date of 2 January 2015 set by the region for the voluntary disarmament process. The Council calls upon the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to immediately update operational plans for military action that should begin no later than January 2015 against the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda. The Council reiterates once again its call upon the Government, in coordination with the Mission, to immediately undertake military action against those leaders and members of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda who do not engage in the demobilization process or who continue to carry out human rights abuses.

The Council further recalls that the swift neutralization of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda is a top priority in bringing stability to and protecting the civilians of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, in line with the wider commitments made in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. The Council recalls that leaders and members of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda were among the perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and recalls that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda is a group under United Nations sanctions, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council reiterates its call upon the region to comply with the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups and to neither harbour nor provide protection of any kind to persons accused of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, in particular war crimes, crimes against humanity and acts of genocide, or persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime. The Council further reiterates its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against any individual or entity found to be supporting the Forces
The Council strongly condemns the recent attacks by the Allied Democratic Forces in the Beni territory, in which over 100 civilians, mostly women and children, were brutally killed. The Council takes note of the statement by President Kabila to immediately engage further military action to neutralize this group permanently, with the support of the Mission. In accordance with its resolution 2147(2014), the Council underlines the importance of ensuring the effective protection of civilians. The Council emphasizes that any effort to undermine the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate will not be tolerated and that those responsible for threats or attacks against peacekeepers must be held accountable.

The Council recalls the importance of completing the permanent demobilization of the former 23 March Movement combatants and calls for the acceleration of the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement programme, in coordination with the regional States concerned. The Council stresses the need for all parties to overcome barriers to repatriation at the meeting to be held in Kinshasa on 7 November 2014 and reminds former 23 March Movement combatants of their commitments under the Nairobi declarations.

The Council stresses that the durable return of stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region also requires the swift fulfilment of implementation of the reforms committed to by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The Council stresses the strategic importance of this agreement and calls upon all signatories to work together in a reinvigorated way in order to ensure delivery of the commitments made under the Framework. The Council expresses concern over the continued slow progress on security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the establishment of an Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo rapid reaction force, and calls upon the Government to consolidate progress on the restoration of State authority and on the wider governance, economic and security sector reforms needed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council expresses its full support to the mandate of good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo as outlined in its resolution 2147(2014). The Council also welcomes the engagement of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and calls upon him, in coordination with the Special Representative, to continue to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of the national and regional commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

The Council recalls that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its national partners bear responsibility for ensuring a transparent and credible electoral process. The Council calls for the publication of a comprehensive electoral calendar and budget and underlines the importance of full and timely planning and preparation for upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. The Council reiterates the importance of a free, fair, inclusive and peaceful election process that respects the will of the Congolese people, in line with the national commitments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement aimed at furthering the agenda of reconciliation, tolerance and democratization. The Council underlines that successful and credible elections in line with the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would be a key element in the continuing work to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and form a key part of efforts to build long-term peace and stability in the region.

The Council also recalls that logistical support could be provided by the Mission only once the electoral cycle road map and budget have been adopted. The Council also recalls that this support will be continually assessed and reviewed according to the progress made by the Congolese authorities in the steering of the electoral process, in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 16 of its resolution 2053(2012).

The Council recalls the importance of promoting and protecting human rights and fighting impunity. The Council notes with deep concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against civilians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo committed by armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda. The Council also expresses deep concern at reports and allegations indicating the persistence of serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by Congolese security and defence forces and reiterates the need to fight against impunity in this regard.

In this context, the Council expresses its grave concern at the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to expel the head of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council further expresses concern over recent threats made against other staff members of the Office. The Council recalls that monitoring, reporting and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law are fully part of the mandate of the Mission and expresses its full support to the Office, the Mission and the United Nations personnel. The Council recalls the importance of the obligations and commitments of the Government in terms of the promotion and protection of human rights and the fight against impunity, and calls upon the Government to investigate the allegations included in the report. The Council calls for continued cooperation and dialogue between the Mission and the Government. In this regard, the Council takes note of the letter dated 20 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council and of the willingness expressed by the Government to continue to work with the Mission, including the Office.

The Council reiterates its full support for the Mission and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Mission and to remain committed to the full and objective implementation of the mandate of the Mission. The Council commends the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Report of Secretary-General (December). In a 30 December report [S/2014/956], issued pursuant to resolution 2147(2014), (see p. 000), the Secretary-General highlighted progress made since his 24 September report (see p. 000) by MONUSCO in the implementation of its mandate, provided an update on the reconfiguration of the Mission and on the development of the road map for the transfer of activities to the United Nations country team.

The debate on a potential third term for President Joseph Kabila dominated the political scene and triggered various, and sometimes violent, reactions. On 20 October, a coalition of opposition parties addressed a letter to the Secretary-General’s Special Representative, calling for MONUSCO’s support to ensure the full implementation by the Government of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, notably with regard to commitments on national reconciliation, tolerance and democratization. On 7 December, President Kabila appointed a Government of “national cohesion” comprising 47 members from the ruling coalition and the political opposition.

In the absence of progress towards the development by the Government of a comprehensive national security-sector reform strategy, the reorganization of the FARDC leadership structure in October and of the Presidential Guard in November, was welcomed as a positive step that could facilitate the improvement of the defence sector. The reform of the police progressed at a slow pace, owing mainly to the lack of allocation of adequate financial resources by the Government.

MONUSCO established three additional islands of stability in eastern DRC, bringing the total to nine islands of stability across Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale Province and South Kivu. MONUSCO and the United Nations country team conducted an in-depth analysis of the status of the transfer of responsibilities. The assessment confirmed that in most cases the assumption of additional responsibilities by the United Nations country team was hampered by the lack of adequate funding. Recommendations included further defining respective roles in relation to: justice and corrections reform and support to rule of law institutional capacity-building; children affected by armed conflict; coordinating the national strategy on sexual and gender-based violence; the extraction and trade of natural resources; and electoral assistance. MONUSCO and the United Nations country team agreed to develop a joint strategic plan based on a revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2013—2017.

The Secretary-General expressed concern by the resurgence of horrific attacks by ADF and affiliated elements, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of civilians. He supported the increasing cooperation between FARDC and the MONUSCO Force. The Secretary-General was also concerned about the repeated refusal of the M23 Coordinator to engage with the DRC on the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations.

Year-end developments. In a later report [S/2015/173], the Secretary-General noted that the Framework continued to face significant challenges that hindered its full implementation, largely due to limited progress in neutralizing armed groups in the eastern DRC and to persistent mistrust between the leaders of the region. In particular, the lack of meaningful progress in the disarmament of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) continued to dominate discussions. During the six months granted to them to disarm and surrender, FDLR reportedly continued to commit human rights violations, recruit combatants and sent mixed signals about its willingness to disarm fully. Victor Byiringiro, the acting leader of FDLR, released several communiqués in which he portrayed FDLR members as Rwandan refugees and demanded a political dialogue with the Government of Rwanda. He also raised alleged challenges relating to the disarmament process, including the limited capacity of the transit camps established to receive FDLR combatants.

With regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations by the DRC and the M23, the Government continued to process applications submitted by ex-M23 combatants. Meanwhile, Uganda urged the DRC to repatriate all the ex-M23 elements present in Uganda by the end of December.

The appointment of the long-awaited Government of national cohesion on 7 December represented a positive step towards implementing the sixth national commitment relating to national reconciliation. The Government, however, had yet to accelerate the implementation of the reforms identified in the Framework and by the National Oversight Mechanism.

The Secretary-General called upon the leaders of the region to work together to define mutually acceptable solutions to neutralize the armed groups operating in eastern DRC. He also encouraged the countries concerned to revive joint mechanisms and to convene a summit of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries as soon as possible. Individuals associated with violence in the DRC and the region, some of whom were under United Nations or international sanctions, or under international arrest warrants, remained at large.

Children and armed conflict

President of Security Council letter. In a 11 November letter [S/2014/809], the President of the Security Council forwarded to the Secretary-General a letter dated 7 November from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The Working Group had examined the fifth report of the Secretary-General on
children and armed conflict in the DRC [YUN 2013, p. 121]. Based on its conclusions adopted on 19 September, the Group requested the Secretary-General to: ensure that MONUSCO and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as well as other relevant United Nations agencies, continue and strengthen their efforts to support the Congolese authorities in fighting impunity, including through the strengthening of the criminal justice system in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform; establish effective recruitment procedures and age verification mechanisms in the national armed and security forces to prevent the recruitment and use of children in the DRC; mainstream the specific needs of children affected by armed conflict and the protection of their rights in all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and in security sector reform; provide long-term rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and opportunities to children formerly associated with national armed forces and non-State armed groups and training of the national armed and security forces on the protection of children; bolster the education and health-care system; and establish standard operating procedures for the handover of children formerly associated with national armed forces and groups and for the protection of children in the course of military operations. The Working Group further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting should, among other things, reach out to non-State armed groups, with a view to developing action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, and attacks on schools and hospitals, as well as rape and other forms of sexual violence against children in the DRC.

Arms embargo

The Security Council Committee on the DRC, established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 137] to review and monitor the arms embargo on armed groups imposed by resolution 1493(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 130], reported on its 2014 activities in December [S/2014/919].

The Committee met four times in informal consultations, on 17 January, 4 April, 19 June and 17 September, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures. During the informal consultations held on 17 January and 19 June, the Group of Experts on the DRC briefed the Committee on the main findings contained in its final report [YUN 2013, p. 122] and a mid-term report, respectively (see below). At the informal consultations held on 17 September, the Committee was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Both provided information on violations or alleged violations of the sanctions measures and stressed the importance of imposing targeted sanctions against individuals operating in violation of the measures.

The Committee received implementation reports from Portugal [S/AC.43/2014/1] and Latvia [S/AC.43/2014/2] on action taken to implement the measures imposed by resolution 2136(2014) (see p. 000). The Committee added an entity to the list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 192], as renewed by paragraph 3 of resolution 2078(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 111].

Group of Experts

The Group of Experts on the DRC was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1533(2004) to gather and analyse information on flows of arms and related material as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493(2003). On 13 March [S/2014/183], as requested by Council resolution 2136(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General extended the tenure of the Group of Experts for a period expiring on 1 February 2015 and appointed six experts to the Group.

Reports of Group of Experts. On 19 June, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1533(2004), and also in accordance with Council resolution 2136(2014), the Security Council Committee on the DRC submitted to the Council the Group’s mid-term report [S/2014/428] with recommendations for the countries of the Great Lakes region; the Governments of the DRC; Uganda; and MONUSCO.

For the countries of the Great Lakes region, the Group recommended that they should submit on a monthly basis a comprehensive list of imports, production and exports of cassiterite, wolframite, coltan and gold to the IGGLR for inclusion in its regional database. In its recommendation to the DRC, the Group said that the Government should investigate the illegal export of the ivory that was seized in Kampala in October 2013 and prosecute those who killed elephants to acquire the ivory, authorized its export and shipped it to Uganda.

The Group recommended that the Government of Uganda should conduct a survey of all M23 ex-combatants and political cadres, including demographic information, and provide the results to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) concerning the DRC; clarify the rules governing the freedom of movement of M23 ex-combatants and political cadres in Bihanga, Bombo and Kampala and report thereon to the Committee; and report to the Committee on the measures taken to address gold smuggling by the owners of the sanctioned entities, the Uganda Commercial Impex and Machanga Limited. In a later report [S/2015/19], the Group noted that the momentum created by the de-
feat of the M23 in November 2013 failed to translate into significant gains in security and stability in 2014 in eastern DRC. A military operation against ADF significantly weakened but did not defeat the sanctioned armed group. An expected military operation against FDLR did not materialize, and, as of the end of November 2014, efforts to negotiate the disarmament of FDLR had failed to produce meaningful results. In addition, numerous Congolese and foreign armed groups contributed to instability in Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu and Katanga provinces.

While there had been progress on traceability and due diligence efforts concerning minerals produced in the DRC, smuggling continued. Elements of the DRC army (Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo or FARDC) and some armed groups remained involved in the minerals trade, potentially introducing conflict minerals into supply chains in the DRC and neighbouring States. There was virtually no progress in addressing gold smuggling during the year in the DRC and Uganda, and scant evidence of interest in traceability and due diligence by those Governments or by the Government of the United Arab Emirates. The illegal exploitation of and trade in wildlife products, including ivory, remained a serious problem involving armed groups, elements of the DRC army, local poachers, and armed bands from South Sudan. FDLR and elements of the army remained involved in the production of and trade in charcoal and wood in North Kivu.

The Group noted that the Government of Burundi failed to notify the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533(2004) concerning the DRC about the deployment of the Burundian army (Force de défense nationale or FDN) in South Kivu. Although the deployment ended in October 2014, there were instances of sexual violence committed by the Burundian army and/or the Imbonerakure youth group during the deployment. The Group recommended that all Member States require that all deliveries of arms and ammunition to the DRC be subject to written confirmation from the Government of the DRC, that arms and ammunition stockpiles were managed in full compliance with international guidance and that Member States provide the Committee with copies of such confirmations.

**MONUSCO**

The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), first established as the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) by Security Council resolution 1279(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 92], continued to discharge its mandate as established in Council resolution 1925(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 123], including the protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence and to support the Government in its stabilization and peace consolidation efforts. By resolution 2147(2014) of 28 March (see p. 000), the Council extended the mandate of MONUSCO until 31 March 2015 including, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, its intervention brigade, within the authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel, 1,050 personnel of formed police units.

**Strategic review of MONUSCO**

In a December report [S/2014/957], issued pursuant to Council resolution 2147(2014), the Secretary-General conducted a strategic review of MONUSCO and the wider United Nations presence in the DRC, and provided recommendations on the Mission’s future objectives, activities and exit strategy and effective deployment of resources. Limited headway had been made in translating the political commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the region into concrete action, including with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi declarations and the voluntary surrender of the FDLR. The Secretary-General was concerned about the continued attacks on civilians in eastern DRC and political tensions related to the electoral process, which highlighted the fragility of the situation countrywide and the continued need for MONUSCO’s presence. Initial results notwithstanding, more needed to be done to neutralize foreign and Congolese armed groups in order to reduce the threat they posed to a level that could be managed by national justice and security institutions. That required a more robust and proactive MONUSCO and also a commitment from the Government to work in partnership with the Mission to combat those groups, restore State authority and find durable solutions for former fighters. The swift neutralization of FDLR and ADF were essential for longer-term peace and stability. The establishment of the Force Intervention Brigade within MONUSCO had proven to be a valuable tool in support of the broader objectives of the Framework and its deployment should be extended. Urgent measures, however, were needed to re-energize the Brigade and that called for a change in the behaviour of certain troop-contributing countries. All military contingents had to be ready and willing to use armed force against those who posed a threat to the civilian population, and to do so proactively. A reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups to civilians, the establishment of stronger and accountable State institutions and the strengthening of democratic practices to reduce the risk of instability remained the key criteria guiding MONUSCO’s gradual drawdown.

YUN 2014—1st proof—11 February 2018
Financing

The General Assembly considered the performance report [A/68/86 & Corr.1] on the MONUSCO budget for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, showing a total expenditure of $1,342,787,600 gross ($1,315,991,900 net) against an appropriation of $1,343,593,000 ($1,316,798,300 net), and the proposed budget of MONUSCO for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 [A/68/788], amounting to $1,380,028,900 gross ($1,354,484,100 net).

Acabq in May [A/68/782/Add.14] recommended appropriation of $1,376,095,400 for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and to assess that amount at a monthly rate of $114,674,616.67 should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission. Acabq also recommended that the unencumbered balance of $805,400 for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as well as other income/adjustments amounting to $22,598,500 for the period ended 30 June 2013, be credited to Member States.

On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision 69/554 decided to defer the consideration of the item on financing of MONUSCO during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session. Also, by decision 69/554, the General Assembly decided to defer the consideration of the item of armed aggression against the DRC during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/68/924], adopted resolution 68/287 without vote [agenda items 152].

Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly, Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Recalling Security Council resolution 1925(2010) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title “United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo” and authorized a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units for the Mission, and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2147(2014) of 28 March 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/273 of 28 June 2013,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 310(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 367.7 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 28 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

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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 Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

12. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,506,067,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 1,397,036,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 90,398,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 18,633,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

13. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,129,550,925 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 31 March 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

14. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 24,050,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 18,498,375 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 4,303,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 1,248,525 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 376,516,975 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2015, at a monthly rate of 125,505,658 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,016,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,166,125 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,434,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 416,175 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. Also decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 23,403,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

18. Further decides that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 23,403,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. Decides that the increase of 1,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 23,403,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

Burundi

The political situation in Burundi in 2014 remained tense due to deep mistrust between the ruling party and other stakeholders, notwithstanding efforts to foster political dialogue and the reduction in political violence perpetrated by Imbonerakure, the youth wing of the ruling party. Opposition supporters faced intimidation, harassment and political violence. The right of the opposition and civil society to free assembly and expression continued to be violated. The overall security situation in Burundi remained relatively stable despite a temporary spike in crime and increased concern about possible terrorist attacks.

In February, the Security Council, by resolution 2137(2014), extended the mandate of the United Nations office in Burundi (bnub) until 31 December, when the mandate and drawdown of bnub came to an end. The task to ensure continuity in facilitating political dialogue and high-level advocacy critical to consolidating peace was undertaken by a combination of actors, including the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (menub).

Political and security developments

The Security Council held its first meeting on 24 January [S/PV.7104] to discuss the situation in Burundi. It had before it the report of the Secretary-

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 13 February [meeting 7110], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2137(2014). The draft (S/2014/96) was submitted by France and Nigeria.

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolutions and the statements by its President on Burundi,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi,
Welcoming the continued progress that Burundi has made towards peace, stability and development, and emphasizing the need for the United Nations system and the international community, including the international financial institutions and Burundi’s development partners, to maintain their support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi,
Commending the continued contribution of the United Nations Office in Burundi and the United Nations system to the peace, security and development of the country,
Welcoming the organization in 2013 by the United Nations Office in Burundi and the United Nations system, in close coordination with the Government of Burundi, of several workshops on electoral lessons learned and the adoption of an electoral road map in March 2013, and calling upon the Government and all political parties to fully implement the road map and its recommendations,
Encouraging further efforts by the Government of Burundi to ensure a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, and to continue to improve dialogue between all relevant actors, including civil society, with a view to ensuring a conducive, free and open environment for the run-up to the 2015 elections,
Reiterating the need for inclusive and broad-based consultations in the spirit of the Arusha Agreement of 28 August 2000, and welcoming in this regard the inclusive and constructive consultations held on 19 and 20 December 2013 in Kigobe on issues related to the constitutional review process,
Expressing concern about limitations on the freedom of the press, of expression, association and assembly for opposition political parties and for the media and civil society organizations, especially in the run-up to the 2015 elections,
Noting the efforts made by the Government of Burundi to improve the human rights situation in Burundi, and remaining concerned by continued human rights violations and abuses, in particular reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture and restrictions on civil liberties, notably acts of intimidation, harassment and violence committed by youth groups, and recalling that there should be no impunity for those responsible for these violations and abuses,
Underscoring the importance of transitional justice mechanisms in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of Burundi, noting that no significant progress has been made towards the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission since the draft law was submitted to Parliament in December 2012, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General, and recalling in this context the commitment of the Government of Burundi to establishing transitional justice mechanisms consistent with the results of the 2009 national consultations, Security Council resolution 1606(2005) of 20 June 2005 and the Arusha Agreement,
Recalling that Burundi has been a State party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court since 2004 and has undertaken obligations to fight impunity for crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court, and emphasizing that the Court is complementary to the national criminal jurisdictions,
Stressing the importance of land issues for a lasting peace and security in Burundi, noting the commitment of the Government of Burundi to addressing this complex issue, and encouraging the Government and the Commission nationale des terres et autres biens to handle land grievances and disputes in a non-partisan manner and to also address land tenure in the broader context of socioeconomic development, bearing in mind the need to foster reconciliation and national cohesion, especially in the run-up to the 2015 elections,
Supporting the renewed commitment of Burundi to “zero tolerance” for corruption,
Welcoming the continued engagement of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, encouraging the continued constructive cooperation between the Government of Burundi and the Peacebuilding Commission, and acknowledging the contribution that the Peacebuilding Fund has made to peacebuilding efforts in Burundi,
Supporting the continued commitment of Burundi to regional integration and cooperation with neighbours, notably through the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the East African Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region,
Having considered the latest report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi, in particular the conclusions of the strategic assessment mission and the analysis it contains of progress and remaining challenges in relation to the benchmarks transmitted to the Council by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 1956(2010) of 16 December 2010, 2027(2011) of 20 December 2011 and 2090(2013) of 13 February 2013,
Having also considered the request of the Government of Burundi, in particular the statement by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to the Council on 28 January 2014 regarding the transition of the United Nations Office in Burundi to a regular United Nations Office in Burundi, on 28 January 2014.
Part One: Political and security questions

9. **Encourages** the Government of Burundi, with the support of the United Nations Office in Burundi and other international partners, to redouble its efforts to pursue structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance and tackling corruption, with a view to setting up strong drivers for sustained and equitable social and economic growth;

10. **Also encourages** the Government of Burundi, with the support of the United Nations Office in Burundi and other international partners, and while recognizing Burundi’s prerogatives to adapt its organic law, to ensure that any constitutional review is undertaken in a constructive atmosphere and in a broad-based and inclusive manner, with the participation of political parties and relevant stakeholders, according to the letter and the spirit of the Arusha Agreement of 28 August 2000;

11. **Calls upon** the Government of Burundi to foster inclusive elections in 2015 by continuing to improve dialogue between all national actors, including civil society, and to guarantee a space for all political parties, including from the extra-parliamentary opposition, to exercise their freedom to organize and prepare themselves for the 2015 elections, and further calls upon the Government to ensure full and effective participation of women at all stages of the electoral process;

12. **Also calls upon** the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and, together with its international partners, to support and strengthen the capacities of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and further calls upon the Government to continue its fight against impunity and to take the measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Burundi and in accordance with its obligations under international law;

13. **Further calls upon** the Government of Burundi to take further steps necessary to prevent human rights violations, in particular reported extrajudicial killings, mistreatment of detainees and torture, and restrictions on civil liberties, as well as acts of harassment, intimidation and violence committed by youth groups, and limitations on the freedom of the press, of expression, association and assembly for opposition political parties, the media and civil society organizations, and to ensure that such human rights violations and restrictions of civil liberties are put to an end;

14. **Calls upon** the Government of Burundi to take measures to fight impunity and to support thorough, credible, impartial and transparent investigations, including by reinforcing the protection of victims, their relatives and witnesses, and to intensify efforts to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations and abuses as well as restrictions on civil liberties are held accountable;

15. **Also calls upon** the Government of Burundi to work with international partners and the United Nations Office in Burundi for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, including a credible and consensual Truth and Reconciliation Commission to help to foster an effective reconciliation of all Burundians and durable peace in Burundi, in accordance with the results of the work of
the Technical Committee, the 2009 national consultations, Council resolution 1606(2005) and the Arusha Agreement;  

16. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts of peace consolidation and reconstruction in a regional perspective, especially through projects fostering peace, reconciliation and exchanges within the East African Community, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region;  

17. *Also encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of international partners as appropriate, to ensure the voluntary, safe and orderly return and sustainable reintegration of refugees to Burundi;  

18. *Underscores* the importance of security sector reform, welcomes Burundi’s contribution and active participation in United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations, and urges all international partners, together with the United Nations Office in Burundi, to continue to support Burundi’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;  

19. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi, with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission and international partners, to honour its commitments on peacebuilding priorities as defined in the second poverty reduction strategy paper, and underscores the importance of international partners, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, and with the support of the United Nations Office in Burundi, the United Nations system in Burundi and the Commission, continuing to support Burundi’s development efforts and ensure effective follow-up of mutual commitments made at the Geneva Conference of Development Partners and at subsequent follow-up conferences to allow implementation of the poverty reduction strategy paper and support the implementation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework;  

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the benchmarks, the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi and the present resolution and the conditions that affect such implementation, as well as on the transition of the Office to the United Nations country team, every 90 days, with a written interim report by the end of July 2014 and a final report by 16 January 2015, and further requests the Secretary-General to report every six months to the Council until after the 2015 elections;  

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.  

**Report of Secretary-General.** In response to Security Council resolution 2137(2014) (above), the Secretary-General submitted a July report on the situation in Burundi [S/2014/550] providing an update since his previous report [YUN 2013, p. 127] on progress made in the implementation of the mandate of BNUB and on the transition of BNUB to the United Nations country team.  

The political situation in Burundi had remained tense amid sharp divergences over key socio-political issues affecting the country. Yet, dialogue between the Government and opposition political parties led to some progress in establishing a legal and political framework for the conduct of the general elections scheduled to take place in 2015.  

In early 2014, the political situation in Burundi sharply deteriorated following a growing rift within the governing coalition between the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Forces pour la défense de la démocratie (CNDD-FDD) and the Union pour le Progrès national (UPRONA). Tensions between UPRONA and CNDD-FDD intensified amid the resistance of UPRONA to support constitutional amendments proposed by the latter which would have altered the country’s ethnic power-sharing balance and allowed President Pierre Nkurunziza to run for another term. On 21 March, the National Assembly failed to adopt by one vote the draft law amending the Constitution. While CNDD-FDD presented the constitutional revision as an attempt to delete provisions that it considered obsolete, opposition parties noted that the draft would have removed provisions that could have constituted an obstacle to a candidacy of President Nkurunziza in the 2015 presidential elections. It would have also removed all references to the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi [YUN 2000, p. 146]. The Speaker of the National Assembly indicated that the draft law would be sent back to the Government, which could resubmit a new text in one year.  

As requested by the Security Council in resolution 2137(2014), a Joint Transition Plan was developed under the strategic leadership of the Transition Steering Group, which was co-chaired by BNUB and the Government of Burundi and was submitted to the Security Council on 14 May. According to the Plan, the smooth transition of BNUB depended on a number of key assumptions. Among those were a stable security situation and an enabling environment that would allow BNUB to continue to implement its mandate until 31 December. The largest capacity gap resulting from the departure of BNUB was likely to emerge in democratic process, governance and institution-building especially regarding the facilitation of political dialogue and high-level advocacy. In the area of human rights and transitional justice, relevant activities were expected to continue after the departure of BNUB, subject to continued financial support for the work of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. The Secretary-General welcomed the steps taken to further professionalize the justice system; however, he remained concerned by the limited progress in increasing its independence and its accountability. He also appealed to the Government to protect the special court on land issues from political interference and continue to ensure that land tenure was addressed in the broader context of socioeconomic development, bearing in mind the need to fos-
ter reconciliation and national cohesion, especially in the run-up to the 2015 elections.

**Letter of Secretary-General.** In a 23 September letter [S/2014/700], the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council of his intention to deploy an advance team to commence preparations for the establishment of the United Nations electoral observer mission, immediately after the end of the mandate of BNUB. The Council took note of the letter on 25 September [S/2014/701].

**Appointment.** On 6 November [S/2014/799], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Cassam Uteem (Mauritius) as his Special Envoy and Head of the United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB). The Council took note of the letter the same day [S/2014/800].

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/36] on Burundi, the Secretary-General noted that the political situation remained tense. Opposition leaders had increasingly objected to the stance of CENI on electoral issues, its perceived lack of transparency in the implementation of the electoral calendar and its interpretation of the electoral law, which led to the exclusion from the Commission’s consultations of those considered “political actors”, most of whom were former leaders of key opposition parties who represented wings that were not recognized by the Government.

The security situation in the country remained relatively stable despite a temporary spike in crime and increased concern about possible terrorist attacks. At a meeting in Bujumbura on 3 November, the Minister of the Interior indicated that the Government had sufficient evidence that terrorist groups were preparing attacks in the country, in particular against churches and markets. The period between August and October also witnessed an increase in crime, especially grenade attacks, assaults and armed robberies. At the same time, there was a sharp reduction in clashes between Government forces and armed groups. BNUB continued to advocate for increased respect for human rights in the defence and security forces.

On 31 December, the mandate and drawdown of BNUB came to an end, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2137(2014). Ensuring continuity in facilitating political dialogue and high-level advocacy was critical to further consolidating peace after the drawdown of BNUB. Activities in that area would be undertaken by MENUB and relevant United Nations regional political offices, in close coordination with regional and international partners, including the AU, the East African Community, IGCLR and the European Union.

### Peacebuilding Commission

**Reports of Peacebuilding Commission.** The Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Paul R. Seger, shared with the Security Council his reports on his visit to Burundi from 13 to 17 January [S/2014/57]; on his visit to Brussels, Paris, Bujumbura and Arusha from 21 to 31 May [S/2014/404]; and on his visit to Burundi from 8 to 12 December [S/2014/954]. The reports were made available to the members of the Security Council only.

(For further information on the Peacebuilding Commission, see p. 000.)

**BNUB**

The United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), established by Security Council resolution 1959(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 144], succeeded the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) in 2011 [YUN 2011, p. 120]. By resolution 2137(2014) of 13 February (see p. 000), the Council extended the mandate of BNUB until 31 December as set out in resolution 1959(2010); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the transition and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities from BNUB to the United Nations Country Team by that date.

### Financing

In October [A/69/363 & Corr.1–3], the Secretary-General submitted a report containing the proposed resource requirements for BNUB for 2015, which amounted to $14,261,700.

### Central African Republic

In 2014, the Central African Republic (CAR) was beset by widespread insecurity, threats of violence and gross human rights violations committed by the principal militia groups, the anti-Balaka and ex-Séléka. In January, Catherine Samba-Panza was appointed as the new Transitional Head of State, taking over from Michel Djotodia who resigned.

In April, the Security Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) subsuming the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA and taking over from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) in September. Enclaves of vulnerable populations, particularly Muslim communities, remained under direct threat despite increased protection and assistance by humanitarian actors and the international forces, including MINUSCA, the French Operation Sangaris, and the European Union Force whose deployment was welcomed by the Security Council.
The International Commission of Inquiry to investigate international human rights and humanitarian laws violation and abuses in the country by all the parties involved in the armed conflict since 1 January 2013, submitted two reports and acknowledged that the estimates of 3,000 to 6,000 people killed had failed to capture the full magnitude of the killings that occurred in the country.

Political and security developments

Security Council consideration. The Security Council held its first meeting on 6 January [S/PV.7092] to discuss the situation in the CAR. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General [S/2013/787] [YUN 2013, p. 143]. The Council also met on 22 January [S/PV.7098], 20 February [S/PV.7114], 6 March [S/PV.7128], 10 April [S/PV.7153], 11 July [S/PV.7215], 6 August [S/PV.7236], 19 August [S/PV.7246], 24 June [S/PV.7206] and 9 December [S/PV.7329] to discuss the situation in the CAR.

SECURITY COUNCIL AGENCY

On 28 January [meeting 7103], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2134(2014). The draft [S/2014/54] was submitted by Australia, Chad, Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic, in particular resolutions 2121(2013) of 10 October 2013 and 2127(2013) of 5 December 2013,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration of the security situation in the Central African Republic, characterized by a total breakdown in law and order, the absence of the rule of law, religiously motivated targeted killings and arson, and further expressing its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the Central African Republic on the Central African region and beyond, and stressing in this regard the need for the international community to respond swiftly,

Condemning the attacks occurring in the Central African Republic, and in particular those that have taken place since 5 December 2013 in Bangui, which left more than 1,000 people dead and hundreds of thousands of persons internally displaced, and which have triggered widespread violence between Christian and Muslim communities across the country,

Remaining seriously concerned by multiple and increasing violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, including those involving extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, sexual violence against women and children, rape, recruitment and use of children, attacks against civilians and attacks against places of worship, committed by both former Seleka elements and militia groups, in particular those known as the “anti-balaka”,

Alarmed by the increasing cycle of violence and retaliation and degeneration into a countrywide religious and ethnic divide, with the potential to spiral into an uncontrollable situation, including serious crimes under international law, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity, with serious regional implications,

Noting the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme’s temporary suspension of rough diamond trading by the Central African Republic, and expressing concern that diamond smuggling and other forms of illicit natural resource exploitation, including wildlife poaching, are destabilizing forces in the Central African Republic, and encouraging the transitional authorities and the State authorities to address these issues through all possible avenues,

Welcoming the election of Morocco as Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, and reiterating the role of the Commission in mobilizing and sustaining the attention and commitment of partners and actors in support of related United Nations and regional efforts,

Recalling that the transitional authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the civilian population in the Central African Republic,

Welcoming the active leadership of the Economic Community of Central African States in convening government leaders, members of the National Transitional Council and representatives of civil society from the Central African Republic for discussions hosted by the Government of Chad in N’Djamena on 9 and 10 January 2014 on the political transition in the Central African Republic, and encouraging continued efforts in this regard,


Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic, its troop-contributing countries and the French forces to protect civilians and help to stabilize the security situation immediately after the adoption of resolution 2127(2013), and further expressing appreciation for those partners that have provided airlift to expedite the deployment of troops,

Welcoming the role of the domestic religious authorities at the national level in trying to pacify relations and prevent violence between religious communities, and noting the need to amplify their voices at the local level,

Stressing the urgent need for greater resources and expertise to be allocated to the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic in order for the mission to fully implement its mandated tasks,

Recalling the need for an inclusive and effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as well as repatriation in the case of foreign fighters, while respecting the need to fight against impunity,

Stressing the need to end impunity in the Central African Republic and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of abuses
and violations of human rights, and in this regard underlining the need to bolster national accountability mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the Central African Republic arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Recalling also the letter dated 29 October 2013 from the President of the Security Council regarding the intention of the Secretary-General to deploy a guard unit to the Central African Republic as part of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office,

Welcoming the strong engagement of the European Union for the Central African Republic, in particular the Foreign Affairs Council conclusions of 21 October and 16 December 2013 and the decision of the European Union to contribute financially to the deployment of the International Support Mission within the framework of the African Peace Facility,

Welcoming also the holding of a special session of the Human Rights Council, and taking note with appreciation of the appointment of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic,

Welcoming further the pledges made at the High-Level Meeting on Humanitarian Action in the Central African Republic, held in Brussels on 20 January 2014, and encouraging the international community to swiftly follow through on pledges to continue providing support in response to the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic,

Welcoming the readiness of the European Union, expressed at the meeting of the Council of the European Union held on 20 January 2014, to consider the establishment of a temporary operation to support the International Support Mission in the Central African Republic, and taking note of the letter dated 21 January 2014 from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union,

Taking note of the letter dated 22 January 2014 from the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic approving the deployment of an operation by the European Union,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

**Mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic**

1. **Decides** to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic until 31 January 2015;

2. **Also decides** that the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office shall be reinforced and updated as follows:

   *(a) Support for the implementation of the transition process:*
   
   — To expedite the re-establishment of constitutional order and implementation of the Libreville Agreements by identifying, facilitating and coordinating regular communication between all relevant Central African, regional and international stakeholders and providing strategic advice, technical assistance and support to the ongoing political process, transitional institutions and authorities and their implementation mechanisms;
   
   — To take a leading role in working with the transitional authorities, relevant stakeholders, regional actors and the international community to devise and facilitate the political transition process and to provide technical assistance in support of the process;
   
   — To assist in reconciliation efforts, at both the national and local levels, including through interreligious dialogue and truth and reconciliation mechanisms working with relevant transitional authorities and relevant regional bodies;
   
   — To make all necessary preparations, in support of the transitional authorities and working on an urgent basis with the National Electoral Authority, for the holding of free and fair elections, including the effective participation of women, as soon as possible, but no later than February 2015 and, if possible, in the second half of 2014, including by providing an urgent assessment of the financial, technical and logistical needs for the electoral process;

   *(b) Support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance:*
   
   — To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation in order to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict and facilitate the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;
   
   — To help to coordinate humanitarian assistance;

   *(c) Extension of State authority:*
   
   — To promote and support the rapid restoration of State authority over the whole territory of the country;
   
   — To assist the Central African Republic governmental institutions, including through technical assistance, to increase their capacity to perform basic government functions and deliver basic services to the Central African people;

   *(d) Support for the stabilization of the security situation:*
   
   — To support the stabilization of the security situation by advising on and providing technical assistance in support of security sector governance and reform, the rule of law (including police, justice and corrections), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration—as well as repatriation in the case of foreign fighters—of combatants, including of all children associated with armed forces and groups, and mine action, including clearance of explosive remnants of war;
   
   — To finalize, working with the transitional authorities and in consultation with the International Support Mission and the French forces, a comprehensive strategy for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, and to support its implementation, including through technical assistance and by coordinating support from regional and international stakeholders;
(e) **Promotion and protection of human rights:**

— To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on violations of international humanitarian law and on abuses and violations of human rights committed throughout the Central African Republic, including any committed by the Lord’s Resistance Army, and to contribute to efforts to identify perpetrators, and to prevent such violations and abuses;

— To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Council specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, including through the deployment of child protection advisers and women’s protection advisers;

— To help to strengthen the capacities, including through technical assistance, of the national judicial system, including transitional justice mechanisms, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts, coordinating with the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic as well as the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, as appropriate;

(f) **Cooperation with the Security Council Committee and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraphs 57 and 59 of resolution 2127(2013):**

— To assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 57 of resolution 2127(2013) and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to the same resolution, within its capabilities, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the mandate of the Committee and the Panel of Experts;

(g) **Coordination of international actors:**

— To coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of the tasks described above;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to urgently reinforce the Integrated Peacebuilding Office and provide it with significantly increased resources and expertise in order to fully and swiftly implement all aspects of the mandate defined in paragraph 2 of the present resolution and increase its capacity of coordinating international actors in the field of its mandate, and in this regard further requests the Secretary-General to submit proposals and resource requirements to appropriate bodies as soon as possible;

4. Recalls the need for the transitional authorities to restore State authority over the whole territory of the country, and underlines in this context the importance of further expansion of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the provinces;

5. Stresses the importance of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office working closely with the United Nations country team and the Peacebuilding Commission;

6. Welcomes the deployment of an initial contingent of the Guard Unit from Morocco on 1 January 2014, and urges the Secretary-General to expedite preparations for the swift deployment of the full Guard Unit at the earliest possible date;

7. Stresses the importance for the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to urgently make all necessary preparations for elections, on an urgent basis, with the transitional authorities and the National Electoral Authority;

8. Underscores the importance for the transitional authorities to finalize, with the support of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, a comprehensive strategy for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants as well as repatriation in the case of foreign combatants, including of all children associated with armed forces and groups, in consultation with the International Support Mission and the French forces, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to present detailed proposals for United Nations support in its forthcoming report, due no later than 5 March 2014;

9. Calls upon the transitional authorities, with the assistance of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office and international partners, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the Central African Republic and 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 ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programmes;

10. Stresses the urgent need to deploy throughout the country an increased number of Integrated Peacebuilding Office human rights monitors in order to implement fully the mandate of the Office to monitor, help to investigate and report to the Council on violations of international humanitarian law and abuses and violations of human rights committed throughout the Central African Republic and to deploy an adequate number of child protection advisers and women’s protection advisers, as stated in paragraph 10 of resolution 2121(2013);

11. Recalls the need for the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to facilitate the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and in coordination with all humanitarian actors;

12. Stresses the need to immediately establish appropriate coordination mechanisms between the Integrated Peacebuilding Office and the International Support Mission and the European Union operation in the Central African Republic;

13. Expresses its intention to closely monitor the implementation of the above, and requests the Secretary-General to update the Council in this regard;

**Political process**

14. Underlines its support for the Libreville Agreements of 11 January 2013, the N’Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013, the Brazzaville Appeal of 3 May 2013, the Transitional Charter and the declaration adopted by the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic at its third meeting, held in Bangui on 8 November 2013;

15. Welcomes the designation by the National Transitional Council, on 20 January 2014, of Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza as the new Transitional Head of State, the ap-
pointment of Mr. André Nzapayéké as Transitional Prime
Minister and the formation of a Transitional Government;

16. Urges the transitional authorities to continue to
work for stabilization, national reconciliation and unity;

17. Welcomes the establishment of the National Elec-
torial Authority on 16 December 2013, and underscores
the importance that the transitional authorities, with the
support of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, should
hold free and fair elections, including by ensuring the
participation of women, as soon as possible, but no later than
February 2015 and, if possible, in the second half of 2014;

18. Recalls the commitment of the transitional
authorities to initiate swift and concrete measures, includ-
ing the convening of a conciliation framework by 24 Febru-
ary 2014, to hold an inclusive and peaceful national dia-
logue to promote reconciliation, and calls upon them to
take swift action in this direction, in close coordination
with the Integrated Peacebuilding Office;

Human rights and humanitarian access

19. Welcomes the appointment of the International
Commission of Inquiry on 22 January 2014, in order to
immediately investigate reports of violations of international
humanitarian law and international human rights law and
abuses of human rights in the Central African Republic
by all parties since 1 January 2013, calls upon all parties
to cooperate fully with the Commission, and encourages
the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to cooperate, as appro-
priate, with the Independent Expert of the Human Rights
Council and the International Commission of Inquiry;

20. Requests the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to
provide assistance to the transitional authorities in securing,
in coordination with the International Support Mission,
evidence and crime scenes to support future investigations;

21. Reiterates that all perpetrators of such violations
and abuses 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 Central
African Republic is a State party, and recalls the commit-
ment of the transitional authorities to make and implement specific
commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to
hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolutions 1960(2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106(2013) of
24 June 2013, and to facilitate immediate access for victims
of sexual violence to available services;

25. Reiterates its call upon all parties to armed conflict
in the Central African Republic to engage with the Special
Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and
Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the
Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;

26. Demands that the transitional authorities as well as all militia groups and parties to the conflict, in
particular the former Séléka, and the anti-balaka, ensure
the rapid, safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian
organizations and relief personnel and the timely delivery
of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, while respecting the United Nations guiding principles
of humanitarian assistance, including neutrality, impar-
tiality, humanity and independence in the provision of
humanitarian assistance;

27. Expresses deep concern at the increasing numbers
of internally displaced persons as a result of the ongoing
violence, stresses the need to ensure that the basic needs of
those persons are met, in particular access to water, food
and shelter, and commends United Nations humanitarian
agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent
and coordinated support to the population in need in the
Central African Republic while also recognizing the need
to augment assistance to address increasing needs;

28. Calls upon Member States to respond swiftly to
the United Nations humanitarian appeals to meet the
urgent and increasing needs of people inside the Central
African Republic and refugees who have fled to neigh-
bouring countries, and encourages to this effect the swift
implementation of humanitarian projects by United
Nations humanitarian organizations and partners;

29. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the
United Nations, decides as follows:

Sanctions

30. Decides that, for an initial period of one year
from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, all
Member States shall take the measures necessary to prevent
the entry into or transit through their territories of individ-
uals designated by the Committee established pursuant to
paragraph 57 of resolution 2127(2013), provided that noth-
ing in the present paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its
own nationals entry into its territory;

31. Also decides that the measures imposed by para-
graph 30 above shall not apply:

(a) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-
case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of
humanitarian need, including religious obligation;

(b) Where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfil-
ment of a judicial process;

(c) Where the Committee determines on a case-by-
case basis that an exemption would further the objectives
of peace and national reconciliation in the Central African
Republic and stability in the region;

32. Further decides that all Member States shall, for
an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption

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of the present resolution, freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities designated by the Committee.

33. **Decides** that the measures imposed by paragraph 32 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

(a) To be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

(b) To be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

(c) To be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment, provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated by the Committee and has been notified by the relevant State or Member States to the Committee;

34. **Also decides** that Member States may permit the addition to the accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 32 above of interest or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of the present resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;

35. **Further decides** that the measures in paragraph 32 above shall not prevent a designated person or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such a person or entity, provided that the relevant States have determined that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 32 above, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization;

36. **Decides** that the measures contained in paragraphs 30 and 32 above shall apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic, including acts that threaten or violate transitional agreements, or that threaten or impede the political transition process, including a transition towards free and fair democratic elections, or that fuel violence;

37. **Also decides**, in this regard, that the measures contained in paragraphs 30 and 32 above shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as:

(a) Acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013), or as having directly or indirectly supplied, sold or transferred to armed groups or criminal networks in the Central African Republic or as having been the recipient of arms or any related material, or any technical advice, training or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to violent activities of armed groups or criminal networks in the Central African Republic;

(b) Involved in planning, directing or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the Central African Republic, including acts involving sexual violence, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement;

(c) Recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Central African Republic, in violation of applicable international law;

(d) Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds and wildlife and wildlife products, in the Central African Republic;

(e) Obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Central African Republic, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in the Central African Republic;

(f) Involved in planning, directing, sponsoring or conducting attacks against United Nations missions or international security presences, including the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, the International Support Mission, the European Union operation and the other forces that support them;

(g) Are leaders of, have provided support to, or have acted for or on behalf of or at the direction of an entity that the Committee has designated pursuant to the present paragraph or paragraph 36 of the present resolution;

38. **Expresses grave concern** over reports that some Central African Republic political figures have provided support and direction to anti-balaka and Séléka groups planning violence and serious human rights violations and abuses against the civilian population of the Central African Republic, demands that these figures and all others cease any such activities immediately, and directs the Committee to consider, as a matter of urgency, designating such figures for targeted sanctions if they engage in any of the activities set forth in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the present resolution;

39. **Urges** the Central African Republic’s political figures—including senior officials in the previous Bozizé and Djotodia administrations, such as Mr. François Bozizé and Mr. Nourreddine Adam—to call upon their supporters to cease any and all attacks on civilians;
40. Decides that the arms embargo established by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013) and the measures established by paragraph 55 of that resolution shall be extended for a period of one year from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, and further decides that the measures established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013) shall not apply to supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the European Union operation;

41. Also decides that the mandate of the Committee shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in the present resolution and that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, established by paragraph 59 of resolution 2127(2013), shall be extended for a period of one year from the date of the adoption of the present resolution and shall also include: to assist the Committee by providing information regarding designated individuals and entities, and individuals and entities that may meet the designation criteria in paragraphs 36 and 37 above, including by reporting such information to the Committee, as it becomes available, and to include in its formal written reports the names of potential designees, appropriate identifying information and relevant information regarding why the individual or entity may meet the designation criteria in paragraphs 36 and 37 above;

42. Calls upon all Member States to report to the Committee within 90 days of the adoption of the present resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013) and paragraphs 30 and 32 of the present resolution;

**Mandate of the European Union operation in the Central African Republic**

43. Authorizes the European Union to deploy an operation in the Central African Republic as referenced in the letter dated 21 January 2014 from the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union;

44. Authorizes the European Union operation to take all necessary measures within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment from its initial deployment and for a period of six months from the declaration of its full operational capacity;

45. Requests the European Union to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this mandate in the Central African Republic and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the African Union referred to in paragraph 32 of resolution 2127(2013);

46. Calls upon Member States, including neighbouring countries of the Central African Republic, to take appropriate measures to support the action of the European Union, in particular by facilitating the transfer to the Central African Republic, without obstacles or delay, of all personnel, equipment, provisions, supplies or other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, intended for the European Union operation;

47. Invites the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic to conclude a status-of-forces agreement as soon as possible for the establishment of the European Union operation;

48. Emphasizes the need for all military forces in the Central African Republic, while carrying out their mandate, to act in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Central African Republic and in full compliance with applicable international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and recalls the importance of training in this regard;

49. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office every 90 days after the adoption of the present resolution;

50. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

**Letters of Secretary-General (January, February).** In letters dated 27 January [S/2014/54] and 7 February [S/2014/83] to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted communications from Léonid Banga-Bothy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration, la Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad of the CAR, confirming the support of the CAR for a Security Council mandate for the future deployment of a European Union Force in the country; and the deployment of a United Nations operation in the CAR with a view to stabilizing all of the national territory and responding to urgent civilian needs.

In a 13 February letter [S/2014/99] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter from Smaïl Chergui, the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, on the situation in the CAR along with the communiqué of the meeting held by the AU Peace and Security Council on 29 January.

In a 20 February letter [S/2014/117] to the Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter from Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the AU Commission.

In a 25 February letter [S/2014/45] to the Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter from Catherine Ashton, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the EU and Vice-President of the European Commission concerning the agreement by the Council of the EU to contribute military personnel for the protection of civilians in the CAR, in coordination with the French forces and the AU.

**Report of Secretary-General (March).** In response to Security Council resolution 2127(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 137], the Secretary-General submitted a March report [S/2014/142] on the possible transformation of the African-led International Support Mission in the CAR (MISCA) to a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including an assessment of progress made towards meeting the appropriate conditions on the ground referred to in his previous report of November 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 136].

There had been dramatic changes in the situation on the ground. The attacks by anti-balaka elements, which comprised local defence groups, rogue elements of the armed forces of the CAR and criminal elements, against ex-Séléka forces on 5 December in Bangui and Bossangoa, led to a significant deterioration in the security situation by sparking a cycle of reprisals among civilians and clashes between anti-balaka and
ex-Séléka forces throughout the country. The developments led to a grave deterioration in the human rights situation, resulting in a serious protection crisis, with civilians targeted by all armed groups on the basis of their religious affiliation. The anti-balaka groups were reportedly becoming increasingly organized in Bangui and other parts of the country and had access to firearms and heavy weapons. The resignation on 10 January of the former Head of State of the Transition, Michel Djotodia, one of Séléka’s leaders, prompted most of the 7,000 ex-Séléka elements to leave the sites where they had regrouped in Bangui since December 2013. The retreat of ex-Séléka elements from the capital and the western parts of the country had sparked renewed attacks on the remaining members, associates, perceived supporters and members of Muslim civilian communities, who were now deliberately and systematically targeted by anti-balaka elements. More than 15,000 Muslims seeking to flee to safety took shelter in 18 locations throughout the country, risking grievous violence if they left. On 20 January, the National Transitional Council elected Catherine Samba-Panza, Mayor of Bangui, as the new Head of State of the Transition of the CAR.

The Secretary-General observed that addressing the crisis in the CAR required a unified and integrated approach through the deployment of a multidimensional peacekeeping operation, with the protection of civilians as its utmost priority. In the early stages of its deployment, a United Nations peacekeeping operation would need to focus its efforts on the most urgent priorities and to provide some immediate dividends to the population in the areas of security, protection of civilians, human rights and justice, building on the progress made by MISCA and Operation Sangaris. It would take the United Nations approximately six months to prepare the deployment of its operation based on the lessons learned from previous transformations of regional operations into United Nations peacekeeping missions and taking into account specific challenges on the ground. The aim for the bulk of MISCA would be to transition to a United Nations peacekeeping operation, along with other contributors in accordance with the human rights screening policy and capabilities, in order to reach an authorized strength of 10,000 military personnel. The Secretary-General recommended that the proposed peacekeeping operation operate under a Chapter VII authorization.

Letters of Secretary-General. In letters to the Security Council President on 19 February [S/2014/111], 15 April [S/2014/275], 11 September [S/2014/663] and 5 December [S/2014/870], the Secretary-General transmitted the communications of France reporting on the operational activities of the French force Sangaris deployed in the CAR in support of MISCA.

In a 11 March letter [S/2014/172] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted the first progress report of the Commission of the AU on the situation in the CAR and the activities of MISCA.

Communications. In identical letters dated 4 March [A/68/785–S/2014/151] to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, Guinea transmitted the final communiqué of the expanded emergency meeting at the ministerial level of the Executive Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the situation in the CAR, which was held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 20 February.

In a 7 April letter [S/2014/250] to the President of the Security Council, Chad noted that the allegations made against the Chadian contingent of MISCA by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, following the incident that took place on Saturday, 29 March, in Bangui (see below), were baseless.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 10 April [meeting 7153], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2149(2014). The draft [S/2014/252] was submitted by Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Expressing deep concern at the security situation in the Central African Republic,

Recalling that the transitional authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the population in the Central African Republic,

Emphasizing that any sustainable solution to the crisis in the Central African Republic should be Central African Republic-owned, including the political process, and should include the restructuring of the Central African Republic security forces,

Emphasizing also that the continued role of the region, including the Chair of the Economic Community of Central African States and its Mediator, as well as the African Union, will be critical for the promotion of lasting peace and stability in the Central African Republic,

Welcoming the positive and decisive impact of the actions of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic on the ground in protecting
civilians and preventing serious violations of international law, and the progress made in the implementation of other aspects of its mandate, as reflected in the first progress report of the African Union Commission on the deployment and operations of the International Support Mission submitted pursuant to paragraph 32 of resolution 2127(2013).

Remaining seriously concerned by multiple violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, including those involving extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, sexual violence against women and children, recruitment and use of children, attacks against civilians, in particular but not limited to Muslims, attacks against places of worship and denial of humanitarian access, committed by both former Seleka elements and militia groups, in particular the “anti-balaka”.

Condemning in the strongest terms all the attacks and provocations against International Support Mission contingents by armed groups, and urging the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic to take all possible measures to ensure the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators,


Reiterating that all perpetrators of such acts 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 Central African Republic is a State party, further recalling the statements made by the Prosecutor of the Court on 7 August and 9 December 2013, and noting the decision made by the Prosecutor on 7 February 2014 to open a preliminary examination on the situation in the Central African Republic since September 2012.

Emphasizing the risk of the situation in the Central African Republic providing a conducive environment for transnational criminal activity, such as that involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks,

Acknowledging, in this respect, the important contribution that the Security Council-mandated arms embargo can make to countering the illicit transfer of arms and related materiel in the Central African Republic and the region and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reforms, recalling its resolution 2127(2013), and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the Central African Republic arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Recalling its decision to establish a sanctions regime pursuant to resolutions 2127(2013) and 2134(2014), and emphasizing that the targeted sanctions aim at all, individuals and entities designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127(2013) as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic, that impede the political transition process or that fuel violence, and at individuals and entities designated by the Committee as involved in planning, directing or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law or that constitute human rights abuses or violations.

Reiterating its serious concern at the dire humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic, and emphasizing in particular the humanitarian needs of the more than 760,000 internally displaced persons and of the more than 300,000 refugees in neighboring countries, a large number of which are Muslim, and further expressing concern at the consequences of the flow of refugees on the situation in Chad, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as other countries of the region,

Expressing concern at the collapse of the already fragile administration, which limits the ability of the new transitional authorities to govern,

Urging all parties to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, of United Nations and associated personnel and of United Nations installations, equipment and goods,

Reiterating its appreciation for the ongoing efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States and its Mediator regarding the Central African Republic crisis, as well as the efforts of the African Union to resolve the crisis and the efforts of the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic, co-chaired by the African Union and the Congo, welcoming the communiqué issued at the fourth meeting of the Contact Group, held in Brazzaville on 21 March 2014, including the envisaged steps to enhance its effectiveness and support to the transition in the Central African Republic, and encouraging all stakeholders to pursue their efforts,

Reaffirming its deep appreciation for the critical role of the International Support Mission, its troop- and police-contributing countries and the French forces to protect civilians and help to improve the security situation immediately after the adoption of resolution 2127(2013), and further expressing appreciation for those partners that have provided airlift and other support to expedite the deployment of troops and improve their effectiveness,

Welcoming the decision of the European Union, expressed at the meeting of the Council of the European Union held on 1 April 2014, to launch a temporary operation, the European Union military operation in the Central African Republic, to support the International Support Mission in the Central African Republic,

Expressing the need to accelerate the implementation of the political process, including on the reconciliation aspects and on the holding of free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections as soon as technically possible and no later than February 2015,

Welcoming the joint action of some domestic religious leaders at the national level in trying to pacify relations and prevent violence between religious communities, and noting the need to amplify their voices at the local level,

Recalling the need for an inclusive and effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as well as repatriation in the case of foreign fighters, while respecting the need to fight against impunity,

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Acknowledging the adoption of the partnership arrangement between the African Union Commission and the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to mainstream child protection in the policies and operations of the African Union, signed in Addis Ababa on 17 September 2013, and of the Framework of Cooperation between the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the African Union Commission concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa, adopted in Addis Ababa on 31 January 2014,

Welcoming the strong engagement of the European Union for the Central African Republic, in particular the decision to contribute financially to the deployment of the International Support Mission within the framework of the African Peace Facility, and further welcoming the contribution of the United States of America and contributions of Member States to the United Nations trust fund for support to the International Support Mission,

Welcoming also the pledges made at the High-level Meeting on Humanitarian Action in the Central African Republic, held in Brussels on 20 January 2014, and encouraging the international community to swiftly follow through on pledges to continue providing support in response to the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic, and to prepare for reconstruction with an approach linking relief, rehabilitation and development,

Welcoming further the pledges made at the donors’ conference held in Addis Ababa on 1 February 2014 to support the International Support Mission and the financial contribution made by the Economic Community of Central African States, and encouraging the international community to swiftly follow through on these pledges and to continue providing support to the International Support Mission,

Calling upon international partners to assist the transitional authorities in building the institutional capacity of national police and customs authorities to effectively monitor the borders and points of entry, including to support the implementation of the measures established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013) and the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements,

Welcoming the World Bank’s plan for 2014 presented at the meeting of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission held on 19 February 2014, and strongly encouraging international financial institutions to continue to engage with the transitional authorities,

Taking note of the report on the visit undertaken by the Chair of the Central African Republic configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to Bangui from 4 to 7 March 2014, welcoming the continued engagement of the Commission in mobilizing and sustaining the attention and commitment of partners’ efforts as well as the Peacebuilding Fund, and further underlining the role of the Commission in supporting the efforts of the transitional authorities towards national dialogue and a reconciliation process, as well as in addressing challenges facing the country, including political accompaniment, mobilization of international attention and support,

Calling upon international partners to provide financial contributions to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and electoral processes,

Taking note of the letter dated 27 January 2014 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council requesting the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to stabilize the country and address the civilian aspects of the crisis,

Taking note also of the letter dated 17 February 2014 from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the President of the Security Council proposing a number of steps for enhanced international action in favour of the Central African Republic, including the strengthening of the International Support Mission through the mobilization of a more predictable and sustainable support, in order to enable it to effectively implement its mandate and complete the initial stabilization phase of the situation, with a view to facilitating broader and more sustained international engagement, in particular through the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and taking note further of the communiqué of 7 March 2014 issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on the achievements of the International Support Mission and long-term stabilization of the Central African Republic,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 2014, and noting that the situation in the Central African Republic warrants a unified and integrated approach, including through a multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation and, further, welcoming its recommendations for the establishment of such an operation,

Taking note of the letter dated 8 April 2014 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Security Council,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

Political process

1. Welcomes the designation by the National Transitional Council, on 20 January 2014, of Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza as the new Transitional Head of State, the appointment of Mr. André Nzapayéké as Transitional Prime Minister and the formation of a Transitional Government;
2. Also welcomes the important role of the region through the active leadership of the Economic Community of Central African States, in particular the mediation by the Congo, in convening government leaders, members of the National Transitional Council and representatives of civil society from the Central African Republic for discussions hosted by the Government of Chad, in its capacity as Chair of the Economic Community, in N’Djamena on 9 and 10 January 2014, on the political transition in the Central African Republic, and during which the then leaders of the transitional government resigned, and encourages the Economic Community, through its Chairperson and its Mediator, to continue to play the role expected of it in the international support to the political process in the Central African Republic;

3. Reiterates its support for the Libreville Agreements of 11 January 2013, the N’Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013 and the Constitutional Charter for the Transition of 18 July 2013;

4. Commends the initial measures taken by the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to restore peace and stability in the Central African Republic;

5. Underlines the importance of preserving the unity and territorial integrity of the Central African Republic;

6. Demands that all militias and armed groups put aside their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities immediately and release children from their ranks;

7. Welcomes the call by the Secretary-General for the revitalization and acceleration of the political and reconciliation processes in order to lay the ground for an end to the conflict, in this regard calls upon the transitional authorities to demonstrate their commitment to these processes and to take concrete steps in this regard, and further underlines the importance of civil society in the revitalization of these processes;

8. Urges, in this regard, the transitional authorities to accelerate the preparations in order to hold free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections no later than February 2015 and to swiftly initiate the significant preparations and concrete measures necessary in this regard, including the urgent convening of a conciliation framework in line with the communiqué of the Economic Community of Central African States summit of January 2014, the launching of an inclusive political dialogue on the electoral framework and the completion of the technical and legal framework, and emphasizes that elections should include internally displaced persons and Central African Republic refugees, the return of whom should be an important objective;

9. Further calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide rapid and tangible support to the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic, including contributions for the payment of salaries and other needs of the transitional authorities;

10. Encourages the transitional authorities, with the support of key members of the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic, to take immediate measures to revitalize the political process by agreeing on certain key parameters, which could include the possible creation of an international mechanism which would include key stakeholders, including the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, the United Nations and the European Union, as well as international financial institutions as appropriate, to accompany the transition while respecting the sovereignty of the Central African Republic, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on progress made in this regard;

11. Also encourages the transitional authorities, with the support of the international community, in particular with the international financial institutions leading international efforts, to establish, based on critical peacebuilding and State-building goals, mechanisms to strengthen public financial management and accountability, including revenue collection, expenditure controls, public procurement and concession practices, building on relevant international experiences and in a manner that fosters national ownership and respects the sovereignty of the Central African Republic;

12. Reiterates that all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses 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 Central African Republic is a State party, recalls the statements made by the Prosecutor of the Court on 7 August and 9 December 2013, notes further the opening of a preliminary examination by the Prosecutor on alleged crimes committed in the Central African Republic since September 2012, and welcomes the cooperation by the transitional authorities in this regard;

13. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the Central African Republic, including former Seleka elements and anti-balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals, and further calls upon the transitional authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;

14. Reiterates its 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 forces and armed groups;

15. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the Central African Republic, including former Seleka and anti-balaka elements, to issue clear orders against sexual and gender-based violence, and further calls upon the transitional authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with resolutions 1960(2010) and 2106(2013), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence toavailable services;

Transition to a peacekeeping operation

16. Notes the call made by the Secretary-General in favour of increased support to the International Support Mission, in particular increased capacity for air and ground mobility, information and communication systems, intel-
ligence capacity, medical facilities and logistics supply and sustainment, including the urgent provision of vital enablers, and in favour of continued improvement of command and control mechanisms of international forces operating in the Central African Republic;

17. **Welcomes** the call by the Secretary-General for an increase in the number of troops on the ground, and in this regard welcomes the announcement by the Government of France on 14 February 2014 of an increase in the number of French troops and their subsequent deployment, the decision taken by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 21 March 2014 to authorize the deployment of additional police personnel and specialized capabilities and the steps being taken for the early implementation of this decision as well as the contributions made by States members of the European Union, which have resulted in the decision of the Council of the European Union at its meeting held on 1 April 2014 to launch the European Union military operation in the Central African Republic;

**Peacemaking operation**

18. **Decides** to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution and for an initial period until 30 April 2015;

19. **Requests** the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic into the Stabilization Mission as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution and to ensure a seamless transition from the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to the Mission;

20. **Decides** that, as from 15 September 2014, the Stabilization Mission shall initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers, calls upon Member States to provide troops and police with adequate capabilities and equipment in order to enhance the capacity of the Mission to operate and discharge its responsibilities effectively, and requests the Secretary-General to recruit qualified staff, who have the competencies, education, work experience and language skills appropriate to the tasks defined under applicable competency areas in paragraphs 30 and 31 below, bearing in mind the need to convey information and provide technical assistance in the most accessible manner to the desired audience;

21. **Also decides** that the transfer of authority from the International Support Mission to the Stabilization Mission will take place on 15 September 2014 and that, in the period from the adoption of the present resolution to this transfer of authority, the Stabilization Mission will implement the tasks mandated in paragraphs 30 and 31 below through its civilian component, while the International Support Mission will continue to implement its tasks as mandated by resolution 2127(2013) and that, on 15 September 2014, the Stabilization Mission shall commence the immediate implementation, through its military and police components, of the tasks mandated in paragraphs 30 and 31 below;

22. **Requests** the Secretary-General to include in the Stabilization Mission as many military and police personnel of the International Support Mission as possible and in line with United Nations standards, in close coordination with the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States and, as of 15 September 2014, in accordance with the Secretary-General’s policy on human rights screening of United Nations personnel;

23. **Authorizes** the Secretary-General, without prejudice to paragraph 21 above, to deploy to the Stabilization Mission before 15 September 2014 military enablers, including military enablers transferred from other, downsizing peacekeeping operations and through inter-mission cooperation, as may be necessary, in order to stand up the civilian and military capabilities of the Mission and enable them to immediately commence the discharge of their mandated tasks on 15 September 2014, and further requests the Secretary-General to contract enablers to the same effect;

24. **Requests** the Secretary-General to take all possible steps, including through the full use of existing authorities and at his discretion, to accelerate the deployments of the civilian and military capabilities of the Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, in order to best respond to the expectations of the Security Council and the needs of the population of the Central African Republic, and requests the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to have the Mission ready to commence its activities;

25. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to transfer the Guard Unit, in line with its original mandate approved in the letter dated 29 October 2013 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, from the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to the Stabilization Mission from the date of adoption of the present resolution until 15 September 2014, and decides that, as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution until 15 September 2014, the mandate of the Guard Unit as approved in that letter shall remain unchanged;

26. **Further requests** the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the African Union, to deploy a transition team to set up the Stabilization Mission and prepare the seamless transition of authority from the International Support Mission to the Stabilization Mission by 15 September 2014, and to take the steps necessary to prepare and position the International Support Mission, as soon as possible, for its re-hatting to a United Nations peacekeeping operation;

27. **Requests** the Secretary-General, after a joint mission with the African Union, to update the Security Council no later than 15 August 2014 on the state of preparation for a seamless transition of authority from the International Support Mission to the Stabilization Mission by 15 September 2014;

28. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of the Stabilization Mission, who shall, from the date of appointment, assume overall authority on the ground for the coordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the Central African Republic;

29. **Authorizes** the Stabilization Mission to take all means necessary to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

30. **Decides** that the mandate of the Stabilization Mission shall initially focus on the following priority tasks:

(a) **Protection of civilians**

(i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Central African Republic authorities, the civilian population from the threat
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of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, including through active patrolling;

(ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of child protection advisers and women’s protection advisers;

(iii) To identify and record threats and attacks against the civilian population, including through regular interaction with the civilian population and working closely with humanitarian and human rights organizations;

(iv) To design, implement and deliver, in close consultation with humanitarian and human rights organizations and other relevant partners, a mission-wide protection strategy;

(b) Support for the implementation of the transition process, including efforts in favour of the extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity

(i) To take a leading role in international efforts to assist the transitional authorities working with the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union, relevant stakeholders and the international community to devise, facilitate, coordinate and provide technical assistance to the political transition and electoral processes;

(ii) To provide good offices and political support for the efforts to address root causes of the conflict and establish lasting peace and security in the Central African Republic;

(iii) To provide appropriate support, in coordination with the transitional authorities, and based on the risks on the ground, for the provision of security for key national stakeholders, including members of the Transitional Government;

(iv) To assist the transitional authorities in mediation and reconciliation processes at both the national and local levels, working with relevant regional and local bodies and religious leaders, including through inclusive national dialogue, transitional justice and conflict resolution mechanisms, while ensuring the full and effective participation of women;

(v) To devise, facilitate and provide technical assistance to the electoral process and make all necessary preparations, in support of the transitional authorities and working on an urgent basis with the National Electoral Authority, for the holding of free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections, including the full and effective participation of women at all levels and at an early stage, and the participation of internally displaced persons and refugees from the Central African Republic no later than February 2015;

(vi) To promote and support the rapid extension of State authority;

(c) Facilitating the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance

To contribute, including through effective civil-military coordination and in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with United Nations guiding humanitarian principles and relevant provisions of international law, and for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees, in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

(d) Protection of the United Nations

To protect United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(e) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) To monitor, help to investigate and report publicly and to the Council on violations of international humanitarian law and on abuses and violations of human rights committed throughout the Central African Republic, in particular by different armed groups, including the former Séléka and the anti-balaka, and to contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and to prevent such violations and abuses, including through the deployment of human rights observers;

(ii) To monitor, help to investigate and report specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, and to contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and to prevent such violations and abuses;

(iii) To support the International Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic and the implementation of its recommendations;

(iv) To assist the Central African Republic authorities in the effort to protect and promote human rights;

(f) Support for national and international justice and the rule of law

(i) To support and work with the transitional authorities 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;

(ii) To help to build the capacities, including through technical assistance, of the national judicial system and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts, coordinating with the Independent Expert of the Human Rights Council on human rights in the Central African Republic as appropriate;

(iii) To provide support and to coordinate international assistance to the police, justice and correctional institutions to reinstate the criminal justice system, within the framework of the United Nations global focal point on the rule of law, including through assistance in the maintenance of public safety and basic law and order, in a manner that emphasizes civilian oversight, impartiality and the protection of human rights, and to support the restoration and maintenance of public safety and the rule of law, including through the presence and assistance of United Nations police authorized in paragraph 20 above;
(g) Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation

— To support the transitional authorities in developing and implementing a revised strategy for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and repatriation of former combatants and armed elements to reflect new realities on the ground, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups, and support for the repatriation of foreign elements;

— To support the transitional authorities in developing and implementing community violence reduction programmes;

— To regroup and canton combatants and confiscate and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunition of elements of personnel who refuse or fail to lay down their arms;

31. Also decides that the mandate of the Stabilization Mission shall include the following additional tasks as conditions permit, and requests the Secretariat to begin planning for these tasks:

(a) Support security sector reform and vetting processes, including through the provision of strategic policy advice and coordination of technical assistance and training;

(b) Coordinate international assistance, as appropriate;

(c) Assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 57 of resolution 2127(2013) and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to the same resolution, within its capabilities, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the mandate of the Committee and the Panel of Experts;

(d) Monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013), in cooperation with the Panel of Experts, including by inspecting, as it deems necessary and when appropriate, without notice, all arms and related materiel regardless of location, and advise the transitional authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources;

(e) Seize and collect arms and any related materiel the transfer of which into the Central African Republic violates the measures imposed by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013), and record and dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

32. Requests the Stabilization Mission to coordinate its operations with those of the African Union Regional Task Force on the Lord’s Resistance Army, and requests the Mission to share relevant information with the Regional Task Force and with non-governmental organizations involved in tackling the threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army;

33. Calls upon the transitional authorities and international partners and relevant United Nations entities, in coordination with the Stabilization Mission, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the Central African Republic, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programmes;

34. Requests the Stabilization Mission to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the transitional authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

35. Also requests the Stabilization Mission to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the Central African Republic in ensuring the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in all spheres and at all levels, including in stabilization activities, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, and further requests enhanced reporting by the Mission to the Council on this issue;

36. Further requests the Stabilization Mission, within its existing resources and mandate, to assist the political efforts of the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to support the transition process, following the transfer of authority from the International Support Mission to the Stabilization Mission;

37. Decides that the International Support Mission, the Stabilization Mission, the European Union military operation in the Central African Republic, the African Union Regional Task Force and the French forces operating in the Central African Republic are exempt from the measures imposed in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127(2013) for the implementation of their mandates, and requests these forces to report on measures taken in this regard as part of their regular reports to the Council;

38. Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Stabilization Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed if cases of misconduct occur, and notes the relevance of the guidance on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court;

39. Requests the Stabilization Mission to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, and requests the Secretary-General to include information on any such support in his reports to the Council;

40. Decides that the Stabilization Mission may, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, at the formal request of the transitional authorities and in areas where national security forces are not present or operational, adopt urgent temporary measures on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent and without prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping operations, which are limited in scope, time-bound and consistent with the objectives set forth in paragraphs 30 (a) and (f) above,
to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council any measures that may be adopted on this basis;

41. Requests the Secretary-General and the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic to conclude, within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, a status-of-forces agreement with regard to the Stabilization Mission, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 58/82 of 9 December 2003 on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and decides that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement of 9 October 1990 shall apply provisionally;

42. Emphasizes the need for the International Support Mission, the European Union military operation in the Central African Republic and the French forces operating in the Central African Republic, while carrying out their mandate, to act in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Central African Republic and in full compliance with applicable international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and recalls the importance of training in this regard;

Freedom of movement of the Stabilization Mission

43. Urges all parties in the Central African Republic to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of the Stabilization Mission, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of the Central African Republic to enable the Mission to carry out fully its mandate;

44. Calls upon Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from the Central African Republic 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 Stabilization Mission;

Humanitarian access

45. Demands that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the Central African Republic, in accordance with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;

Humanitarian appeal

46. Welcomes the humanitarian appeal, regrets its insufficient current funding, and calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to respond swiftly to this appeal through increased contributions and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full;

French forces

47. Authorizes the French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, from the commencement of the activities of the Stabilization Mission until the end of the mandate of the Mission as authorized in the present resolution, to use all necessary means to provide operational support to elements of the Mission from the date of adoption of the present resolution, at the request of the Secretary-General, and requests France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate as of 15 September 2014 and to coordinate its reporting with that of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 50 of the present resolution;

Reporting

48. Recalls the statement by its President of 5 August 2009, by which the Council requested that, where a new peacekeeping mission is proposed, or where significant change to a mandate is envisaged, an estimate of the resource implications for the mission be provided to the Council;

49. Welcomes the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the objectives and priorities of a United Nations operation, and hence its configuration, activities and related resources, should be adjusted over time to the situation on the ground, and requests in this regard the Secretary-General, in his first report to the Council, to update the Council on the mission concept, including a concept of operations and benchmarks for the sequencing of the mandate, and on an exit strategy, which will be developed following the adoption of the present resolution, including by providing the necessary financial information, and the implementation of which will be monitored by the Council;

50. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in the Central African Republic and the implementation of the mandate of the Stabilization Mission, to report to the Council on 1 August 2014 and then every four months from that date and to include in his reports to the Council updates on and recommendations related to the dynamic implementation of the Mission’s mandated tasks, including by providing appropriate financial information, information on the security situation, the priority political elements as defined above on political progress, progress on mechanisms and capacity to advance governance and fiscal management, relevant information on the progress, promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as a review of the troop and police levels, force and police generation and deployment of all constituent elements of the Mission;

51. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (August). In an August report [S/2014/562] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2149(2014) (see above), the Secretary-General provided an update on developments in the CAR since his March report (see p. 000) and on the preparations for the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). The report also included the mission concept on the operations and benchmarks for the sequencing of the mandate and an exit strategy.

While the situation in some areas of Bangui had improved, the overall security situation in the CAR remained highly volatile. The large majority of the country’s Muslim population had been displaced or had left
the country, while some 20,000 of them were trapped in nine locations in the western and central parts of the country, aware that if they left their sites they may be attacked before they reached safety. Increasing violence and brutality against Muslim communities in Bangui contributed to the formation of Muslim radical action targeting the anti-balaka and their positions as well as non-Muslim communities. They reportedly had the support of some elements of the ex-Séléka hiding among the local Muslim population.

A number of violent clashes involved the international forces in Bangui and elsewhere in the country. On 29 March, a senior Chadian army officer appointed to MISCA was proceeding in a column to Bangui. When the column reached the outskirts of Bangui, an exchange of fire ensued, during which at least 28 people were killed and many more wounded. Following allegations that Chadian elements of MISCA opened fire on the population without provocation, the Government of Chad announced, on 3 April, that it would withdraw its infantry battalion of 850 troops from MISCA.

The European Union operation (EUFOR) reached full operational capability on 15 June and provided security at the Bangui airport as well as in the third and fifth arrondissements of Bangui, which allowed MISCA and Sangaris to enhance their deployments outside of the capital. The challenging security environment led to increasing criticism of the transitional authorities, which further accentuated the fragility of the transition. On 9 April, the Head of State of the Transition, Catherine Samba-Panza, signed a decree establishing the Special Unit of Inquiry and Investigation to conduct preliminary inquiries and investigations into cases of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes committed since 1 January 2004, which was inaugurated on 8 July. The Conseil supérieur de la magistrature reassigned judges throughout all judicial instances and appointed magistrates for the Special Unit of Inquiry and Investigation.

Overall, preparations for presidential and legislative elections and a referendum on the constitution moved slowly, despite the signing on 24 June of a decree on the organization and functioning of the National Electoral Authority. Key policy decisions, including on the methodology for voter registration and the sequencing of the polls, remained outstanding, while the legal framework had yet to be completed.

By Council resolution 2149(2014), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the CAR (BINUCA) was subsumed into MINUSCA on 10 April. Specifically, the mission concept provided that MINUSCA would organize its activities around three key interconnected and mutually reinforcing objectives, namely, (a) security, the protection of civilians and human rights, (b) support to the political process, reconciliation and elections, and (c) the restoration and extension of State authority. The mission concept outlined five phases and included detailed planning for the first two. The first phase involved the establishment of MINUSCA and the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA, from 10 April 2014 to 15 September 2014. During this phase, MINUSCA would establish a multidimensional presence in Bangui at the Mission headquarters, and three integrated sector headquarters offices in Bria, Kaga Bandoro and Bouar. During the second phase, from 15 September 2014 to 30 April 2015, which would bring MINUSCA to the end of its mandate period, the Mission would further increase its field presence and aim to contribute to minimum security and create room for a political dialogue leading to a basic national consensus on the way forward. The MINUSCA exit strategy would be based on progress made in each phase towards the achievement of an end state in which the CAR would have completed a transition to a democratically elected legitimate government which was broadly representative and capable of responding to the basic needs of the population.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 21 October [meeting 7280], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2181(2014). The draft [S/2014/745] was submitted by France.

The Security Council,
Taking note of the letter dated 3 October 2014 from Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza, Central African Republic President of the Transition, to the President of the Security Council,
Taking note also of the letter dated 7 October 2014 from Baroness Ashton, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, to the President of the Security Council,
Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
1. Decides to extend the authorization of the European Union operation contained in paragraph 44 of resolution 2134(2014) until 15 March 2015;
2. Also decides to remain seized of the matter.

Year-end developments. In a November report [S/2014/857] submitted pursuant to Council resolution 2149(2014), the Secretary-General submitted a report on the political and security developments in the CAR since his August report (see p. 000), which included an update on preparations for the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA on 15 September and on the implementation of MINUSCA’s mandate.
The transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA took place on 15 September and marked the completion of the MISCA mandate and the establishment of an AU mission for the CAR and Central Africa. As at mid-November, some 7,451 military personnel or approximately 74 per cent of the total authorized military strength of 10,000 troops, and 1,083 police personnel or approximately 60 per cent of the total authorized police strength of 1,800, had been deployed to MINUSCA.

The security situation in the CAR remained highly volatile. Frequent clashes among armed groups and attacks against civilians continued: Fragmentation, internal leadership struggles and the lack of command-and-control authority within the anti-balaka and among ex-Séléka factions were accompanied by clashes between and among them in Bangui and other parts of the country.

The border area between the CAR and Cameroon saw a resurgence of attacks on villages by the Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain (FDPC). The presence of foreign and transborder armed groups in the region continued to pose a threat to civilians and cause insecurity, while incidents of abductions and killings were also reported.

Following a request by the Central African authorities and on the basis of Security Council resolution 2181(2014) (see p. 000), the European Council of Ministers, on 7 November, extended the mandate of the European Union Force in the CAR until 15 March 2015.

After Prime Minister André Nzapayéké resigned on 5 August, the Head of State of the Transition appointed as his replacement Mahamat Kamoun, the ex-Séléka, as well as several main political parties and civil society leaders, criticized the appointment, citing a lack of consultation and inclusiveness in the selection process. On 22 August, the Office of the Head of State of the Transition announced the formation of Prime Minister Kamoun’s Government, in which the ministers increased from 20 to 31, including representatives of armed groups, civil society and the country’s 16 provinces. Ex-Séléka members were appointed to three ministerial posts while two ministers were appointed from the anti-balaka. Ex-Séléka leaders disassociated themselves from the appointments, however, while some anti-balaka elements continued to consider that they were not fairly represented. Political uncertainty contributed to shifting political dynamics within the ex-Séléka. New factions, largely drawn along ethnic lines, emerged. While reinforcing their military structures, leaders of those factions committed their groups to participating in the political process, including in the Bangui forum and the elections, and expressed willingness to comply with article 4 of the cessation-of-hostilities agreement signed in Brazzaville on 23 July, which called for the voluntary regroupment of armed elements.

In order to support the agreement’s implementation, a follow-up commission was established in August, composed of two representatives of the presidency, two of the transitional Government, two of the National Transitional Council, one representative of each of the seven-armed groups that had signed the agreement and representatives of the international community. Though the commission began meeting in September, it had been slow to make decisions and act on implementing its mandate.

On 31 October, the National Electoral Authority announced a revised electoral timeline involving a constitutional referendum in May 2015, the first round of presidential and legislative elections in July 2015 and the second round of polls in August 2015.

The Secretary-General observed that the violence that took place in October in Bangui, just one month after the successful transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA, was a stark reminder that the situation in the CAR remained highly volatile. Almost 1 million Central Africans remained displaced. More than 2 million people were still in desperate need of humanitarian assistance and women and children were exposed to extreme violence and abuse, while thousands of children were still associated with armed groups. The timely holding of elections to complete the transition by August 2015 would be an important milestone for the country.

**Letter of Secretary-General.** In a 28 November letter [S/2014/858] to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General transmitted a report by the EU on the activities of the EU-led peacekeeping force in the CAR.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 18 December [meeting 7349], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/28 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council takes note of the final communiqué of the high-level meeting on the Central African Republic held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in New York on 26 September 2014. The Council also takes note of the conclusions of the 6th meeting of the International Contact Group on the Central African Republic, held in Bangui on 11 November 2014, in which the International Mediator in the Central African Republic crisis, the President of the Congo, Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, in line with his authority under the Transitional National Charter, was requested to extend the transition by six months, up to August 2015, given that the election date of February 2015 was no longer technically feasible.

The Council recalls that the stabilization of the security situation is first and foremost the responsibility of the Central African Republic stakeholders and reiter-
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lates its appeal to all parties and stakeholders, particularly the leaders of the ex-Séléka and anti-balaka groups, as well as all other armed groups, to immediately and permanently lay down their arms, to release all children from their ranks, and to embark upon the path of dialogue as the only viable means towards achieving lasting reconciliation and peace, and an essential condition for the successful implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.

The Council reiterates its call upon the transitional authorities to take concrete action, with the full, effective and equal participation of women, towards an inclusive and comprehensive political, dialogue and reconciliation process at the local and national levels; preparation for the elections; the fight against impunity; formulation and implementation of a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation strategy, including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups; and the rebuilding of effective State institutions, including through security sector reform.

In this regard, the Council urges the transitional authorities to accelerate inclusive preparations for the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation scheduled for January 2015, with the aim of forging a national-level consensus. The Council welcomes and commends recent efforts by the transitional authorities to gather views of local citizens in advance of the Bangui Forum by dispatching government ministers and officials throughout the Central African Republic.

The Council also urges all actors of the electoral process, including the transitional authorities and the National Electoral Authority, to accelerate preparations in order to hold free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections that allow for the full, effective and equal participation of women, internally displaced persons and Central African Republic refugees, no later than August 2015, which will mark the end of the transition, and to swiftly implement concrete measures necessary to achieve this objective. To that end, the Council calls upon all international partners of the Central African Republic to provide support to the electoral process, particularly through financing the United Nations Development Programme multi-donor basket fund for elections.

The Council further urges the signatories to the Brazzaville agreement on cessation of hostilities of 23 July 2014 to immediately and fully implement its provisions, in particular articles 4 and 8 thereof, and calls upon the international mediation led by President Denis Sassou Nguesso, the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and the United Nations to facilitate the early conclusion of an agreement on the disarmament of the armed groups.

The Council expresses its intent to consider designating additional individuals and entities that engage in or provide support for acts that undermine the peace, stability and security of the Central African Republic, including those that provide support to armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, for targeted sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Council resolutions 2127(2014) and 2134(2014).

The Council further recalls that all Member States must take the measures necessary to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127(2013).


The Council strongly condemns the resurgence of violence, which was politically or criminally motivated, that occurred in October 2014 in Bangui, the continuous cycle of provocations and reprisals by armed groups, both inside and outside of Bangui, the threats of violence, human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations committed by armed elements, which continue to adversely affect the dire humanitarian situation facing the civilian population and to impede humanitarian access to vulnerable populations and encourages the Stabilization Mission, Sangaris and the European Union military operation to use, within their respective mandates, all means necessary to effectively protect civilians and to restore a lasting security.

The Council equally condemns the targeted attacks against the transitional authorities as well as those against troops of the Stabilization Mission, Sangaris and the European Union military operation during the October events in Bangui. The Council underlines that attacks targeting peacekeepers may constitute a war crime and reminds all parties of their obligations under international humanitarian law.

The Council reiterates its grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the Central African Republic arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.

The Council stresses the important role of the internal security forces (police and gendarmerie) in the restoration of security in the Central African Republic. The Council encourages the Central African Republic authorities to initiate the reform process of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic, to include appropriate vetting procedures in order to put in place a professional, representative and balanced army, including through the adoption of measures to absorb elements of the armed groups meeting rigorous selection criteria, as well as through the retraining of part of the Armed Forces. The Council reiterates the important role of the Stabilization Mission in providing support for security sector reform and vetting processes, including through the provision of strategic policy advice and coordination of technical assistance and training. The Council encourages the international community, including the European Union, to consider a coordinated and concerted support for reform and capacity-building of the
Armed Forces, including through advice, assistance and non-operational training, as appropriate.

The Council commends the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Mr. Babacar Gaye, and takes note of the increased deployment of the military, police and civilian components of the Stabilization Mission, the initial work of the Mission in implementing its mandate, the establishment on 15 September 2014 of the Bangui Task Force and the reconfiguration of the Mission following the violent incidents in Bangui in October.

The Council urges the Secretariat and the Stabilization Mission to accelerate the deployments of its civilian, police and military capabilities in the Central African Republic, including the necessary logistical support and command and control structure, and to speed up recruitment procedures, in order to reach its full operational capacity as soon as possible and enable the Stabilization Mission to effectively discharge its mandate over the entire national territory. To this end, the Council further urges the former troop- and police-contributing countries of the International Support Mission that have been rehatted to the Stabilization Mission to expedite the procurement and deployment of remaining additional contingent-owned equipment. The Council also urges the Stabilization Mission to intensify the implementation of its mandate, in particular in support of the reconciliation, electoral and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, in accordance with priority tasks set out in paragraph 30 of Council resolution 2149(2014).

The Council recalls the mandate of the Stabilization Mission to protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Central African Republic authorities, the civilian population from threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, including through active patrolling.

The Council calls upon partners to pledge or confirm pledges for the lacking capabilities in the Stabilization Mission, in particular the attack helicopter unit, the special forces company and the signals company.

The Council affirms that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law, human rights violations and abuses and other criminal acts, including those involving killing, maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, recruitment and use of children, violations of physical integrity, looting, destruction of properties and restrictions on freedom of movement, as well as attacks against humanitarian personnel, shall be held accountable.

In this regard, the Council notes the opening by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court on 24 September 2014 of an investigation on alleged crimes committed since 2012 and welcomes the ongoing cooperation by the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic in this regard.

The Council reiterates the need to strengthen justice institutions and to fight impunity in order to contribute to stabilization and reconciliation, and calls upon the Central African Republic authorities to take concrete steps, without delay, to achieve this objective as a matter of priority. The Council calls upon the transitional authorities to continue their efforts to redeploy State administration in the provinces, including through the effective restoration of the administration of the judiciary and the criminal justice system throughout the country, with the support of the international community.

The Council welcomes the signing on 7 August 2014 of the Memorandum of Understanding on Urgent Temporary Measures, which describes, in particular, the establishment of a national Special Criminal Court in charge of investigating and prosecuting the serious crimes committed in the Central African Republic, and calls for the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding without delay, in accordance with resolution 2149(2014) and including through the adoption of the necessary legislation by the transitional authorities.


The Council calls for cooperation between all relevant institutions and mechanisms contributing to investigations and prosecutions of crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights.

The Council calls upon all armed groups in the Central African Republic to immediately cease all acts of violence against humanitarian personnel and civilians, and demands that all parties allow the full, safe, immediate, unhindered and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the Central African Republic, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law.

The Council notes with appreciation the efforts made by humanitarian personnel, and reiterates its appreciation to the neighbouring countries, which are still hosting approximately 420,000 Central African Republic refugees. The Council calls upon the transitional authorities, humanitarian personnel and all relevant actors to establish favourable conditions for the voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and for the finding of a lasting solution for the concerned populations.

The Council urgently appeals to the international community to mobilize additional resources, noting in this regard that a total amount of $321 million is still required to cover the needs identified within the framework of the 2014 Central African Republic Strategic Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan, to alleviate the humanitarian crisis, with an approach linking relief, rehabilitation and development.

The Council stresses that the restoration of lasting peace and stability in the Central African Republic is also contingent upon economic recovery, with concrete prospects for youth employment. In this context, the Council welcomes the pursuit, particularly in Bangui, of employment-generating projects and their extension to other locations, in the country and calls for the multiplication of projects in the countryside, notably in the east and north-east regions, which have an acute need of development.
The Council calls upon the transitional authorities to continue their efforts to restore sound and transparent public financial management, in line with the recommendations of the recent International Monetary Fund mission to Bangui in November 2014, in particular to mobilize domestic resources, particularly customs revenues, in full respect of financial best practice, in order to meet the expenses related to the functioning of the State; implement early recovery plans; and revitalize the economy. This would create a conducive environment for the restoration of confidence by the economic actors, the mobilization of new private investment and the mobilization of international financial assistance, which is needed to cover 2015 financial needs.

The Council expresses its appreciation for the international mediation led by President Denis Sassou Ngéso of the Congo and comprising Mr. Soumeylou Boubéye Maïga, on behalf of the African Union, and Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily, on behalf of the United Nations, as well as the Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States as rapporteur, and the constructive engagement of the region.

The Council emphasizes that the continued role of the region, including the Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States and its Mediator, as well as of the African Union, together with the United Nations, will be critical for the promotion of lasting peace and stability in the Central African Republic.

The Council calls upon the international community to continue to support the people and the transitional authorities of the Central African Republic and to provide urgent financial contributions to support national dialogue and reconciliation, electoral, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform processes, as well as the restoration of the judicial and penal chains in order to fight against impunity. The Council notes in this respect the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in encouraging and facilitating dialogue, complementarity and coherence among all actors involved, in close collaboration with the United Nations leadership in the field; and in sustaining the attention and commitment of the international community in support of these processes and of the long-term peacebuilding objectives of the country.

Arms embargo

In a 17 December letter [S/2014/921], the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 137] concerning the CAR transmitted to the President of the Security Council the report on its activities during 2014. The Committee met six times in 2014 informal consultations, on 5 March, 1 and 5 May, 25 June, 1 August and 24 October, in addition to three formal meetings on 16 January, 6 February and 3 December. During the Committee’s informal consultations on 5 March, the Panel of Experts presented its programme of work. On 1 May, the Committee received a briefing by the General Counsel and Acting Special Representative of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to the United Nations concerning its pending agreement with INTERPOL for the issuance of INTERPOL–United Nations Security Council Special Notices. The agreement entered into force on 18 June. On 5 May, the Committee was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. On 25 June, the Panel of Experts presented its interim report to the Committee; on 1 August, the Coordinator of the Panel provided further information to the Committee regarding statements of case for a number of individuals and entities the Panel believed meet the listing criteria set out in paragraphs 36 and 37 of resolution 2134(2014) (see p. 000); and on 24 October the Panel presented its final report to the Committee (see p. 000). As regards its formal meetings, on 16 January, the Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work. On 6 February, the Committee invited the the CAR and its six neighbouring States to make statements to the Committee; and on 3 December, the Chair organized a second meeting with the CAR and its six neighbouring States to make statements to the Committee concerning the final report of the Panel.

The Committee received 32 implementation reports from Member States in pursuance of resolutions 2127(2013) and 2134(2014). It also sent 96 communications, of which 71 were transmitted to Member States and 25 to United Nations, international and regional bodies, with reference to the implementation of the sanction’s measures. The Committee listed three individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 30 (travel ban) and paragraph 32 (assets freeze) of resolution 2134(2014); one among the three listed individuals, Lévy Yakété, was delisted following his death.

Panel of experts

The Panel of Experts on the CAR was established by the Security Council in resolution 2127(2013), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create, for an initial period of 13 months, a group of up to five experts, under the direction of the Committee established in the same resolution, to monitor the arms embargo. The mandate of the Panel was further extended to 28 January 2015 in resolution 2134(2014) (see p. 000), by which the Council adopted additional targeted measures. As a result of both resolutions, the sanctions regime that the Panel was mandated to monitor consisted of an arms embargo, which would prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR of arms and related materiel, an assets freeze and a travel ban. On 13 February [S/2014/98] the Secretary-General appointed five experts to the Group.

The Panel of Experts took note of the decision taken by the Committee to implement targeted sanctions against François Bozizé, Lévy Yakité and Nourredine Adam as a measure that contributed to ending impunity in the country, and intended to monitor the implementation of the assets freeze and travel ban on the listed individuals. The Panel had been able to identify several other Central African political entrepreneurs, such as some components of the “new Séléka” or of self-declared anti-balaka militias, who were taking advantage of the security vacuum in the country to fund, organize or manipulate armed groups in order to either position themselves in the national transitional process or promote the country’s partition.

The Panel noted that personnel of the Central African armed forces and the gendarmerie remained in command positions within some of the main anti-balaka groups. The Panel had documented in its database that, from 5 December 2013 to 30 April, 444 incidents resulted in the deaths of 2,424 civilians. The Panel acknowledged, however, that there was significant underreporting of incidents. In the west of the CAR, anti-balaka members were digging for and trading in diamonds in remote villages, while in the east, Séléka forces retained a tight grip on artisanal gold mines. State mining authorities were gradually re-establishing control in diamond-producing areas around Bria and Sam-Ouandja (Haute-Kotto Province) and resuming official trade to Bangui. Individual Séléka commanders, however, had captured part of the trade, taking diamonds to the Sudan instead. The temporary suspension of the CAR from the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in May 2013 resulted in a ban on official diamond exports. Business houses in Bangui had nevertheless continued to officially purchase and stock diamonds from all production areas, while fraudulent trade, routed either through Bangui or through neighbouring States, was on the rise. Apart from illicit imports of hunting ammunition, the Panel had not documented any major transfer of weapons, ammunition or military equipment since the imposition of the arms embargo on 5 December 2013.

The Panel recommended that the Committee should request countries neighbouring the CAR to publish, on a yearly basis, complete statistics on the import and export of natural resources, including diamonds and gold; urge all parties, including countries of the Central African region, INTERPOL and regional and subregional organizations, to enhance information-sharing and joint action to investigate and combat regional criminal networks involved in the illegal exploitation of and trade in natural resources, including wildlife and wildlife products; urge the transitional authorities of the CAR to take all steps necessary to certify to the Committee that defence and security personnel who had been identified as members of armed groups active in the CAR had been removed from their positions in the defence and security forces; and to report to the Committee on measures taken by the transitional authorities to ensure the safe management of arms and ammunition, including their registration, distribution, use and maintenance, and identify any training and infrastructure needs.

In its final report in October [S/2014/762], the panel estimated that some 2,000 former Séléka fighters, excluding the elements cantoned in Bangui, and some 1,500 militiamen associated with the anti-balaka movement continued to pose a permanent threat to the peace, security and stability of the country, which remained de facto partitioned. The Panel documented several incidents in the northern part of the country bordering Chad, including the killing of civilians, the burning of villages and forced displacement. Those recurrent attacks by unknown armed groups and former Séléka units under the command of Brigadier General Mahamat Alkharit had resulted in the establishment of a buffer zone between Chad and the provinces of Ouham and Ouham-Pendé in the CAR. In addition, the increasing fragmentation of the main armed groups active in the country and the implosion of the Front populaire pour la renaissance de centrafrique, the new political structure representing the former Séléka, constituted significant challenges to the stabilization of the political landscape in order to hold free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections scheduled to be held in February 2015. There had been few direct confrontations between former Séléka and anti-balaka forces since 5 December 2013, but both armed groups, in particular the anti-balaka, had constantly targeted civilians.

The appointment to the post of Minister of Youth and Sports in the new transitional cabinet of the leader of an armed group called Révolution et justice reinforced the prospect that being the commander of a politico-military movement could lead to top governmental positions and therefore validated the strategy of political spoilers. Since the suspension of the CAR from the Kimberley Process in May 2013, an additional 140,000 carats of diamonds, valued at $24 million, were estimated to have been smuggled out of the country, in addition to an estimated two tons of gold trafficked each year from the CAR, mainly through Cameroon.

The Panel had not yet observed any significant violation of the arms embargo in support of armed groups, considering that logistics and security constraints prevented the Panel from travelling to the north-eastern region of the CAR. From 5 December 2013 to mid-August 2014, the Panel documented a
total of 1,034 conflict-related incidents, including 247 reports of obstruction of humanitarian aid. During the same period, the Panel also recorded the killing of 3,003 civilians throughout the country, including 22 aid workers.

Financing.

In March [A/68/327/Add.9 & Corr.1], the Secretary-General reported on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the Assembly and/or the Security Council, which included resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the CAR totalling $1,476,100 for 2014. The related report of A/68/7/Add.25 recommended the proposed budget for that period. In section II of resolution 68/247 B of 9 April (see p. 0000), the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of A/68/7/Add.25 and approved the budget for the Panel of Experts on the CAR.

International Commission of Inquiry

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 137] the Secretary-General established an international commission on inquiry to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law, international human rights law and abuses of human rights in the CAR by all parties since 1 January 2013; and to compile information, to help identify the perpetrators of such violations and abuses, point to their possible criminal responsibility and help ensure that those responsible were held accountable.

Appointments. As requested by resolution 2127(2013), the Secretary General on 20 January 2014 [S/2014/43] appointed Bernard Acho Muna (Cameroon) as the Chair and Fatimata M’Baye (Mauritania) and Jorge Castañeda (Mexico) as members of the International Commission of Inquiry. On 22 January [S/2014/44], the Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention.

On 14 August [S/2014/591], the Secretary-General informed the Council that, following the resignation of Mr. Castañeda, he had appointed Philip G. Alston (Australia) as a member of the Commission.

Letter of Secretary-General. In a 16 June letter [S/2014/410], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council President a letter from the Chair of the International Commission of Inquiry on the CAR to suspend the Commission’s report, in order to allow it to revise the report to give a more precise picture of the situation in the CAR following the Commission’s two-week tour of the country.

Reports of the Commission of Inquiry. In a 26 June letter [S/2014/373], the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the preliminary report of the Commission. The Commission started work only in April, under very difficult conditions, including a hostile and violent atmosphere that made it difficult for investigators to carry out their work, especially in the interior of the CAR.

In Bangui, the Commission received first-hand testimony from 309 interviews with victims, witnesses and individuals with relevant information. The Commission furthermore received and reviewed 181 case files, including medical records, from the national judicial and prosecuting authorities and from national and international non-governmental organizations and conducted site visits to specific locations in Bangui where incidents had occurred in order to corroborate information provided by witnesses. The Commission concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that all parties to the conflict had, since 1 January 2013, perpetrated serious violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights.

In its final report in December [S/2014/928], the Commission noted that it carried out 910 interviews with victims, witnesses, family members and other relevant individuals in the CAR as well as those who fled to Cameroon. The Commission was satisfied that the parties to the conflict were the members of the Armed Forces of the CAR (FACA) under President Bozizé, and the principal militia groups, the anti-balaka. The Commission was satisfied that the investigations it had conducted had established that all the parties were involved in serious violations of international humanitarian law and gross abuses of human rights including rape and other gender based sexual offences and violations. Many of the abuses amounted to crimes under both domestic law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The Commission noted that impunity had been a major factor in fuelling the armed conflict, in large part because similar conflicts in the past had never been followed by measures designed to hold to account the major players responsible for crimes and violations. On the contrary, the major players in the CAR had usually stage-managed a “national reconciliation” and seen to it that self-serving amnesty laws were enacted to cover themselves from any prosecutions. The holding of perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and humanitarian law accountable for their acts would make an important contribution to putting an end to impunity in the CAR. The Commission was satisfied with its investigations that a non-international armed conflict took place in the CAR from 1 January 2013 to 24 March 2013, when President Bozizé left power, and after 4 December 2013 to December 2014. It was the view of the Commission that from 24 March 2013 when Michel Djotodia took over as President of a Transitional government until he resigned on 5 December 2013, there were internal disturbances or violence, but the Commission did not consider they reached the level of non-international armed conflict.
After examining all the available evidence, the Commission concluded that the threshold requirement to prove the existence of the necessary element of genocidal intent had not been established in relation to any of the actors in the conflict. The Commission, however, did not give any reason to assume that in the future the risk of grave crimes, including genocide, would inevitably be averted.

The Commission considered that it was not in a position to establish with any degree of accuracy the number of people who were killed in the conflict, during the two years covered by its mandate. The difficulties of collecting accurate data were due to various reasons, including the practice of Muslim communities to bury their dead almost immediately and the difficulty of getting access to mass graves, especially in the countryside and forests, in the midst of continuing conflicts. The various estimates so far available range from 3,000 to 6,000 people killed, but the Commission considered that such estimates failed to capture the full magnitude of the killings that occurred.

The Commission made recommendations to the Transitional Government of the CAR, MINUSCA, the Security Council, the Secretary-General, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Human Rights Council, and relevant regional Organizations. Among the Commission’s recommendations to the Council included the requirement of dedicated financial support from the international community for a witness protection programme, in which the extended family of a witness would also on occasion need some forms of protection, in order to secure accountability for human rights and humanitarian law violations. The Commission also recommended to the Secretary-General that his periodic reports on peacekeeping operations in the CAR should include an analysis of any violations that were alleged to had been committed by both UN peacekeepers and non-UN peacekeepers authorized by the Security Council.

Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission issued its annual report covering its eighth (2014) session from 1 January to 31 December [A/69/818-S/2015/174]. The Commission stated that the tragic recurrence of conflict in the CAR created challenges that were significantly different from those that were prevailing when the country was placed on the Commission’s agenda. A special political mission was replaced by a multidimensional peacekeeping mission, with a corresponding increase in the presence of international actors on the ground. The Commission sought to sustain attention on the unfolding situation in the country among a diverse group of Member States by convening a series of discussions with religious leaders, experts on the region and representatives of civil society organizations. It also offered an informal platform for the exchange of information and updates by the United Nations lead departments, the World Bank, regional countries and key development partners. Following an appeal to the Commission by the President of the Transitional Government of the CAR during a visit by the configuration chair in February, the Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank joined efforts to pay the salaries of civil servants from May through August, which contributed to the re-establishment of core public services in the country. At the same time, the continuing security, fiscal and institutional challenges faced by the transitional authorities posed new challenges to the ability of the Commission to accompany the transition process in the country. The ceasefire agreement signed in Brazzaville on 23 July, however, should lead to agreement on a political framework for which the Commission could catalyse the support of the United Nations, regional and international actors. The Commission could complement the efforts of the United Nations leadership in the field to ensure that the region and neighbouring States were working in close coordination in support of security and stability in the CAR. The approach would take into consideration the specific regional dynamics and the need to ensure that the security and political concerns and the interests of relevant regional actors were adequately addressed.

Communication. In a 28 March letter [S/2014/228], the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission informed the Security Council President that he visited Bangui from 4 to 7 March and held discussions with different stakeholders to seek their views on the priority aspects for the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission in the CAR. The Chair presented a report that was made available to the members of the Security Council only.

(For further information on the Peacebuilding Commission, see p. 000.)

Children and armed conflict


Throughout 2013, the human rights situation worsened dramatically, with a multiplication and shifting of alliances of armed groups: on the one hand, the Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix (CPJP), the CPJP Fondamentale, the Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain (FDPDC) and the Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (UFDR), which came to form, or were associated in varying degrees with, the Seleka coalition; and the anti-Balaka, a local defence militia, which emerged in the second half of the year in response to the system-
atic attacks against the civilian population by the ex-Séléka coalition. Both the anti-Balaka and the Séléka coalition, prior and after its dismantlement, systematically recruited and used children. The United Nations documented the recruitment and use of 171 boys and 17 girls, and estimated that several thousand children had been and remain associated with the ex-Séléka and the anti-Balaka.

The United Nations verified the killing of 27 children and the maiming of 115 others. The United Nations had documented sexual violence against 20 girls, mainly by the Séléka. At least 36 schools and five hospitals were attacked by ex-Séléka. On 26 November, the Ministry of Defence granted the United Nations unconditional screening access to military barracks and cantonment sites in view of the separation and reintegration of children associated with armed groups. The transitional authorities reiterated the commitments following a visit by the Secretary-General’s Special Representative in December. A total of 149 children were separated from the ex-Séléka. The fluid command structure of the anti-Balaka, among other challenges, remained an obstacle to opening a structured dialogue. The Secretary-General noted that in view of the re-establishment of national security forces, the disarmament of the ex-Séléka and the anti-Balaka had to be accompanied by a thorough investigation of operational and political chains of command responsible for grave violations against children.

MINUSCA


Appointments. On 11 July [S/2014/497], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Babacar Gaye (Senegal) as his Special Representative for the CAR and Head of MINUSCA. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 15 July [S/2014/498].

On 24 July [S/2014/544], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Major General Martin Chomu Tumenta (Cameroon) as Force Commander of MINUSCA effective 15 September. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 28 July [S/2014/545].

Financing

In May [A/68/874], the Secretary-General submitted a report on Financing arrangements for MINUSCA for the period from 10 April to 31 December and for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which included resource requirements in the total amount of $312,976,400 gross ($308,704,700 net) for the start-up and establishment of MINUSCA for the period from 10 April to 31 December, inclusive of the amount of $59,552,000 gross ($58,930,100 net) previously authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to meet the most immediate start-up requirements for the establishment of MINUSCA for the period from 10 April to 30 June, including the Mission’s subsuming of BNUCA as at 10 April. In addition, the proposal included proposed requirements in the amount of $6,114,400 gross ($5,722,100 net) for related backstopping resources under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

In May [A/68/872/Add.18], ACABQ recommended that the General Assembly approve authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period from 10 April to 31 December in the amount of $312,976,400, inclusive of the amount of $59,552,000 previously authorized by the Committee for the period from 10 April to 30 June; assessment of the amount of $59,552,000 for the Mission for the period from 10 April to 30 June; assessment of the amount of $253,424,400 for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December.

ACABQ also recommended that the General Assembly approve the support account requirements in the amount of $4,993,700 for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; appropriation of the amount of $4,993,700 among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/68/932], adopted resolution 68/299 without vote [agenda item 176].


The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2149(2014) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, requested the Secretary-General to subsume the United Nations Integrated...
Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic into the Mission as from the same date, decided that, as from 15 September 2014, the Mission will initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers, and 1,800 police personnel, comprising 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers, and also decided that the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic to the Mission will take place on 15 September 2014.

1. 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.

2. Recalls paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to consider the administrative arrangements associated with inter-mission cooperation during the second part of the resumed sixty-ninth session, while maintaining existing arrangements.

Estimates for the period from 10 April to 31 December 2014

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the purpose of accounting for the income received and the expenditure incurred in respect of the Mission;

4. Also authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission in an amount not exceeding 312,976,400 United States dollars for the period from 10 April to 31 December 2014, inclusive of the amount of 59,552,000 dollars previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 10 April to 30 June 2014 under the terms of section VI of its resolution 64/269 of 24 June 2010;

Financing of the commitment authority

5. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 59,552,000 dollars for the period from 10 April to 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

6. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 621,000 dollars, for the period from 10 April to 30 June 2014 representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission;

7. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 253,424,400 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

8. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,649,800 dollars, for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission;

9. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic”.

In October [A/69/557], the Secretary-General submitted the MINUSCA budget for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which amounted to $628,724,400 gross (622,722,500 net).

In December [A/69/641], ACABQ recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $628,724,400 for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of $253,424,400 previously authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December under the terms of resolution 68/299; assess the amount of $375,300,000 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, in addition to the amount of $253,424,400 already assessed for the period from 1 July to 31 December under the terms of resolution 68/299, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of MINUSCA.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 29 December [meeting 77], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/69/684], adopted resolution 69/257 without vote [agenda item 151].


The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2149(2014) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, requested the Secretary-General to subsume the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic into the Mission as from the same date and decided that the transfer of authority from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic to the Mission would take place on 15 September 2014,

Recalling also its resolution 68/299 of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,
Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/209 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 November 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 479 million United States dollars, representing some 15 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 73 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation regarding peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure more effective cooperation among the Mission, the United Nations country team and other United Nations entities with a field presence, in line with their respective roles and mandates;

10. Decides that the proposed temporary positions of an Electoral Officer (P-4) and the related Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level)) shall be added to the integrated operational team responsible for supporting the Mission in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and funded from the support account for peacekeeping operations;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 628,724,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, inclusive of the amount of 253,424,400 dollars previously authorized for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 under the terms of its resolution 68/299;

Financing of the appropriation

14. Decides, taking into account the amount of 253,424,400 dollars previously appropriated under the terms of its resolution 68/299 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 375,300,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

15. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,352,100 dollars, representing the balance of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission;

16. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

17. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

18. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;


On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision 69/554, decided to defer the consideration of the item on the financing of MINUSCA during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

Central African Republic and Chad

Children and armed conflict

Report of Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in a May report on children and armed conflict [A/68/878-S/2014/539] covering developments in 2013, included information on the situation in Chad. The deployment of Chadian troops to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) prompted renewed...
momentum to end and prevent under-age recruitment in the Armée nationale tchadienne. The Chadian authorities renewed their commitment to engage constructively with the United Nations to expedite the implementation of the action plan, appointed a high-level focal point in that regard and adopted a road map detailing 10 specific and time-bound measures to be implemented in the short and long term to achieve compliance with the action plan. A central child protection unit in the Ministry of Defence and one in each of the eight “defence and security zones” were established to coordinate the monitoring and protection of children’s rights and to implement awareness-raising activities. Between August and October 2013, the Government and the United Nations jointly conducted screening and age verification of approximately 3,800 troops of the armée nationale tchadienne in all eight zones. In February, the recruitment and use of children was explicitly criminalized through the adoption of a presidential decree (. The security situation in neighbouring countries continued to affect children in Chad. The crisis in the CAR, border porosity and weak State authority in the country had resulted in the inflow of approximately 80,000 refugees, including unaccompanied children into Chad. In addition, a significant influx of refugees from Darfur, the Sudan, into areas contaminated with explosive remnants of war in Chad was recorded.

MINURCAT


On 15 September, the General Assembly, by decision 68/665, decided to defer consideration of the item on the financing of MINURCAT and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-ninth (2015) session .

On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision 69/554, decided to defer the consideration of the item on the financing of MINURCAT during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

Rwanda

Prevention and fight against genocide

Communication. In a 11 April letter [S/2014/265] to the Secretary-General, the Security Council President transmitted a concept note that Rwanda prepared to steer the Council’s briefing on the threat to international peace and security: prevention of and fight against genocide to be held on 16 April. The briefing would be organized on the occasion of the twentieth commemoration of the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which more than 1 million people were killed in a hundred days, including Hutu and others who opposed it. The briefing would serve as an opportunity for the Security Council to discuss lessons learned from the failure of the international community to prevent the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda as the world continued to face new challenges in conflict management, peacekeeping and the prevention of genocide and crimes against humanity. As an organ of the United Nations with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council, with insights from briefers, would re-evaluate the resolve and mechanisms in place to prevent such crimes from happening.

Commemoration

On 16 April, the United Nations held its twentieth commemoration of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda [YUN 1994, p. 281] in New York and at United Nations Information Centres globally around the theme of Kwibuka – Remember, Unite, Renew. In his message in observance of the event, the Secretary-General said that International criminal justice was expanding its reach and that leaders and warlords alike faced the growing likelihood of prosecution for their crimes. He further said that the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda had shown once again how justice was indispensable for sustainable peace. Since genocide took planning, the Secretary-General stressed that human rights violations had to be seen as early warning signals of conflict and mass atrocities.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 16 April [meeting 7155], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2150(2014). The draft [S/2014/270] was submitted by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,
Reaffirming also the significance of the Convention as an effective international instrument for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, emphasizing that the crime of genocide, as recognized in the Convention, is an odious scourge that has inflicted great losses on humanity and that further international cooperation is required to facilitate the timely prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as other individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Acknowledging the important role played by regional and subregional arrangements in the prevention of and response to situations that may lead to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, especially noting article 4 (h) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union,

Recalling 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,

Recalling also the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 955(1994) of 8 November 1994 for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, and further recalling that genocide involves intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such,

Recalling further the conclusions of the final report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Council resolution 935(1994) of 1 July 1994, among which was included that “there exists overwhelming evidence to prove that acts of genocide against the Tutsi group were perpetrated,” and noting that during the genocide, Hutu and others who opposed it were also killed,

Recalling that the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal issued, on 16 June 2006, a judicial notice (ICTR-98-44-AR73(C)) concluding that it was a “fact of common knowledge” that “between 6 April 1994 and 17 July 1994, there was a genocide in Rwanda against the Tutsi ethnic group”, further recalling that more than a million people were killed during the genocide, including Hutu and others who opposed it, and noting with concern any form of denial of that genocide,

Noting with concern that many genocide suspects continue to elude justice, including the remaining nine fugitives indicted by the Tribunal,

Reaffirming its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, 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, in order to avoid their recurrence and to seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation,

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 of the Court, 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,

Recognizing the contribution made by the Tribunal to the fight against impunity and the development of international criminal justice, especially in relation to the crime of genocide,

Noting that the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious international crimes, through the national justice system, including the gacaca courts of Rwanda, and the Tribunal, contributed to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace in Rwanda,

Recalling that leaders and members of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda were among the perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, further recalling that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda is a group under United Nations sanctions operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and which has continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the importance of neutralizing this group, in line with Council resolution 2098(2013) of 28 March 2013,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, on 23 December 2003, designated the date of 7 April as the International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda,

Emphasizing the particular importance of all forms of education in order to prevent the commission of future genocides,

1. Calls upon States to recommit to preventing and fighting against genocide and other serious crimes under international law, 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, and underscores the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed;

2. Condemns without reservation any denial of this genocide, and urges Member States to develop educational programmes that will inculcate on future generations the lessons of the genocide in order to help to prevent future genocides;

3. Welcomes efforts by Member States to investigate and prosecute those accused of this genocide, calls upon all States to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and the Government of Rwanda in the arrest and prosecution of the remaining nine
fugitives indicted by the Tribunal, and further calls upon States to investigate, arrest, prosecute or extradite, in accordance with applicable international obligations, all other fugitives accused of genocide residing on their territories, including those who are leaders of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure greater collaboration between existing early warning mechanisms for genocide prevention and other serious international crimes, in order to help to detect, assess and respond to sources of tension and points of risk or identify vulnerable populations;

5. Calls upon States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to consider doing so as a matter of high priority and, where necessary, to enact national legislation in order to meet their obligations under the Convention.

**West Africa**

**Regional issues**

**Political and security developments**

The Secretary-General, as requested by the Security Council in 2007 [YUN 2007, p. 168], reported every six months on the fulfilment of the mandate of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA). The reports focused on political developments in the subregion; economic, social, humanitarian and security trends; human rights and gender issues; and UNOWA activities (see p. 000). The reports also described developments in the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (see p. 000).

Reports of Secretary-General (June and December). In response to a Security Council letter of December 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 157], which extended the mandate of UNOWA until December 2016, the Secretary-General submitted a June report [S/2014/442] on developments in the subregion and the activities of UNOWA in the first half of 2014.

During the reporting period, notable progress had been made in the region in addressing political and security challenges in West Africa. Countries of the Mano River Union, with the support of ECOWAS and UNOWA, commenced efforts to implement the cross-border security strategy for the Mano River Union, which was adopted on 25 October 2013. Successful presidential and legislative elections paved the way for the return to constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (see p. 000). The mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) (see p. 000), which once hosted the largest United Nations multidimensional peacekeeping operation, was successfully completed on 31 March, bringing an end to a decade and a half of successive United Nations peace operations in the country. In Mauritania (see p. 000), negotiations between the opposition coalition and the Government broke down in April as a result of the failure of both sides to reach agreement on an agenda for the political dialogue. Burkina Faso (see p. 000), Côte d’Ivoire (see p. 000), Guinea (see p. 000), Nigeria and Togo (see p. 000) started preparations for presidential and legislative elections, scheduled to be held in 2015.

In Nigeria, President Goodluck Jonathan convened a national conference on 17 March, calling on the delegates to examine and make recommendations on the political and socioeconomic challenges facing the country. The security situation in the north-eastern part of Nigeria severely deteriorated in the first half of the year. On 20 May, the National Assembly approved the request of President Jonathan for a renewal of the state of emergency in Yobe, Borno and Adamawa States for another six-month period.

The Niger continued to face political tensions following the departure, in August 2013, of the Mouvement démocratique nigérien/Fédération africaine (MODÉN-FA LUMANA) party from the ruling coalition. Since then, relations between the political parties, and between the opposition and the Government, had remained strained.

Burkina Faso experienced political tensions in January when 75 of the 400 members of the National Political Bureau of the ruling Congress for Democracy and Progress (CDP) resigned from the ruling party and joined forces with the opposition and others to create a new political party, the People’s Movement for Progress. On 18 January, the opposition commenced peaceful demonstrations against the potential candidacy of President Blaise Compaoré in the next presidential elections.

In Togo, the Government and the opposition remained divided over modalities for the residual political and institutional reforms envisaged in the global political agreement signed in Lomé on 21 August 2006. They agreed to hold a dialogue on a 12-point agenda, facilitated by Archbishop Nicodème Barrigh-Bénissan, former Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Talks opened on 26 May but the opposition withdrew on 3 June, owing to what it described as silence by the presidential camp on key issues, such as the presidential term and the ballot system.

In Senegal, progress was made in efforts to find a lasting solution to the 32-year-old conflict launched by the armed separatist group, Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC). President Macky Sall, who had made peace and development a priority under his presidency, announced a special development project as part of his efforts for the socioeconomic development of the country. On 28 April, the leader of MFDC announced a unilateral ceasefire as part of his commitment to find a lasting solution to the conflict.
The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission continued to build on the progress made in the implementation of the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 10 October 2002 [YUN 2002, p. 1265] on the land and maritime dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria. Approximately 1,947 km of the estimated 2,100 km land boundary had so far been assessed and agreed upon by the parties.

Countries in the Gulf of Guinea continued to pursue efforts towards tackling piracy, armed robbery, trafficking and other illicit activities occurring at sea in the region, with the support of the Economic Community of Central African States (écas), the Economic Community of West African States (ecowas) and the Gulf of Guinea Commission. On 29 March, the ecowas integrated maritime strategy was adopted in Yamoussoukro.

Unowa played a pivotal role in launching the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and in coordinating the work of the regional working group, which focused on strengthening the capacity of national and regional security mechanisms to address cross-border threats. The Secretary-General commended the efforts being made by Governments and subregional organizations to collectively address the increasing incidence of transnational organized crime, terrorism, violent extremism, piracy and armed robbery at sea.

In December [S/2014/945], the Secretary-General reported on developments in West Africa and unowa activities during the second half of the year. On 12 September, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mohammed Ibn Chambas (Ghana) as his new Special Representative for West Africa and Head of unowa to succeed Said Djinnit (Algeria), whose mandate ended on 30 September.

The spread and scale of the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa intensified drastically and plunged the region into an unparalleled public health crisis, with implications for peace and security. The outbreak led to the near isolation of the three most-affected countries — Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone — with severe economic, social and political consequences for the entire region. Ebola had exposed weaknesses in national health infrastructures and services, as well as gaps in regional mechanisms. In September, the Security Council, concerned with the outbreak of the Ebola virus, adopted resolution 2177(2014) (see p. 000), and in November, through presidential statement S/PRST/2014/24 (see p. 000), it reiterated its grave concern about the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak. The General Assembly adopted resolution 69/1 on measures to contain and combat the Ebola outbreak. (For more information on the Ebola crisis, see p. 000).

In Burkina Faso, tensions had been brewing over former President Compaoré’s intention to amend the Constitution to allow him to run in the 2015 presidential elections. On 23 September, the former President initiated a political dialogue with the opposition in an attempt to defuse the political crisis, though, on 6 October, he announced that the dialogue had been inconclusive after four preliminary meetings. On 21 October, the Council of Ministers adopted a draft bill on proposed amendments to the Constitution, which was scheduled to be voted on by the National Assembly on 30 October. The draft bill proposed amending article 37 by changing the two-term limit on the presidency to three, thus allowing President Blaise Compaoré to stand for re-election. In reaction, on 28 October, Burkinafés came out in massive numbers to attend a rally planned by opposition parties and civil society organizations. Apart from sporadic confrontations between demonstrators and the police, no violence was reported. The rally ended with the opposition launching a civil disobedience campaign to prevent the adoption of the draft bill. On 30 October, demonstrators broke through police lines and ransacked the National Assembly building. They also set ablaze City Hall, which was the headquarters of the ruling party, and other private and public buildings. Despite former President Compaoré’s radio announcement, later in the day, withdrawing the bill and establishing a state of emergency, violent protests intensified in Ouagadougou and spread beyond the capital. According to the report of an ad hoc commission set up to assess the losses incurred and damage caused during the popular uprising, some 29 people were killed and 625 injured in the protests. On 31 October, former President Compaoré left the country. On 1 November, shortly after a similar announcement by the Chief of Defence Staff General Nabéry Honoré Traoré, Lieutenant Colonel Issak Yacouba Zida, the Deputy Chief Commander of the presidential guard, announced the suspension of the Constitution, and each declared himself Head of State. While the Chief of Defence Staff held discussions with Burkinafés stakeholders, some opposition parties and civil society leaders accused the military of trying to hijack the “people’s revolution” and repeatedly demanded that they hand over power to a civilian-led transition. On 13 November, following an intensive national dialogue process, which was supported by regional and international stakeholders, including the Secretary-General’s Special Representative, Burkinafés stakeholders agreed on a Charter of the Transition, which was signed on 16 November. Two days later, Michel Kafando was sworn in as the Transitional President and was officially inaugurated on 21 November. A Transitional Government and a Transitional National Council were established soon afterwards. The transitional period would end with the conduct of general elections in November 201.

In the Niger, political tensions increased owing to the rift between President Mahamadou Issoufou and
the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hama Amadou. On 26 August, the National Assembly lifted the immunity of Mr. Amadou to enable a criminal investigation against him for his alleged role in a child trafficking network. While a national warrant for his arrest was issued on the same day, it could not be served since he had fled the country. During the reporting period, several members of opposition parties in the Niger were arrested and subsequently released on bail. Those events took place against a background of increased cross-border security threats from Boko Haram in the south of the Niger.

In Togo, eight opposition parties formed a coalition and nominated a joint presidential candidate ahead of the elections scheduled for March 2015. Meanwhile, calls for free and inclusive dialogue and reforms intensified, culminating in mass demonstrations on 21 November. Protestors demanded that constitutional reforms be instituted to prevent President Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé from running for a third term. In Benin, the political climate was also tense owing to technical difficulties related to the electronic voter registration list, as well as the perceived intention of incumbent President Boni Yayi to initiate a constitutional amendment to enable him to run for a third term of office.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the members of the Independent Electoral Commission were sworn in on 11 August following negotiations between the Government and opposition parties on its composition.

In Mali, formal peace negotiations were launched between the Government and the armed groups in Algiers on 14 July. Ten days later, on 24 July, the Government and the armed groups signed a preliminary accord laying out a road map for further negotiations. In mid-November, the parties resumed negotiations on a draft peace agreement. The negotiations ended on 27 November and would resume in January 2015.

Elsewhere, in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Ebola outbreak exacerbated political and social tensions. In an effort to contain the outbreak, some West African countries closed their borders and suspended commercial flights to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the most-affected countries.

The Cameroon–Nigeria Mixed Commission continued to build on its previous progress. Approximately 1,947 km of the estimated 2,100 km land boundary had been assessed and agreed on by the parties, and 667 boundary pillars constructed. Another 767 pillars remained to be constructed to complete the demarcation plan. In October, the parties officially expressed willingness to further contribute to the pillar emplacement project under the Trust Fund, and also agreed to call upon international donors for renewed assistance.

Unowa provided support to the Lake Chad Basin Commission in the design of its counter-terrorism strategy, and, together with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), participated in high-level meetings on the Gulf of Guinea from 9 to 12 September in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The Inter-regional Coordination Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, responsible for the coordination and implementation of the Gulf of Guinea Joint Maritime Strategy, was inaugurated on 11 September.

Sahel region

Letter of Secretary-General. In a 27 January letter [S/2014/51] to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General informed that as at 1 February the responsibility for the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel [YUN 2013, p. 150] would be entrusted to the United Nations system in the region by placing the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel under the overall authority of the Secretary-General’s Special Representative for West Africa.

Appointment. In a 28 April letter [S/2014/310], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council President of his intention to appoint Hiroute Guebre Sellassie (Ethiopia) as his new Special Envoy for the Sahel and Head of the Office succeeding Romano Prodi (Italy). The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 30 April [S/2014/311].

Letter of Secretary-General. In a 4 June letter [S/2014/390] to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General forwarded a 27 May letter from Mali transmitting the conclusions of the second ministerial meeting of the coordination platform for the Sahel, which was held on 16 May in Bamako.

Integrated Strategy for the Sahel


Efforts to implement existing regional legal instruments, including the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance of the Economic Community of West African States, in order to ensure the promotion of credible, transparent and violence free elections were ongoing at the regional level. Not all countries, however, had demonstrated the same level of political will. The region continued to witness low numbers of women and young people in parliament and senior political positions. In addition, only 55 per cent of children, on average, were registered at birth in Sahelian countries, owing to weak systems for civil registration and the collection of vital statistics. Many
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children who were not registered at birth were hindered in their efforts to vote later in life because they lacked a valid form of legal identification. Efforts in many Sahelian countries to improve access to justice had been constrained by high levels of poverty and illiteracy.

Security in the region remained precarious. In Libya, the growing political and security crisis threatened to derail the democratic transition of the country. While some transitional processes had moved forward, notably the election of the Constitution Drafting Assembly in April and a number of legislative achievements concerning transitional justice, progress had been limited. Tensions between Islamist and non-Islamist forces came to a head in mid-May, with significant clashes in Benghazi and Tripoli.

The security situation in the northern part of Mali had gradually deteriorated, with a notable increase in the number of improvised explosive devices and indirect fire incidents against Malian forces, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the French Operation Serval. Furthermore, fighting between the Malian security forces and armed groups resumed on 21 May, though a ceasefire was announced on 24 May with the decisive interventions of the Chairman of the AU, the President of Mauritania, Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, and the Secretary-General’s Special Representative and Head of MINUSMA.

There was growing evidence that Boko Haram was better equipped and armed and had the potential to destabilize areas around Lake Chad, reportedly benefiting from the porous borders of Nigeria with Cameroon, Chad and the Niger to smuggle in arms and mount attacks against public institutions and civilian populations. The crises in Libya, Mali and Nigeria were destabilizing the broader Sahel region. The United Nations system and its partners in the region initiated several activities to support the efforts of the Sahelian countries to address governance challenges. With the support of the Government of Japan, the United Nations Development Programme was implementing a $20 million programme in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, focused on good governance and human security.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime mobilized almost $13 million to support capacity-building and enhance the accessibility, efficiency and accountability of criminal justice systems to combat organized crime, illicit trafficking, terrorism and corruption. Similarly, the Executive Directorate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) concerning counter-terrorism, in collaboration with partner institutions, held from 13 to 15 May, in Nouakchott, the first meeting of a network of police, customs and intelligence officials from 11 countries of the Sahel and the Maghreb in charge of border control. With the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, two pilot projects had been launched in Mali and the Niger to address threats to peace in both countries. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children’s Fund had been supporting the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to strengthen the West Africa and Sahel food security and nutrition situation analysis, including through the development of tools and assessments.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 27 August [meeting 7249], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/17 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reiterates its continued concern about the alarming situation in the Sahel region and reaffirms its continued commitment to address the complex security and political challenges to the stability and development of the region despite the collective efforts undertaken by the region and the international community and reaffirms its continued commitment to address these challenges, which are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes. The Council reiterates the importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach encompassing governance, security, humanitarian, human rights, development and environmental aspects to respond to the threats across the Sahel region as well as to address the root causes of these challenges.

The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of countries of the Sahel region and reiterates the importance of national and regional ownership of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. The Council encourages further close consultation between Member States of the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb as well as with regional, multilateral and other bilateral donors and partners to enhance the efforts to implement the strategy. The Council commends the growing leadership role assumed by the countries of the region, and welcomes in this regard the establishment of the Group of Five for the Sahel, which aims to enhance ownership of the initiatives focused on addressing the threats to peace and security and development in the Sahel. The Council encourages the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel to work closely with the countries of the Group of Five as well as other countries of the region and regional and international actors to tackle these threats.

The Council welcomes the high-level visit to the region undertaken from 4 to 7 November 2013 by the United Nations Secretary-General, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the President of the World Bank Group, the President of the African Development Bank and the Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development of the European Union, which was an important mission to
promote closer coordination and cooperation among the countries of the Sahel and their partners. The Council encourages the reinvigoration of the vision set out during the visit, in order to translate the will and commitment of the international community into tangible results. The Council, in this regard, welcomes the initiatives taken by the countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel to appoint national focal points to improve coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, as well as the initiative to establish a follow-up group composed of the Permanent Representatives of the Group of Five and other Sahel countries in New York, to regularly meet, share information and follow up with the Secretariat on the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.

The Council welcomes the establishment of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, to discuss common priorities for initiatives in the Sahel under a rotating chairmanship, held by Mali from 2014 to 2015. The Council takes note of the conclusions of the two meetings of the Platform, held in Bamako on 5 November 2013 and 16 May 2014 and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations and the African Union, as co-Chairs of the technical secretariat, to support the functioning of the Platform. The Council welcomes the efforts made by Mali, as current Chair of the Platform, to consolidate these initiatives for the Sahel and looks forward to further progress in the months ahead.

The Council welcomes the establishment of the co-ordination mechanism within the United Nations system, including three United Nations inter-agency working groups on governance, security and resilience, to ensure a coordinated and coherent response to the challenges in the region. The Council welcomes the relocation of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel to the premises of the United Nations Office for West Africa in Dakar, as part of its efforts to more fully and directly anchor the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel in the region and maximize synergies with the relevant entities of the United Nations system.

The Council continues to be gravely concerned about the activities in the Sahel region of terrorist organizations, including the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad (Boko Haram), Ansar Eddine, the Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest and Al Mourabitoun, and reiterates its strong condemnation of the recent terrorist attacks perpetrated in the region. The Council also reiterates its concern over the serious threats to peace and security posed by armed conflict, the proliferation of arms and transnational organized crime and other illicit activities such as drug trafficking in the Sahel region, and the increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism.

The Council recalls that sanctions are an important tool in countering terrorism and recalls that the groups mentioned in the paragraph above are included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and subject to the sanction’s measures. The Council commends the initiative of the Al-Qaida sanctions committee and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to engage with Member States of the Sahel, the Maghreb and adjoining regions to consider ways in which the sanctions regime can support and enhance the inputs of affected States, in order to be integrated into national and regional responses to the Al-Qaida threat in the region.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to ensure the full implementation of resolutions 1373(2001) and 1624(2005) and to facilitate technical assistance to Member States, and in this regard commends the focused approach of the Executive Directorate aimed at addressing the counter-terrorism needs of Member States in the Sahel and Maghreb regions, primarily in the area of border control and developing comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies. The Council encourages the Executive Directorate to continue to work with Member States, at their request, and to assess and facilitate technical assistance, in particular, in close cooperation within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, as well as with all bilateral and multilateral technical assistance providers.

The Council welcomes the Nouakchott Process on the Enhancement of Security Cooperation and the Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the Sahel-Saharan Region, launched on 17 March 2013, and takes note of the conclusions of the ministerial meetings held in N’Djamena on 11 September 2013 and in Niamey on 19 February 2014, as well as of the five meetings of the Heads of Intelligence and Security Services organized by the African Union Commission. The Council also takes note of the conclusions of the Paris Summit for Security in Nigeria, held on 17 May 2014, as well as the London Ministerial on Security in Nigeria, held on 12 June 2014, which reaffirmed the commitment of the countries of the region and international partners to increase security cooperation to more effectively address the threat of terrorism in the region, including by efforts to contribute to the revitalization of the Multinational Joint Task Force to patrol the Lake Chad region and to create a Regional Intelligence Fusion Unit.

The Council reaffirms the sovereign prerogative of Member States to secure their borders and calls upon those of the Sahel region to strengthen border security and consider establishing special units to undertake regional patrols, to effectively constrain the spread of transnational threats in the region. The Council welcomes the commitment made by African leaders at the Malabo summit, held on 26 and 27 June 2014, and steps taken by the African Union to operationalize the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis and encourages the States members of the African Union to generate substantive pledges to this initiative.

The Council, underscoring that terrorism, together with transnational organized crime and other illicit activities such as drug trafficking, are recurrent threats in the Sahel, encourages the Member States of the Sahel region to improve the coordination of their efforts to combat these threats more effectively. The Council welcomes the cooperation between the countries of the Sahel and their bilateral and multilateral partners in combating terrorism in the region and encourages international partners to provide support for the enhancement of their national and regional capabilities, including their capacity to conduct regional patrols, and
to establish and maintain joint coordination centres and joint information-sharing centres. The Council recalls the importance of upholding human rights and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism. The Council calls upon the countries of the Sahel to intensify cross-border and interregional cooperation and coordination in order to counter more effectively the threats to peace and security in the region.

The Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and stresses the importance of ensuring the implementation of all three pillars of the strategy, namely, security, governance and resilience, which are interdependent. The Council underscores the importance of including civil society in the implementation of the strategy and stresses the need for the Governments of the Sahel region to continue to demonstrate the sustained political will necessary to enable the effective and durable implementation of the strategy.

The Council remains concerned about the extremely fragile humanitarian situation in the Sahel region where at least 20 million people remain at risk of food insecurity and nearly 5 million children are at risk of acute malnutrition. The Council commends the efforts of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, with the support of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and other humanitarian actors and agencies, to build and strengthen resilience at the local, national and regional levels with the aim of mitigating the impact of such disasters. The Council, in this regard, commends the support provided by the countries of the region and other donors and calls upon the international community to strengthen its support in areas which require immediate attention.

The Council expresses its appreciation to the former Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, Mr. Romano Prodi, for having facilitated the development of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and also expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, Mr. Said Djinnit, in supporting the implementation of the strategy.

The Council welcomes the appointment of the new Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, Ms. Hiroute Guebre Sellassie, and expresses its full support for the fulfilment of her mandate. The Council encourages the Special Envoy to pursue her efforts and good offices in order to enhance regional and interregional cooperation and strengthen coordinated international assistance to the countries of the Sahel region in close coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to inform it of the progress toward the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel through an oral briefing by 15 December 2014, and through a report and a briefing no later than 30 November 2015.

Communications. In a 11 December letter [S/2014/886] to the Security Council President, Mali transmitted the conclusions of the third ministerial meeting of the coordination platform on strategies for the Sahel, which was held in Bamako on 18 November.

On 22 December [S/2014/933], Mali transmitted to the Security Council the declaration of the first summit of Heads of State and Government on the Nouakchott Process, held on 18 December, which reiterated the commitment of the participant countries to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unified, republican and secular character of the Malian State.

Also, on 22 December [S/2014/934], Mali transmitted to the Security Council the final communiqué of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Group of Five for the Sahel (Sahel G-5), held in Nouakchott on 19 December.

**UNOWA**

During the year, the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), covered in the Secretary-General’s reports on West Africa [S/2014/442, S/2014/945], focused on good offices and special assignments by the Secretary-General’s Special Representative, including assisting the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (see p. 000); enhancing subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, including through the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (see p. 000) a strategy for cross-border security in the Mano River Union, combating maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, security sector reform, mobilizing against drug trafficking and cross-border organized crime, and counter-terrorism efforts; promoting good governance, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender mainstreaming; and United Nations inter-institutional cooperation, that included cooperation between United Nations and regional and subregional partners.

**Appointments.** In a 9 September letter [S/2014/661], the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council of his intention to appoint Mohammed Ibn Chambas (Ghana) as his Special Representative for West Africa and Head of UNOWA and also serve as the Chairman of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission succeeding Said Djinnit (Algeria). The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 11 September [S/2014/662].

**Financing**

In an October report [A/69/363 & Corr.1–3] on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, the Secretary-General proposed resource requirements for 2014 for UNOWA in the amount of $9,540,100.

**Côte d’Ivoire**

In 2014, political posturing and pre-campaign activities dominated political developments in Côte d’Ivoire, in preparation for the presidential election...
scheduled to be held in October 2015. In August, President Alassane Ouattara signed a decree formally appointing the 17 members of the Independent Election Commission. The Government also released 275 out of 659 persons detained in connection with the post-elections crisis and reiterated that persons returning from exile would not be subject to judicial proceedings. The security situation in the country continued to improve but remained fragile, with sporadic incidents of armed attacks, banditry and other violent crimes persisting, particularly near the border with Liberia. In June, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) until 30 June 2015.

Political and security developments

**Report of Secretary-General (May).** In response to Security Council resolution 2112(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 159], the Secretary-General submitted a May report [S/2014/342] on the situation in Côte d’Ivoire covering major developments since his previous report [YUN 2013, p. 163], outlining the main findings of the strategic review of Côte d’Ivoire and providing recommendations for UNOCI, including the extension of its mandate.

The President of Côte d’Ivoire, Alassane Ouattara, and his Government continued to take steps to further ease political tensions, alleviate insecurity and accelerate economic recovery. The year began with constructive momentum with respect to political dialogue — including within the context of the permanent framework for dialogue, between the Government and the former ruling party, the Front populaire ivoirien (FPI), and among opposition political parties. The focus was on establishing new mechanisms to advance dialogue and negotiations with the Government. During its direct talks with the Government on 15 January, FPI was requested to encourage its supporters living in exile to return home. It was also requested to submit a list of FPI members remaining in detention or whose assets were frozen. Earlier, the Government had announced its intention to unfreeze the bank accounts of persons associated with the former regime who had provisionally been released from detention and to reintegrate them into public service.

President Ouattara made repeated calls for Ivorians living in exile to return to Côte d’Ivoire. On 3 February, he extended until September the mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, whose initial two-year mandate had expired in September 2013. The Commission focused on three tasks: (a) truth-seeking, (b) public hearings for victims, perpetrators and witnesses, and (c) recommendations to the Government regarding reparations or other options for healing. On 6 February, the Commission met with the FPI president, who stressed the importance of national reconciliation and publicly expressed support for the work of the Commission. Between 27 February and 12 March, the Commission piloted the truth-seeking process in eight cities, recording testimonies from 2,106 victims about incidents of killing, abduction, disappearance, serious injury, kidnapping, torture, rape and the looting and destruction of property. The Commission subsequently decided to extend the process throughout the country.

Notwithstanding the positive start to the year, the political environment became increasingly fraught in the following months. On 20 March, the Government decided to transfer Charles Blé Goudé, former leader of the Young Patriots, to the International Criminal Court (ICC). That was considered by FPI to be a serious obstacle to national reconciliation. Two days later Mr. Blé Goudé was surrendered to the ICC. Subsequently, FPI announced that it would no longer participate in a dialogue with the Government. On 26 March, 12 opposition parties under FPI coordination announced the creation of a new coalition, the Alliance des forces démocratiques de Côte d’Ivoire. Then, on 29 March, FPI issued a communiqué in which it expressed its grievances in respect of governance, demanded the dissolution of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and called for a boycott of the national census that had begun on 17 March, over concern that the results would not accurately reflect the country’s demographics. In April, the Government held discussions on restructuring the Independent Electoral Commission within the context of the permanent framework of dialogue; FPI declined to attend the discussions.

The security situation in Côte d’Ivoire remained generally stable but fragile owing to the high prevalence of violent crime and insecurity near the border with Liberia. Insecurity was characterized by armed robbery, banditry and burglary, in many instances committed by elements of the Forces républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire (FRCI), dozos (traditional hunters) and former combatants. Intercommunal violence, particularly in the north and south-east, continued to be reported, while the activities of uncontrolled armed groups and former combatants threatened stability. In February and March, demonstrations of former combatants in Man and Bouaké became violent.

In his strategic review, the Secretary-General provided recommendations on the configuration of the UNOCI military component from June 2014 to the elections of October 2015. The review found that there were hurdles to be overcome to enable the Government to meet its ambitious timeline of disarming former combatants by mid-2015, not least owing to remaining questions about the inclusiveness of the process, the future of former zone commanders and dozos, and the challenges in creating sustainable employment opportunities. Given the sensitiv-
ity of the electoral period and the challenges, the Secretary-General strongly recommended a prudent approach to adjusting the UNOCI force by withdrawing 1,100 troops between July 2014 and June 2015, leaving 6,037 military personnel. After the peaceful conclusion of the 2015 electoral period, the Secretary-General recommended the withdrawal of an additional 2,000 troops by mid-2016, bringing UNOCI to a residual strength of approximately 4,000 troops. No reductions in the number of formed police units were recommended until after the electoral period, as those units would support the national security forces and help mitigate security vacuums in areas vacated by UNOCI military personnel.

The Secretary-General noted that plans had been developed to establish, as part of the UNOCI authorized military strength, a quick reaction force configured and equipped to address incidents in Côte d’Ivoire and, at the same time, to rapidly respond in Liberia in the event of a serious deterioration in security. The force would operate in the context of the inter-mission cooperation framework set out in Security Council resolution 1609(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 236]. On the basis of an assessment of the threats, required tasks and available resources, it was proposed that a 650-strong quick reaction battalion be established within UNOCI. The battalion would comprise two motorized infantry companies and one mechanized infantry company, with support elements, which would make it possible to conduct multiple deployments simultaneously, if required. While the battalion would remain primarily a UNOCI asset, it was envisaged that it could also operate in Liberia, as required and authorized. The strategic decision to deploy the battalion to Liberia would be taken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, on the basis of the situation on the ground and the respective threat environment in the two countries and taking into account the advice of his special representatives for Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia. Command and control at the mission level would remain unchanged, while established modalities for conducting operations under inter-mission cooperation arrangements would be employed. With respect to the composition of the battalion, a troop-contributing country that was a State member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and had peacekeeping experience in both countries had been identified and, pending Security Council approval, an agreement would be formalized. Specifically, it was envisaged that the UNOCI force reserve, which at the time comprised 450 troops based in Yamoussoukro, would be reconfigured and expanded. For the battalion to be effective and able to respond rapidly, expeditionary kits, as well as transport, logistical and other support requirements, would have to be available. Mobility would be an essential aspect of making the regional quick-reaction concept effective. UNOCI had three armed helicopters based in western Côte d’Ivoire, the use of which had already been authorized, in both Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, pursuant to resolution Security Council resolution 2062(2013) and subsequent resolutions. The helicopters provided critical deterrence and should remain in the region until after the 2015 Ivorian electoral cycle. Moreover, it was recommended that all UNOCI and UNMIL military utility helicopters be retained and that a similar approach be extended, to allow all the military aviation assets of the two missions to be utilized in both theatres, thereby facilitating rapid response and mobility while not affecting the area of responsibility of either mission. The agreements with the troop-contributing countries concerned would be finalized following Security Council approval.

The Secretary-General recommended that Security Council extend the mandate of UNOCI for a period of one year, until 30 June 2015, with a particular focus on its core political and security responsibilities.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 29 April [meeting 7163], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2153(2014). The draft [S/2014/303] was submitted by France, Nigeria, Rwanda and the United Kingdom.

- **The Security Council,**
  - Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d’Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,
  - Welcoming the special report of the Secretary-General of 24 December 2013, and noting the midterm report of 11 October 2013, and the final report of 14 April 2014 of the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire,
  - Welcoming also the overall progress towards restoring security, peace and stability in Côte d’Ivoire, commending the continued efforts of the President and Government of Côte d’Ivoire to stabilize the security situation and accelerate economic recovery in Côte d’Ivoire and strengthen international and regional cooperation, and notably enhanced cooperation with the Governments of Ghana and Liberia, and calling upon all the national stakeholders to work together to consolidate the progress made so far and to address the underlying causes of tension and conflict,
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of small arms and light weapons in Côte d’Ivoire, as well as in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, and stressing that these measures aim at supporting the peace process in Côte d’Ivoire with a view to possibly further modifying or lifting all or part of the remaining measures, in accordance with progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity.

Welcoming the completion of the electoral cycle that originated in the Ouagadougou Accords, and the announcement of the presidential election in October 2015, and encouraging the Government of Côte d’Ivoire and the opposition to move positively and collaboratively towards political reconciliation and electoral reform to ensure that the political space remains open and transparent.

Welcoming also the efforts made towards the security reform agenda and especially the increasing cooperation between the National Security Council and the local authorities, while expressing concern about the delays in the implementation of the national strategy for security sector reform, in particular beyond Abidjan, and urging an acceleration of efforts to reform the security sector, including by putting in place an effective chain of command, a system of military justice and appropriate budgetary allocations.

Welcoming further the progress made in the overall security situation and efforts to address security challenges, while expressing concern at delays in implementation of security sector reform and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, welcoming efforts towards better monitoring and management of weapons through the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, with the support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, and emphasizing the importance of continued efforts in this area, re-emphasizing the necessity for the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to provide sufficient financial resources and to develop viable reintegration opportunities for former combatants in order to ensure the achievement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process by June 2015 at the latest.

Reiterating the urgent need for the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to train and equip its security forces, especially the police and gendarmerie, with standard policing weapons and ammunition.

Re-emphasizing the importance of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire being able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in Côte d’Ivoire, and calling upon the Government to ensure that its security forces remain committed to upholding human rights and applicable international law.

Encouraging closer cooperation between the Government of Côte d’Ivoire and the Group of Experts, originally established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584(2005) of 1 February 2005,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided in the note by the President of the Security Council of 22 December 2006,

Welcoming also the progress made by the Ivorian authorities in combating illegal taxation systems, and acknowledging the decrease in the number of illegal checkpoints and incidents of racketeering, but noting the insufficiency of the security forces to control borders, in particular in the western part of the country.

Noting that the Kimberley Process, in its final communiqué of 22 November 2013, recognized that Côte d’Ivoire had fulfilled the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, encouraging full implementation by Côte d’Ivoire of its action plan to develop its diamond sector in line with Kimberley Process standards, including participation in the Mano River Basin initiative, and welcoming Côte d’Ivoire’s invitation to host a Kimberley Process review visit six months after legal exports of rough diamonds have resumed.


Reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d’Ivoire, condemning all violence committed against civilians, including women, children, internally displaced persons and foreign nationals, and other violations and abuses of human rights, stressing that the perpetrators on all sides must be brought to justice, whether in domestic or international courts, and encouraging the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to further continue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court,

Welcoming, in this regard, the transfer of Mr. Charles Blé Goudé, former leader of the Young Patriots, to the International Criminal Court, and further welcoming national and international efforts to bring to justice alleged perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and of violations of international humanitarian law,

Stressing the importance for the Group of Experts to be provided with sufficient resources for the implementation of its mandate.

Determining that the situation in Côte d’Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

1. Decides that, for a period ending on 30 April 2015, all States shall take the measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d’Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related lethal materiel, whether or not originating in their territories;

2. Also decides that supplies of non-lethal equipment and the provision of any technical assistance, training or financial assistance, intended to enable the Ivorian security forces to use only appropriate and proportionate force while maintaining public order, shall no longer require notification to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572(2004);
3. Notes that the measures on arms and related lethal materiel in paragraph 1 above do not apply to the provision of training, advice, technical or financial assistance and expertise related to security and military activities or to non-lethal materiel, including supplies of civilian vehicles to the Ivorian security forces;

4. Decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above shall not apply to:
   (a) Supplies intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the French forces supporting it and supplies transiting through Côte d’Ivoire intended for the support of or to be used by United Nations peacekeeping operations;
   (b) Supplies temporarily exported to Côte d’Ivoire to the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely and directly to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in Côte d’Ivoire, as notified in advance to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572(2004);
   (c) Supplies of arms and related lethal materiel to the Ivorian forces intended solely for the support of or use in the Ivorian process of security sector reform, as notified in advance to the Committee, except for those arms and related lethal materiel which are set out in the annex to the present resolution, which require the advance approval of the Committee;

5. Also decides that the Committee shall add, remove or clarify items on the list of arms and related lethal materiel specified in the annex to the present resolution, as appropriate;

6. Further decides, for the period referred to in paragraph 1 above, that the Ivorian authorities shall notify or request approval in advance, as appropriate, from the Committee for any shipment of items referred to in paragraph 3(a) above, and further decides that the Member State delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make this notification or approval request pursuant to paragraph 3(c) after informing the Government of Côte d’Ivoire that it intends to do so;

7. Requests the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to ensure that notifications and approval requests sent to the Committee contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use and the end user, including the intended destination unit in the Ivorian security forces or the intended place of storage, the technical specifications, quantity of the equipment to be shipped, details of the manufacturer and supplier of the equipment, proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments, further stresses the importance of a specific focus on detailed explanations for how the requested equipment will support security sector reform, and emphasizes that such notifications and approval requests should include information about any intended modification of non-lethal equipment into lethal equipment;

8. Decides that the Ivorian authorities shall submit biannual reports to the Committee by 30 September 2014 and by 30 March 2015 on progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform;

9. Encourages the Ivorian authorities to consult with the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, within its existing mandate and resources, to ensure that notifications and authorization requests contain the required information;

10. Urges the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to allow the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire access to the exempted arms and lethal materiel at the time of import and before the transfer to the end user takes place, stresses that the Government shall mark the arms and related lethal materiel when received in the territory of Côte d’Ivoire and urges the Government to maintain a registry of all arms and materiel owned by national security forces, with specific attention to small arms and light weapons, with a view to improving tracking and monitoring of their circulation;

11. Decides to review the measures decided in the paragraphs above in the light of the progress achieved in stabilization throughout the country, by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above, in accordance with progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity;

12. Also decides to renew until 30 April 2015 the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572(2004) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975(2011), and stresses its intention to review the continued listing of individuals subject to such measures provided that they engage in actions that further the objective of national reconciliation;

13. Further decides to terminate as of the date of adoption of the present resolution the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643(2005), in the light of progress made towards implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and better governance of the sector;

14. Requests Côte d’Ivoire to update the Security Council, through the Committee, on its progress in implementing its action plan for diamonds, including on any enforcement activities involving illegal smuggling, development of its customs regime and reporting of financial flows from diamonds, encourages Côte d’Ivoire to hold a Kimberley Process review visit within nine months following the date of adoption of the present resolution that includes a representative from the Group of Experts, and further encourages the continued participation of Côte d’Ivoire in regional cooperation and law enforcement activities, such as the Kimberley Process Mano River Basin initiative;

15. Invites the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, in particular, its Working Groups on Monitoring and Statistics, to communicate information, as appropriate, regarding compliance by Côte d’Ivoire with the Certification Scheme to the Council, through the Committee, and when possible, for review by the Group of Experts, and encourages donors to support the efforts of Côte d’Ivoire by sharing related information and providing technical assistance;

16. Calls upon the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to take the steps necessary to enforce the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, including by incorporating relevant provisions in its national legal framework;

17. Calls upon all Member States, in particular those in the subregion, to fully implement the measures mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 6 above;
18. Expresses its continued concern about the instability in western Côte d’Ivoire, and welcomes and further encourages the coordinated action by authorities from neighbouring countries to address this issue, particularly with respect to the border area, including through continuing monitoring, information-sharing and conducting coordinated actions, and in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to, inter alia, support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border;

19. Encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to continue to coordinate closely in assisting respectively the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia in monitoring their border, and welcomes continued cooperation between the Group of Experts and the Panel of Experts on Liberia appointed pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2128(2013) of 10 December 2013;

20. Urges all illegal Ivorian armed combatants, including in neighbouring countries, to lay down their arms immediately, encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, within its mandate and the limits of its capabilities and its areas of deployment, to continue to assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in collecting and storing the arms and registering all relevant information related to those arms, and further calls upon the Government, including the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, to ensure that those arms are neutralized or are not illegally disseminated, in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials;

21. Recalls that the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire is mandated, within the monitoring of the arms embargo, to collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d’Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of the present resolution, and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

22. Reiterates the necessity for the Ivorian authorities to provide unhindered access to the Group of Experts, as well as the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the French forces supporting it, to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1584(2005), and to all weapons, ammunition and related materiel of all armed security forces, regardless of location, including the arms issued from the collection referred to in paragraph 10 or 11 above, when appropriate and without notice, as set out in its resolutions 1739(2007) of 10 January 2007, 1880(2009), 1933(2010), 1962(2010), 1980(2011), 2062(2012) and 2112(2013);

23. Requests all States concerned, in particular those in the subregion, to cooperate fully with the Committee, and authorizes the Committee to request whatever further information it may consider necessary;

24. Decides to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727(2006) of 15 December 2006 for a period of 13 months, until 30 May 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to support its action;

25. Reiterates that paragraph 7 (b) of resolution 1727(2006) includes a mandate for the Group of Experts to gather and analyse all relevant information on sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d’Ivoire, for the purchase of arms and related materiel and activities, and notes that, pursuant to paragraph 12 (a) of resolution 1727(2006), those who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d’Ivoire through illicit trafficking in natural resources, including diamonds and gold, may be designated by the Committee;

26. Decides that the Group of Experts shall also report on the activities of and any continued threat to peace and security in Côte d’Ivoire posed by sanctioned individuals, and additionally requests the Group of Experts to assess and report in paragraph 10 of resolution 1975(2011) and paragraph 11 of resolution 1980(2011);
33. **Asks** the Group of Experts to assess the effectiveness of these border measures and control in the region, encourages all neighbouring States to be aware of Ivorian efforts in that regard, and encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, within its mandate, to continue its assistance to Ivorian authorities in the re-establishment of normal customs and border control operation;

34. **Urges** all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 1 to 3 above, paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572(2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643(2005) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975(2011), and further requests the Group of Experts to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with all political actors and to implement its mandate in accordance with the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions;

35. **Requests** the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue to share relevant information with the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1900(2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998(2011);

36. **Urges**, in this context, that all Ivorian parties and all States, particularly those in the region, ensure:
   - The safety of the members of the Group of Experts;
   - Unhindered access by the Group of Experts, in particular to persons, documents and sites, in order for the Group of Experts to execute its mandate;
   - Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**ANNEX**

1. Weapons, direct and indirect fire artillery, and guns with a calibre bigger than 12.7 mm, their ammunition and components;
2. Rocket-propelled grenades, rockets, light anti-tank weapons, rifle grenades and grenade launchers;
3. Surface-to-air missiles, including man-portable air-defence systems (MANPADs); surface-to-surface missiles; and air-to-surface missiles;
4. Mortars with a calibre bigger than 82 mm;
5. Guided anti-tank weapons, especially guided anti-tank missiles, their ammunition and components;
6. Armed aircraft, including rotary wing or fixed wing;
7. Military armed vehicles or military vehicles equipped with weapon mounts;
8. Explosive charges and devices containing explosive materials, designed for military purpose, mines and related material;

**Report of Secretary-General (December).** In a December report [S/2014/892], the Secretary-General provided an update on major developments since May (see p. 000) in the implementation of the UNOCI mandate, which was extended until 30 June 2015 by Security Council resolution 2162(2014). The report also contained findings and recommendations of an electoral-needs assessment mission conducted by the United Nations.

Political dialogue, which had stalled since January, resumed on 22 May, when the Government of President Ouattara undertook a series of confidence-building measures, including the release of additional associates of Laurent Gbagbo, the former President, welcoming the return of those in self-imposed exile, unfreezing their bank accounts and returning illegally occupied properties.

On 18 June, President Ouattara signed into law a bill on the composition, organization and functions of the Independent Electoral Commission. The new legislation established a Commission whose governing body would be composed of 17 commissioners, with 1 representing the Head of State, 4 representing the Government, 4 representing the ruling Rassemblement des houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix (RHDP) coalition, 4 representing opposition parties and 4 representing civil society.

The fpi-led Alliance des forces démocratiques de Côte d’Ivoire (Alliance), however, requested the Government to renegotiate the Commission’s composition with political parties. Following further consultations between the Government and the Alliance, the latter nominated two representatives, including one from fpi, to the Commission and President Ouattara formally signed the decree on 8 August appointing the 17 members of the Commission.

The three-year mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission ended on 28 September. Between April and August, despite logistic and budgetary constraints, more than 64,000 victims of the Ivorian crisis, 30 per cent of whom were women, testified during victims’ hearings before local commissions. As at 1 December, the Commission’s final report, including its recommendations for reparations and other political, judicial and non-judicial measures, had not yet been submitted to the Government.

The security situation in Côte d’Ivoire continued to improve but remained fragile, with sporadic incidents of armed attacks, banditry and other violent crimes persisting, particularly near the border with Liberia.

There was a 10 per cent reduction, however, in reported incidents involving undisciplined elements of the Forces républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire (FRCI), former combatants and dozo (traditional hunters).

Upon request by Côte d’Ivoire, a United Nations electoral needs assessment mission assessed the political and electoral environment and evaluated the legal and institutional framework for the elections, in order to define the parameters and the modalities for possible United Nations electoral assistance. The Mission noted that the timeline for conducting the
election of October 2015 was tight but feasible, given that all political stakeholders were committed to their conduct, notwithstanding the challenges; and recommended that the United Nations respond positively to the Ivorian authorities’ request for assistance in preparing for and holding the presidential election of 2015. Specifically, the mission recommended that UNOCI, among other things, assist national authorities in developing an operational plan for securing the elections, and provide limited logistical support within existing resources. In addition, UNDP and the United Nations country team should develop an electoral assistance project that would, depending on the resources mobilized, focus on preventing election-related conflict and violence; strengthen the capacity of electoral stakeholders, primarily the Independent Electoral Commission and security forces; promote the participation of women and young people; support civic education; and acquire electoral material and equipment.

Sanctions

Security Council Committee. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 187] concerning Côte d’Ivoire continued to monitor implementation of the arms embargo, travel restrictions and an asset freeze on designated individuals and entities and the ban on the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire. Those sanctions were renewed by various resolutions, Council resolution 2153(2014) (see p. 000) being the most recent.

In a 17 December letter [S/2014/912] the Committee transmitted to the Security Council the report on its activities in 2014. During the year, the Committee held five informal consultations, approved seven of nine exemption requests from Côte d’Ivoire for shipment of materiel to the country, and received nine notifications of shipment from Ivorian authorities.

Communication. In a 22 April letter [S/2014/293] to the Security Council President, Côte d’Ivoire forwarded the observations and views of the Government of the negotiation process pertaining to the renewal of the sanctions on Côte d’Ivoire, in the framework of the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

Group of Experts

The Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1584(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 248], submitted one final and one midterm report during the year. Pursuant to Council resolution 2153(2014), the Group’s mandate was extended to 30 May 2015.

The Secretary-General, on 21 May, appointed five experts to constitute the Group for a period ending 30 May 2015 [S/2014/364].

Report of Group of Experts (April). On 14 April, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2101(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 165], the Chair of the Security Council Committee transmitted to the Council the final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire [S/2014/266], which contained information on the arms embargo, the financing of arms purchases, customs systems and import control, the diamond embargo and sanctions against individuals.

The Group visited Belgium, Burkina Faso, France, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, in addition to conducting field visits throughout Côte d’Ivoire. The Group noted tangible progress and recovery in the Ivorian economy, and progress of the Ivorian administration with regard to its obligations towards the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Group welcomed the administrative and political efforts undertaken by Côte d’Ivoire with regard to its participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. The Group, however, collected evidence that conflict diamonds from Côte d’Ivoire continued to finance the military capacity of former zone commanders in Séguéla. The Group furthermore noted that, in spite of having identified violations of the diamond embargo in its public reports since 2006, the Ivorian authorities had made no progress in combating the smuggling of diamonds nor taken any concrete initiatives. It also noted limited progress in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity. In light of its findings, the Group remained of the view that the sanctions regime continued to be useful and effective for the preservation of stability in Côte d’Ivoire and the subregion.

The Group recommended to the Security Council that it consider, among other measures, the insertion of an exemption procedure for transit through Côte d’Ivoire of embargoed goods destined for other peacekeeping operations. UNOCI should also monitor closely the transit; electronic tracking devices should be used for monitoring. In addition, UNOCI should maintain its Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit at an appropriate level of regular staff in order to perform its duties. The Group also recommended that Côte d’Ivoire maintain a registry of weapons and related materiel imported since the imposition of sanctions in 2004; and that the Government of Côte d’Ivoire continue to implement all measures necessary to combat illicit checkpoints and illegal taxation systems throughout the country and more specifically in the west, and to inform the Group of Experts accordingly.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 June [meeting 7207], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2162(2014). The draft [S/2014/430] was submitted by France, United Kingdom and the United States.

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Chapter III: Africa

The Security Council,


Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d’Ivoire, and recalling the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Recalling that the Government of Côte d’Ivoire bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of civilians in Côte d’Ivoire,

Welcoming the ratification by Côte d’Ivoire of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Prevention and Relief of Population and the steps being taken to revise its nationality laws, and recalling the decision of the Secretary-General on durable solutions, and expressing support for the implementation of the national durable solution strategy for internally displaced persons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 May 2014,

Welcoming the progress being made in Côte d’Ivoire on the path of reconciliation, stability and economic recovery, and commending the leadership of the President of Côte d’Ivoire in this regard,

Welcoming also the significant improvement in the security situation in Côte d’Ivoire, including in the western part of the country and along the border with Liberia, while condemning the attacks of 23 February and 15 May 2014, acknowledging the need to address remaining challenges, and noting the continued and increased cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, as well as the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia and countries in the subregion, in coordinating activities, including on security, in the border areas in the subregion,

Calling upon all national stakeholders, including political parties, civil society and the media, to work together to consolidate the progress made so far and to address the underlying causes of tension and conflict, including with respect to land and nationality, encouraging the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to strengthen the rule of law, as well as reforms on the legal framework for elections, with a view to the presidential election scheduled for October 2015, taking note in this regard of the adoption of the law reforming the Independent Electoral Commission, and welcoming the initial steps taken by the Government to facilitate an environment conducive to fair, credible and transparent elections, while underlining the necessity for further efforts in this field,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 June 2014 from the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to the Secretary-General requesting the possible provision of electoral assistance,

Welcoming the continued improvement of the humanitarian situation, in particular the continued voluntary, safe and durable return of refugees and the majority of persons displaced by the post-election crisis to their places of origin in Côte d’Ivoire,

Taking note of the final framework on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration adopted by the Authority on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and the successful disarmament and demobilization of more than 30,000 former combatants, while expressing concern at the low ratio of former combatants associated with the previous Government processed through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the 43,000 former combatants that remain armed and unemployed,

Welcoming the progress made in implementing the security sector reform strategy, and underlining the importance of national ownership of this priority issue, as well as measures to rebuild confidence within and between security forces and with the population ahead of the presidential election,

Emphasizing the importance of pursuing a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, welcoming in this regard the extension of the mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and underlining the importance of involving all Ivorians in the reconciliation process at the national and local levels,

Reiterating the vital role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and their key role in re-establishing the fabric of societies recovering from conflict, and further reaffirming the importance of implementing the Côte d’Ivoire national action plan, adopted in 2008, for the implementation of resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000,

Expressing its concern about the continued reports, including those reported by the Secretary-General in his report, of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, in particular sexual violence, and stressing the importance of investigating and prosecuting such alleged violations and abuses, including those that occurred throughout the post-election crisis, committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation,

Welcoming the transfer of Mr. Charles Blé Goudé, former leader of the Young Patriots, to the International Criminal Court, further welcoming national and international efforts to bring to justice alleged perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and of international humanitarian law, urging the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to increase and expedite its efforts to combat impunity and ensure equitable and independent justice without discrimination, and encouraging in this regard the Government to continue its close cooperation with the Court,

Welcoming also the initiative taken by the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to enhance political dialogue with the opposition, including extra-parliamentary parties, commending the good offices efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire, especially in support of the dialogue between the Government and opposition political parties, and expressing its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and its overall contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in Côte d’Ivoire,

Expressing concern at reports of human rights violations and abuses in detention, calling upon the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to ensure that the conditions of detention of detainees are in line with international obligations and to take all steps necessary to prevent and investigate violations
and abuse of human rights in the context of detention, and
welcoming the support provided by the European Union
and France in this regard,

Commending the contribution of troop- and police-
contributing countries and donors to the United Nations
Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, and underlining the impor-
tance of providing military troops and police officers quali-
fied with appropriate specialized and linguistic skills,

Recalling its intention, as expressed in its resolution
2112(2013), to consider a further reduction of two batta-
lions, based on the evolution of security conditions on the
ground and an improved capacity of the Government
of Côte d’Ivoire to gradually take over the security role of
the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire,

Recognizing the continued contribution of the arms em-
bargo, as defined by resolution 2153(2014), to the stability
of Côte d’Ivoire, including by countering the illicit transfer,
destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and
light weapons,

Commending the African Union and the Economic
Community of West African States for their efforts to con-
solidate peace and stability in Côte d’Ivoire, and encourag-
ing them to continue to support the Ivorian authorities in
addressing key challenges, especially the underlying causes
of conflict and insecurity in the border area, including the
movement of armed elements and weapons, and promoting
justice and national reconciliation,

Determining that the situation in Côte d’Ivoire contin-
ues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the
region,

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

National reconciliation and social cohesion

1. Welcomes the resumption of the dialogue between
the Government of Côte d’Ivoire and the political opposi-
tion on 22 May 2014, and calls upon all political parties to
play a constructive role and contribute towards reconcili-
ation;

2. Commends the Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire for her good offices
efforts and political support, and requests that such impor-
tant efforts and support continue, in particular with a view
to the presidential election to be held in October 2015, in
line with paragraph 19(b) of the present resolution;

3. Emphasizes the importance of pursuing a national
reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, particularly
ahead of the October 2015 presidential election, through
congcrete measures to promote justice and reconcilia-
tion at all levels and involving all stakeholders, and calls
for a direct, open and constructive dialogue between the
Government of Côte d’Ivoire and all political parties, in-
cluding the opposition, to expedite further progress on
crucial reforms on nationality and land, as well as on the
framework for elections;

4. Urges the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to take
swiftly all steps necessary to establish, in accordance with
the existing time frame, the legal framework for the Octo-
ber 2015 presidential election, including the setting up of
the Independent Electoral Commission, the updating of
the voters list, the electoral framework and the allocation
of adequate budgetary resources, and calls upon all national
stakeholders to facilitate the creation of an environment

and harmonious development conducive to the holding of free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential elections and to refrain from acts that could incite violence, including hate speech;

5. Affirms its intention to review the listing of individ-
uals subject to the financial and travel measures imposed
by paragraphs 9 to 12 of resolution 1572(2004) of 15 No-
ember 2004 and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975(2011) of
30 March 2011, provided that they engage in actions that
further the objective of national reconciliation;

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

6. Calls upon the Government of Côte d’Ivoire
to complete the disarmament, demobilization and
reintegration process before the presidential election of
2015 in accordance with the objective announced by the
President of Côte d’Ivoire of processing 74,000 former
combatants, requests the United Nations Operation in Côte
d’Ivoire to facilitate the implementation of this process, in-
cluding by enhancing its technical support to the Authority
on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and
swiftly disbursing support to the Ivorian disarmament,
demobilization and reintegration programme, and further
calls upon Member States and regional and international
organizations to provide financial contributions to meet the
needs of the programme;

7. Encourages the United Nations country team to fa-
cilitate the planning and implementation of programmes
which support this process, in consultation with the United
Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and international part-
ners;

8. Urges the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to provide
for a transparent and inclusive disarmament, demobiliza-
tion and reintegration process that includes former combat-
ants associated with the previous Government, encour-
gages further efforts by the Authority on Disarmament,
Demobilization and Reintegration to enhance the collec-
tion and disposal of weapons and ammunition as part of
the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration pro-
cess, and reiterates the need for the Government to develop
solutions for the sustained social and economic integration
of former combatants, including female former combatants;

Security sector reform

9. Calls upon the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to ac-
celerate the implementation of the national security sector
reform strategy adopted in September 2012 and updated
in 2014 with a view to setting up inclusive and accountable
security forces that include an effective chain of command,
a system of military justice and adequate and sustainable
budgetary allocations;

10. Underlines, in this regard, the importance of ac-
celerating the deployment of the police and gendarmerie
to take over public order tasks currently performed by
the Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire and other groups,
including by equipping the police and gendarmerie with
standard policing weapons and ammunition following the
partial lifting of the arms embargo pursuant to its resolu-
tion 2153(2014);

11. Reiterates its call to the Government of Côte
d’Ivoire and all international partners, including private
companies, involved in assisting the Government in the
security sector reform process to comply with the provisions
of resolution 2153(2014) and to coordinate their efforts
with a view to promoting transparency and a clear division of labour between all international partners;

**Human rights**

12. *Strongly urges* the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to ensure in the shortest possible timeframe 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 the post-election crisis in Côte d’Ivoire, 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;

13. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the importance of the work of the National Commission of Inquiry and the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission to lasting reconciliation in Côte d’Ivoire, calls for the implementation and conclusion of related investigations, further calls upon the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to create the enabling environment to ensure that the work of the Ivorian judicial system is impartial, credible, transparent and consistent with internationally agreed standards, and in this regard welcomes the renewal of the Special Investigation and Examination Cell and encourages the Government to enhance its support for the effective operation of the Cell;

14. *Urges* the Government of Côte d’Ivoire 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;

15. *Welcomes* the establishment of a national human rights commission, underscores the importance of its independence and its compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to continue to support the Ivorian authorities and institutions in ensuring the human rights of all persons;

16. *Calls upon* those responsible to cease committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence immediately, and further calls upon the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, 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 Côte d’Ivoire, irrespective of their status or political affiliation;

17. *Welcomes* the continued cooperation between, and the conduct of coordinated activities by, the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire and calls for strict adherence by the Republican Forces to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, 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;

**Mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire**

18. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire until 30 June 2015;

19. *Also decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire shall be the following:

(a) Protection of civilians

— To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Ivorian authorities, the civilian population from threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and encourages the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to move to a more preventive and preemptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defence of its mandate, building on positive steps taken so far, without prejudice to the agreed basic principles of peacekeeping;

— To implement the comprehensive strategy for the protection of civilians in coordination with the United Nations country team;

— To work closely with humanitarian agencies, particularly in relation to areas of tension and with respect to the return of displaced persons, to collect information on and identify potential threats against the civilian population and bring them to the attention of the Ivorian authorities, as appropriate;

(b) Political support

— To provide good offices and political support for the efforts of the Ivorian authorities to address the root causes of the conflict and establish lasting peace and security in Côte d’Ivoire, including in the priority areas of the security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and reconciliation processes at both the national and local levels;

— To provide good offices support to the Ivorian authorities in the preparation for the presidential election to be held in 2015, including by facilitating dialogue between all political stakeholders, inclusive of representatives of civil society and political parties;

(c) Addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges

— To support, within its existing authorities, capabilities and areas of deployment, the national authorities in stabilizing the security situation in the country, with special attention to providing support for the provision of security through the October 2015 presidential election;

— To monitor and deter the activities of militias, mercenaries and other illegal armed groups and to support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in addressing border security challenges consistent with its existing mandate to protect civilians, including cross-border security and other challenges in the border areas, notably with Liberia, and, to this end, to coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia in order to further inter-mission cooperation, such as through undertaking coordinated patrols and contingency planning, where appropriate and within their existing mandates and capabilities;

— To liaise with the Republican Forces of Côte d’Ivoire in order to promote mutual trust among all elements composing the Republican Forces;
(d) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and collection of weapons

- To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, in close coordination with other bilateral and international partners, in implementing without further delay the national programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the 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 the United Nations Mission in Liberia and United Nations country teams in the region;

- To assist the national authorities, including the National Commission to Fight against the Proliferation and Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons, in collecting, registering, securing and disposing of weapons and in clearing explosive remnants of war, as appropriate, in accordance with resolution 2153(2014);

- To coordinate with the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in ensuring that the collected weapons are not disseminated or reutilized outside a comprehensive national security strategy, as referred to in point (e) below;

(e) Reconstitution and reform of security institutions

- To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in implementing, without delay and in close coordination with other international partners, its comprehensive national security strategy;

- To support the Government of Côte d’Ivoire 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 of Côte d’Ivoire, 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 protection 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 and gendarmerie and to contribute to restoring their presence throughout Côte d’Ivoire and to promote trust and confidence within and between the security and law enforcement agencies and to offer support to the development of a sustainable vetting mechanism for personnel that will be absorbed into security sector institutions;

(f) Monitoring of the arms embargo

- To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572(2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire established pursuant to resolution 1584(2005) of 1 February 2005, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and, when appropriate, without notice, all weapons, ammunition and related materiel regardless of location, consistent with resolution 2153(2014);

- To collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d’Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572(2004) and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

- To assist the Government of Côte d’Ivoire, upon its request and within its existing resources, to ensure that the Government’s notification and approval requests contain the required information identified in paragraph 7 of resolution 2153(2014), consistent with paragraph 9 of resolution 2153(2014);

(g) Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law

- To contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire, 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 pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 17/21 of 17 June 2011;


- 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 resolution 1572(2004) informed of any significant developments in this regard when appropriate;

- To support the efforts of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities;


(b) Support for 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;

— To support the Ivorian authorities in preparing for the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, in cooperation with relevant humanitarian organizations, and in creating security conditions conducive to it;

(i) Public information

— To continue to use the broadcasting capacity of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, through ONUCI FM, to contribute to the overall effort to create a peaceful environment, until the October 2015 presidential election;

— To monitor any public incidents of incitement to hatred, intolerance and violence and bring to the attention of the Security Council all individuals identified as instigators of political violence, and to keep the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572(2004) informed of any significant developments in this regard, when appropriate;

(j) Protection of United Nations personnel

— To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

20. Authorizes the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

21. Decides that the protection of civilians shall remain the priority of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, in accordance with paragraph 19 (a) above, and further decides that the Operation shall put a renewed focus on supporting the Government of Côte d’Ivoire on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the collection of weapons and security sector reform, in accordance with paragraphs 19 (d) and (e) of the present resolution, with the objective of transitioning security responsibilities from the Operation to the Government;

22. Requests the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

Force structure

23. Recalls its intention, as affirmed in its resolution 2112(2013), to consider a further reduction of two battalions, and decides that the uniformed personnel of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire shall consist of up to 5,437 military personnel, comprising 5,245 troops and staff officers and 192 military observers, by 30 June 2015;

24. Decides that the authorized strength of the police component of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire shall consist of up to 1,500 personnel, and further decides to maintain the 8 customs officers previously authorized;

25. Affirms its intention to consider further downsizing the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, reviewing its mandate and its possible termination after the October 2015 presidential election based on security conditions on the ground and the capacity of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire to take over the security role of the Operation;

26. Acknowledges the reconfiguration of the military presence of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to concentrate resources in high-risk areas, as decided in its resolution 2112(2013), expresses support for the new mobile concept of operations of the military component of the Operation, and requests the Operation to further update its configuration in this regard after the additional downsizing of its military personnel, with a view to consolidating its locations and bases, focusing on the west and other high-risk areas as appropriate, while shifting to a mobile posture and enhancing its situational awareness and early warning capabilities;

27. Requests the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire to focus and continue to streamline its activities across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress on the tasks outlined in paragraph 19 above and to fully reflect the downsizing of the military component and narrowing of the mandate decided in resolution 2112(2013) and the present resolution on the structure of the mission, and expresses its intention to keep the requirements and composition of components of the Operation under active review;

French forces

28. Decides to extend until 30 June 2015 the authorization that the Council provided to the French forces in order to support the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities;

29. Urges all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and of the French forces supporting it, in particular by ensuring their safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d’Ivoire to enable them to fully carry out their mandates;

Regional and inter-mission cooperation

30. Calls upon the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia to continue reinforcing their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increased monitoring, information-sharing and coordinated actions, and to implement the shared border strategy to, inter alia, support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the voluntary and safe repatriation of refugees as well as to address the root causes of conflict and tension;

31. Affirms the importance of inter-mission cooperation arrangements as the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire downsizes, reaffirms the inter-mission cooperation framework set out in its resolution 1609(2005) of 24 June 2005, and further recalls its endorsement in its resolution 2062(2012) of 26 July 2012 of the recommendation of the Secretary-General to transfer three armed helicopters from the Mission to the Operation to be used in both Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia along and across their border, and decides that all military utility helicopters of the Operation and the Mission shall be utilized in both Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia in order to facilitate rapid response and mobility, while not affecting the area of responsibility of either mission;

32. Welcomes the proposal by the Secretary-General, as set out in his report of 15 May 2014, to establish, in the context of inter-mission cooperation arrangements
between the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, for an initial period of one year and within the authorized military strength of the Operation, a quick reaction force to implement the mandate of the Operation as defined in paragraph 19 of the present resolution and to support the Mission as defined in paragraph 33 of the present resolution, while recognizing that this unit will remain primarily an asset of the Operation;

33. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy this unit to Liberia, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and the Government of Liberia, in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation on the ground, in order to temporarily reinforce the United Nations Mission in Liberia with the sole purpose of implementing its mandate, and stresses that this unit should prioritize implementation of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire mandate in Côte d'Ivoire;

34. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that this unit reaches full operational capability as soon as possible, and no later than May 2015;

35. Also requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council immediately of any deployment of this unit to Liberia and to obtain Council authorization for any such deployment for a period that exceeds 90 days;

36. Calls upon all United Nations entities in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all relevant components of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Mission in Liberia, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their support for the stabilization of the border area, including through increased inter-mission cooperation and the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities and support for implementing regional security strategies, including those of the Mano River Union and the Economic Community of West African States;

37. Recommends inter-mission cooperation between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, and encourages both United Nations missions to continue in this direction, as authorized by paragraph 14 of its resolution 2100(2013);

Reporting

38. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, and to provide to the Council a midterm report no later than 15 December 2014 and a final report no later than 15 May 2015 on the situation on the ground and the implementation of the present resolution;

39. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Report of Group of Experts (October). On 10 October, pursuant to Council resolution 2153(2014) (see above), the Chair of the Security Council Committee transmitted to the Security Council the midterm report of the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire [S/2014/729]. Progress had been made in the areas of demobilization, demilitarization and reintegration of former combatants, security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity. The Group, however, remained concerned about security and stability in the lead-up to the 2015 presidential elections because of the presence of large quantities of weapons and ammunition that remain unaccounted for in the country. While the improved security situation in Côte d’Ivoire had a positive impact on the region, mercenaries in Liberia and militias in Côte d’Ivoire remained highly operational. In particular, activities and connected armed attacks in Côte d’Ivoire continued to be linked to elements of the pro-Gbagbo radical wing, which persevered in its efforts to recruit and finance combatants. Concerning the arms embargo, the transformation of civilian vehicles into armed military vehicles was still a major issue. Furthermore, the Group identified violations that occurred during the period of the post-electoral crisis in 2011 regarding multiple rocket launchers, heavy machine guns, related ammunition and vehicles, some of which were similar to those manufactured in the Sudan. Cocoa and gold smuggling continued. Investigations to identify any direct links between the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the financing of the purchase of arms and related materiel and activities were ongoing. In that context, the Group was also focusing on the illegal parallel taxation system based on racketeering, money-laundering and extortion and possible links to any Group or activity threatening peace and stability in the country and in the region. The Group maintained that the recommendations contained in its April report (see above) remained valid.

Children and armed conflict

Report of Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in his May report on children and armed conflict [A/68/878–S/2014/339], covering the period from January to December 2013, stated that despite peace and reconciliation efforts regarding the reintegration of ex-combatants, the overall child protection situation in Côte d’Ivoire remained of concern. The impunity and weak capacity of the national judicial system to address sexual violence had hindered access to justice for victims across Côte d’Ivoire. As a result of such gaps in institutional capacity, but also owing to the fear of retaliation and stigmatization, out-of-court settlements of rape cases remained frequent and to the detriment of the victims’ rights to access justice and compensation. The draft national child protection policy to address violence against children, assistance to child victims and the issue of impunity was pending adoption by the Government.

UNOCI

The United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) was established in 2004 by Security Council resolution 1528(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 173] to replace the
United Nations Mission in Côte d’Ivoire and ECOWAS forces, with the mandate to monitor the ceasefire and movement of armed groups; assist in disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; protect UN personnel and civilians; support implementation of the peace process; and provide assistance in the monitoring of human rights, public information and law and order. Council resolution 2162(2014) (see p. 000) extended the mandate of UNOCI until 30 June 2015. Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane (Niger) was the Special Representative for Côte d’Ivoire and Head of UNOCI.

Appointment. On 14 May [S/2014/354], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Major General Hafiz Masroor Ahmed (Pakistan) as the Force Commander of UNOCI to replace Major General Muhammad Iqbal Asi (Pakistan). The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 16 May [S/2014/355].

Financing

In May, the General Assembly considered the Secretary-General’s performance report on the budget of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/632], the proposed budget for the mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 [A/68/758] and the related ACABQ report [A/68/782/Add.11]. The performance report for the 2012–2013 financial period showed an expenditure of $573,382,000 gross ($563,396,600 net) against an appropriation of $575,017,000 gross ($565,864,000 net). The proposed budget for UNOCI for the 2014–2015 period amounted to $512,590,300 gross ($503,694,300 net), which provided for the deployment of 92 military observers, 6,945 military contingent personnel, 555 United Nations police officers, 1,000 formed police personnel, 411 international staff, 796 national staff, 178 United Nations Volunteers and 44 Government-provided personnel. In May [A/68/782/Add.11], ACABQ recommended a reduction of $10,292,900 in the proposed budget.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/68/922], adopted resolution 68/285 without vote (agenda item 150).

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1528(2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire for an initial period of 12 months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2162(2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/271 of 28 June 2013,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 35.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 85 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Stresses that the exceptional arrangement set out in paragraph 14 below does not set a precedent for the budgetary process and that it shall not have a negative impact on mandate delivery;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire the amount of $532,091,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of $493,570,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, $31,937,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $6,583,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of $246,785,150 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 for the maintenance of the Operation, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

15. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $4,448,000 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014;

16. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of $31,937,500 dollars for the support account and the amount of $6,583,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

17. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $2,027,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. Also decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of $243,907,100 gross ($239,637,100 net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, and the amount of $246,785,150 already assessed for the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

19. Further decides that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of $7,067,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

20. Decides that the increase of $32,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of $7,067,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. Invites voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

Note by Secretary-General. In a 17 October note [A/69/534 & Corr.1] on financing arrangements UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Secretary-General said that the General Assembly act to assess the additional amount of $243,907,100 gross ($239,637,100 net) for the maintenance of UNOCI from 1 January to 30 June 2015, taking into account the amount appropriated under the terms of Assembly resolution 68/285 of $493,570,300 for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, and the amount of $246,785,150 already assessed for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014.

In December [A/69/626], OCHA concluded that the Secretary-General’s proposal did not constitute a revised budget and taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/285, it was up to the Assembly to make a determination as to the required level of assessment for UNOCI for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 29 December (meeting 77), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/69/685], adopted resolution 69/258 without vote [agenda item 152].
Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2162(2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/285 of 30 June 2014.

1. Decides, taking into account the amount of 246,785,150 United States dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 68/285 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, to apportion among Member States the amount of 246,785,150 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Operation, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

2. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 1 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,448,000 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015;

3. Further decides to keep under review during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision 69/554 decided to defer the consideration of the item on financing of UNOCI during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

Liberia

In 2014, the senate elections that were originally scheduled to held in October were postponed to December on account of the Ebola virus outbreak, which claimed thousands of deaths. The December elections, though marked by a low voter turnout, were assessed as generally free, fair and credible and conducted peacefully. Delays however continued in the national reconciliation process with little progress on the National Reconciliation Roadmap and in the implementation of related projects supported by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

The national technical forum on reconciliation convened irregularly. The Constitution Review Committee, supported by the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued efforts to advance constitutional reform stressing the importance of inclusivity and civic education.

The mandate of UNMIL was extended twice, in September by Council resolution 2176(2014) until 31 December and later in December by resolution 2190(2014) until 30 September 2015.

Political and security developments

Reports of Secretary-General (February, August).

In February [S/2014/123], the Secretary-General submitted his twenty-seventh progress report [YUN 2013, p. 174] on UNMIL and major developments in Liberia.

Important issues were at stake in the process of constitutional review, including the extent of executive power, the management of natural resources and community participation in policymaking. Limited progress was made towards national reconciliation and major political reform processes.

In August, the Secretary-General submitted his twenty-eighth progress report [S/2014/598] on UNMIL, which provided an update on major developments in Liberia since his February report and shared the findings and recommendations of a strategic review and electoral needs assessment missions conducted by the United Nations.

The overall security situation remained generally stable, though fragile. Insecurity was characterized by tensions between concessionaires and affected communities; high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, with 18 per cent of reported cases involving children under 10 years of age; armed robbery, with one third of cases involving firearms; and inter-communal violence.

The situation in the area bordering Côte d’Ivoire remained generally stable, notwithstanding attacks in Côte d’Ivoire near the border on 23 February and 15 May, resulting in the arrival of 600 Ivorian refugees. Since the start of the year, 12,022 refugees had returned voluntarily to Côte d’Ivoire with assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), leaving approximately 37,700 Ivorian refugees in Liberia.

A United Nations-led strategic review recommended that given expectations that the 2017 presidential election and subsequent transfer of power to a new administration in January 2018 would be a sensitive period for the country, the security transition process, specifically the full handover of the UNMIL security tasks to national authorities, should conclude no later than 2016. That would provide the Government with nearly two years to consolidate its efforts to fully assume all its security responsibilities, including those most vital to national security. The review also assessed that lack of progress on sensitive processes, such as national reconciliation and inclusive
political reforms, had contributed to a continuing disarticulation between the operational achievement of security sector reform and security sector governance. Therefore, the strategic review assessed that there was a need to reimagine United Nations support for the country. In that respect, the review recommended to further adjust the UNMIL military and police components, while also strengthening the mandate of UNMIL in critical areas related to national reconciliation and political processes, including through an explicit good offices role for the Special Representative.

A separate United Nations-led electoral assessment mission recommended that UNMIL was not mandated to provide electoral assistance, and that the mandate of UNMIL be revised to include the provision of logistical support to facilitate access to remote areas during the 2014 elections. The electoral assessment mission said that UNMIL should also work closely with national stakeholders to support the development of a national security coordination mechanism involving all institutions with a role in providing, financing or overseeing election security. For the duration of its presence in Liberia, UNMIL should coordinate electoral assistance to ensure harmonization and prevent duplication. UNMIL should also have a mandate to support Liberian stakeholders in creating an environment conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections, including through an explicit good offices role for the Special Representative.

The Secretary-General observed that the role of the United Nations in Liberia had to be reimagined, with UNMIL enhancing its focus on core political and security tasks. He therefore recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMIL for one year, until 30 September 2015, while supplementing the political role played by his Special Representative with an explicit good offices mandate, which would focus on facilitating national reconciliation and political reform, and an environment conducive to peaceful and transparent elections, which included due attention to the rule of law. The Secretary-General also recommend that the mission be mandated to provide logistical support for the October 2014 senatorial elections, limited to facilitating access to remote areas.

Though Liberia no longer faced any apparent any apparent military threat, national security institutions were still working to develop their capacity to maintain stability and protect the population without support from a peacekeeping operation. He therefore recommended the drawdown of UNMIL uniformed personnel, resulting in an authorized strength of 3,631 military and 1,515 police personnel by mid-2015. The primary focus of UNMIL would be protecting civilians within its capabilities and areas of deployment.

**Letter of Secretary-General.** In a 28 August letter [S/2014/644] to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General said the Ebola outbreak in West Africa had escalated so drastically in just a matter of weeks that, on 8 August 2014, the World Health Organization declared it to be a public health emergency of international concern. To facilitate a coordinated international response, on 12 August, he appointed Dr. David Nabarro to serve as the Senior United Nations System Coordinator for Ebola Virus Disease. He was in Liberia from 21 to 23 August as part of a regional visit to assess the situation and make recommendations for the response going forward. Ebola was having a devastating impact on Liberia, with the Ministry of Health recording, as of 24 August, a cumulative total of 1,378 cases, resulting in 743 deaths. While the Ebola outbreak began primarily as a medical emergency, it had become more complex, with political, security and humanitarian implications that were significant and dynamic. Its long-term effects on the people and the economy of Liberia were likely to be considerable. On 6 August, President Johnson-Sirleaf declared a 90-day state of emergency, noting that the scale and scope of the epidemic exceeded the response capacity of national institutions, requiring extraordinary measures in order to save lives, including the suspension of certain constitutionally guaranteed rights and privileges, for example, the restriction of movement and of freedom of assembly. The Legislature had endorsed that decision.

Additional measures announced by the President included a moratorium on official travel for government officials and the deployment of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police to enforce the isolation of the areas of the country most affected by Ebola. Meanwhile, the Government had also established mechanisms to coordinate the national and international response, and allocated emergency funding for the fight against Ebola. On the recommendation of the National Elections Commission, the judiciary was considering the constitutionality of postponing the senatorial elections scheduled for October 2014.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government of Liberia to contain it, the Ebola virus continued to spread, fuelled by fear, denial, tradition and lack of public trust in national institutions. Compounding the medical emergency was the surging cost of food, water and other basic goods, particularly in cordoned-off areas. Meanwhile, the country was becoming increasingly isolated as a result of the decision of some airline companies to cease servicing countries affected by Ebola, which had implications for the humanitarian response. On 20 August 2014, further measures announced by the President to contain the disease, including a nationwide curfew, went into effect. The escalating Ebola crisis was having such a profound impact that it would be necessary for all of the international partners of Liberia, including
the United Nations, to fully mobilize all resources behind the fight against the epidemic. Moreover, as the Government and other partners were focusing on Ebola, some processes at the core of the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution 2116(2013), were on hold or had significantly slowed, including constitutional review, national reconciliation, land reform, the capacity-building of national security agencies, legal reform and natural resource management. Additionally, it was unlikely that the senatorial elections would take place as scheduled in October 2014. Consequently, the Secretary-General had decided to temporarily reduce the presence in Liberia of a small number of personnel performing functions related to these areas. Some additional medical and other specific reinforcements, however, would be required. The Government of Liberia had been consulted and supported these proposals.

The presence and continued operations of UNMIL in Liberia remained critical, including the deterrent effect of its uniformed personnel, deployed in 11 of the country’s 15 counties. The Mission had an important role to play in protecting civilians. Though it had not, and would not, enforce the Government-imposed isolation of affected areas, UNMIL would continue to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to provide the necessary security conditions. UNMIL had to closely monitor the political and human rights situation, in order to mitigate any exactions or abuses that could trigger a reversal of more than a decade of peace in Liberia. All United Nations personnel in Liberia had been educated about the appropriate preventive measures that would minimize the risk of contracting Ebola, which was not airborne and required direct contact with the bodily fluids of a symptomatic infected person or the deceased.

Given the exceptional circumstances, the Secretary-General recommended a technical rollover of the mandate of UNMIL for a period of three months, and that the Security Council defer consideration of his proposals for the extension of the mandate of UNMIL until 30 December 2014. On 2 September [S/2014/645], the Security Council took note of the Secretary-General’s proposal.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 15 September [meeting 7263], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2176(2014). The draft [S/2014/664] was submitted by Chad, France, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,

Expressing grave concern about the extent of the outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa, in particular in Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone,

Affirming that the Government of Liberia bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of the civilian population in Liberia, and stressing that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government to sustain well-functioning and accountable government institutions, particularly in the rule of law and security sectors,

Welcoming the launch of the Liberia Operational Plan for Accelerated Response to Recurrence of Ebola Epidemic, taking note of the efforts of the national security forces, notably the Liberia National Police and the Armed Forces of Liberia, to respond promptly to the outbreak through undertaking public awareness and prevention activities in conformity with established safety protocols and procedures, and urging the national security forces, when responding to security incidents, to use proportionate force,

Welcoming also the convening of the Mano River Union Extraordinary Summit, held in Guinea on 1 August 2014, and the commitments expressed by the Heads of State of Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone and the Head of the World Health Organization to combat the Ebola outbreak in the region, including by strengthening treatment services and measures to prevent the outbreak spreading across borders, and also welcoming the commitment of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, as well as bilateral partners and multilateral organizations, to support efforts to combat the further spread of the Ebola virus,

Expressing appreciation for the appointments by the Secretary-General of Dr. David Nabarro as the United Nations System Senior Coordinator for Ebola Virus Disease and of Mr. Anthony Banbury as the Deputy Ebola Coordinator and Operation Crisis Manager operating from the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre, in order to assist Governments in the region to address the Ebola outbreak,

Urging the international community to respond swiftly to the shortage of qualified medical professionals and appropriate equipment and preventive measures necessary to address the Ebola outbreak in West Africa,

Expressing deep appreciation for and commending the continued contribution and commitment of United Nations personnel, especially the troop- and police-contributing countries of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, to assist in consolidating peace and stability in Liberia, and the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia,

Noting the possible delays in the conduct of the special senatorial election scheduled for October 2014,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 August 2014, and taking note also of the letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General and his recommendation to defer consideration of the proposals for the extension of the mandate of the Mission, outlined in his report,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
1. **Decides** to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia until 31 December 2014;

2. **Endorses** the recommendation of the Secretary-General, in his letter dated 28 August 2014, to defer consideration of the proposals on adjustments to the mandate of the Mission, outlined in his report of 15 August 2014;

3. **Expresses its intention** to further extend the mandate of the Mission to 30 September 2015 after consideration of the proposals of the Secretary-General;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council updated on the situation in Liberia no later than 15 November 2014;

5. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/275], the Secretary-General provided an update of the situation in Liberia since his August report (see p. 000). The reporting period was dominated by the Ebola outbreak. The epidemic revealed the depth of public distrust and weaknesses in national institutions, while also accentuating societal divisions. As a result, political and other reform processes slowed, although new opportunities for cooperation arose, including with respect to empowering local authorities.

The Ebola outbreak affected the timing of elections of 15 of the 30 senators, originally scheduled for 14 October. Following further consultations with stakeholders, the National Elections Commission set 20 December as the date for the elections. Notwithstanding some controversy about holding elections in the midst of the Ebola health emergency, political stakeholders reached consensus on the need to conduct the elections by the end of the year, in order to avoid a possible constitutional crisis that could arise if the new Senators were not seated on 12 January 2015. The elections were held on 20 December with a low voter turnout of 25.2 per cent. They were assessed as generally free, fair and credible, and were conducted peacefully, despite the political tensions and incidents of pre-election violence. The National Elections Commission announced final election results on 27 December. Mr. George Weah won the Montserrado County seat with a 78 per cent of the results on 27 December. Mr. George Weah won the Montserrado County seat with a 78 per cent of the

(For more information on the Ebola virus outbreak, see p. 000.)

**Sanctions**

**Security Council Committee.** The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 208] concerning Liberia monitored implementation of the sanctions imposed on Liberia by that resolution and subsequent resolutions. The sanctions banned arms and related materiel, as well as the export of certain natural resources and international travel by designated individuals, and froze the assets of designated individuals who constituted a threat to peace in Liberia and the subregion. By resolution 1903(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 201], the Council redefined the arms embargo by directing States to prevent the supply, sale or transfer from their territories or by their nationals, or using their vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel to non-governmental entities and individuals in Liberia. By resolution 2128(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 175], the Council renewed the arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia and renewed the travel ban for a period of 12 months.

The Committee reported on its 2014 activities [S/2014/931], during which it held four informal consultations (24 January, 14 March, 16 May and 12 November); sent out 25 communications to 14 Member States and one communication to INTERPOL, with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures; received one notification regarding shipment of arms and related materiel to the Government of Liberia, or provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities for the Government; and received 17 requests for delisting, of which two were received from the focal point for delisting. One individual was delisted by the Committee. As at 31 December, there were 22 individuals and 30 entities designated under the sanctions regime.

In June, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Security Council that it request the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission to Liberia, as an outcome of the review of the measures of the sanctions regime in Liberia in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 2128(2013).

**Panel of Experts**

The Panel of Experts on Liberia, established pursuant to resolution 1521(2003), submitted midterm and final reports during the year (see below). By resolution 2188(2014) (see below), the Council renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 9 October 2015.

**Reports of Panel of Experts.** On 16 May [S/2014/363], the Chairman of the Security Council Committee transmitted to the Council the midterm report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia. The Panel recommended that Liberia expedite the passage of the firearms control legislation in line with ECOWAS standards, particularly in view of the fact that there was little time left to submit, debate and enact the legislation before the Legislature went into recess and before key legislators began their 2014 re-election campaigns. The Panel also urged Liberia and its bilateral partners to strengthen the Liberia National Commission on Small Arms by appointing the two other commissioners provided for in the legislation establishing the Commission and to provide them with adequate logistical support.
to be able to perform their mandated functions effectively; urged the Government, with the assistance of UNMIL, to mark all weapons and ammunition stocks maintained in government armories in accordance with Council resolution 1903(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 201], and the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons; urged Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire to intensify the exchange of information regarding cross-border threats to peace and security, in addition to illicit arms trafficking, especially at the operational level, as part of the development of their shared border security strategy; called on Liberia, the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and the development of their shared border security strategy; trafficking, especially at the operational level, as part of threats to peace and security, in addition to illicit arms the exchange of information regarding cross-border Weapons; urged Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire to intensify and the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Chapter III: Africa

viewing the policy of prima facie refugee determina -

The Panel reiterated the 2014 Assessment Mission

On 19 November, the Panel submitted its final report [S/2014/831] to the Council. The Panel reiterated many of its recommendations made in its midterm report (see above). In terms of security sector reform, the draft national police act, which was submitted by the Ministry of Justice to the President in May was still awaiting submission to the Legislature for ratification, and the code of military discipline of the armed forces had still not been ratified by the Legislature. The Panel recommended that UNMIL should develop the capacity and expertise to advice the Government on issues relating to the sanctions regime. In particular, there should be a focal point within UNMIL to which the relevant government entities could turn to for information and advice.

Assessment Mission

By a 16 July letter [S/2014/504], the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had completed its review of the measures pertaining to the sanctions regime in Liberia, in accordance with Council resolution 2128(2013). As an outcome of the review, the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission and report to the Council, by 1 October 2014, on the progress that Liberia had made towards meeting the conditions set out in Council resolution 1521(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 208] for the termination of the sanctions, and to provide recommendations on UN assistance to the Government of Liberia in improving its capacities to undertake the proper management of arms and ammun -tion, including enacting the necessary legislative frameworks; facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire.

On 29 September [S/2014/707], the Secretary-General submitted to the President of the Security Council the report of the assessment mission concerning the Liberia sanctions regime. In the wake of the Ebola virus disease crisis in Liberia, the assessment was carried out from United Nations Headquarters in New York principally through video- and teleconfer ences with relevant interlocutors.

The Ebola crisis had revealed institutional weaknesses, including in the security sector, while the constitutional reform and decentralization processes had slowed down.

Against this backdrop of crisis management and political instability, it would be many months before the Government of Liberia and many of its international partners could focus on the assessment mission’s recommendations. In that regard, it was stated that the Security Council should consider deferring any adjustments to the existing sanctions measures (arms embargo on non-State sectors, asset freezes and travel bans) for six months or until the political situation in the country had stabilized. Until legislation, regulations and sufficient capacity were put in place, the Government should introduce a complete moratorium on the importation or possession of small arms by non-State actors.

UNMIL should assist the Government to harmonize laws relating to the security sector to ensure that the relevant agencies were assigned appropriate powers, that there were no conflicting functions among the various security agencies and that the most appropriate accountability mechanisms were put in place.

In relation to the monitoring and management of the border region between Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire, the Secretary-General recommended that, should the Security Council decide to further adjust the current arrangements for monitoring sanctions on Liberia, it should consider enlarging the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire and expanding its mandate to include crossborder issues. Further, the Government of Liberia, with the assistance of international partners,
should expand the capacity of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and continue to prioritize the deployment of the national police to the border region in line with the transition arrangements.

Both Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire should also continue to strengthen coordination and information-sharing for border security and stabilization.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 December [meeting 7328], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2188(2014). The draft [S/2014/868] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,
Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Liberia,
Welcoming the sustained progress made by the Government of Liberia in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians, with the support of the international community,
Taking note of the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia,
Taking note also of the letter dated 29 September 2014 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, and welcoming the recommendations to the Council in the annex thereto, regarding the assessment mission concerning the Liberia sanctions regime,
Expressing grave concern about the outbreak of the Ebola virus in, and its impact on, West Africa, including Liberia,
Recognizing that the peacebuilding and development gains in Liberia could be reversed in the light of the Ebola outbreak, and, in the light of these factors, expressing its intent to scale back and terminate the remaining sanctions in a prudent manner,
Affirming that the Government of Liberia bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of the civilian population in Liberia, and stressing that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government to sustain well-functioning and accountable government institutions, particularly in the rule of law and security sectors,
Stressing the need for continued progress on security sector reform in Liberia to ensure that Liberia’s military, police and border security forces are self-sufficient, capable and adequately prepared to protect the Liberian people,
Underlining that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia’s sustainable peace and security,
Underlining its determination to support the Government of Liberia in its efforts to meet the conditions of resolution 1521(2003) of 22 December 2003, welcoming the engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission, and encouraging all stakeholders, including donors, to support the Government in its efforts,
Determining that the situation in Liberia remains fragile and constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,
Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532(2004) of 12 March 2004 remain in force;

2. Decides, for a period of nine months from the date of adoption of the present resolution:
   (a) To renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521(2003);
   3. Also decides to maintain all of the above measures under continuous review with a view to modifying or lifting all or part of the measures of the sanctions regime dependent upon Liberia’s progress towards meeting the conditions set out in resolution 1521(2003) for terminating those measures and in the light of the threat to peace and security in Liberia posed by the Ebola virus;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide an update to the Security Council by 1 August 2015 on progress made by the Government of Liberia in implementing the recommendations on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the necessary legislative frameworks, and on facilitating the effective monitoring and management of the border regions between Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire;

5. Decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia appointed pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1903(2009) for a period of 10 months from the date of adoption of the present resolution to undertake the following tasks in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire:
   (a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, as feasible, given conditions on the ground, to investigate and compile a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by resolutions 1903(2009), 1961(2010) and 2128(2013), including the various sources of financing for the illicit trade in arms, on progress in the security and legal sectors with respect to the ability of the Government of Liberia to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, and on the progress of the Government in meeting notification requirements;
   (b) To provide to the Security Council, after discussion with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521(2003), no later than 1 August 2015, a final report on all the issues listed in the present paragraph, and to provide to the Committee no later than 23 April 2015, an update on the status of legislation in Liberia related to the ability of the Government of Liberia to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, and any other informal updates to the Committee as appropriate;
   (c) To cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d’Ivoire re-established by paragraph 24 of resolution 2153(2014) of 29 April 2014;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures, as expeditiously as possible, to re-establish the Panel of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, for a period of 10 months from the date of the present resolution, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise
of the members of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to previous resolutions;

7. Calls upon all States and the Government of Liberia to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in all aspects of its mandate;

8. Recalls that responsibility for controlling the circulation of small arms within the territory of Liberia and between Liberia and neighbouring States rests with the relevant governmental authorities in accordance with the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials of 2006;

9. Urges the Government of Liberia to expedite the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation and take other necessary and appropriate steps to establish the legal framework necessary to combat illicit trafficking in arms and ammunition;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission issued its annual report covering its eighth (2014) session from 1 January to 31 December [A/69/818-S/2015/174]. The Commission noted that the advocacy, accompaniment and sustaining attention function in Liberia was distinct from activities in Burundi and Sierra Leone. Financial constraints and an insufficient national revenue base had continued to stall progress in Liberia in the area of security sector reform and the rule of law. Limited progress had been made towards the implementation of the Government’s Reconciliation roadmap. In that context, the Commission advocated for greater commitment by the Government to and ownership of justice and security reform, particularly in view of the planned drawdown of UNMIL. The Commission also encouraged the Government to ensure greater involvement of civil society, including women’s groups, in the national reconciliation process. Liberia was one of the countries where the allocation of the Fund for gender related issues was higher than the target of 15 per cent set by the Secretary-General in his report on women’s participation in peacebuilding (see p. 000).

Recognizing the severe resource constraints facing the Government of Liberia and the centrality of natural resources for State finances, the Commission sought greater international support for the management of both natural resources and land disputes. The focus on those issues was prioritized, as they were seen as key sources of conflict in the country in the past. The Commission had repeatedly reiterated to relevant stakeholders the importance of managing natural resources and land issues in a way that would benefit all citizens. At the request of the Government and the Commission, a study was conducted by UNDP, the World Bank, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Liberia and the Liberian Land Commission on citizens’ engagement in natural resources management, with support from the Peacebuilding Support Office. This was an area where the partnership among the Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the World Bank held a promise to help generate new strategies and international support, which would be particularly important following the country’s recovery from the Ebola outbreak and in advance of the drawdown of UNMIL.

Implementation of mutual commitments. The Peacebuilding Commission, in an April report [PBC/8/LBR/1], reviewed progress in the implementation of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia [YUN 2011, p. 171] during the period from October 2012 to December 2013. The Commission concluded that the commitments agreed upon in the statement remained valid, and, consequently, the statement would be extended for another year, allowing additional time for the fulfillment of their implementation.

A March report [PBC/8/LBR/2] concluded that the commitments agreed upon in the statement of mutual commitments remained valid, and, consequently, they would be extended for another year, allowing additional time for the fulfillment of their implementation. The Commission also recognized that the primary responsibility for peace consolidation and development rested with the Government and people of Liberia. Close cooperation would ensure that peacebuilding matters, and particularly urgent political issues, were placed on the agenda for consultation between the Government of Liberia and its partners, including the Peacebuilding Commission.

(For information on the Peacebuilding Commission, see p. 000.)

UNMIL

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), established by Security Council resolution 1509(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 194], was mandated to support the implementation of the 2003 Agreement on Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities [ibid., p. 189] 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 the formation of a new, restructured military. By resolution 1638(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 267], the Council enhanced the mandate to include the apprehension and detention of the former President Charles Taylor in the event of his return to Liberia, as well as his transfer to the Special Court for Sierra Leone. By resolution 1750(2007) [YUN 2007, p. 194], the Council included in the Mission’s mandate the provision of administrative and related support and security for activities conducted in Liberia by the Special Court for Sierra Leone with the consent of the Government. By resolution 1971(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 180], the Council requested that UNMIL withdraw, by 7 March 2011, the
military personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

**UNMIL extension.** By resolution 2176(2014) (see p. 000), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNMIL until 31 December 2014 and endorsed the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his 28 August letter (see p. 000) to defer consideration of the proposals on adjustments to the mandate of UNMIL. By resolution 2190(2014) (see below), the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, extended the mandate of UNMIL until 30 September 2015 with 4,811 military and 1,795 police personnel.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 15 December [meeting 7340], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2190(2014). The draft [S/2014/891] was submitted by Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Affirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Liberia, and recalling the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Affirming that the Government of Liberia bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of the civilian population in Liberia and for reforming the security sector, particularly the Liberia National Police, stressing that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government to sustain well-functioning and accountable government institutions, especially in the security and justice sectors, to build the confidence of all Liberians, and urging the Government to demonstrate substantive progress in the reform, restructuring and effective functioning of the security and justice sectors to provide for the protection of all Liberians,

Welcoming the overall progress toward restoring peace, security and stability in Liberia, commending the enduring commitment of the people and Government of Liberia to peace and to developing democratic processes and institutions and initiating important reform efforts, and calling upon all Liberian stakeholders to intensify momentum toward achieving greater social cohesion,

Reiterating grave concern about the unprecedented extent of the Ebola outbreak in Africa, and the impact of the Ebola virus on West Africa, including Liberia,

Recognizing the role of the Government of Liberia in continuing to lead the ground-level response against the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, as well as to address the wider impact of the Ebola outbreak on communities and to plan for the longer-term recovery, including with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission, taking note of the Liberia Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan, and commending those Member States which, in concert with other actors on the ground, continue to provide crucial support to assist the efforts of the Government of Liberia to prevent, respond to, isolate and mitigate suspected cases of Ebola,

Recognizing also that the Ebola outbreak in Liberia has slowed the efforts of the Government of Liberia to advance certain governance and national reform priorities,

Extolling the continued contribution, commitment and resolve of United Nations personnel, especially from the troop- and police-contributing countries of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, to assist in consolidating peace and stability in Liberia, and the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, particularly during the Ebola outbreak, and expressing appreciation to the international community, including the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union and the Mano River Union, for their continued support to consolidate peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response to provide overall leadership and direction to the operational work of the United Nations system, and underscoring the need for relevant United Nations system entities, including the United Nations peacekeeping operations in West Africa, in close collaboration with the Mission and within their existing mandates and capacities, to provide immediate assistance to the Governments of the most affected countries, including Liberia,

Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia’s natural resources and disputes related to land ownership, and noting also that issues related to corruption continue to threaten to undermine stability and the effectiveness of government institutions,

Recognizing the extension provided by the Government of Liberia to the Constitution Review Committee, looking forward to a comprehensive, inclusive constitutional review process as well as the development of the national human rights action plan and the implementation of the National Reconciliation Road Map, and urging efforts to strengthen the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, which could play a key role as a publicly accessible human rights institution and as a mechanism to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission,

Welcoming the contributions of the Peacebuilding Commission to security sector reform, the rule of law and national reconciliation in Liberia, and emphasizing the need for coherence between and integration of, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, to achieve an effective response to post-conflict situations,

Commending the cooperation between, and the significant efforts of, the Government of Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia to plan, manage and implement the phased military drawdown of the Mission, and expressing concern that the Government has not provided predictable and sustainable funding to shoulder the continuing costs of deploying security personnel and resources, including to operate and maintain the sites vacated by the Mission,

Noting the postponement from October 2014 of the senatorial elections,
Expressing appreciation for the continued assistance provided by both the Government and the people of Liberia to Ivorian refugees in eastern Liberia and toward their voluntary repatriation to Côte d’Ivoire,

Commending the continued efforts of the Government of Liberia to strengthen security cooperation in the sub-region, notably with the Governments of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d’Ivoire, and recognizing that the instability in western Côte d’Ivoire continues to pose cross-border security challenges for Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire,


Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 August 2014 and the recommendations contained therein on the adjustments to the mandate and reconfiguration of the Mission, his letter dated 28 August 2014 and his update to the Security Council on 12 November 2014,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

Governance, rule of law, security sector reform and national reconciliation

1. Emphasizes that the Government of Liberia bears primary and ultimate responsibility for security and the protection of its population, and urges the Government to prioritize the effective and rapid development of the security agencies, especially the Liberia National Police, which is the priority law enforcement agency tasked with civilian policing responsibilities, including through the timely provision of sufficient financial resources and other support;

2. Encourages the Government of Liberia to prioritize its efforts to further national reconciliation and economic recovery, to combat corruption and to promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen Government transparency and accountability, including by managing effectively Liberia’s natural resources, emphasizes the importance of pursuing a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, through concrete measures to promote national healing, justice and reconciliation at all levels and involving all Liberian stakeholders, and calls upon the Government to continue to support the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions and the broad range of reform efforts;

3. Emphasizes the need for continued progress by the Liberian authorities on constitutional and institutional reforms, especially of the rule of law and security sectors, and the national reconciliation processes, particularly in the light of the wider political, security, socioeconomic and humanitarian impact of the Ebola outbreak on communities and the need to plan for the longer-term recovery of Liberia, in this regard requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia to assist such efforts through the use of good offices and political support, including in view of the senatorial elections, and stresses that the responsibility for the preparation, security and conduct of free, fair, transparent and safe elections, including measures to mitigate the potential negative impact of the holding of elections on the spread of Ebola, rests with the Liberian authorities;

4. Urges the Government of Liberia to intensify its efforts toward achieving progress on the transition of security responsibilities from the United Nations Mission in Liberia to the national authorities, particularly with regard to prioritizing and resourcing the critical gaps to facilitate a successful transition, improving the capacity and capability of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as well as the justice sector, including courts and prisons, enabling the promotion of human rights and reconciliation, effective oversight, professionalism, transparency and accountability across all security institutions and strengthening democratic institutions and extension of State authority and services throughout the country for the benefit of all Liberians;

5. Affirms its expectation that the Government of Liberia will assume fully its complete security responsibilities from the Mission no later than 30 June 2016, and also affirms its intention to consider accordingly, consistent with paragraphs 16 and 17 below, the continued and future reconfiguration of the Mission;

6. Stresses the importance of the Government of Liberia formulating a concrete plan, with timelines and benchmarks, for building the security sector in coordination with the reconfiguration of the Mission, detailing leadership, coordination, monitoring and resources, oversight mechanisms, early passage of the draft Police Act and further reform of the promotion and manpower policies, with a view to decentralizing the national security institutions, particularly the Liberia National Police;

7. Underscores the importance of the Government of Liberia, in coordination with the Mission, the United Nations country team and international partners, continuing to develop national security and rule of law institutions that are fully and independently operational, and to this end encourages accelerated coordinated progress on the development and implementation of the security and justice development plans and the national human rights action plan, urges the effective, transparent and efficient management by the Government of assistance, including from bilateral and multilateral partners, to support the reform of the justice and security sectors, and further urges the Government to redouble its efforts to register and track arms and related materiel used and imported by its security forces;

Sexual and gender-based violence

8. Expresses its continued concern that women and girls in Liberia continue to face a high incidence of sexual and gender-based violence, reiterates its call upon
the Government of Liberia to continue to combat sexual violence, particularly against children, and gender-based violence, to aggressively combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes, to provide redress, support and protection to victims, including through public information campaigns and by continuing to strengthen national police capacity in this area, and to raise awareness of existing national legislation on sexual violence, and encourages the Government to reinforce its commitment in this regard, including by funding the implementation of its national action plan on sexual and gender-based violence and improving women and girls’ access to justice;

Mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

9. Decides to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2015;

10. Also decides that the mandate of the Mission shall be the following, in priority order:

(a) Protection of civilians

To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Liberian authorities, the civilian population from threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment;

(b) Humanitarian assistance support

(i) To facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including in collaboration with the Government of Liberia, and those supporting it, and by helping to establish the necessary security conditions;

(ii) To coordinate with the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, as appropriate;

(c) Reform of justice and security institutions

(i) To assist the Government of Liberia in developing and implementing, as soon as possible and in close coordination with bilateral and multilateral partners, its national strategy on security sector reform;

(ii) To advise the Government of Liberia on security sector reform and on the organization of the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to provide technical assistance, co-location and mentoring programmes for the National Police and the Bureau, with a particular focus on developing the leadership and internal management systems of the National Police and the Bureau, as well as for justice and corrections;

(iii) To assist the Government of Liberia in extending national justice and security sector services throughout the country through capacity-building and training;

(iv) To assist the Government of Liberia to coordinate these efforts with all partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors;

(d) Electoral support

To assist the Government of Liberia with senatorial elections by providing logistical support, particularly to facilitate access to remote areas, coordinating international electoral assistance and supporting Liberian institutions and all Liberian stakeholders, including political parties, in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections, including through UNMIL Radio;

(e) Human rights promotion and protection

(i) To carry out human rights promotion, protection and monitoring activities in Liberia, with special attention to violations and abuses committed against children and women, notably sexual and gender-based violence;

(ii) To support the strengthening of efforts by the Government of Liberia to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including its efforts to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes;

(f) Protection of United Nations personnel

To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

11. Further decides that the Mission, in accordance with paragraphs 4 to 6 and 10 (c) above, shall put renewed focus on supporting the Government of Liberia to achieve a successful transition of complete security responsibility to the Liberia National Police by strengthening its capacity to manage existing personnel and to improve training programmes to expedite their readiness to assume security responsibilities throughout Liberia;

12. Requests the Mission to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission has the requisite qualified specialist advisers with the professional skills and experience appropriate to this transition phase in order to enhance mentoring with the aim of increasing the capacity of the Government of Liberia, particularly the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, to accelerate the implementation of sustainable rule of law, justice, governance and security sector reform programmes, including mechanisms to hold perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence accountable;

14. States the importance of the Mission, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and without prejudice to its mandate, continuing to assist the Government of Liberia, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 1521(2003) and the Panel of Experts on Liberia and to carry out its tasks in this regard, as set forth in previous resolutions, including resolution 1683(2006) of 13 June 2006;

Force structure

15. Decides that the authorized strength of the Mission shall remain at up to 4,811 military and 1,795 police personnel;

16. Recalls its endorsement, in its resolution 2066(2012), of the recommendation of the Secretary-General to decrease the military strength of the Mission in three phases between August 2012 and July 2015, and affirms its intention to resume the phased drawdown once it has been determined that Liberia has made significant progress in combatting the Ebola outbreak, which represents a threat to the peace and stability of Liberia;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to provide an update no later than 15 March 2015 on the situation in Liberia, especially an assessment of the impact of the Ebola outbreak on the stability of Liberia and options for resum-
ing the drawdown in line with the objective of completing the security transition as referred to in paragraph 5 above, and recognizes that the modalities for the resumption of the phased drawdown, referred to in paragraph 16 above, may require adjustments in the light of this update;

Regional and inter-mission cooperation

18. Recognizes that the Ebola outbreak has put on hold the joint activities between the Governments of Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire, as well as between the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, calls upon these Governments to continue reinforcing their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increased monitoring, information-sharing, and coordinated actions, and in implementing the shared border strategy, inter alia, to support the disarmament and repatriation of armed elements on both sides of the border and the voluntary return of refugees in safety and dignity, as well as to address the root causes of conflict and tension, and in this regard calls upon all United Nations entities in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, including all relevant components of the Operation and the Mission, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, as well as the two United Nations country teams, where relevant and appropriate, to support the Ivorian and Liberian authorities;

19. Affirms the importance of inter-mission cooperation arrangements as the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire downsizing, reaffirms the inter-mission cooperation framework set out in its resolution 1609(2005) of 24 June 2005, recalls its endorsement in its resolution 2062(2012) of 26 July 2012 of the recommendation of the Secretary-General to transfer three armed helicopters from the Mission to the Operation to be used in both Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia along and across their border, and also recalls its decision in its resolution 2162(2014) of 25 June 2014 that all military utility helicopters of the Operation and the Mission shall be utilized in both Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia in order to facilitate rapid response and mobility, while not affecting the area of responsibility of either mission;

20. Recalls the proposal by the Secretary-General as set out in his report of 15 May 2014, to establish, in the context of inter-mission cooperation arrangements between the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, for an initial period of one year and within the authorized military strength of the Operation, a quick reaction force to implement the mandate of the Operation and to support the Mission, while reiterating that this unit will remain primarily an asset of the Operation;

21. Also recalls its authorization, pursuant to its resolution 2162(2014), to the Secretary-General to deploy this unit to Liberia, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and the Government of Liberia, in the event of a serious deterioration of the security situation on the ground in order to temporarily reinforce the Mission with the sole purpose of implementing its mandate, and further recalls its requests to the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that this unit reaches full operational capability as soon as possible, and no later than May 2015, and to inform the Council immediately of any deployment of this unit to Liberia and to obtain Council authorization for any such deployment for a period that exceeds 90 days;

Reports of the Secretary-General

22. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Liberia and the implementation of the mandate of the Mission and to provide to it a midterm report no later than 30 April 2015 and a final report no later than 15 August 2015 on the situation on the ground and implementation of the present resolution;

23. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Financing

In June, the General Assembly considered the performance report on the UNMIL budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/621], showing a total expenditure of $496,400,200 gross ($485,958,500 net) against an appropriation of $496,405,000 gross ($486,673,000 net). The Assembly also had before it the proposed UNMIL budget for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 [A/68/761], which amounted to $433,483,200 gross ($424,485,600 net), together with the related ACABQ report [A/68/782/Add.16], which recommended a reduction of $282,000 in the proposed UNMIL budget for that period.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June December [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/927], adopted resolution 68/291 without vote [agenda item 157].

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,
Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,
Recalling Security Council resolution 1497(2003) of 1 August 2003, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement in Liberia,
Recalling also Security Council resolution 1509(2003) of 19 September 2003, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2116(2013) of 18 September 2013, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2014,
Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,
Recalling its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/277 of 28 June 2013,
Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,
Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 40.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 73 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Stresses that the exceptional arrangement set out in paragraph 18 below does not set a precedent for the budgetary process and that it shall not have a negative impact on mandate delivery;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 460,613,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 427,267,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 27,647,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 5,699,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 106,816,750 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2014 for the maintenance of the Mission, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

15. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,242,500 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2014;

16. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 27,647,200 dollars for the support account and the amount of 5,699,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

17. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,264,000 dollars, for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, comprising the prorated share of 1,754,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 509,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. Also decides to apportion among Member States, without setting a precedent, the amount of 106,816,750 dollars for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2014 for the maintenance of the Mission, at a monthly rate of 35,605,583 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. Further decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,242,500 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2014;

20. Decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered
balance and other income in the amount of 6,749,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238:

21. **Also decides** that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 6,749,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above:

22. **Further decides** that the increase of 709,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 6,749,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. **Emphasizes** that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. **Encourages** the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. **Invites** voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. **Decides to include** in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia”.

**Note by Secretary-General.** In a 21 October note [A/69/545 & Corr.1] on financing arrangements for UNMIL for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Secretary-General said that the General Assembly had to assess the additional amount of $213,633,500 gross ($209,148,500 net) for the maintenance of the UNMIL during the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015, taking into account the amount of $427,267,000 appropriated for the maintenance of UNMIL for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, and the amount of $213,633,550 already assessed for the maintenance of UNMIL for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014.

In December [A/69/627], ACABQ concluded that the Secretary-General’s proposal did not constitute a revised budget and taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/291, it was up to the Assembly to make a determination as to the required level of assessment for UNMIL for the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 29 December [meeting 77], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/69/682], adopted **resolution 69/259** without vote [agenda item 159].

**Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2190(2014) of 15 December 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/291 of 30 June 2014,

1. **Decides**, taking into account the amount of $213,633,500 United States dollars already apportioned among Member States under the terms of its resolution 68/291 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014, to apportion among Member States the amount of $213,633,500 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

2. **Also decides** that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 1 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,485,000 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015;

3. **Further decides** to keep under review during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia”.

On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision **69/554** decided to defer the consideration of the item on the financing of MINURCAT during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

**Sierra Leone**

The closure in March of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) marked the successful conclusion of over 15 years of successive United Nations peace operations in Sierra Leone. The residual responsibilities of UNIPSIL were transferred to the United Nations country team at a time when national institutions were assuming greater responsibility and ownership for the country’s peacebuilding and development agenda.

**Political and security developments**

mandate since the establishment of the mission in 2008 and provided an assessment of the remaining challenges facing Sierra Leone after drawdown.

The President of Sierra Leone, Ernest Bai Koroma, continued his outreach efforts to promote political dialogue. On 8 January, he met with leaders of the 10 registered political parties in the country and reiterated his pledge that he would not seek re-election at the end of his second five-year term. All parties recognized the need for multiparty talks to reduce political tensions and build consensus on critical issues of national interest. It was agreed that regular consultations among political parties would be held both in Freetown and in the regions. In spite of global economic uncertainties, the economy of Sierra Leone had remained resilient and relatively stable. The economy grew by 15.2 per cent in 2012, mainly owing to the revival of the iron ore industry and achieved the projected growth rate for 2013 of 13.3 per cent.

In accordance with its transition and exit strategy, UNIPSIL had continued to carry out its liquidation plan and to hand over residual tasks to the United Nations country team. All four regional offices were closed by December 2013. Two of the regional offices were taken over by the United Nations Children’s Fund, thereby enabling a continued United Nations presence in the field.

The Secretary-General noted that Sierra Leoneans lived at peace with one another and generally felt free and that it was safe to travel to any part of the country without fear. The recognition of and respect for freedom of association and opinion had resulted in the establishment of a number of active political parties, civil society organizations, media outlets and professional associations. Notwithstanding the achievements, challenges linked to the root causes of the conflict continued to require attention. Among the challenges were the high poverty rate, corruption, youth unemployment, mutual distrust between the All People’s Congress and the Sierra Leone People’s Party (the two main political parties that had alternated in power since independence in 1961), election-related tensions and perceived ethnic and regional imbalances and political exclusion. The enormous economic opportunities created as a result of the discovery and exploitation of vast mineral resources had to be managed if the country’s development aspirations were to be realized and if all Sierra Leoneans were to experience tangible improvements in their standard of living.

Communication. In a 24 March letter to the Security Council President [S/2014/211], the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission shared his report on his visit to Sierra Leone from 25 to 28 February. The trip provided an opportunity to take stock of the progress on peacebuilding, particularly in the light of the impending withdrawal of UNIPSIL. The report was made available to Security Council’s Members only.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 26 March [meeting 7148], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/6 on behalf of the Council:

As the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone completes its mandate on 31 March 2014, the Security Council commends the remarkable achievements made by Sierra Leone over the past decade as well as its contribution to important regional and global initiatives. The Council further commends the effectiveness of the approach of the United Nations, international financial institutions, regional and subregional bodies and the broader international community to peacebuilding in Sierra Leone.

The Council welcomes the considerable progress that has been made by Sierra Leone in strengthening institutional and human resources capacities of State institutions, including in the security, justice and governance sectors, which play crucial roles in safeguarding stability and promoting democracy.

The Council also welcomes the successful presidential and parliamentary elections conducted in 2012, which have helped to consolidate Sierra Leone’s democratic institutions.

The Council recognizes the important contribution of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office in promoting peace, stability and development in Sierra Leone, particularly during the 2012 electoral process. The Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the mission and the United Nations country team, under the leadership of the Executive Representatives of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone.

The Council underscores the importance of continued support to Sierra Leone as it embarks on the next stage of its development, beyond the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, including the constitutional review process, and notes the willingness of the United Nations and bilateral and multilateral partners to continue, as requested by the Sierra Leonean authorities, to play a significant role in this regard. In addition, the Council urges the international community and development partners to continue to provide coordinated and coherent support to Sierra Leone to meet its peacebuilding and development priorities.

The Council stresses that there is important work ahead to further embed peace and secure equitable prosperity for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans. The Council welcomes the adoption by the Government of Sierra Leone of the Agenda for Prosperity covering the period from 2013 to 2018 and notes the importance of the implementation of this programme in
and key governance institutions; and coordinating anti-corruption efforts; strengthening the Parliament; solidifying good governance reforms, with a focus on conflict; monitoring and promoting human rights, for identifying and resolving tensions and threats of providing political support to national and local efforts; building police capacity; tackling corruption, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime; addressing youth unemployment; supporting preparations for the 2012 elections; and assisting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission. Jens Anders Toiberg-Frandzen (Denmark) served as the Executive Representative to Sierra Leone and Head of UNIPSIL. By resolution 2097(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 180], the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIPSIL for a final period ending on 31 March, in order to complete its mandate and to transfer its responsibilities to the UN Country Team.

Guinea-Bissau

A return to constitutional order marked Guinea-Bissau in 2014 with the holding of peaceful and transparent legislative and presidential elections in April and May. José Mário Vaz of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde (PAIGC) was sworn in as President of Guinea-Bissau in June. Some 102 newly elected parliamentarians were also sworn in. The African Union (AU) lifted the suspension of Guinea-Bissau paving the way for the country to participate in the Organization again. The socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in the country remained fragile, with the second quarter of 2014 marked by trade union protests and strikes. In November, the National Assembly took two important decisions aimed at implementing its reform programme. First, it elected an Inspector-General for the Fight against Corruption sending a positive signal that the Government was determined to tackle corruption; and secondly, it adopted a resolution reactivating the ad hoc Commission for Constitutional Review established in 2010.

During the year, the mandate of United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was extended twice by the Security Council, by resolution 2157(2014) until 30 November and by resolution 2186(2014) until 28 February 2015.

Political and security developments

Restoration of constitutional order


The political landscape during the first months of the year was dominated by preparations for the
general elections, the continuing political crisis within the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the arrival in and departure from Bissau of 74 individuals allegedly of Syrian nationality.

No significant progress was made in the areas of human rights protection and the fight against impunity. There were new cases of political harassment of former and current members of the Transitional Government and a widespread sense of insecurity and impunity. Restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and assembly, imposed since the coup d’État of 2012, remained in force.

During meetings convened on 4 and 5 January by the Transitional President with various national and international stakeholders to discuss the voter registration process, the Transitional Government announced that the voter registration period would be extended until 30 January. By then the process had gained enough momentum for the Technical Office for Support to the Electoral Process to announce on 30 January the registration of 677,114 voters, 12,349 of whom were part of the diaspora. The voter registration process concluded on 10 February.

On 21 February, the Transitional President, Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo, issued a presidential decree announcing that the general elections would take place on 13 April. On 3 March, the Transitional President announced publicly that he would not contest the presidential election. The announcement put an end to controversy over his possible candidacy, which had been prohibited under the transitional political pact of May 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 164]. On 6 March, the National Assembly held an extraordinary session to ratify the new electoral timelines proposed by the Transitional President.

On 13 April, the elections were held as scheduled. The candidate of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cabo Verde, José Mário Vaz, obtained 40.98 per cent of the votes, while the independent candidate, Nuno Gomes Nabiam obtained 25.14 per cent of the votes. In accordance with the electoral laws, since no candidate had obtained at least 50 per cent plus one vote, a run-off election was scheduled for 18 May.

**UNIOGBIS**

In a May report [S/2014/333], submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2103(2013), the Secretary-General provided information on the status of implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). The Office assisted national stakeholders in preparing for the conduct of presidential and legislative elections, which took place on 13 April. The Mission also supported the Ministries of Interior and Defence of the Transitional Government in developing the national electoral security plan for 2014, which provided for the two Ministries to jointly command and oversee police and military personnel. In February, UNIOGBIS implemented the first phase of a training programme on electoral security for 62 police officers from the Public Order Police and the National Guard. In March and April, UNIOGBIS completed the second and third phases of the training, which targeted 1,283 police officers in all regions of the country, with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund under the Immediate Response Facility. Joint efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UNIOGBIS contributed to ensuring the functioning of the Transnational Crime Unit and enhanced capacity-building across the regions of the country.

The Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of UNIOGBIS be renewed for another year, until 31 May 2015 to enable the Office to support the efforts of the new Government as it settled into office and commenced the complex task of rebuilding State institutions. The Secretary-General also recommended that a comprehensive review of the mandate of UNIOGBIS be conducted in early 2015, prior to its expiration, to ensure that it was aligned with the priorities identified by the new Government and effectively streamlined with the programmes being implemented by other international partners.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 29 May [meeting 7187], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2157(2014). The draft [S/2014/374] was submitted by Chad, Nigeria and Rwanda:

*The Security Council,*


Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 12 May 2014 on Guinea-Bissau and the recommendations contained therein, and commending the engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau,

Welcoming the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau, and congratulating the people of Guinea-Bissau who participated in the election in record numbers, which showed their strong commitment to democracy,

Emphasizing the need for respect of democratic principles, and stressing the importance of inclusive governance, essential for the attainment of lasting peace in Guinea-Bissau,

Stressing that the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau can result only from a consensual, inclusive
and nationally owned transition process, the restoration of and respect for constitutional order, the reforms in the defence, security and justice sectors, the promotion of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the promotion of socioeconomic development and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking.

Stressing also that all stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau should work to ensure short-, medium- and long-term stability through clear commitment and genuine inclusive political dialogue aimed at creating conditions conducive to finding viable and sustainable solutions to the country’s social, economic, political and military problems, which would facilitate the implementation of key reforms and the strengthening of State institutions.

Expressing concern at the lack of effective civilian control and oversight over the defence and security forces, which hampers the political process and effective functioning of State institutions, as a result of collusion between some political actors and the military leadership,

Commending the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to create the conditions for free and fair elections and democratic process and to support the security sector reform process in Guinea-Bissau, namely through the activities of its Mission in Guinea-Bissau,

Reiterating its serious concern about reports of continuing serious violations and abuses of human rights, as well as the atmosphere of residual political tension in Guinea-Bissau, and condemning restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and of the press,

Reiterating its deep concern at the threat that drug trafficking poses to stability, and re-emphasizing the need to tackle the problem of drug trafficking in the countries of origin, transit and final destination through an approach of common and shared responsibility,

Underlining that any lasting solution to instability in Guinea-Bissau should include concrete actions to fight impunity and ensure that those responsible for politically motivated assassinations and other serious crimes such as drug trafficking-related activities and breaches of constitutional order are brought to justice, including through transitional justice mechanisms,

Reiterating the importance of the continued support of the United Nations and international, regional, sub-regional and bilateral partners for the long-term security and development of Guinea-Bissau, particularly towards the implementation of security and justice sector reforms, the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking, as well as the creation of an enabling environment for good governance and inclusive and sustainable social and economic development,

Commending the important work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities in the fight against drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in Guinea-Bissau and the subregion, and encouraging enhanced cooperation between the Office and the Integrated Peacebuilding Office,

Stressing the urgent need to maintain in Guinea-Bissau continuous evaluation capacity and to continue to support national, subregional, regional and international institutions in charge of the fight against drug trafficking,

Stressing also the need for increased coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant partners to enhance their collective efforts towards combating drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau, in particular through the sharing of information.

Emphasizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820(2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888(2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889(2009) of 5 October 2009, welcoming the mission’s work to increase women’s participation in Guinea-Bissau, and underlining that a gender perspective must continue to inform the implementation of all relevant aspects of the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office,

Condemning cases of illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau’s territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, as well as illegal exploitation of natural resources, which undermines prospects for the economic development of the country,

Reaffirming that Guinea-Bissau’s partners should continue to actively and closely coordinate their actions to help bring solutions to the country’s political, security and development challenges, and in this regard welcoming the efforts made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to convene an international donor conference in close consultation with international, regional and subregional development partners in order to mobilize resources for the country’s development priorities, including the implementation of the governance efficacy amelioration programme,

Taking note of the statement made by the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on 19 May 2014 with regard to the determination of the Commission to re-engage with Guinea-Bissau,

Recognizing the need for the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to support national efforts to fully restore and maintain constitutional order and to promote a multi-layered national dialogue in the post-election period,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, as follows, for a period of six months beginning on 1 June 2014 until 30 November 2014:

(a) Supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate democratic governance;

(b) Assisting in strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing the capacity of State organs to function effectively and constitutionally;

(c) Providing strategic and technical advice and support for the establishment of effective and efficient law enforcement and criminal justice and penitentiary systems, capable of maintaining public security and combating impunity, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(d) Providing strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States and its Mission in Guinea-Bissau, in implementing the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, as well as developing civilian and military justice systems that are compliant with international standards;
(e) Assisting national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(f) Assisting national authorities in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as undertaking human rights monitoring and reporting activities;

(g) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325(2000) and 1820(2008);

(h) Working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of Guinea-Bissau’s peacebuilding priorities;

(i) Contributing to the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance, including for the implementation of the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, and enhancing cooperation with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and other partners in support of the restoration and maintenance of constitutional order and the stabilization of Guinea-Bissau;

2. Reiterates its demand to the security and defence services to submit themselves fully to civilian control;

3. Condemns the violations and abuses of human rights, including political and civil rights, urges the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to take all measures necessary 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 also urges them to take steps to mitigate the climate of fear resulting from restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly;

4. Welcomes the joint efforts by international partners, in particular the United Nations, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, to enhance cooperation in support of the legitimate democratic Government in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages them to continue to work together towards the stabilization of the country;

5. Encourages the efforts in support of security sector reform as a crucial element for long-term stability in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages coordinated action by all relevant subregional, regional and international partners of Guinea-Bissau in this field in order to obtain expedient and positive results;

6. Calls upon the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to review, adopt and implement national legislation and mechanisms to more effectively combat transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money-laundering and, in this context, to provide additional support to the Transnational Crime Unit established under the West Africa Coast Initiative, and urges both the authorities of Guinea-Bissau and its security and defence services to demonstrate full commitment to combating drug trafficking, and calls upon international partners to support their efforts;

7. Encourages members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau’s territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;

8. Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Guinea-Bissau to maximize their collective effectiveness towards combating drug trafficking, in particular through provision by these agencies, funds and programmes of relevant information to the Special Representative of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with drug trafficking that contribute to creating a threat to the peace, stability and security of Guinea-Bissau and the subregion;

9. Invites the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to share all relevant information with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048(2012), particularly names of individuals who meet the criteria set forth in paragraph 6 and elaborated upon in paragraph 7 of resolution 2048(2012);

10. Stresses the challenges posed by the fight against drug trafficking in the search for solutions to the overall political and economic crisis in Guinea-Bissau, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the relevant capacity within the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, by continuing to provide an anti-drug component, including appropriate expertise;

11. Encourages international bilateral and multilateral partners to continue their technical support to Guinea-Bissau in strengthening efforts to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as money-laundering and drug trafficking, calls upon them to increase their support to the West Africa Coast Initiative and the Transnational Crime Unit to fight transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, which threaten security and stability in Guinea-Bissau and in the subregion, and further encourages them to contribute to support the presence of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Guinea-Bissau and to the Integrated Peacebuilding Office trust fund for immediate, medium- and longer-term priorities, including for post-election reforms;

12. Strongly emphasizes the importance of the convening of an international pledging conference on the recovery of Guinea-Bissau;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, to ensure that it is aligned with the priorities identified by the legitimate democratic Government and to report the findings of such review by 30 October 2014;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Letter of Secretary-General. In a 21 July letter [S/2014/528] to the Security Council President, the Secretary-General requested a three-month extension, beyond 30 October, for the submission of a comprehensive review of the mandate of UNOGGIS to ensure that it was aligned with the priorities identified by the Government, as requested by the Council in its resolution 2157(2014) (see p. 000). The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s letter on 23 July [S/2014/529], in turn requesting a written update by 12 November, which the Council could consider prior to the expiration of the mandate of UNOGGIS on 30 November.
Further developments


On 18 May, the second round of the presidential election was conducted in a peaceful manner with no reports of major technical or logistical shortcomings.

Mr. Vaz of PAIGC obtained 61.9 per cent of the vote in the run-off election, while Mr. Nabiam, the independent candidate, received 38.1 per cent. On 23 June, Mr. Vaz was sworn in as the new President of Guinea-Bissau. Following talks with all political parties represented in Parliament, President Vaz appointed Domingos Simões Pereira, the President of PAIGC, as the new Prime Minister on 25 June.

There was no significant progress made towards human rights protection and greater accountability for previous human rights violations in the country. On 17 June, the AU lifted the suspension of Guinea-Bissau from the activities of the Organization, paving the way for the country to participate in the 23rd ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU, which was held in Malabo from 20 to 27 June. And on 14 July, the Council of the European Union issued a statement announcing the suspension of measures limiting the European Union’s cooperation with Guinea-Bissau following the holding of “free and credible” elections.

The socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in the country remained fragile. The weak capacities of the Government for fiscal revenue collection, in conjunction with the extended suspension of budgetary support by Guinea-Bissau’s development partners, significantly affected the State’s ability to meet its basic obligations, including the delivery of social services. Concerning the Ebola virus outbreak in neighbouring Guinea, no cases of the Ebola virus were reported in Guinea-Bissau.

The Secretary-General observed that the high voter turnout in the second round of the presidential election, as well as the peaceful and orderly conduct of the poll, demonstrated the determination of the people of Guinea-Bissau to restore constitutional order to their country. The August report was the final update by the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (see below).

**Letter of Secretary-General.** In a 13 August letter [S/2014/600] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General noted that, in the light of the successful return to constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, which was the main target set by the Security Council in its resolution 2048(2012), he recommended for the consideration of the Council that his report in August (see above) be the last one. Any future updates on the remaining elements of resolution 2048(2012), as well as broader issues relevant to the consolidation of constitutional order, would be provided every six months in his regular reports on UNIOGBIS, while oral briefings to the Security Council would continue to be provided, as and when required. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s letter on 15 August [S/2014/601].

**Letter of Secretary-General.** By a 11 November letter [S/2014/805] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General provided a written update on the situation in Guinea-Bissau for the consideration of the Council before the expiration of the mandate of UNIOGBIS on 30 November. The situation in the country was characterized by intense activities on the part of the newly elected Government to identify its priorities, plan for an international donor round table and put in place measures to ensure stability.

The security situation remained stable. On 15 September, President Vaz issued a decree to dismiss the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, General António Indjai. On 17 September, the President promoted Brigadier Biagué Na N’tan to the rank of General and appointed him as the successor to General Indjai. On 30 September, the President issued a decree to grant pardons to six individuals who had been convicted by the Supreme Military Court of Guinea-Bissau in connection with an incident involving the airborne regiment located at the Bissalanca air forcebase in Bissau on 21 October 2012. He said that the pardons had been granted in the context of promoting national unity and reconciliation.

UNIOGBIS and the United Nations country team had been supporting efforts by the Government and civil society organizations to prepare for the second universal periodic review of Guinea-Bissau by the Human Rights Council, scheduled for January 2015. The authorities, assisted by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children’s Fund and other international partners, worked to prevent the spread of Ebola to the country.

The Secretary-General noted that he had deployed a multidisciplinary strategic assessment mission to Guinea-Bissau from 3 to 14 November (see p. 000). He therefore recommended that the Council consider technically rolling over the mandate of UNIOGBIS for a period of three months, until 28 February 2015.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 25 November [meeting 7321], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2186(2014). The draft [S/2014/842] was submitted by Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Kingdom and the United States.
The Security Council,


Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 August 2014 on Guinea-Bissau and his letter dated 11 November 2014 to the President of the Security Council and the recommendations contained therein, and commending the engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau,

Welcoming the progress made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau in determining its national priorities following the return to constitutional order,

Emphasizing the need for respect of democratic principles, and stressing the importance of inclusive governance, essential for the attainment of lasting peace in Guinea-Bissau,

Stressing that the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau can result only from a consensual, inclusive and nationally owned process, respect for constitutional order, the reforms in the defence, security and justice sectors, the promotion of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the promotion of socioeconomic development and the fight against impunity and drug trafficking,

Stressing also that all stakeholders in should work to ensure short-, medium- and long-term stability through clear commitment and genuine inclusive political dialogue aimed at creating conditions conducive to finding viable and sustainable solutions to the country’s social, economic, political and military problems, which would facilitate the implementation of key reforms and the strengthening of State institutions,

Emphasizing the importance of pursuing a national reconciliation and social cohesion strategy, and underlining the importance of including all Bissau-Guineans in the reconciliation process at the national and local levels, while upholding justice and the rule of law and combating impunity,

Noting efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to gain effective civilian control and oversight over the defence and security forces, as failure to do so could adversely affect the effective functioning of State institutions, as a result of collusion between some political actors and the military leadership,

Commenting the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States in helping to sustain peace, security and development and to support the security sector reform process in Guinea-Bissau, namely through the activities of its Mission in Guinea-Bissau,

Taking note of the desire of the new authorities of Guinea-Bissau to maintain the presence of the Mission on the ground to support the implementation of reforms and to build up confidence among international partners,

Reiterating its concern about reports of continuing violations and abuses of human rights, and calling upon the Government of Guinea-Bissau to conduct transparent and credible investigations into all alleged human rights violations and abuses, in accordance with international standards, and to hold those responsible accountable for their actions,

Reiterating its deep concern at the threat that drug trafficking poses to stability, and re-emphasizing the need to tackle the problem of drug trafficking in the countries of origin, transit and final destination through an approach of common and shared responsibility,

Underlining that any lasting solution to instability in Guinea-Bissau should include concrete actions to fight impunity and ensure that those responsible for politically motivated assassinations and other serious crimes such as breaches of constitutional order and drug trafficking-related activities are brought to justice, including through national judicial mechanisms,

Welcoming, in this regard, the efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to update the three-year national plan for combating drug trafficking and organized crime, prepared in June 2011, and to define new priority areas accordingly,

Reiterating the importance of the continued support of the United Nations and international, regional, subregional, and bilateral partners for the long-term security and development of Guinea-Bissau, particularly towards the implementation of security and justice sector reforms, the fight against drug trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking, as well as the creation of an enabling environment for good governance and inclusive and sustainable social and economic development,

Commenting the important work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities in the fight against drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in Guinea-Bissau and the subregion, and encouraging enhanced cooperation between the Office and the Integrated Peacebuilding Office,

Stressing the urgent need to maintain in Guinea-Bissau continuous evaluation capacity and to continue to support national, subregional, regional and international institutions in charge of the fight against drug trafficking,

Stressing also the need for increased coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant partners to enhance their collective efforts toward combating drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau, in particular through the sharing of information,


Condemning cases of illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, as well as illegal exploitation of natural resources, which undermines prospects for the economic development of the country,

Reaffirming that Guinea-Bissau’s partners should continue to actively and closely coordinate their actions to help bring solutions to the country’s political, security and development challenges, and in this regard welcoming the
efforts made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to convene an international donor conference in close consultation with international, regional and subregional development partners in order to mobilize resources for the country’s development priorities, including the Government of Guinea-Bissau’s 2014–2018 programme containing immediate and long-term priorities for the country.

Taking note of the statement made by the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on 18 November 2014, and welcoming the engagement of the Commission with Guinea-Bissau,

Welcoming the reactivation of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau and its 10th meeting, held on 18 November 2014,

Recognizing the need for the Integrated Peacebuilding Office to support national efforts to maintain constitutional order and to promote a multi-layered national dialogue towards peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the importance of preparedness by all Member States to detect, prevent, respond to, isolate and mitigate suspected cases of Ebola within and across borders, and recalling the International Health Regulations (2005), which aim to improve the capacity of all countries to detect, assess, notify and respond to public health threats,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau for a period of three months beginning on 1 December 2014 until 28 February 2015, to perform the following tasks:

(a) Supporting an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate democratic governance;

(b) Assisting in strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing the capacity of State organs to function effectively and constitutionally;

(c) Providing strategic and technical advice and support for the establishment of effective and efficient law enforcement and criminal justice and penitentiary systems, capable of maintaining public security and combating impunity, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(d) Providing strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant stakeholders, including in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States and its Mission in Guinea-Bissau, in implementing the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, as well as developing civilian and military justice systems that are compliant with international standards;

(e) Assisting national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(f) Assisting national authorities in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as undertaking human rights monitoring and reporting activities;

(g) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacebuilding, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325(2000) and 1820(2008);

(h) Working with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of Guinea-Bissau’s peacebuilding priorities;

(i) Contributing to the mobilization, harmonization and coordination of international assistance, including for the implementation of the national security sector reform and rule of law strategies, and enhancing cooperation with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the European Union and other partners in support of the maintenance of constitutional order and the stabilization of Guinea-Bissau;

2. Reiterates its demand to the security and defence services to submit themselves fully to civilian control;

3. Urges the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to take all measures necessary to protect human rights, put an end to impunity, initiate investigations to identify the perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses and bring them to justice and take action to protect witnesses in order to ensure due process;

4. Welcomes the joint efforts by international partners, in particular the United Nations, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, to enhance cooperation in support of the legitimate democratic Government in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages them to continue to work together towards the stabilization of the country;

5. Encourages the efforts in support of security sector reform as a crucial element for long-term stability in Guinea-Bissau, and encourages coordinated action by all relevant subregional, regional and international partners of Guinea-Bissau in this field in order to obtain expeditious and positive results;

6. Calls upon the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to review, adopt and implement national legislation and mechanisms to more effectively combat transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money-laundering, and in this context to provide additional support to the Transnational Crime Unit established under the West Africa Coast Initiative, and urges both the authorities of Guinea-Bissau and its security and defence services to demonstrate full commitment to combating drug trafficking, and calls upon international partners to support their efforts;

7. Encourages members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau’s territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;

8. Requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau to increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Guinea-Bissau to maximize their collective effectiveness towards combating drug trafficking, in particular through the provision by these agencies, funds and programmes of relevant information to the Special Representative on individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with drug trafficking that contribute to creating a threat to the peace, stability and security of Guinea-Bissau and the subregion;

9. Invites the Special Representative to share all relevant information with the Security Council Committee...
established pursuant to resolution 2048(2012), particularly names of individuals who meet the criteria set forth in paragraph 6 and elaborated upon in paragraph 7 of resolution 2048(2012);

10. **Stresses** the challenges posed by the fight against drug trafficking in the search for solutions to the overall political and economic crisis in Guinea-Bissau, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the relevant capacity within the Integrated Peacebuilding Office, by continuing to provide an anti-drug component, including appropriate expertise;

11. **Encourages** international bilateral and multilateral partners to continue their technical support to Guinea-Bissau in strengthening efforts to tackle transnational organized crime, including illicit activities such as money-laundering and drug trafficking, calls upon them to increase their support to the West Africa Coast Initiative and the Transnational Crime Unit to fight transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, which threaten security and stability in Guinea-Bissau and in the subregion, and further encourages them to contribute to support the presence of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Guinea-Bissau and to the Integrated Peacebuilding Office trust fund for immediate, medium- and longer-term priorities, including for post-election reforms;

12. **Welcomes** the intention of the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to convene an international donor conference in Brussels in February 2015, and encourages participation by Member States;

13. **Urges** Guinea-Bissau to implement relevant temporary recommendations issued under the International Health Regulations (2005) regarding the 2014 Ebola outbreak, and to lead the organization, coordination and implementation of national preparedness and response activities, including, as appropriate, in collaboration with international development and humanitarian partners, including the Integrated Peacebuilding Office within its existing mandate;

14. **Looks forward** to the findings and recommendations of the strategic assessment mission to be included in the report of the Secretary-General in January 2015, with a view toward the consideration of such recommendations for appropriate adjustment to the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office;

15. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/37], the Secretary-General submitted the findings of a strategic assessment mission he deployed to Guinea-Bissau from 3 to 14 November to conduct a comprehensive review of the mandate of UNIOGBIS and to ensure it was aligned with the priorities identified by the legitimate democratic Government of the country.

The mission, led by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, consulted with a broad array of interlocutors and enjoyed the full cooperation of the authorities of Guinea-Bissau. The restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau had introduced a period of hope. The elections in April and May were widely deemed to have been free, fair and transparent. The country had a legitimate, competent and inclusive Government. The Prime Minister was working to create a collaborative political environment and had included several individuals from opposition parties and civil society in his Government in an attempt to build trust and bolster stability. The Government had acted quickly to demonstrate the dividends of the restoration of constitutional order, notably by paying most salary arrears in the public service and by working to increase the delivery of public utilities to the population. Initial steps had been taken to reform the armed forces, most notably the dismissal of its Chief of General Staff, General Antonio Indjai, on 15 September. The Government had shown strong political will to implement necessary reforms and, in doing so, had encountered signs of resistance. The State-building exercise in Guinea-Bissau was in its very initial stages. The country faced extreme levels of poverty and the social contract was weak. Meanwhile, the potential for relapse into instability and unconstitutionality remained high as long as the root causes remained unaddressed. The political instability in the country had been accompanied by repeated gross violations of human rights, including politically motivated assassinations, abductions, cases of torture, arbitrary arrests, detentions of political opponents and civil society representatives, and restrictions on the freedom of expression and assembly. According to the Mission, peace and security issues in Guinea-Bissau were strongly connected with development challenges. The root causes of instability in the country lied in a complex interrelation of four main factors: political-military dynamics; ineffective State institutions and the absence of rule of law; poverty and lack of access to basic services.

The integrated structure of UNIOGBIS, in which one of the Secretary-General’s deputy special representatives was also the Resident Coordinator, was conducive to a smooth exit transition, as the United Nations country team would gradually take over tasks that UNIOGBIS was mandated with carrying out. In that context, the UNIOGBIS leadership, utilizing its existing strategic policy group, would regularly assess progress in mandate implementation. That would assist the United Nations in Guinea-Bissau in planning and prioritizing its resource mobilization activities, taking into account progress and ultimate success in the implementation of the UNIOGBIS mandate. In that respect, the Secretary-General recommended an extension of UNIOGBIS for a period of 12 months, until 29 February 2016, which would allow the mission to provide sustained support to the Government in moving its priorities forward.

**Sanctions**

**Security Council Committee.** The Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2048(2012) concerning Guinea-
Bissau was mandated, among other things, to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of that resolution (travel ban); designate those individuals subject to the travel ban and consider requests for exemptions; encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations; and examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 2048(2012).

In December [S/2014/918], the Committee reported on its 2014 activities. During the year, it held one informal consultation on 9 April in addition to conducting its work through written procedures. In March, the Committee signed an agreement with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on the issuance and circulation of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. The Committee received no requests for exemption to the travel ban, while 11 individuals had been designated as subject to the travel ban.

**Peacebuilding Commission**

The Peacebuilding Commission reviewed its activities in Guinea-Bissau in its eighth session’s report [A/69/818-S/2015/174], covering 2014. The Commission focused its attention on supporting the efforts of the United Nations, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to create a supportive political environment for the conduct of presidential and legislative elections, which were held in April and May. In addition to visits undertaken by the Chair in January and October, the Commission offered a platform for the Special Representative, the transitional government and key regional and international actors to exchange views and information on the progress of the electoral preparations. The subsequent installation of a democratically elected government had paved the way for the restoration of constitutional order, the resumption of international recognition and the re-engagement of development partners. The Commission was expected to accompany the national Government’s medium- to long-term plan to develop a national peacebuilding strategy and a framework of mutual commitments with its regional and international partners.

The Commission also provided a forum for the new Government to present its plans and priorities, which would be taken forward to a donor conference scheduled to take place in February 2015. The Commission had supported the plans put forward by the newly elected Government to clarify existing commitments for the exploitation of mineral resources, ensuring that resources were used to maximize public utility. A national strategic plan, aimed at developing a vision of comprehensive State-building, was being developed by the new Government and would be presented at the donor conference. The conference would provide an opportunity for the Government to engage its partners in support of its medium- to long-term peace consolidation and development strategy.

(For information on the Peacebuilding Commission, see p. 000.)

**UNIOGBIS**

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established on 1 January 2010 as the successor to the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau by Security Council resolution 1876(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 219]. The original Office was established in 1999 by a decision of the Secretary-General and supported by Council resolution 1233(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 140]; its mandate was revised in 2004 [YUN 2004, p. 229], and 2007 [YUN 2007, p. 230]. By resolution 2092(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 184] the Council extended the UNIOGBIS mandate until 31 May 2013, and by resolution 2103(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 186], the Council extended the mandate until 31 May.

By resolution 2157(2014) (see p. 000) and resolution 2186(2014) (see p. 000) the Council extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 30 November and 28 February 2015, respectively.

**Appointment.** In a 10 July letter [S/2014/492], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Miguel Trovoada (São Tomé and Príncipe) as his Special Representative in Guinea-Bissau and Head of UNIOGBIS to succeed José Ramos-Horta (Timor Leste), who concluded his assignment on 30 June. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 14 July [S/2014/493].

**Mali**

Fighting erupted in May 2014 in northern Mali between the Government and armed groups and disrupted the political process. Earlier in April, Prime Minister Oumar Tatam Ly resigned citing deficiencies in the work of the Government. The President of Mali, Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, immediately appointed Moussa Mara as the new prime minister and appointed him as his High Representative for Inter-Malian Inclusive Dialogue, with responsibility for overseeing the peace talks between the Government and the armed movements. Following a ceasefire agreement brokered by the African Union (AU) and the United Nations, the first round of peace talks, hosted by Algeria, took place in July. Three three additional rounds were held until late November when the positions of all the parties on key issues remained unchanged, however, with the understanding that the negotiating parties would reconvene in Algiers in January 2015.

YUN 2014—1st proof—11 February 2018
The Malian Parliament adopted a bill establishing the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. During the year, eight Ebola virus disease cases were identified in Mali; six of the patients died and two recovered.

In the final three months of the year alone, asymmetric attacks against United Nations peacekeepers led to 16 dead and 14 injured. The attacks on the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) highlighted the urgency of strengthening the Mission through enhanced measures to prevent attacks with improvised explosive devices and other indirect weapons. In June, the Security Council by resolution 2164(2014) extended the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2015.

**Political and security developments**

**Security Council mission.** On 30 January [S/2014/72], the Security Council President informed the Secretary-General that the Council would send a mission to Mali from 31 January to 3 February, led by Ambassador Gérard Araud (France) and Minister Counsellor Banté Mangaral (Chad).

The Council reported on its mission in March [S/2014/173] noting that the armed groups signatory to the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement [YUN 2013, p. 200], the Mouvement national pour la libération de l’Azawad (MNLA) and the Haut conseil pour l’unité de l’Azawad (HCUA), had called for the full implementation of the agreement. They reiterated their willingness to canton their combatants and disarm them upon the signature of a comprehensive peace accord, as provided by article 6 of the agreement. The groups said that they welcomed the participation of all regional countries in the inclusive dialogue, and with regard to Algeria’s current mediation initiative, proposed that Algeria join the existing dialogue mechanisms. MNLA and HCUA called for the negotiations to be held in a neutral location.

President Keïta expressed gratitude for all the international support extended to Mali. He informed the Security Council mission that the Government was developing a national reconciliation road map, whose implementation he hoped the United Nations would support, and stressed that the full disarmament of the armed groups should precede the comprehensive negotiation process.

Several Malian stakeholders called for MINUSMA to expand its stabilization efforts beyond the key population centres in the north of Mali, noting the threat posed by terrorist and criminal elements against the civilian population. The Council mission expressed concern about the delays in the deployment of the MINUSMA Force, particularly as the stalled political process heightened tensions and the peacekeeping Mission would be called to play an increasingly central role amid the French Operation Serval’s drawdown. A number of civil society representatives expressed the view that the crisis in northern Mali did not stem from ethnic tensions but from development and governance issues. They called the Security Council’s attention to the underdevelopment of northern Mali and the absence of work opportunities for the youth. The northern armed groups also advocated for enhanced United Nations development activities.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 23 January [meeting 7099], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/2 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mali.

The Council welcomes the successful holding of peaceful and transparent legislative elections on 24 November and 15 December 2013 in Mali and commends the people and authorities of Mali for the manner in which they were conducted. The Council commends the efforts of domestic and international observers and bilateral and international partners to support the electoral process. The Council expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the security and logistical support it provided during the electoral process. The Council underlines that, in addition to the successful holding of the presidential elections in July and August 2013, the holding of the legislative elections marks a further step in the restoration of democratic governance and the full return of constitutional order in Mali.

The Council commends the initial efforts of the Government of Mali to launch a series of national consultative events on the situation in the north of Mali to promote good governance, institutional reform and economic and social development and to reinforce national unity and security. The Council encourages further steps towards consolidating stability, advancing inclusive national dialogue and reconciliation and fostering social cohesion. The Council underscores the need to address the underlying causes of recurrent crises which have affected Mali, including governance, security, development and humanitarian challenges, and drawing lessons from past peace agreements.

The Council reiterates its call for an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali, with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State. The Council lends its full support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali to use good offices, in close coordination with the international community, towards the restoration of peace and security throughout the national territory of Mali, in the context of a comprehensive agreement ending the crisis.

The Council recalls its resolution 2100(2013) and in this regard calls upon all the signatories to the Oua-
Chapter III: Africa

The Council strongly condemns incidents of sexual violence in armed conflict, including against children, in Mali, acknowledges efforts of the Government to prioritize judicial investigations of incidents of sexual violence in armed conflict, and encourages efforts to speed up the return of judicial authorities to the north.

The Council, while noting that thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin, commends the Government of Mali for its efforts to address the humanitarian challenges and calls upon the Government to achieve lasting solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, including by creating the conditions conducive to their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return. The Council remains gravely concerned by the extent of the food crisis and calls upon the international community to continue to increase its assistance to affected populations, particularly women and children, and address the gap in the funding of the consolidated appeal for Mali.

The Council welcomes the efforts of the international community as well as the Government of Mali within the framework of the mutual commitments of the conference on the theme “Together for a new Mali”, held in Brussels on 15 May 2013. The Council calls upon all relevant United Nations agencies and the international community to strengthen their support for the efforts of the Government to implement its socioeconomic development plans, including supporting the provision of basic services to the population, in particular in the north of Mali.

The Council calls upon the international community to continue to support the people and Government of Mali towards achieving lasting peace, stability and reconciliation in Mali and the development of the country.

The Council reiterates its concern about the alarming situation in the north of Mali. In a preliminary agreement of 18 June 2013, and thousands of those armed groups in the north of Mali that have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and committed unconditionally to the agreement, to swiftly and fully implement its provisions, including the cantonment of armed groups, the re-establishment of State administration throughout the country and the urgent launching of inclusive and credible peace talks.

The Council reiterates its demand that armed groups in Mali put aside their arms and reject the recourse to violence. The Council calls upon all relevant Malian parties to agree on active measures to further the cantonment of armed groups, as an essential step leading to an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in the context of a comprehensive peace settlement. The Council reiterates its support for the active role of the Mission in supporting the strengthening of the above processes.

The Council reiterates its continued concern about the alarming situation in the north of Mali. In a preliminary agreement of 18 June 2013, and those armed groups in the north of Mali that have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and committed unconditionally to the agreement, to swiftly and fully implement its provisions, including the cantonment of armed groups, the re-establishment of State administration throughout the country and the urgent launching of inclusive and credible peace talks.

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The Council stresses the need to ensure the full, equal and effective participation and representation of women at all levels and at an early stage of the stabilization phase, including the security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes.

The Council expresses concern about the fragile security situation in the north of Mali, including recent incidents that revealed that terrorists and other armed groups have reorganized themselves and regained some ability to operate. The Council stresses the primary responsibility of the Government of Mali for the provision of stability and security throughout its territory. The Council stresses the importance of achieving without further delay the complete operational deployment of the Mission to stabilize key population centres and protect civilians, including women and children, especially in the north of Mali, and to continue to support the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country and the promotion of the rule of law and protection of human rights. The Council calls upon all Member States to support the swift completion of the deployment of the Mission. The Council urges all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of the Mission, in particular by ensuring its safety and security.

The Council takes note of the investigation led by Malian judicial authorities of military personnel, including General Amadou Haya Sanogo, in connection with violence committed in 2012. The Council stresses the importance of maintaining Malian civilian control and oversight of the Malian Defence and Security Forces as a key element of the overall reform of the security sector and commends in this regard the contribution of international donors, including the European Union through its Common Security and Defence Policy mission, the European Union Training Mission in Mali.

The Council recalls that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and in this regard encourages the Government of Mali to conduct investigations on such acts and swiftly bring the perpetrators to justice and to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court. The Council strongly condemns incidents of sexual violence in armed conflict, including against children, in Mali, acknowledges efforts of the Government to prioritize judicial investigations of incidents of sexual violence in armed conflict, and encourages efforts to speed up the return of judicial authorities to the north.

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...
That initiative was followed by a visit by the President Keita to Algiers on 18 and 19 January, during which the two Heads of State agreed to reinforce cooperation between the two countries in such areas as security, development and humanitarian assistance and to put in place a bilateral committee that would meet monthly to monitor the implementation of the decision pertaining to the peaceful settlement of the problem of north Mali. In February, the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, made a State visit to Mali to discuss bilateral efforts to sustain peace and reconciliation and to strengthen economic ties. The President of Mali also visited Mauritania from 10 to 12 January.

The overall security situation deteriorated in northern Mali as a result of the increasing activity of terrorist groups, mainly Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and the Mouvement pour l’unïcit et le jïhïd en Afrique de l’ouest, as demonstrated by a series of rocket and improvised explosive device attacks targeting the Malian armed forces, MINUSMA and Operation Serval. The security situation remained particularly worrisome in Kidal, but rocket attacks also increased around Gao. Timbuktu suffered its first rocket attack after a period of relative calm. On 8 February, Bamako experienced its first alert for a possible vehicle-borne improvised explosive device. Abductions and banditry contributed to perpetrating a climate of fear in northern Mali. The incidence of improvised explosive device attacks increased during the reporting period. On 20 January, a MINUSMA patrol hit a rocket in Kidal region, injuring five Chadian peacekeepers while on 16 March, a MINUSMA convoy hit a rocket in Kidal region, injuring two Chadian peacekeepers. Intercommunal violence between the Tuareg and the Fulani sector also worsened.

On the re-establishment of State authority in Mali, while the governors of Kidal, Timbuktu, Mopti and Gao and all 135 prefects and subprefects had returned to the four northern regions, few prefects and subprefects, gendarmes or police officers had taken up posts outside the principal towns owing to the security conditions and the lack of infrastructure and resources, leaving significant gaps in State authority in rural areas.

The Secretary-General observed that the first priority was a truly inclusive political dialogue, as indicated in Security Council resolution 2100(2013) and the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement. There would be no durable solution to the security challenges in the north without an inclusive political process that paved the way for the full restoration of law and order, equal access by all Malians to public services and reconciliation between communities.

Communication. In a 17 June letter [S/2014/419] to the Security Council, Algeria transmitted the Algiers Declaration; the Algiers Preliminary Platform for the inclusive inter-Malian dialogue; the joint communiqué of the third high-level consultation session on the inter-Malian dialogue; and the communiqué of the fourth session of the bilateral strategic committee between Algeria and Mali on northern Mali.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION


The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 2085(2012) of 20 December 2012 and 2100(2013) of 25 April 2013, the statements by its President of 12 December 2013 and 23 January 2014, and its statements to the press of 23 April, 20 May and 11 June 2014,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali,

Reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Underscoring the need to address the underlying causes of recurrent crises which have affected Mali, including governance, security, development and humanitarian challenges, drawing lessons from past peace agreements, and that any sustainable solution to the crisis in Mali should be Malian-owned, including all aspects of the political process, in particular national dialogue and reconciliation,

Welcoming the successful holding of peaceful and transparent presidential elections on 28 July and 11 August 2013 as well as legislative elections on 24 November and 15 December 2013 in Mali, which constitute a major step in the restoration of democratic governance and the full return of constitutional order in Mali, and commending the people and authorities of Mali for the manner in which they were conducted,

Welcoming also the signing on 18 June 2013 of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, which, inter alia, reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and secular nature of the Malian State, provides for an immediate ceasefire and the launching of the cantonment process and establishes a framework for inclusive peace talks with all communities of the north of Mali, but expressing its concern at the failure of the parties to the agreement to meet the agreed timeline for the launching of these talks,

Commending the efforts of all regional and international actors, including those who facilitated discussions with the signatory and adherent armed groups of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, to solve the crisis in Mali, and in this regard welcoming the efforts of Algeria to contribute to the launching of a credible and inclusive negotiation process, as well as Burkina Faso as the Economic Community of West African States mediator, and urging all these actors to maintain coordination to consolidate political and security progress in Mali, in close coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali...
and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Sta-
bilization Mission in Mali,

Welcoming the appointment by the President of Mali on 23 April 2014 of a High Representative for the Inter-
Malian Inclusive Dialogue and his initial efforts to consult with national and international actors on the peace process,

Strongly condemning the violent clashes in Kidal on 17 and 18 May 2014 in the context of the visit by the Prime
Minister of Mali, which resulted in the death of Malian Defence and Security Forces personnel, as well as eight ci-
vilians, including six government officials, the unacceptable seizure by the armed groups, notably the Mouvement
national pour la libération de l’Azawad, of administrative
buildings, including the Governorate of Kidal, the sub-
sequent seizure of towns in the north of Mali and the reported
illegal establishment of parallel administrative structures therein, and of arms and materiel belonging to the Malian
Defence and Security Forces, which constitute a breach of
the ceasefire arrangements provided for in the Ouagadou-
gou preliminary agreement, as well as attacks on personnel
of the Mission by the armed groups, expressing serious con-
cern about the events that occurred in Kidal and elsewhere in
the north of Mali on 21 May 2014 which resulted in
additional casualties and in an altered security landscape
in the north of Mali, and reiterating its call upon all parties
to act with restraint and refrain from any further violence
that could threaten civilians,

Welcoming the signing of the ceasefire agreement of
23 May 2014, brokered under the auspices of the Chairper-
sion of the African Union, Mr. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz,
President of Mauritania, and the Special Representative of
the Secretary-General for Mali, and welcoming the conven-
ing of the Economic Community of West African States
summit in Accra on 30 May 2014, taking note of its support
for the ceasefire agreement and its call for a political solu-
tion, through the launching of inclusive peace talks, as well
as its call for the immediate withdrawal of the armed groups
from the public buildings and occupied areas, and return to
the pre-17 May positions, and further welcoming the signing
on 13 June 2014 of the agreement on the modalities for
the ceasefire implementation,

Remaining concerned over the fragile security situation
in the north of Mali and the continuing activities in the
Sahel region of terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida
in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine, the Mouvement
pour l’unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l’Ouest and Al-
Mourabitoune, which constitute a threat to peace and
security in the region and beyond, and reiterating its strong
condemnation of the abuses of human rights and violence
against civilians, notably women and children, committed
in the north of Mali and in the region by terrorist groups,

Stressing that terrorism can be defeated only by a sus-
tained and comprehensive approach involving the active
participation and collaboration of all States and regional
and international organizations to impede, impair and
isolate the terrorist threat, and reaffirming that terrorism
could not and should not be associated with any religion,
nationality or civilization,

Recalling the listing of the Mouvement pour l’unicité
et le jihad en Afrique de l’Ouest, the Organization of Al-
Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine and its leader,
Iyad ag Ghali, and Al-Mourabitoune on the Al-Qaida San-
cctions List established by the Security Council Committee
pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1891(2011), and re-
iterating its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime,
to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and
entities that do not cut off all ties to Al-Qaida and associ-
ated groups, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb,
the Mouvement pour l’unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l’Ouest, Ansar Eddine and Al-Mourabitoune, in accor-
dance with the established listing criteria,

Welcoming the continued action by the French forces, at
the request of the Malian authorities, to deter the terrorist
threat in the north of Mali,

Noting with growing concern the transnational dimen-
sion of the terrorist threat in the Sahel region, and under-
lining the need for a coherent regional response to combat
this threat,

Expressing its continued concern over the serious threats
depicted by transnational organized crime in the Sahel re-

region and its increasing links, in some cases, with terror-
ism, strongly condemning the incidents of kidnapping
and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gain-
ing political concessions, reiterating its determination to
prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking in the Sahel region,
in accordance with applicable international law, recalling
its resolution 2153(2014) of 27 January 2014, including
the call upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from
benefiting directly or indirectly from the payment of rans-
soms or from political concessions and to secure the safe
release of hostages, and in this regard noting the publica-
tion by the Global Counterterrorism Forum of the Algiers
Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Deny-
ing the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists.

Remaining seriously concerned over the significant
ongoing food and humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region
and over the insecurity which hinders humanitarian access,
exacerbated by the presence of armed groups and terrorist
and criminal networks, and their activities, the presence of
landmines as well as the continued proliferation of weapons
from within and outside the region that threatens the peace,
security and stability of States in the region,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to uphold and re-
spect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality,
impartiality and independence in order to ensure the con-
tinued provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of
humanitarian actors receiving assistance, the protection of
humanitarian personnel operating in Mali, and stressing the
importance of humanitarian assistance being delivered on the
basis of need,

Strongly condemning all abuses and violations of human
rights and violations of international humanitarian law,
including those involving extrajudicial executions, arbit-
trary arrests and detentions, and sexual and gender-based
violence, as well as killing, maiming, recruitment and use
of children, and attacks against schools and hospitals, and
calling upon all parties to bring an end to such violations
and abuses and to comply with their obligations under ap-
plicable international law,

Reiterating, in this regard, that all perpetrators of such
acts must be held accountable and that some of such acts
referred to in the paragraph above may amount to crimes
under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal
Court and noting that, acting upon the referral of the
transitional authorities of Mali dated 13 July 2012, the
Prosecutor of the Court opened, on 16 January 2013, an
investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory

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of Mali since January 2012, and recalling the importance of assistance and cooperation, by all parties concerned, with the Court.

*Emphasizing* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility for the provision of stability and security throughout the territory of Mali, underscoring the importance of Malian civilian control and oversight of the Malian Defence and Security Forces, reiterating that the training, consolidation and redeployment of the Malian Defence and Security Forces are vital to ensure the long-term security and stability of Mali and to protect the people of Mali, and stressing the importance of the Malian Defence and Security Forces assuming full responsibility for providing security throughout the Malian territory.

*Recognizing* that the threat to the civilian population in the north of Mali extends beyond the key population centres to include rural areas,

*Reiterating its strong support* for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and for the Mission, and expressing its concern at the slow pace of deployment of the Mission,

*Commending* the role and contribution of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and of neighbouring countries to the stabilization of Mali, including to contribute to the efforts of the Mission towards a political settlement,

*Commending also* the role of the European Union Training Mission in Mali to provide training and advice for the Malian Defence and Security Forces towards contributing to strengthening civilian authority and respect for human rights, and welcoming the decision of the European Union to establish the European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Sahel Mali to provide strategic advice and training for the police, gendarmerie and national guard in Mali,

*Encouraging* the international community to provide broad support to resolve the crisis in Mali through coordinated actions for immediate and long-term needs, encompassing security, governance reform, development and humanitarian issues, commending the contributions already made towards the 2014 consolidated appeal for Mali, and urging all Member States and other donors to contribute generously for humanitarian operations,

*Determining* that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

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

*Framework for long-term peace and stability in Mali*

1. *Urge* the Malian authorities and the signatory and adherent armed groups to fulfil their commitments under the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, and in this regard further urge the parties in Mali to engage in good faith and without delay in a credible and inclusive negotiation process, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, and underscores that this agreement constitutes a solid basis for long-term peace and stability in Mali;

2. *Urge* the signatories to the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014 to respect it fully, to immediately implement its provisions, including the liberation of prisoners and the establishment of an international commission of inquiry, and to take steps that support national reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the swift establishment of the commission, in consultation with the parties;

3. *Urge*, in particular, the Malian authorities to launch without delay an inclusive and credible negotiation process with the signatory and adherent armed groups of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, and those armed groups in the north of Mali that have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and committed unconditionally to the agreement;

4. *Reiterates* its demand that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities immediately, as well as reject the recourse to violence, and urges all such groups that have cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and that recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, to engage in an inclusive dialogue open to all communities of the north of Mali;

5. *Urge* all armed groups in Mali to resume the cantonment process, supported and monitored by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, as a crucial and practical step leading to an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in the context of a comprehensive peace settlement;

6. *Expresses* its strong support for the key role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali in the peace talks, and requests the Special Representative to continue his good offices and active engagement, including in coordinating with and supporting the Malian authorities, towards the launching of an inclusive process open to all communities of the north of Mali, consistent with paragraphs 13 (b) (i) and (ii) below;

7. *Urge* the parties in this negotiation process to coordinate with the Special Representative, with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State;

8. *Urge* the Malian authorities to further combat impunity and, in this regard, to ensure that all perpetrators of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable, and to continue to cooperate with the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the obligations of Mali under the Rome Statute of the Court;

9. *Welcome* the establishment of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on 20 March 2014, and calls upon the Malian authorities to take the steps necessary to ensure the neutrality, impartiality, transparency and independence of the Commission and to enable it to continue its work to benefit all Malians as soon as possible;

10. *Stress* the importance of continued coordination among the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, the neighbouring countries of Mali and other key actors in the promotion of lasting peace, security, stability and reconciliation in Mali, and calls upon these actors to coordinate their efforts in this regard with the Special Representative and the Mission;

**Mandate of the Mission**

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission within the authorized troop ceiling of 11,200 military personnel, including reserve battalions capable of deploying
rapidly within the country, and 1,440 police personnel, until 30 June 2015;

12. **Authorize** the Mission to take all means necessary to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

13. **Decide** that the mandate of the Mission shall focus on the following priority tasks:

(a) **Security, stabilization and protection of civilians**

(i) In support of the Malian authorities, to stabilize the key population centres, notably in the north of Mali, and in this context to deter threats and take active steps to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas;

(ii) To protect, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Malian authorities, civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

(iii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of child protection advisers and women's protection advisers, and to address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

(iv) To expand its presence, including through long-range patrols and within its capacities, in the north of Mali beyond key population centres, notably in areas where civilians are at risk;

(v) To support the implementation of the ceasefire and confidence-building measures on the ground, consistent with the provisions of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement;

(vi) To enhance its operational coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, within its resources and areas of deployment and within the framework of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, subject to an assessment of risk and in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

(b) **Support to national political dialogue and reconciliation**

(i) To coordinate with and support the Malian authorities to launch an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali, consistent with paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

(ii) To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels, in order to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict, including by enhancing negotiation capacity and promoting the participation of civil society, including women's organizations;

(iii) To support the cantonment of armed groups, as an essential step leading to an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in the context of a comprehensive peace settlement;

(iv) To assist the Malian authorities, and to coordinate international efforts, towards developing and implementing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for former combatants and the dismantling of militias and self-defence groups, consistent with the provisions of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement and taking into account the specific needs of demobilized children;

(v) To support, within its resources and areas of deployment, the conduct of inclusive, free, fair and transparent local elections, including through the provision of appropriate logistical and technical assistance and effective security arrangements, in the context of an inclusive decentralization process led and owned by the Malian authorities;

(vi) To support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the Malian authorities, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice those responsible for serious abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the International Criminal Court;

(vii) To provide support to the activities of the international commission of inquiry as envisaged by the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014;

(c) **Support to the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country, the rebuilding of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and support for humanitarian assistance**

(i) To support the Malian authorities to extend and re-establish State administration throughout the country, especially in the north of Mali, in line with the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement and the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014;

(ii) To support national, and to coordinate international, efforts towards rebuilding the Malian security sector, especially the police and gendarmerie, through technical assistance, capacity-building, co-location and mentoring programmes, as well as the rule of law and justice sectors, within its capacities and in close collaboration with other bilateral partners, donors and international organizations, including the European Union, engaged in these fields, including through enhancing information-sharing and joint strategic planning among all actors;

(iii) To assist the Malian authorities, through training and other support, for the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices and weapons and ammunition management;

(iv) To assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to promote and protect human rights;

(v) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council and publicly, as appropriate, on any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed throughout Mali and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses;

(vi) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Council specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict;

(vii) In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance,
in accordance with humanitarian principles, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

(viii) In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for projects aimed at stabilizing the north of Mali, including quick-impact projects;

14. Also decides that the mandate of the Mission shall include the following additional tasks:

(a) Protection of United Nations personnel
To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(b) Support for cultural preservation
To assist the Malian authorities, as necessary and feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

15. Requests the Mission to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Malian authorities in ensuring the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels and at an early stage of the stabilization phase, including the security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, as well as in the national political dialogue, reconciliation and electoral processes;

16. Also requests the Mission to 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 paragraphs 13 and 14 above, where undertaken jointly with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance of the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council fully informed if such cases of misconduct occur;

18. Requests the Mission, within its capabilities, its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate, to assist the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions 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) of 17 June 2014;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of the Mission when fulfilling its mandated tasks, and in this context encourages the Mission to manage them, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and to operate mindfully in the vicinity of cultural and historical sites;

20. Encourages the Mission to further enhance its interaction with the civilian population to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities;

Deployment of the Mission

21. Requests the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to enable the Mission to reach its full operational capacity as soon as possible in the context of a new force laydown, and in this regard calls upon Member States to provide troops and police with adequate capabilities and equipment, including enablers, in order for the Mission to fulfil its mandate, and commends troop- and police-contributing countries for their engagement in this respect;

22. Urges all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of the Mission, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable the Mission to carry out fully its mandate, and stresses in this regard the importance of facilitating the Mission’s new force laydown to extend its operations in the north of Mali, as mandated in paragraph 13 (a) (iv) above, in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats;

23. Calls upon Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Mali 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 Mission;

Inter-mission cooperation in West Africa

24. Requests the Secretary-General to accelerate the disbursement of the United Nations trust fund established pursuant to its resolution 2085(2012) in support of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, including to enable the new force laydown of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, in consultation with the donors;

French forces mandate

25. Authorizes the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, notably between the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, and appropriate transfers of troops and their assets from other United Nations missions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, subject to the following conditions: (i) the Council’s information and approval, including on the scope and duration of the transfer, (ii) the agreement of the troop-contributing countries, and (iii) the security situation where these United Nations missions are deployed and without prejudice to the performance of their mandates, and in this regard encourages further steps to enhance inter-mission cooperation in the West African region, as necessary and feasible, and to report thereon for consideration as appropriate;
European Union contribution

27. **Calls upon** the European Union, notably its Special Representative for the Sahel and its Training Mission in Mali and Capacity-Building Mission in Sahel, to coordinate closely with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and other bilateral partners of Mali engaged to assist the Malian authorities in the security sector reform;

**Obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law**

28. **Urges** all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and take all required steps to allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unimpeded access of humanitarian actors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need, while respecting the United Nations humanitarian guiding principles and applicable international law;


**International cooperation on the Sahel**

30. **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 in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups, notably Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Movement for the Liberty and the Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest, Ansar Eddine and Al-Mourabitoun, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime;

31. **Reiterates its request** to the Secretary-General to ensure early progress towards the effective implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, encompassing political, security, development and humanitarian aspects, and welcomes in this regard the establishment of a ministerial coordination platform that would meet bi-annually and under the chairmanship of Mali for the period 2013–2015, and takes note of the conclusions of its first and second meetings, held in Bamako on 5 November 2013 and 16 May 2014;

**Small arms and light weapons**

32. **Calls upon** the Malian authorities, with the assistance of the Mission, consistent with paragraph 13 above, 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 resolutions 2017(2011) of 31 October 2011 and 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013;

**Reports by the Secretary-General**

33. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three months of the adoption of the present resolution, focusing on the implementation of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, the expansion of the presence of the Mission in the north of Mali and benchmarks to assess progress on the implementation of the priority tasks of the mandate of the Mission, as defined in paragraph 13 above, and then, every three months, to report on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the progress achieved on the benchmarks; 34. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Report of Secretary-General (June).** In a June update on the situation in Mali [S/2014/403], issued pursuant to resolution 2100(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 194], the Secretary-General noted that efforts to advance the political process during the reporting period were seriously disrupted when armed clashes between the Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF) and MNLA together with associated armed groups took place in Kidal between 16 and 21 May. A ceasefire agreement was reached on 23 May through the mediation of Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, President of Mauritania and Chair of the AU, and the Secretary-General’s Special Representative.

On 22 April, President Keïta appointed former Prime Minister Modibo Keita as his High Representative for Inter-Malian Inclusive Dialogue, with responsibility for overseeing the peace talks between the Government and the armed movements based on a road map that would need to be developed and agreed by all parties. The security situation, however, deteriorated even further. The Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu regions experienced improvised explosive device attacks and indirect rocket fire targeting Operation Serval, Malian and MINUSMA personnel and contingents.

On the re-establishment of State authority, prior to hostilities in the north, a total of 161 prefects and sub-prefects had returned to the Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu regions. Few officials, gendarmes or police officers had taken up posts outside the principal towns.
owing to lack of security, infrastructure and resources and the slow pace of socioeconomic activities.

As at 26 May, the military strength of MINUSMA stood at 8,280 personnel, representing 74 per cent of the authorized total of 11,200; and the Mission was revising its force layout to reflect a greater concentration of personnel in northern Mali.

A strategic review of MINUSMA concluded that some progress had been made in Mali, such as in the restoration of constitutional order and the sidelining of the junta behind the March 2012 coup. Despite those achievements, many important aspects of the stabilization of Mali, including most of the tasks included in the MINUSMA mandate, were yet to be accomplished. The strategic review recommended adjustments to the mandate of MINUSMA, including coordination of regional and international initiative sand providing support for the organization and conduct of local elections and electoral reform.

The Secretary-General observed that the Government of Mali, under the leadership of President Keïta, had primary responsibility for resolving the challenges facing Mali and protecting civilians throughout the country. The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINUSMA for a period of one year, until 1 July 2015, at its authorized uniformed strength of up to 11,200 military personnel and 1,440 police personnel.

Communication. In a 3 July letter [S/2014/469] to the Security Council President, Mali transmitted the ceasefire agreement signed on 23 May (see above) in Bamako by Mali, the MNLA, the HCUA and the MAA following the clashes of 17 May.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 28 July [meeting 7227], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/15 on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council welcomes the commencement of the inter-Malian negotiation process in Algiers on 16 July 2014, in line with its resolutions 2100(2013) and 2164(2014), the statement by its President of 23 January 2014 its previous statements to the press, as well as the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement of 18 June 2013, and which aims to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement ending the crisis.

The Council commends the facilitation role played by Algeria, at the request of the Malian authorities, in the launching of these formal peace talks and in convening the Government of Mali and the signatory and adherent armed groups of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement. The Council also commends the close coordination between Algeria, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States mediation team, the European Union and other regional and international partners and encourages them to continue these important efforts.

The Council commends the parties for the constructive dialogue and discussions held in Algiers between 16 and 24 July 2014, leading to the consensual adoption of the road map (“Feuille de route des négociations dans le cadre du processus d’Alger”) by the parties. The Council calls upon the parties to fully comply with the commitments outlined in the road map, including by engaging in the comprehensive peace talks in Algiers scheduled to begin on 17 August 2014. The Council underscores the importance of an inclusive and credible negotiation process open to all communities of the north of Mali, with the goal of securing a durable political resolution to the crisis and long-term peace and stability throughout the country, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State.

The Council reiterates its concern about the fragile security situation in the north of Mali and calls upon all parties to immediately and fully respect the ceasefire agreement signed on 23 May 2014, as well as the declaration of the cessation of hostilities signed in Algiers on 24 July 2014. The Council reiterates its demand on all armed groups in Mali to cease hostilities immediately, as well as reject the recourse to violence.

The Council calls upon all the parties to implement all agreed confidence-building measures and reiterates its call to accelerate the cantonnement of the armed groups, as a practical step leading to an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, in the context of a comprehensive peace settlement. The Council welcomes the establishment of the joint commission under the auspices of the Mission to facilitate the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the declaration of the cessation of hostilities. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to further enable the Mission to reach its full operational capacity as soon as possible, especially in the context of the new force laydown in the north of Mali.

The Council reiterates its full support for the key role and active engagement of the Special Representative, including his good offices and close coordination with the international community, towards the restoration of peace and security throughout the national territory of Mali. Secretary-General letter. On 11 September [S/2014/660], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council President a letter from Abdoulaye Diop, Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation of Mali, addressed to Albert Gerard Koenders, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA. Mr. Diop noted that since the events of May 2014, armed movements and groups, including MNLA, had occupied certain towns in the regions of Timbuktu and Gao, taking the civilian populations hostage, depriving them of basic services and in some cases imposing levies on them. That situation was unacceptable for the Government of Mali and constituted a violation of Security Council resolutions and statements.
Chapter III: Africa

In a September report [S/2014/692] submitted in response to Security Council resolution 2164(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General provided information on major developments in Mali since June (see p. 000), including on the implementation of the Ouagadougou preliminary agreement, the expansion of MINUSMA in the north of Mali and on the benchmarks to assess progress in the implementation of the priority tasks of the mandate of MINUSMA.

The Secretary-General said that efforts to establish peace in Mali had seen notable progress. The first round of talks took place from 14 to 24 July in Algiers, which resulted in the adoption of a road map and a declaration of cessation of hostilities signed separately by the Government of Mali with two respective coalitions of armed groups: the Coordination, comprised of the MNLA, the HCUA and the MAA; and the Platform, comprised of the Coordination des mouvements et fronts patriotiques de résistance (CMFPR), the Coalition du peuple pour l’Azawad (CPA) and another MAA faction. A second round of negotiations began in early September between the Government and the Coordination, and the Government and the Platform that sought to address political, security, development, and justice and reconciliation issues. On 9 June, the Coordination signed the Algiers Declaration pledging to coordinate their actions in the search for a negotiated settlement with the Government of Mali; and on 14 June, the Platform signed the Plateforme préliminaire d’Alger en vue du dialogue inclusif inter-malien, which reaffirmed their commitment to the territorial integrity of Mali.

The first phase of the Algiers peace negotiations began on 14 July. As discussions on which armed groups should be represented at the table took place in Algiers, hostilities broke out between elements of the Coordination on one side, and elements of the Platform and other armed groups on the other side, in the Gao region. As a result of the clashes, the scope of the talks was enlarged to include the negotiation of a cessation of hostilities agreement led by the Secretary-General’s Special Representative. On 24 July, after two weeks of discussions, the Government of Mali signed two important documents: the road map for negotiations in the context of the Algiers process and the declaration of cessation of hostilities, separately with both the Coordination and the Platform. The road map reaffirmed the key principles enacted by the preliminary agreement — respect for Mali’s unity, territorial integrity and secularism — and provided the framework for the negotiations organizing the talks around four thematic areas: political and institutional issues; defence and security issues; economic development, social and cultural issues; and reconciliation, justice and humanitarian issues.

No case of Ebola virus disease had been reported in Mali. Yet, Ebola cases had been confirmed in northern Guinea, in an area bordering the southern part of Mali, relatively close to the capital, Bamako.

The Secretary-General reported that benchmarks to assess progress on the implementation of the priority tasks of the mandate of MINUSMA would be issued in December. He expressed his profound sadness by the death of 12 peacekeepers and the injuries inflicted to 51 others. He commended MINUSMA for its efforts to expand its presence outside the main population centres in the north, as requested by the Security Council and welcomed the proactive steps taken by MINUSMA to mitigate the risks of Ebola contamination.

Communications. On 10 October [S/2014/733], Mali transmitted to the Secretary-General a communiqué issued by its Government after a Senegalese peacekeeper of MINUSMA was killed in a rocket attack on the United Nations camp at Kidal.

By a 28 October letter [S/2014/768] to the President of the Security Council, Mali reported that the leaders of the three-armed groups that made up the Coordination des Mouvements de l’Azawad (MNLA, HCUA, MAA), at a meeting held in Kidal on 23 October, had encouraged their people to commit acts of violence against other Malians.

Secretary-General letter. On 4 November [S/2014/786], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a communiqué issued by the Government of the Republic of Mali in response to the killing of nine MISUSMA peacekeepers on 3 October.

Report of Secretary-General (December). In a December report [S/2014/943], the Secretary-General provided an update on the situation in Mali between 16 September and 16 December. Three additional rounds of the inter-Malian dialogue, launched in Algiers in July, were held. Following the first round in July, the mediation had produced a document for negotiations containing elements for a peace agreement. In the subsequent rounds, the parties negotiated on the basis of that document. At the end of the fourth round of negotiations in late November, the parties’ positions on key issues remained unchanged. The parties returned to Mali for consultation with their respective constituencies with the understanding that their senior leaders would reconvene in Algiers in January 2015.

The absence of a political agreement, coupled with persistent insecurity and the control of large parts of northern Mali by armed groups, continued to impede the redeployment of national administrators and service providers. During the reporting period, MINUSMA documented reprisals against persons cooperating with the United Nations or the international community at large.

Extremist groups were suspected of killing 16 peacekeepers and injuring 14 others during the reporting period. Improvised explosive devices and anti-vehicle
mines placed along routes used by MINUSMA severely hindered its operations. On 18 September, five peacekeepers died and five were injured when a patrol vehicle struck a mine south of Tessalit (Kidal region). One of the wounded peacekeepers later succumbed to his injuries. On 3 October, a MINUSMA logistics convoy was ambushed near Indelimane (Gao region), and nine peacekeepers were killed. On 7 October, seven mortar rounds hit the MINUSMA camp in Kidal, killing one peacekeeper and injuring two. From 3 to 5 November, the Niger hosted a ministerial meeting of African troop contributors to MINUSMA to discuss the deteriorating security situation. Participants pledged to support the signature of a peace agreement, called for the reinforcement of MINUSMA capacities and committed to enhancing regional security cooperation to combat terrorism. The importance of regional security mechanisms for stability in Mali, including the Nouakchott Process, led by the AU, was echoed by the Security Council during its informal interactive dialogue of 10 November.

As at 1 December, MINUSMA had reached 74 per cent of its authorized personnel. The benchmarks jointly identified by the Malian authorities, MINUSMA and the United Nations country team focused on three priority tasks identified in Security Council resolution 2164(2014), namely security, stabilization and protection of civilians; support to the national political dialogue and national reconciliation; and support to the restoration of State authority throughout the country, the reconstruction of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and humanitarian aid. The benchmarking exercise had advanced in coordination and complementarity with other planning processes, including the United Nations five-year Development Assistance Framework and the results-based budgeting of MINUSMA for 2015–2016. Following consultations within the Government, agreed benchmarks to measure progress towards peace consolidation in Mali were formalized in a letter signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and MINUSMA on 28 November. The benchmarks and indicators would be annexed to the next report of the Secretary-General in 2015.

**Children and armed conflict**

In response to Security Council resolution 2068(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 724], the Secretary-General, in April [S2014/267], issued the first country-specific report on children and armed conflict in Mali, covering the period between January 2012 and December 2013, highlighting grave violations against children committed by parties to the conflict. The Secretary-General noted that the end of the conflict and the process of progressive stabilization of northern Mali had contributed to a decrease in the recording of the number of grave violations. He also indicated that the protection needs of children affected by grave violations were no longer as high as at the onset of the crisis, throughout 2012 and the first months of 2013. Despite the overall improvement in the political and security situation, however, children continued to remain vulnerable and at risk of violations, particularly in the North. Important challenges for the monitoring and reporting of grave violations persisted and information available before and after the establishment of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism remained limited.

The parties to the conflict responsible for grave violations against children included AQIM, MUJAO, MNLA, Ansar Dine and, to a lesser extent, the Malian armed forces and pro-government militias. The most affected regions were Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu. According to information verified by the United Nations, the most recurrent violations against children were sexual violence, killing and maiming, recruitment and use, and attacks on schools. Children were also detained for their alleged association with armed groups. In the first months of 2012, MNLA was one of the main perpetrators of recruitment and use of children, as well as sexual violence and killing and maiming. Children were pushed to join armed groups to overcome poverty or because of ethnic affiliations. Families, imams and community leaders reportedly played a role in the recruitment and use of children. Many children who had been sent by their parents to marabouts or to Islamic schools were recruited by armed groups. Schools were reported to be used as places for indoctrination and recruitment. With the progressive defeat of armed groups in northern Mali, most children were believed to have returned spontaneously to their families. Unknown numbers of children could, however, still be associated with the armed groups.

Throughout 2012, sexual violence against women and girls by the armed groups was reported to be widespread and systematic in northern Mali. Numerous allegations of rape of girls — often by multiple men — were received by the United Nations. Sexual violence had been perpetrated either in the context of abductions for the purpose of sexual slavery and/or forced marriage. A total of 200 schools were reported looted, damaged, bombed, used for military purposes or contaminated with unexploded ordnances. Until the first half of 2013, children’s access to humanitarian assistance in the North was severely restricted by the conduct of hostilities and military operations and the absence of service providers. Approximately 873,000 children out of a total population of 1.5 million people in the North were affected by the lack of access by humanitarian assistance actors. The Secretary-General encouraged the Malian authorities and international partners to ensure that all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and security sector reform strategies took into account the specific needs of children affected by the armed conflict and the protection of their rights.
President of Security Council letter. In a 12 August letter [S/2014/588], the President of the Security Council forwarded to the Secretary-General a letter dated 7 August from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The Group requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in Mali and of the child protection component of MINUSMA, including through the swift deployment of child protection advisers throughout MINUSMA areas of operation, and noted that their key tasks would include, among others, monitoring and reporting on violations and abuses committed against children, mainstreaming child protection within the Mission, as well as training Mission personnel on action plans. It also request the Secretary-General to ensure that MINUSMA and the United Nations Children’s Fund strengthen their efforts to further support the Malian authorities in mainstreaming the specific needs of children affected by the armed conflict and the protection of their rights in all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and security sector reform, in establishing a joint mechanism for the review of cases of children detained on charges related to the armed conflict and their association with armed groups, in conducting a screening and age verification of the Malian defence and security forces and in establishing recruitment procedures and age verification measures to prevent underage recruitment. The Group further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting continue its advocacy for the release and reintegration of children associated with armed groups and forces and children detained on charges related to association with armed groups and prioritizes its efforts to reach out to non-State armed groups, with a view to developing action plans to end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, as well as rape and sexual violence, and to address other violations and abuses committed against children in Mali.

MINUSMA

By resolution 2100(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 194], the Security Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and requested the Secretary-General to subsume the United Nations Office in Mali (UNOM) into MINUSMA. Authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) to MINUSMA on 1 July, at which point MINUSMA would begin the implementation of its mandate, as defined in resolution 2100(2013), for an initial period of 12 months. The Council extended the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2015 by resolution 2164(2014).

Appointments. On 10 December [S/2014/889], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council President of his intention to appoint Mongi Hamdi (Tunisia) as his Special Representative in Mali and Head of MINUSMA, succeeding Albert Gerard Koenders (Netherlands). The Council took note of the letter on 12 December [S/2014/890].

Logistical support MINUSMA

In communications on 9 January [S/2014/12], 2 April [S/2014/241], 6 June [S/2014/399], 30 September [S/2014/711] and 23 December [S/2014/944] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted the reports by France of actions taken by its forces in support of MINUSMA.

In a 17 November letter [S/2014/822] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter from Niger containing the summary of conclusions and recommendations enhancing the effectiveness of MINUSMA at a meeting held in Niamey (Niger) from 3 to 5 November by the Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Defence of the African States that contributed troops to the Mission.

Financing

In a March report [A/68/823] on financing arrangements for MINUSMA for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Secretary-General proposed resource requirements in the amount of $812,724,000 gross ($802,778,800 net). He recommended that the General Assembly take action to appropriate $812,724,000 for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; and assess $812,724,000 gross at a monthly rate of $67,727,000, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of MINUSMA.

In communications on 17 November [S/2014/822] and 23 December [S/2014/944] to the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter from Niger containing the summary of conclusions and recommendations enhancing the effectiveness of MINUSMA at a meeting held in Niamey (Niger) from 3 to 5 November by the Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Defence of the African States that contributed troops to the Mission.

In a March report [A/68/823] on financing arrangements for MINUSMA for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Secretary-General proposed resource requirements in the amount of $812,724,000 gross ($802,778,800 net). He recommended that the General Assembly take action to appropriate $812,724,000 for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; and assess $812,724,000 gross at a monthly rate of $67,727,000, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of MINUSMA.

A C A B Q in May [A/68/782/Add.13] recommended a reduction of $267,400 gross ($259,900 net) to the proposed budget. It recommended an appropriation of $812,456,600 gross ($802,517,900 net) for the maintenance of MINUSMA for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; and assess $812,456,600 gross at a monthly rate of $67,704,716, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of MINUSMA.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/680/Add.1], adopted resolution 68/259 B without vote [agenda item 158].

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly, Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the related
Recalling Security Council resolution 2100(2013) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the Mission, requested the Secretary-General to subsume the United Nations Office in Mali into the Mission, with the Mission assuming responsibility for the discharge of the mandated tasks of the Office, as from 25 April 2013, and decided that authority be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013, at which point the latter would commence implementation of its mandate as defined in paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution 2100(2013), for an initial period of 12 months, and subsequent resolution 2164(2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2015.

Recalling also its resolutions 67/286 of 28 June 2013 and 68/259 A of 27 December 2013 on the financing of the Mission,

Recalling the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1975 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 156.8 million United States dollars, representing some 23.1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 58 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

11. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 895,534,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 830,701,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 53,752,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 11,080,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

12. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 895,534,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

13. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,340,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 9,938,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,411,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 989,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

14. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

15. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

16. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali”.

YUN 2014—1st proof—11 February 2018
On 29 December, the General Assembly, by decision 69/554 decided to defer the consideration of the item on financing of MINUSMA during its resumed sixty-ninth session (2015) session.

**Cameroon-Nigeria**

**Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission**

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission—the mechanism established by the Secretary-General in 2002 at the request of the Presidents of Cameroon and Nigeria to facilitate the implementation of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling of 10 October 2002 on the border dispute between them [YUN 2003, p. 1265]—was chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, Said Djinnit (Algeria). The Commission was responsible for the demarcation of the land and maritime boundaries between the two countries; the withdrawal of civil administration, military and police forces and a transfer of authority in relevant areas along the boundary; the demilitarization of the Bakassi peninsula; the protection of the rights of the affected populations; the development of projects to promote joint economic ventures and cross-border cooperation; and the reactivation of the five-member Lake Chad Basin Commission (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria), created in 1964 for the regulation and planning of the uses of the Lake and other natural resources of the conventional basin. In 2007, all four sections of the ICJ ruling had been resolved to the satisfaction of the two parties; the withdrawal and transfer of authority in the Lake Chad area in 2003; the withdrawal and transfer of authority along the land border in 2004; the agreement on the modalities of withdrawal and transfer of authority in the Bakassi peninsula in 2006; and the agreement on the delineation of the maritime boundary in 2007 [YUN 2007, p. 232]. In 2008, the transfer of authority from Nigeria to Cameroon of the remaining “zone” of the Bakassi peninsula was finalized [YUN 2008, p. 231], and in 2009 the emplacement of the boundary demarcation pillars began [YUN 2009, p. 226], a process that continued in 2010 [YUN 2010, p. 231] and 2011 [YUN 2011, p. 187], but was halted in 2012 due to activity by the Boko Haram terrorist group.

By 2014, Cameroon fully exercised its rights of sovereignty over the totality of the Bakassi zone and 1,947 kilometres of an estimated total of 2,100 kilometres of the land boundary between the two countries was demarcated.

**Activities**

On 3 January [S/2014/6], the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council of the progress made by the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission in the course of 2013.

On 8 January [S/2014/7], the President of the Security Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention to continue the activities of the United Nations support team to the Mixed Commission.

On 9 December [S/2014/893], the Secretary-General provided an update to the Security Council on the activities undertaken by the Mixed Commission in the course 2014. The deteriorating security situation in north-eastern Nigeria impeded the conduct of the envisaged field visits, especially since the declaration of a state of emergency in the three border States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, owing to the terrorist activities of Boko Haram. The parties had agreed on the delineation of 1,947 kilometres of an estimated total of 2,100 kilometres of land boundary. At a meeting held on 11 October 2014 in Yaoundé, the heads of delegation of Cameroon and Nigeria expressed confidence that the remaining tasks of demarcation could be completed without the dispatching of new field missions to the boundary, because the technical teams had acquired consistent and reliable knowledge of geographical and demographic data deemed sufficient to finalize their work. Consequently, the Mixed Commission had adopted new measures aimed at completing the implementation of the judgment of the Court, including in-office cartographic methodologies to assess the remaining disputed areas of the land boundary. Meanwhile, the emplacement of pillars along the boundary had continued, with 289 pillars built between January and June 2014, bringing the total number of pillars to 667; another 767 pillars remained to be emplaced.

Throughout 2014, the Mixed Commission also undertook confidence-building initiatives for the affected populations. Additional resources, however, were required to implement joint cross-border programmes between the United Nations country teams in Cameroon and Nigeria, particularly those in support of the populations affected by the demarcation process. The committee which was established in February 2014 to prepare the land and maritime boundary statement held two meetings, with the active support of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat. The United Nations Cartographic Section was also working to produce maps of the boundary statement, which would pave the way for the production of large-scale maps. Overall, it was expected that the field assessment of the areas of the boundary not yet assessed would be completed by the end of 2015 or early 2016, depending on the availability of the parties. Completion of the bulk of the demarcation work would depend on the ability of the two parties to reach an agreement on all the remaining areas of disagreement in a timely manner.

After 31 December 2014, the following activities were required, in view of the conclusion of the work of the Mixed Commission: finalization, using remote-sensing methodology, of demarcation activities, final...
maps and the boundary statement; facilitation of boundary pillar emplacement financed by the trust fund for the demarcation activities; promotion of cross-border cooperation, including maritime cooperation, and coordinated security monitoring along the land boundary; finalization of confidence-building initiatives for local communities affected by the demarcation; implementation of the exit strategy by handing over the activities of the Mixed Commission to the Joint Bilateral Commission and other subregional structures.

On 12 December [S/2014/894], the Security Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention to continue the activities of the Mixed Commission.

**Financing**

In an October report [A/69/363 & Corr.1–3] on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, the Secretary-General proposed resource requirements for 2014 for the Mixed Commission in the amount of $2,331,000.

**Guinea**

In 2014, the Ebola virus outbreak that started in Guinea and spread through the region led to near isolation of the country. In September, following a state of emergency declaration, the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (unmeer) was set up in the country to deploy financial, logistical and human resources and to support the push to zero cases.

The most significant constitutional development in Guinea was the establishment of the National Assembly in January. Efforts to reform the security sector advanced with the adoption in July of the 2014–2017 National Strategy for Priority Actions.

**Political and security developments**

**Reports of Secretary-General.** In his June [S/2014/442] and December [S/2014/945] reports on the activities of unowa, the Secretary-General reported that the spread and scale of the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa had led to the near isolation of Guinea, exacerbating the country’s political and social tensions, while local elections had been postponed indefinitely. Guinea-Bissau closed its land border with Guinea on 13 August, and Senegal followed suit on 22 August.

Earlier in January, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative attended the inauguration and opening session of the newly elected Parliament in Guinea. At the request of the Government, unowa facilitated a United Nations technical mission to the country led by the Peacebuilding Support Office from 21 to 25 April, to identify ways in which the United Nations could support the new Parliament. With the support of the United Nations, Guinea finalized its action plans on defence, police and civilian protection, justice, customs, water and forestry. On 7 May, The Secretary-General’s Special Representative attended the meeting of the Strategic Orientation Commission of the Guinean National Steering Committee for Security Sector Reform at the invitation of President Alpha Condé. The Government presented a national strategy for priority actions for 2014–2017, which focused on the strengthening of security sector governance, the enhancement of operational capacities and the improvement of the civil-military relationship. The Secretary-General observed that the United Nations would continue its peacebuilding engagement in Guinea to promote further strengthening of State institutions and the reform of the security and criminal justice sectors in accordance with the request of the Government.

**Peacebuilding Commission**

The Peacebuilding Commission issued its annual report covering its eighth (2014) session from 1 January to 31 December [A/69/818–S/2015/174]. The Commission stated that the tragic outbreak of Ebola in three countries on its agenda, which included Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, forced the Commission to shift the focus of its engagement towards supporting efforts made by those countries and by the United Nations, the international community and other relevant actors to fight the disease.

In Guinea, the Commission focused on supporting the capacity of the new parliament, as a critical component of the country’s efforts to consolidate peace and democracy. The Minister for Human Rights and Civil Liberties of Guinea addressed the Commission as the keynote speaker at its annual session in June. He also addressed the country configuration at an informal meeting, at which he presented Guinea’s priorities for peacebuilding and human rights and exchanged views with its members. The Commission’s discussions highlighted the ways in which the Ebola outbreak had exposed State fragility and the weaknesses of governance structures despite the important investments made in institution-building in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

**Second review of Statement of Mutual Commitments.** The Peacebuilding Commission issued an August report [PBC/8/GUI/1, PBC/8/GUI/2] on the second review of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Guinea [YUN 2012, p. 180] covering the period between April 2012 and April 2014 in the three priority areas of promotion of national reconciliation and unity; reform of the defence and security sector; and policy on employment of youth and women.
The Commission stated that country had made significant progress during the reporting period. The reforms undertaken by the Government demonstrated its strong will to work towards greater democracy and political and economic stability.

As to the first priority of national reconciliation and unity, the Commission recommended that, during the year, the Guinea configuration should give new impetus to its support for the national reconciliation and unity process; for example, by organizing a meeting to revitalize the approach and boost the operational capacity of the Provisional National Reconciliation Commission, with a view to developing a consensus-oriented methodology for the national reconciliation process and its associated mechanisms. It should also promote community-based reconciliation initiatives and ensure women’s participation in those initiatives.

On the second priority of reform of the defence and security sector, the Commission recommended that efforts to increase the representation and participation of women in the defence and security forces and to protect women and girls had to be backed by a suitable institutional and regulatory framework. Work to restore people’s trust in the defence and security forces had to continue, as must capacity-building to promote good governance, respect for human rights and democratic civilian oversight of the defence and security forces. On its final priority on employment of youth and women, the Commission recommended that the Guinea configuration should shore up its support for the mobilization and effective delivery of resources, including by working with international partners such as the World Bank or the African Development Bank.

(For further information on the Peacebuilding Commission, see p. 000.)

**Mauritania**

In his June [S/2014/442] and December [S/2014/945] reports on the 2014 activities of unowa, the Secretary-General reported on Mauritania. Negotiations between the opposition coalition and the Government broke down in April as a result of the failure of both sides to reach agreement on an agenda for political dialogue. The majority of the opposition groups in the country decided to boycott the presidential elections, which were held on 21 June. The next day, provisional results were announced with the incumbent, President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, receiving 81.9 per cent of the vote. Worrisome trends in respect of food insecurity, malnutrition and population displacement persisted in the country. The Government distributed food items to assist in addressing the needs of some 300,000 people (about 10 per cent of the population) suffering from food insecurity. Negative coping mechanisms, such as selling off livestock, reducing meals and removing children from school continued to be reported.

On a positive note, in February, Mauritania adopted a road map for the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, in the context of the eradication of slavery practices in Mauritania. This followed a consultative process between the Government, civil society and other national actors, in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

**Horn of Africa**

### Sudan–South Sudan

Some progress was made towards resolving the remaining issues between the Sudan and South Sudan, but political uncertainty and armed conflict within the two countries continued. A comprehensive political settlement to the crisis in Darfur region of the Sudan had yet to be reached. Fighting continued between the Government and armed movements, as did attacks against civilians. On 27 January, the President of the Sudan announced that the Government planned to initiate an all-inclusive national dialogue. In December, he announced the resumption of “Operation Decisive Summer”, aimed at eliminating armed movements in Darfur and the Two Areas that did not heed the Government’s call for dialogue. The political and armed opposition in the Sudan adopted a joint declaration entitled the “Sudan Call” pledging to end the wars and to create a comprehensive solution. The mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was extended until 30 June 2015.

The security situation in the Abyei Area remained relatively calm despite underlying tensions. Unauthorized armed elements remained in the Area, and the Sudan Oil Police continued to maintain personnel inside the Diffra oil complex in the northern Abyei in violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement. In May, South Sudan resumed participation in the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. At a summit meeting in November, the Presidents of the Sudan and South Sudan agreed to the resumption of meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. The Secretary-General decided to reconfigure the leadership of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and appoint a civilian as Head of Mission, separating the functions of that position from those of the Force Commander. He called on the African Union Commission to report on its investigation into the 2013 assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, which remained a source a tension between the Sudan and South Sudan. The UNISFA mandate was extended until 28 February 2015.
Political and security developments

Communications. On 8 January [S/2014/21], the Sudan transmitted to the Security Council a 7 January press release concerning a press conference held the previous day at the Khartoum Airport in the Sudan. The Foreign Minister of the Sudan indicated that, at the request of the Ministry of Petroleum of South Sudan, some 900 Sudanese technicians would, if necessary, be dispatched to work in the oil fields of South Sudan under the supervision of the Ministry of Petroleum.

On 3 February [S/2014/81], the Sudan transmitted to the Council a press statement and an explanatory note issued by the Sudanese International Aid Commission regarding the suspension of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the Sudan. The Sudan said that the documents attached to the note proved that ICRC did not comply with the humanitarian principles and guidelines that governed relations with the host country.

On 10 April [S/2014/259], the Sudan transmitted to the Council a press statement issued by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in response to accusations made by the spokesperson for the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) that SAF were conducting unusual movements, deployment and incursions along the borders. The Sudan stated that, on the contrary, it was monitoring the ongoing fighting in South Sudan and, within the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mediation team, was seeking an end to the crisis in that country. SAF confirmed that they had not carried out any hostile movements or deployments along the borders. They reaffirmed the commitment of the Sudan to the implementation of the cooperation agreements between the two countries, including security agreements on the definition of the zero line for the Safe Demilitarization Border Zone and the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

In a 16 July letter to the Council [S/2014/500], the Sudan, referring to a press statement made the same day by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, stated that the military activities conducted by SAF in Blue Nile and Kordofan States were in response to the escalation of attacks by rebel armed groups. The Sudan welcomed the tripartite initiative to deliver humanitarian assistance in the two states, but the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) repeatedly rejected the initiative and deliberately impeded access to affected people under its control.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 August [meeting 7240], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/16 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses grave alarm and concern regarding the substantial deterioration of the political and security situation and developing humanitarian catastrophe in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People’s Liberation Movement political dispute and unrelenting violence, including against civilians, caused by the country’s political and military leaders since 15 December 2013.

The Council strongly condemns the repeated violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement accepted and signed by South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition) on 23 January 2014, and emphasizes that the actions of President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar in continuing to pursue a military solution to this conflict are unacceptable.

The Council urges all parties to the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition), to engage fully and inclusively in ongoing peace talks in Addis Ababa, and to uphold their commitment to establish a Transitional Government of National Unity, for which the deadline was set as 10 August 2014, and in this regard strongly appeals to the parties to finalize appropriate arrangements without further delay, and expresses its readiness to consider, in consultation with relevant partners, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union, all appropriate measures, including targeted sanctions, against those who take action that undermines the peace, stability and security of South Sudan, including those who prevent the implementation of these agreements.

The Council strongly condemns reported and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial killings, ethnically targeted violence, sexual and gender-based violence, rape, recruitment and use of children, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools and hospitals as well as United Nations peacekeeping personnel, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces. The Council recalls that some of these acts may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity under international law.

The Council emphasizes the need to ensure accountability for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law. In that regard, the Council underscores the importance of the ongoing work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan and looks forward to its findings and recommendations, and welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to continue to monitor, investigate and publicly report on human rights violations and abuses in pursuit of justice and an end to impunity, as set out in resolution 2155(2014).

The Council underscores its grave concern about the catastrophic food insecurity situation in South Sudan that may soon reach the threshold of famine as a result of continued conflict, civilian targeting, and displacement.
ment, stresses the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan and the necessity of ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, underscores the urgent need to increase funding for humanitarian operations in South Sudan, and encourages States Members of the United Nations to contribute funds critically needed now to provide life-saving assistance.

The Council condemns all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities, commends United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, and calls upon all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees.

The Council renewes its deep appreciation for the actions taken by Mission personnel and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect tens of thousands of civilians under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation.

The Council commends the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as supported by the United Nations and African Union, for its relentless work in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, establishing and operationalizing the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism for the cessation of hostilities agreement, and leading multi-stakeholder political negotiations to establish a Transitional Government of National Unity.

**Note by Security Council President.** In a 21 August note [S/2014/613], the Security Council President stated that, following consultations with Council members, it had been agreed to amend the reporting period established in resolution 2046(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 184] and amended by the Council in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 209] for the status of compliance by the Sudan, South Sudan and SPLM-N with the decisions set forth in that resolution.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 15 December [meeting 7341], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/26 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council recalls the great hope and optimism felt by the South Sudanese people at the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan in July 2011 and the prospect of the end of decades of civil war. On the one-year mark of the outbreak of the current conflict it expresses its profound disappointment that their aspirations have not been met, and that instead the actions of their leaders have led to yet more fighting and division.

The Council recalls with deep alarm the escalation of the internal Sudan People’s Liberation Movement political dispute that erupted into conflict on 15 December 2013 and the subsequent violence caused by the country’s political and military leaders that has plunged this young nation into a man-made political, security and humanitarian catastrophe over this past year.

The Council underscores its strong condemnation of the serious human rights violations and abuses that have caused the death of tens of thousands of civilians, the displacement of nearly 2 million people in just 12 months, and the attacks upon, and deaths of, United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel. In this regard, it places full responsibility for these tragic events with South Sudan’s leaders, those in government as well as with the opposition, and looks to President Salva Kiir Mayardit and former Vice-President Rick Machar Teny to make the necessary compromises for peace.

The Council commends the work of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in leading the mediation since the onset of the crisis, the initiatives by the African Union, including to establish a mechanism for seeking accountability and reconciliation through its Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan, the overwhelming humanitarian assistance offered by the international community to help to mitigate the consequences of the conflict, including staving off famine in 2014, and the hosting by South Sudan’s neighbours of nearly 500,000 refugees from South Sudan.

The Council renewes its deep appreciation for the courageous actions taken and ongoing by United Nations Mission in South Sudan personnel and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect tens of thousands of civilians under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation, and pays tribute to those peacekeepers who have tragically been killed in this endeavour, and expresses condolences to their families.

The Council expresses its grave concern that, given the continued disregard of the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23 January 2014 and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan of 9 May 2014, and the absence of the establishment and implementation of a credible peace agreement, the risks of famine, State failure and regionalization of the conflict persist.

In this regard, the Council urgently demands that President Salva Kiir Mayardit, former Vice-President Riek Machar Teny and all parties refrain from further violence, implement the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition), engage fully and inclusively in ongoing peace talks in Addis Ababa, uphold their commitment to establish a Transitional Government of National Unity, and allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The Council reiterates its intention to commence consideration, in consultation with relevant partners, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union, on all appropriate measures, including targeted sanctions, against those impeding the peace process. The Council underscores the significant importance of fighting impunity and en-
suring accountability for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law in South Sudan, and of continued delivery of life-saving and other humanitarian assistance to the South Sudanese people.

**Darfur**

**Report of Secretary-General (February).** In February [S/2014/138], the Secretary-General issued a special report on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), which was requested by the Security Council in resolution 2113(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 211].

The Secretary-General stated that, six years following the transition from the African Union Mission in the Sudan to UNAMID, a comprehensive political settlement to the Darfur crisis had yet to be reached. Fighting continued, and protection and humanitarian assistance needs among the civilian population remained considerable. Humanitarian space continued to be challenged and UNAMID was subject to increasingly hostile action. The conflict in Darfur continued to take place within the context of pre-existing root causes that included the loss or severe disruption of traditional livelihoods, weakened traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, impunity and weak rule of law, weak or absent State administrations in rural areas, the prevalence of arms and armed militias, a lack of trust between and within communities, the manipulation of social divisions, and cycles of retaliatory violence. A deterioration in the economy of the Sudan following the secession of South Sudan in July 2011 [YUN 2011, p. 196] seriously undermined security in Darfur. The Sudan lost three quarters of its oil production as a result, which, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), accounted for half its previous fiscal revenue and a third of its export proceeds. Resource-based clashes between communities had intensified significantly since the economic downturn in mid-2012 and eclipsed military clashes as the primary cause of violence against civilians and of population displacement. The review identified three major challenges faced by UNAMID in the effective discharge of its mandate: the cooperation and partnership of the Government, major shortfalls in several troop- and police-contingent capabilities, and the need for improved coordination and integration structures within the Mission, and between the Mission and the UN country team. It also identified three strategic priorities for UNAMID: mediation between the Government and non-signatory armed movements based on the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur [YUN 2011, p. 220]; the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; and the provision of support, in conjunction with the UN country team, to the mediation of community conflict. The review recommended a range of measures to improve the effectiveness of UNAMID, and that a period of one year following the consideration of its findings by the Security Council be taken for the effects of the measures to be seen. During that time, efforts to address troop- and police-contingent shortcomings would be redoubled so that the contingents fully met the requirements set out in the memorandum of understanding. Coordination between military, police and civilian components and between UNAMID and the UN country team would be enhanced. Gaps in the Mission’s integrated strategic and operational architecture would be addressed. To improve coordination between UNAMID and the UN country team, the full requirements of the United Nations Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning would be put in place, including the articulation of a common UN and AU vision; the establishment of integrated mechanisms for joint analysis, planning, coordination, monitoring and decision-making; and the development and implementation of an updated integrated strategic framework. The Secretary-General proposed that the benchmarks set out in his October 2012 report [YUN 2012, p. 195] be adjusted to reflect the revised strategic priorities. The proposed benchmarks, with progress indicators, were contained in an annex to the report. He urged the Security Council to support the recommendations set out in the report as part of the collective effort to enable UNAMID to reach its full potential.

**Communication.** On 11 March [S/2014/178], the Sudan transmitted to the Security Council a statement regarding a series of attacks conducted by the Darfuri armed movements, which consisted of non-signatories of the Doha Document [YUN 2011, p. 217]. The attacks resulted in the destruction of some villages, as well as atrocities committed against innocent civilians. The attacks were carried out upon the suspension of the talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia between the Sudan and SPLM-N.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 3 April [meeting 7152], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2148(2014). The draft [S/2014/236] was submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in the Sudan, and underlining the importance of full compliance with these,

*Reaffirming also* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of the Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in the Sudan,
Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Recalling also its resolution 2086(2013) of 21 January 2013 and reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Commending the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and reiterating its full support for the Operation,

Expressing deep concern at the considerable deterioration of the security situation in Darfur during 2013, with continued clashes between the Government of the Sudan and rebel armed groups and an intensification of intercommunal violence, including with the involvement of elements of paramilitary units and tribal militias, which has become the main source of violence against civilians and of population displacement,

Expressing concern at the prevalence of arms in Darfur and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,

Expressing deep concern at the impact of deteriorating security on the civilian population, including the significant increase in population displacements in 2013, and the consequent increase in humanitarian and protection needs, including related to sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children; noting that humanitarian actors were able to reach the majority of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur in 2013, with the notable exception of those vulnerable populations in areas of active fighting, including the East Jebel Marra region; in this regard expressing particular concern at reports of an escalation of violence in Darfur since February 2014, resulting in the displacement of a large number of civilians, and at the denial of access for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and humanitarian actors to the affected areas by the Sudanese authorities; and further expressing concern over the insufficient availability of funding for humanitarian actors,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of attacks against the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and its call upon the Government of the Sudan swiftly to investigate these attacks and to bring the perpetrators to justice, and upon all parties in Darfur to cooperate fully with the Operation,

Reiterating also that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace, and underscoring the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict in the search for a sustainable peace, which should rapidly deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, and in this regard reiterating its support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as a solid basis for the Darfur peace process, and for its accelerated implementation,

Noting, in this regard, that the ability of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to facilitate progress in implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur is hampered by delays by the signatory parties and the absence of an inclusive political settlement between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory movements, expressing concern that the humanitarian and security situation, as well as the lack of capacity of the Darfur Regional Authority, hinders the transition from relief to stabilization and development activities, urging donors to honour their pledges and fulfill their obligations in a timely manner, including those commitments made at the conference held in Doha in April 2013, and affirming that development can support a lasting peace in Darfur,

Commending the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur, Mr. Mohamed ibn Chambas, to revitalize the peace process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements, and urging all parties to the conflict to cease all acts of violence immediately and to engage in the peace process without preconditions on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, in order to bring a durable and stable peace to the region,

Encouraging the Joint Special Representative to continue his efforts to increase the inclusiveness of the political process, guided by the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process, and to coordinate with the African Union-High level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan to synchronize their mediation efforts while taking into account ongoing transformation at the national level, welcoming in this regard the announcement by President Bashir on 27 January 2014 of a national dialogue, noting that the modalities of such a dialogue should provide an opportunity to address the legitimate grievances of the people of Darfur, looking forward to further developments towards the implementation of an inclusive dialogue process, and stressing the importance of the effective participation of women in this process and in efforts towards peace in Darfur,

Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving intercommunal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, and urging an intensification of effective efforts to prevent local disputes leading to violence, with its corresponding impact on the local civilian populations, acknowledging the efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-tribal fighting, with support from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations country team, and urging their continued work,

Welcoming that, over the last year, cooperation between the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the Government of the Sudan has resulted in improvements in mandate implementation, including through the more timely issuance of visas, but expressing deep concern that continued access restrictions and delays in the issuance of customs clearances for contingent-owned equipment significantly undermine the effectiveness of the Operation, and further expressing deep concern that the delivery of humanitarian assistance is constrained and delayed by particular restrictions facing humanitarian actors, and that insufficient cooperation by the Government, particularly in terms of access, seriously constrains the Operation’s ability to operate,

Expressing deep concern that shortfalls in the operational capabilities of some military and police components seriously constrain the force’s mobility, effectiveness and ability to deter and respond robustly to attacks,
Noting the need for effective coordination and integration structures within the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and between the Operation and the United Nations country team, and encouraging swift development and implementation of a clearer strategic vision, priorities and a strategic and operational planning system within the Operation, as well as an improved early warning and response mechanism and coordination of protection of civilians activities with the country team,

Recalling the communiqué issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 24 March 2014,


2. Takes note of the proposed adjustment of the benchmarks and indicators for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to further refine these benchmarks and indicators to reflect the revised strategic priorities of the Operation, and submit them in his next 90-day report;

3. Stresses the important role of the African Union in supporting implementation of the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and welcomes the continued efforts of the Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism, including in performing important coordination, support and liaison functions;

4. Endorses the revised strategic priorities of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, namely, the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level, and support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the United Nations country team;

5. Requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to focus and streamline its activities across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress on these three strategic priorities, recognizes that their effective implementation will require certain Operation tasks to be deprioritized, and requests the Secretary-General to include these tasks in his next regular report on the Operation;

6. Takes note of the intention of the Secretary-General to reduce the police component of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur swiftly, in order to increase the effectiveness of that component, requests the Secretary-General to provide detailed and updated information on the implementation of this reduction in his next report, and stresses in this regard the importance of effective deployment, training and operational capability of the police component of the Operation;

7. Notes that the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur faces three major challenges in the effective discharge of its mandate, in the light of the evolving political and security environment, namely, the cooperation and partnership of the Government of the Sudan in mandate implementation; major shortfalls in several troop- and police-contingent operational capabilities; and the need for improved coordination and integration structures within the Operation and between the Operation and the United Nations country team;

8. Requests that the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur identify, in the context of these challenges, steps by which it will achieve its revised strategic priorities more effectively, and further requests the Secretary-General to report on these steps in his regular reports to the Council on the Operation;

9. Welcomes the planned efforts on the part of the United Nations and the relevant troop- and police-contributing countries to address shortfalls in the operational capabilities of some contingents, including enhanced engagement by the African Union and the United Nations Secretariat with these countries, and encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to move to a more preventive and pre-emptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defence of its mandate, building on positive steps taken so far, without prejudice to the agreed basic principles of peacekeeping;

10. Stresses the need to address gaps in the integrated strategic and operational architecture of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, calls upon the Operation and the United Nations country team to put in place the full requirements of the United Nations Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning, including the establishment of integrated mechanisms for joint analysis, planning, coordination, monitoring and decision-making, especially for joint operational planning for the military and police on protection of civilians, further calls upon the Secretariat to assist the Operation in these tasks, and requests that the Secretary-General include steps taken in this regard in his next regular report to the Council on the Operation;

11. Notes with concern the strategic gap in mobility for the mission and the continuing critical need for aviation capacity and other mobility assets, including military utility helicopters for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, calls upon Member States to redouble their efforts to provide aviation units to the mission, and upon the Government of the Sudan to facilitate the deployment of those assets already pledged, and requests the Secretary-General to include information on related force generation efforts in his regular reports, and on what other strategies can offset this critical military gap;

12. Urges all relevant actors to implement the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur swiftly and fully, requests the Secretary-General to include in his next regular report to the Council on the Operation specific information and operational recommendations as required on the cost efficiency and reduction of the military, police and civilian components of the Operation to maximize its effectiveness in the implementation of its revised strategic priorities, and expresses its intention to make necessary adjustments accordingly;

13. Calls upon all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to the full and proper discharge of the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and calls upon the Government of the Sudan to comply with the status-of-forces agreement fully and without delay, and to enhance its cooperation with the Operation on the implementation of its mandate;
14. **Stresses** the importance of effective monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in order to improve its effectiveness and looks forward to considering progress in implementation of the review on the basis of the regular reports of the Secretary-General to the Council;

15. **Looks forward** to assessing the initial impact of implementation of the review before renewing the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in August 2014, and expresses its intention to revise its strategic priorities set out in the special report of the Secretary-General;

16. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

**Reports of Secretary-General (April and July).**

In response to Security Council resolution 2113(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 211], the Secretary-General submitted an April report on UNAMID (S/2014/279), which provided an update and analysis of the conflict in Darfur and the political and operational environment. It also contained information on the implementation of the strategic priorities outlined in his February special report (see p. 000) and, as requested in Council resolution 2148(2014) (see p. 000), progress on strengthening and streamlining UNAMID operations.

An upsurge in violence was destabilizing Darfur at three interconnected levels. First, the deteriorating economic situation led to increasing conflict among tribes over land and resources. Second, the deployment to the region of Government-aligned militia, known as Rapid Support Forces, undermined the security of civilians, their property and livelihoods. Third, the security situation was aggravated by attacks by rebel groups against Government forces and indiscriminate bombardments by the Sudanese Armed Forces in areas of rebel control. The escalation of the conflict caused a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Approximately 250,000 people were estimated to have fled violence since February. Access to areas of active hostilities was extremely limited, affecting both the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the ability to provide services. UNAMID provided protection to almost 60,000 displaced persons who sought refuge within or near UNAMID team sites in Saraf Umra, Khor Abeche and Korma.

The Joint Chief Mediator, Mohamed Ibn Cham -
bas, continued efforts to bring the parties closer to agreement on direct negotiations. Despite the Government’s repeated expressions of readiness for direct negotiations, two key obstacles remained. The armed groups continued to press for a comprehensive, national process to address the Sudan’s challenges, rejecting the Doha Document as a basis for talks, and continued to insist on entering negotiations with the Government as the Sudanese Revolutionary Front, which was formed in September 2011 with SPLM-N. The Joint Chief Mediator engaged the Government and the armed movements separately, urging the non-
signatory movements to join the peace process on the basis of the Doha Document without pre-conditions. The armed movements committed themselves to a negotiated settlement of the conflict and the preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Sudan. The Government maintained its objection to any parallel peace process.

On 27 January, President Omer Al-Bashir announced that his Government planned to initiate an all-inclusive national dialogue that would focus on peace and security, political reforms and democratization; economic reforms; and national identity. The Government announced security guarantees for the participation of the armed movements, including freedoms of association, assembly and press. On 10 and 11 February in Kampala, the Joint Chief Mediator met the leaders of the three-armed movements, including Minni Minawi, Gibril Ibrahim and, for the first time, Abdul Wahid. The movements’ leaders welcomed the idea of a national dialogue as a positive step, but still short of committing to participation and announced their intention to unveil their own proposals for a dialogue. Subsequently, the Joint Chief Mediator held a meeting on 8 March in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between the leaders of Minni Minawi and Gibril Ibrahim. They encouraged the armed movements to enter into direct negotiations with the Government of the Sudan and to participate fully in the national dialogue. On the same day, the Chairperson of the AU High-level Implementation Panel, Thabo Mbeki, and the Joint Chief Mediator met with the armed groups to explore ways to synchronize the two mediation efforts in support of the national dialogue. The President of Chad, Idriss Deby Itno, initiated a second mediation forum in Um Jaras from 26 to 29 March. The forum was attended by Zaghawa leaders, the Vice-President of the Sudan, Hassan Mohamed Abdullah Rahman, the Joint Chief Mediator, and traditional and tribal leaders. President Bashir joined the forum on 29 March.

Progress in the implementation of the Doha Document remained limited. Following the agreement on final security arrangements, signed on 20 November 2013, the Government and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) agreed, at a meeting of the Joint Commission held on 25 February, to integrate three LJM battalions into the Sudan Armed Forces and Police. The remaining 12,570 of the 15,000 combatants declared by LJM were to undergo a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The other signatory, JEM-Sudan, began preparations for the verification of its combatants with the support of the Darfur Ceasefire Commission, with a view to entering a similar agreement with the Government.

In accordance with the reprioritized strategy recommended by the strategic review of UNAMID, outlined in the Secretary-General’s February report (see p. 000) (, the Mission’s police component would re-
focus its activities on supporting physical protection of civilians, facilitating humanitarian assistance, and creating a protective environment by coordinating police capacity-building and community-oriented policing initiatives. UNAMID and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) conducted a thorough task analysis of the police component, which led to the restructuring of its command and control and the reduction of 723 individual police officers, 4 formed police units, and 4 professional police posts. The military component would create two additional sectors to align its operations with State structures and reduce 200 military observers, staff officers and liaison officers following a review of their deployment and tasking. One heavy transport company will be repatriated. The first phase of streamlining focused on the HIV/AIDS; gender; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; child protection; and rule of law components. In addition to the civilian staffing review that was concluded in November 2013, which led to a reduction of 19 posts in those sections, an additional 65 posts would be reduced, resulting in an overall reduction of 46 per cent of the posts in those areas.

The Secretary-General demanded that the Government stop using militia elements in its counter-insurgency efforts and put an end to their abuses against civilians. He also demanded that the non-signatory movements lay down their arms and commit fully to the peace process. The Secretary-General called on the signatory parties and international partners to redouble their efforts to implement the Doha Document and address issues of political inclusion. He called on the Government to ensure full access to areas in conflict for UNAMID and humanitarian and recovery actors in Darfur.

In his July report on UNAMID [S/2014/515], the Secretary-General stated that, following successive weeks of continued degradation of the security situation and attacks against civilians in Darfur, violence decreased considerably in May before rising again in mid-June. The operations of the Rapid Support Forces were considerably reduced. Local sources in North Darfur reported that on 7 April, air strikes by the Sudanese Armed Forces hit the village of Lill near Um Baru, killing one civilian and injuring eight others. On 26 April, an air strike on the village of Örschi resulted in the deaths of three civilians and the destruction of a water point, market and school. On 8 and 28 April, the Sudanese Armed Forces reportedly targeted elements of the Sudanese Revolutionary Front with air strikes on the villages of Kunjara, Tarne and Thabit. In Central Darfur, reports were received of air strikes by the Sudanese Armed Forces on 26 April on the villages of Noume, Tagora and Tajina, following air strikes on the villages of Ro Fata, Logu and Osajang in March. On 28 April, the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) reportedly attacked a Sudanese Armed Forces camp in the town of Rockero, resulting in the deaths of 7 government soldiers and 3 SLA-AW elements. On 29 April, government forces attacked the villages of Kirro, Bardane and Nawni in Central Darfur, displacing some 5,000 civilians to neighbouring areas.

Despite multiple challenges, humanitarian access improved in April and May. Humanitarian agencies were able to reach most of the areas affected by fighting and tribal clashes after sustained advocacy with state authorities. Restrictions of movement of UNAMID also decreased considerably. The Mission’s police component was reduced by 723 officers in May.

The AU and UN Joint Special Representative and Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur engaged regularly with senior government officials on the need for direct negotiations. He stressed that it was important for the Government to ensure that four key freedoms enabling a conducive environment for the national dialogue were respected, namely, freedom for political parties to carry out their activities, freedom of the press, the release of political detainees, and assurances that the rebel groups could participate in the national dialogue preparations freely and with security guarantees.

On 13 April, the Sudanese Revolutionary Front issued a road map to comprehensive political settlement in the Sudan, in which it reiterated its call for a holistic approach to settling the conflicts in the Sudan and bringing democratic change to the country. It urged the Government to create a conducive environment for national dialogue and to introduce confidence-building measures that included protection of civilians in regions of conflict; a negotiated cessation of hostilities, including an agreement on unhindered humanitarian access to all conflict areas; and the holding of a preparatory conference outside the Sudan for all stakeholders to discuss the modalities for the national dialogue.

Some progress was made towards the implementation of the Doha Document. In a meeting between the Government and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM-Sudan) convened by the Ceasefire Commission on 18 May, JEM-Sudan committed to beginning a troop verification exercise and to submitting the location of its troops to the Commission. JEM-Sudan was fully represented in the Implementation Follow-up Commission, the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission. On 26 May, the Implementation Committee of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation was launched in El Fasher. On 15 June, the Darfur Regional Authority inaugurated the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The Secretary-General observed that, despite recent gains, the humanitarian situation in Darfur remained fragile. He called on the Government to ensure that humanitarian actors could operate in Darfur and on donors to provide the financial resources nec-
essary to reach those in need. He also called on the parties to the Doha Document to create mechanisms to address intercommunal conflict, implement the security provisions of the peace framework, and address issues of justice, protection and economic and social recovery. The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council consider extending the UNAMID mandate until 31 August 2015.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 27 August [meeting 7250], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2173(2014). The draft [S/2014/628] was sponsored by France, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council, 
Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in the Sudan, and underlining the importance of full compliance with these,
Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of the Sudan in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in the Sudan,
Recollecting the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,
Reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the country concerned,
Expressing deep concern at the serious deterioration in the security situation overall so far in 2014, and the profound negative impact of this on civilians, in particular women and children, including through continued clashes between government forces and rebel armed groups, an escalation of inter-tribal fighting and other local clashes, including with the involvement of paramilitary units and tribal militias, and an increase in criminality and banditry, further expressing deep concern that such clashes, including attacks by rebel groups and government forces and aerial bombardment by the Government of the Sudan, inter-tribal fighting, banditry and criminality continue to threaten civilians, while welcoming a slight improvement in the security situation since May, and reiterating its demand that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel,
Recalling its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing concern at the threat to peace and security in Darfur arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,
Expressing deep concern at the significant increase in population displacements in 2014 and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, with an estimated 359,000 persons newly displaced since January 2014, about 260,000 of whom have been unable to return to their homes, alongside more than 2 million long-term internally displaced persons,
Recalling the commitments made by the Government of the Sudan and other signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee the African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur unimpeded freedom of movement in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate,
Expressing concern that the suspension of operations or the withdrawal of some international humanitarian actors has left significant gaps in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, calling upon the Government of the Sudan to ensure that humanitarian actors can operate in support of addressing basic needs, and calling upon donors, the Darfur Regional Authority and the Government of the Sudan to provide the financial resources necessary to reach those in need,
Reiterating that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace, and underscoring the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict in the search for a sustainable peace, which should rapidly deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, in this regard reiterating its support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as a viable framework for the Darfur peace process, and for its accelerated implementation, and noting that this process and the national initiative for dialogue in the Sudan could be complementary and mutually reinforcing processes,
Welcoming, in this regard, the announcement by President Bashir on 27 January 2014 of a national dialogue, noting that the modalities of such a dialogue should provide an opportunity to address the legitimate grievances of the people of Darfur, that the national dialogue has the potential to offer an opportunity to pave the way for lasting peace throughout the Sudan, building on existing peace processes, including the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, noting the stated commitment of the Government of the Sudan to an inclusive national dialogue, and calling for an enabling environment conducive to the national dialogue, which would constitute a key step towards achieving a credible, transparent, inclusive, nationally owned and Sudanese-led process; further calling upon all parties to engage construc-
tively with this process, urging all parties to refrain from any attempt to obstruct it, and looking forward to further developments towards the implementation of an inclusive dialogue process.

**Deploring** the fact that some armed groups have refused to join the peace process and are impeding the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, reiterating its demand for the release of members of the former movement of Mohamed Bashir, taken captive in May 2013 by Justice and Equality Movement-Gibril Ibrahim forces, and condemning any actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of the Sudan.

**Noting**, in this regard, that the ability of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to facilitate progress in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur is hampered by delays by the signatory parties and the absence of an inclusive political settlement between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory movements, urging the signatory parties to take the remaining steps necessary to implement the Doha Document fully, expressing concern that the humanitarian and security situation, as well as the lack of capacity of the Darfur Regional Authority, hinder the transition from relief to stabilization and development activities, urging donors and the Government of the Sudan to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, including those commitments made at the conference held in Doha in April 2013, welcoming the confirmation by the Government of Qatar of its pledge of 88.5 million United States dollars and the transfer of 10 million dollars of this amount to the United Nations Darfur Fund in April 2014, and affirming that development can support a lasting peace in Darfur.

**Noting also** that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving intercommunal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, and urging an intensification of effective efforts to prevent local disputes leading to violence, with its corresponding impact on the local civilian populations, acknowledging the efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-tribal fighting, with support from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations country team, and urging their continued work.

**Welcoming** regional and other initiatives, undertaken in close interaction with the Government of the Sudan, to address the root causes of the conflict in Darfur and to promote a sustainable peace, including the convening by the President of Chad, Mr. Idriss Déby Itno, of a second mediation forum in Um Jaras from 26 to 29 March 2014, and encouraging the full coordination of such initiatives with the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur.

**Underlining**, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in the Sudan.

**Calling upon** all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, stressing the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity, including through ensuring accountability and bringing to justice the perpetrators of crimes committed by all parties in Darfur, urging the Government of the Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect, welcoming the ongoing investigations by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government and stressing the need for further progress in this regard, calling for swift progress on the draft memorandum of understanding providing for observation by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the African Union of the proceedings of the Special Court for Darfur, and calling upon the Government swiftly to investigate attacks against the Operation and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

**Reaffirming** its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of the Sudan as a whole as well as the region, welcoming the ongoing good relations between the Sudan and Chad, including on border control, and encouraging the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region.

**Commending** the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and reiterating its full support for the Operation.

**Welcoming** the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 2014 on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur,

**Welcoming also** the announcement by the Secretary-General on 2 July 2014 of a review, following recent serious allegations against the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, looking forward to the swift and thorough implementation of this review, and stressing the importance of prompt and effective action on the results of that review, if necessary,

**Determining** that the situation in the Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. **Decides** to extend the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as set out in resolution 1769(2007) of 31 July 2007, for a further 10 months, until 30 June 2015, in order to align the renewal cycle with the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 9 July 2014, reiterates its endorsement of the revised strategic priorities of the Operation as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 2148(2014) of 3 April 2014, and requests that the Operation continue to align all its activity and direct the use of its resources to the achievement of these priorities;

2. **Notes** that certain elements of the mandate and tasks of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as authorized in resolution 1769(2007), in which it was decided that the mandate of the Operation shall be as set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 5 June 2007, are no longer relevant, namely those enumerated in paragraphs 54 (b), 55 (a) (v), and 55 (b) (ii), (iii) and (v) of that report;

3. **Commends** the efforts of the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur to revitalize the peace process and to increase its inclusiveness, guided by the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements, and
emphasizes the importance of the Joint Special Representative’s strengthened coordination with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan in synchronizing their mediation efforts while taking into account ongoing transformation at the national level.

4. *Decides that the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur shall consist of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each;*

5. *Welcomes the steps taken so far by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to implement the review of the Operation conducted pursuant to resolution 2113(2014) of 30 July 2013; requests continued swift and full implementation of the review, including the streamlining of all components of the Operation and aligning of activities to support achievement of its strategic priorities, and the discontinuing of all other tasks not aligned to the mission’s strategic priorities; stresses the importance of the appropriate distribution of tasks and coordination between the Operation and the United Nations country team in order to implement the review of the Operation; and requests a detailed update on the streamlining of the civilian component by 15 September 2014;*

6. *Urges the Secretary-General and the African Union to expedite the appointment of personnel for leadership vacancies in the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur;*

7. *Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the African Union, and seeking perspectives from all relevant parties, to conduct an analysis of the implementation of the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, including specific achievements reached under the revised strategic priorities, progress in addressing the challenges facing the mission, as identified by the review, any significant developments in the situation in Darfur and their impact on the mandate and tasks of the Operation, and an analysis of those tasks that remain relevant and on the fulfilment of which the United Nations country team has comparative advantage, with a road map to transfer those tasks to the fullest extent possible to the country team, taking into account the contributions of donors and other relevant actors; requests that he present this analysis, together with recommendations for the future mandate, composition, configuration and exit strategy of the Operation, as well as for its relationship with other United Nations actors in Darfur and the Sudan, by 28 February 2015; and expresses its intention to take decisions accordingly on the future of the Operation and to make necessary changes fully and promptly following presentation of the analysis and recommendations of the Secretary-General;*

8. *Underlines that the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur should continue to give priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including women and children, through, and without prejudice to the agreed basic principles of peacekeeping, inter alia, continuing to move to a more preventive and pre-emptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defence of its mandate; enhanced early warning; proactive military deployment and active and effective patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict and high concentration of internally displaced persons; more prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians, includ-

9. *Emphasizes the Chapter VII mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as defined in resolution 1769(2007), to deliver its core tasks to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of the Sudan to ensure the freedom of movement and security of the Operation’s own personnel and humanitarian workers; recalls that the Operation is authorized to take all the necessary action in fulfilment of this mandate; and urges the Operation to deter any threats against itself and its mandate;*

10. *Welcomes that some progress has been made in the implementation of some elements of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including steps towards the verification and integration of Liberation and Justice Movement and Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan combatants under the Doha Document security arrangements, but deplores continuing serious delays in overall implementation of the Doha Document; urges the signatory parties to implement the Doha Document in full, including by ensuring that the institutions established under it are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates; welcomes in this regard the inauguration on 15 June 2014 of the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and stresses the importance of its effective work; demands that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the Doha Document; and encourages the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, in accordance with its revised strategic priorities, and the United Nations country team to continue to engage fully in support of the implementation of the Doha Document;*

11. *Demands that all parties to the conflict in Darfur, including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups, and other groups immediately cease all acts of violence and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;*

12. *Reaffirms its support for a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an environment of full respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including the full and effective participation of women; welcomes the launch of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation on 26 May 2014; expresses concern that prevailing insecurity, lack of adequate funding, and intimidation of participants could undermine effective implementation of the Dialogue and Consultation; calls upon the Government of the Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment; and requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to support, monitor and report on the development of the Dialogue and Consultation and the overall environment for it;*
13. **Calls for an urgent end to inter-tribal clashes, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, and further calls for reconciliation and dialogue; expresses deep concern over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons; requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society mechanisms, and to continue to cooperate in this context with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established pursuant to resolution 1591(2005) of 29 March 2005 in order to facilitate its work;**

14. **Commends the troop- and police-contributing countries of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; welcomes that some progress has been made in addressing contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment shortfalls, but expresses concern that significant shortfalls remain; and calls for continued efforts by the Operation, the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries to address such shortfalls, including by providing appropriate training and resources to fulfil priority protection functions, especially in areas necessary for contingents’ temporary deployment capability and ability to conduct long-range patrols;**

15. **Strongly condemns all attacks on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, while noting the significant decline in fatal attacks on the Operation since August 2013; underlines that any attack or threat of attack on the Operation is unacceptable; demands that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation; urges the Operation to take all measures necessary, within its rules of engagement to protect United Nations personnel and equipment; condemns the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard urges the Government of the Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with the Operation to this end;**

16. **Welcomes the improved cooperation between the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the Government of the Sudan and a sustained and more effective approach by the Operation, which have resulted in improvements in mandate implementation, including through the more timely issuance of visas and a considerable recent reduction of movement restrictions on the Operation; reiterates its deep concern that hindrances nevertheless remain to the Operation in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions, caused by insecurity, acts of criminality and movement restrictions by government forces, armed movements and militia groups; calls upon all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to the full and proper discharge by the Operation 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 provisions relevant to the movement of patrols in conflict-affected areas and flight clearances, building on the recent improvement in these areas, as well as those provisions relevant to the removal of obstacles to the use of aerial assets of the Operation and the timely processing of Operation equipment at the port of entry to the Sudan;**

17. **Demands that all parties in Darfur immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; and affirms the Security Council’s condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights;**

18. **Expresses serious concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur and at the threats to and attacks on humanitarian personnel and facilities; welcomes that, despite multiple challenges, humanitarian access improved in the months of April and May compared to the first quarter of 2014, including progress in accessing part of the Jebel Marra area through the recent inter-agency mission to Guld; expresses concern that access to some conflict areas where vulnerable populations reside remains restricted and that some conflict areas are inaccessible, including in North and Central Darfur and eastern Jebel Marra, owing to insecurity, acts of criminality and movement restrictions by government forces, armed movements and militia groups; welcomes that humanitarian organizations are able to deliver some aid to most people in need of assistance in Darfur; deplores the continued restrictions on humanitarian access in Darfur resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of the Sudan; further expresses concern over the insufficient availability of funding for humanitarian actors; stresses the need for the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations; and demands that the Government, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the safe, timely and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;**

19. **Condemns increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including those involving extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual and gender-based violence, violations and abuses against children and arbitrary arrests and detentions; expresses deep concern about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members and internally displaced persons; emphasizes the importance of ensuring, within its current mandate, the ability of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and other relevant organizations to monitor such cases; and in this regard urges the Government of the Sudan to extend even greater cooperation with the Operation towards the fulfilment of this goal and to provide accountability and access to justice for victims; and calls upon the Government fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners and allowing free expression;**

20. **Requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to continue to implement the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and to monitor, verify and draw to the attention of the authorities abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law, and further requests enhanced, detailed, full and public reporting by the Secretary-General to the Council on this issue, as part of his regular 90-day reports;**
21. **Urge**s close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

22. **Emphasizes** the importance of cooperation and information-sharing between the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and relevant regional and international partners in addressing the regional threat, including of the Lord’s Resistance Army, and recalls its encouragement to the Operation, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard;

23. **Stress**s 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 Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or, where appropriate, their local integration; calls in this regard for the reactivation of the Joint Verification Mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and underlines the importance of addressing land issues for the realization of durable solutions in Darfur;

24. **Demands** that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence; further demands that the parties to the conflict make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106(2013); requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to report on sexual and gender-based violence and actions taken to combat it, including through the timely appointment of women’s protection advisers; and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolution 1325(2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security are implemented, including supporting the full and effective 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 to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

25. **Also demands** that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children and develop and implement concrete and time-bound action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Darfur; and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of the aforementioned action plans, in accordance with resolution 1612(2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict;

26. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 90 days following the adoption of the present resolution on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, including information on the political, humanitarian and security situation in Darfur, including detailed reporting on incidents of violence and attacks against civilians, by whomever perpetrated; information on violations of the status-of-forces agreement, as well as violations of international humanitarian law perpetrated by any party to the conflict; developments and progress towards achievement of the Operation’s strategic priorities and benchmarks; and developments and progress in addressing the challenges facing the Operation as identified in the review of the Operation; and on the implementation of the present resolution;

27. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

**Letter of Secretary-General.** In a 16 September letter to the Security Council (S/2014/670), the Secretary-General stated that the first phase of the streamlining of UNAMID operations led to the reduction of 46 per cent of posts in the civilian component (see p. 000). The second and third phases of the exercise concentrated on the remaining substantive sections, as well as the mission support and security sections, resulting in the reduction of a further 1,055 posts. In accordance with Council resolution 2173(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General intended to submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a phased reduction of an overall 1,139 posts, or 24 per cent of the approved civilian component of UNAMID, to be implemented by the end of 2015.

**Communications.** In a 16 September letter (S/2014/671), the Sudan conveyed to the Security Council that the national dialogue was progressing. The Government had granted the necessary measures for confidence-building and a conducive environment, including the release of all political detainees, full political freedom and freedom of expression and press. Annexed to the letter was the agreed road map for the Sudanese national inclusive dialogue as a concept to guide the deliberations. The Sudan reiterated its request to the Council that it call upon all Sudanese parties and armed groups to engage constructively in the process and refrain from any action that might impede the smooth proceeding of the dialogue.

**Report of Secretary-General (November).** In response to Security Council resolution 2173(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General submitted a November report on UNAMID (S/2014/852), which provided an update and analysis of the situation in Darfur and progress towards the achievement of the Operation’s strategic priorities and benchmarks.

Military operations decreased overall but clashes between Government forces and armed movements occurred intermittently, and aerial bombardments by the Government were reported. The resurgence of activities by the armed movements in several of their strongholds pointed to their possible regrouping after the Rapid Support Forces campaign in the year had left them substantially weakened. Competition over resources continued to exacerbate the security situ-
The Sudanese authorities were asked to grant access to a small team to investigate the allegations of rape. From 2 to 6 August, a UNAMID delegation held technical-level consultations in Kampala with senior officials from JEM-Gibril, SLA-MM and SLA-AW to gauge interest in participating in the national dialogue. The movements expressed reticence about participating in the national dialogue as conceived, but reiterated interest in participating in the national dialogue. The movements expressed readiness to end the war in the Sudan and insisted on combining the Darfur and SPLM-N mediation processes under one mechanism. They argued that any commitment to pre-talks should be preceded by an agreement on the cessation of hostilities. Talks facilitated by the High-level Implementation Panel on 4 September between representatives of the Preparatory Committee and the Paris Declaration Group resulted in an agreement on initial talks on cessation of hostilities, outside the Sudan, between the Government and the Darfur armed movements, as well as between the Government and SPLM-N with the High-level Implementation Panel but on separate mediation tracks. As SPLM-N and the Darfur armed movements insisted on signing the agreement as the Sudan Revolutionary Front, the Preparatory Committee declined to sign a joint agreement; instead, two identical agreements were signed on 5 September. The talks on the Two Areas, led by the High-level Implementation Panel, were held in Addis Ababa from 12 to 16 November. Talks on Darfur were scheduled for 23 to 27 November.

The UNAMID streamlining exercise was completed, and 1,260 posts were identified for abolition. A total of 770 posts were to be abolished in the 2014–2015 budget year. The Operation also re-considered its aviation fleet, reducing it by four fixed-wing aircraft and two helicopters.

Communications. On 10 November [S/2014/802], the Sudan forwarded to the Security Council a press release issued by the UNAMID team that visited Thabit village on 9 November to investigate allegations of mass rape (see p. 000). In the press release, the team stated that none of the people interviewed about the allegations confirmed that any incident of rape took place in Thabit on the day of the media report on the allegations. UNAMID intended to conduct follow-up actions, including possible further investigations and patrols, in coordination with the host authorities.

In a 17 November letter [S/2014/819] to the Security Council, the Sudan rejected media allegations regarding the rape of 200 women by Sudanese armed forces in Thabit. On 13 November, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan had summoned the Joint Special Representative and stated that the Sudan deplored the campaign of certain international circles to criminalize the country. The Joint Special Representative said that UNAMID wished to visit Thabit a second time, and that it would do so after 17 November. On 15 November, UNAMID requested permission to visit Thabit from the state-level authorities in Darfur. UNAMID reneged on the earlier agreement and began to visit while the matter was still being discussed by the Government and UNAMID.
In a 20 November letter to the Security Council [S/2014/838], the Sudan stated that the allegations concerning mass rape in Thabit were initially disseminated by Radio Dabanga, which belonged to the Darfur rebel groups. The Sudan gave UNAMID full access to investigate the allegations. The investigations revealed that the allegations were unfounded. The Prosecutor General of Darfur Crimes was conducting a national investigation, the outcome of which would be shared with the appropriate international bodies.

A 3 December letter [S/2014/866] from the Sudan addressed to the Security Council contained the executive summary of the report of the investigation conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor General for Crimes in Darfur on the alleged rape of 200 women in the Thabit region, which concluded that no rape of any woman had taken place there.

In a 1 December letter addressed to the Security Council [S/2014/865] the Sudan stated that, regarding misquoted media reports concerning the closure of the UNAMID human rights office, its decision was for the closure of the sub-liaison office opened by UNAMID in Khartoum without prior notification or coordination with the competent authorities, despite the fact that the UNAMID the area of deployment was exclusively in Darfur. The main UNAMID human rights office in Darfur remained as it was. In a 16 December letter addressed to the Council [S/2014/910] the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Ali Ahmed Karti, elaborated the basis of and prospects for the exit strategy and the steps expected to be taken by the United Nations.

A 26 December letter from the Sudan to the Secretary-General [S/2014/951] contained the communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the expulsion from Khartoum without prior notification or coordination with the competent authorities, despite the fact that the UNAMID the area of deployment was exclusively in Darfur. The main UNAMID human rights office in Darfur remained as it was. In a 16 December letter addressed to the Council [S/2014/910] the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Ali Ahmed Karti, elaborated the basis of and prospects for the exit strategy and the steps expected to be taken by the United Nations.

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**Year-end developments.** In a later report on UNAMID [S/2015/141], the Secretary-General said that the conflict in Darfur between the Government and the armed movements escalated with the redeployment of the Rapid Deployment Forces in December. Direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SLA/MM and JEM/Gibril, which were not signatories to the Doha Document, commenced under the auspices of the AU High-level Implementation Panel in Addis Ababa on 23 November. On 26 November, the Implementation Panel proposed that security arrangements, political issues, humanitarian issues, relations between the negotiations and the national dialogue and method of work would be included as agenda items for the talks. The Government rejected the proposal to include humanitarian issues as a separate agenda item in the talks. The armed movements, however, insisted on retaining humanitarian issues on the agenda and proposed the addition of items on reconstruction and development; refugees and internally displaced persons; land, borders and nomad issues; justice, accountability and reconciliation; and comprehensive compensation. The Implementation Panel adjourned the talks on 30 November to provide the parties with an opportunity to consult with their constituencies on options to break the impasse.

On 3 December, in Addis Ababa, the political and armed opposition in the Sudan, including the Darfur armed movements, adopted a joint declaration entitled the “Sudan Call” pledging to end the wars and to create a comprehensive solution, beginning with a cessation of hostilities, to the conflicts in Darfur and in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, and to establish mechanisms aimed at achieving a popular uprising or a comprehensive political solution leading to the dismantling of the one-party-regime in Khartoum. The declaration outlined the basic prerequisites for the holding of the national dialogue, a comprehensive political solution, including a cessation of hostilities, the release of all political detainees, the revocation of laws restricting freedoms and human rights, the formation of a transitional government and the establishment of an agreed administration to manage a dialogue process for a comprehensive peace and democratic transformation. The signatories pledged to boycott the presidential and legislative election scheduled to take place in April 2015, calling it a facade to legitimize the current regime.

On 6 December, the Government arrested the head of the opposition National Consensus Forces, Farouk Abu Issa, and the civil society activist, Amin Maki Mali Madani. On 23 December, while addressing a graduation ceremony of Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) Command and Staff College, President El-Bashir announced the resumption of “Operation Decisive Summer”, with the aim of eliminating those armed movements in Darfur and the Two Areas that did not heed the Government’s call for dialogue. The announcement was followed by intensified fighting between government forces and SLA/AM and SLA/MM. The sixth session of the Darfur Council of the Darfur Regional Authority was held in El Fasher from 8 to 23 December.

The increase in hostilities resulted in the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation and the further displacement of tens of thousands of civilians. More than 450,000 people were newly displaced in 2014—the highest level of displacement in a single year since 2004. On 26 November, UNAMID, in cooperation with UNICEF and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, launched a Darfur-wide campaign entitled “No Child Soldiers—Protect Darfur”.
On 16 December, UNAMID received the non-official English translation of a summary of the report of the Attorney General appointed for a special court on the allegations of mass rape in Thabit village, North Darfur (see p. 000). It concluded that no victims, witnesses, documents or other evidence were found in Thabit village to support a case for rape. UNAMID continued to face restrictions in its effort to access Thabit for further investigation.

Allegations concerning manipulation of UNAMID reporting

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, in her 17 June briefing to the Security Council [S/PV.7199] (see p. 000), expressed concern about allegations that reporting from UNAMID was subject to manipulation, with the intentional effort of covering up crimes against civilians and peacekeepers, in particular those committed by government forces. She called on the Secretary-General to establish the facts of the allegations. On 2 July, the Secretary-General announced his intention to conduct a review of the allegations. In resolution 2173(2014) (see p. 000), the Security Council stressed the importance of prompt and effective action on its results of the review.

In a 29 October letter [S/2014/771], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the executive summary of the report of the review team on the allegations. The team examined the manner in which 16 incidents were reported officially, as well as how six of the incidents were reported to the public. The team did not find any evidence to support the allegation that UNAMID intentionally sought to cover up crimes against civilians and peacekeepers. The review did reveal, however, that, in 5 of the 16 incidents, UNAMID did not provide UN Headquarters with full reports on the circumstances surrounding those incidents. The team also found that the Mission took an unduly conservative approach to the media, maintaining silence when it could have developed a press line, reflecting the Operation's tendency not to report anything if it was not certain of the facts.

The review team recommended that DPKO examine ways to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information; review the procedures for the protection of information sent by code cable; ensure that the results of verification and incident investigation reports were included in the reports of the Secretary-General; and that the role of the spokesperson and Media Relations Unit be reviewed to ensure cooperation. The team recommended that UNAMID, when reporting to Headquarters, not censor its own information because of its sensitivity; augment daily situation reports on incidents concerning the protection of civilians, human rights violations or attacks on UNAMID by providing a short analysis on the context in which the incident occurred, as well as special reports sent by code cable; automatically transmit to Headquarters, by code cable, verification reports on attacks on civilians and investigation reports on attacks on the Mission; formally report on the progress of government investigations into incidents in which peacekeepers died or were wounded; and review the Mission’s media strategy with a view to adopting a more responsive, transparent and proactive relationship with international media outlets.

Activities of ICC Prosecutor

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (icc), Fatou Bensouda, reported to the Security Council in June and December on the activities undertaken by her Office regarding Darfur. Briefing the Security Council on 17 June [S/PV.7199], the ICC Prosecutor said that the Court remained convinced that enforcing arrest warrants in Darfur was a key element of peace and stability, and of ending victims’ suffering. The application of the non-essential contacts policy required a rigorous assessment as to whether such contacts were strictly required for conducting essential United Nations-mandated duties. The Organization might wish to make public its contacts with those subject to ICC warrants to dispel misperceptions about UN engagements with indictees. The Court took note of President Omer Al-Bashir’s travels during the reporting period, including his visits to States that were party to the 1998 Rome Statute of ICC [YUN 1998, p. 1209], which were obliged to cooperate with the Court in arresting and surrendering those subject to ICC warrants. The Prosecutor called on all States and the Council to find ways to support those among them that might be most vulnerable to planned visits by Mr. Al-Bashir or other individuals wanted under ICC arrest warrants. She expressed concern about the increasing violence in Darfur and the immense number of displaced people, and deplored the increasing constraints placed on those trying to aid the displaced. Equally worrying were the ongoing patterns of aerial bombardments and armed attacks on civilian populations by militia and Janjaweed, and particularly the involvement of the Rapid Support Forces, led by Mohamed Hamdan. The pattern of gang rapes of women and girls increased during the reporting period.

In her 12 December briefing to the Council [S/PV.7337], the Prosecutor stated that her office’s resources for investigations were overstretched; she was forced to put investigative activities in Darfur on hold and shift resources to other urgent cases. She thanked the Secretary-General for taking immediate steps to investigate the allegations of manipulation and underreporting by UNAMID, and for availing her Office of the executive summary of the review report (see p. 000). The Prosecutor shared the Council’s concern at the serious deterioration of the security situa-
tion in Darfur and its profoundly negative impact on civilians, particularly children and women. She noted that as the Secretary-General pointed out, sexual and gender-based violence remained a pervasive feature of the conflict, as did attacks on human rights defenders, civil society members and community leaders. Such attacks were aimed at the foundations of communities and had to stop. The Prosecutor remained open to engaging constructively with the Security Council on Darfur. A shift in the Council’s approach to arresting Darfur suspects was needed.

Sanctions

In response to human rights abuses and a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the region, the Security Council, by resolution 1556(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 240], imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in Darfur, including the Janjaweed militias. By resolution 1591(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 319], the Council imposed a travel ban and assets freeze, and established a Committee to oversee implementation of the sanctions against individuals to be designated by that Committee. As requested in that resolution, the Secretary-General, in 2005, established a Panel of Experts [ibid., p. 322], which was mandated to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the arms embargo and sanctions; make recommendations to the Committee on possible Council action; and provide information on individuals who impeded the peace process, committed violations of international law, or were responsible for offensive military overflight. By resolution 1945(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 270], the Council strengthened the arms embargo and clarified the exceptions to that measure. By resolution 2138(2014) (see below), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 13 March 2015.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION


The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the cause of peace throughout the Sudan, to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and to the full and timely implementation of resolution 1591(2005) of 29 March 2005, and recalling the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Reiterating the need for an end to the violence and continued abuses in Darfur and recognizing that the Darfur conflict cannot be resolved militarily and that a durable solution can only be obtained through an inclusive political process, and in this regard noting the importance of implementing the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur,

Acknowledging efforts made by the Government of the Sudan and all parties to the conflict to reach a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the conflict, and in this context condemning the killing of Mr. Mohammed Bashir and other members of his movement by Justice and Equality Movement-Gibril Ibrahim forces, as well as any act of violence with the aim to act as a disincentive to peace efforts in Darfur,

Urging the Government of the Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement-Mohamed Bashir to deliver on the commitments made in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and urging all parties, in particular other armed movements that have not signed the Doha Document, to engage immediately and without preconditions and to make every effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document, and to agree upon a permanent ceasefire without further delay,

Emphasizing the imperative for all armed actors to refrain from all acts of violence against civilians, in particular vulnerable groups such as women and children, and from violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and the need to address the urgent humanitarian crisis faced by the people of Darfur, including the guarantee of safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to all areas by humanitarian agencies and personnel, while respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law,

Expressing concern about the external links, in particular military, between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and demanding that direct or indirect military support for such armed groups in Darfur cease, and condemning actions by any armed group aimed at the forced overthrow of the Government of the Sudan, noting there is no military solution to the conflict in the Sudan,

Expressing deep concern at the increased violence and insecurity in some parts of Darfur in recent months, including, notably, the escalation in inter-tribal fighting, expressing deep concern that such clashes continue to restrict humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, and acknowledging the efforts of Sudanese authorities to mediate in inter-tribal fighting,

Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kinds, including aerial bombardments,


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Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the joint African Union-United Nations mediation, the United Nations Secretary-General, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur, and expressing strong support for the political process under the African Union-United Nations-led mediation,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of attacks against the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and its call upon the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate these attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice, and further reiterating its call upon all parties in Darfur to cooperate fully with the mission, and reaffirming its deep condolences to the Governments and families of those killed,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of the Sudan as a whole, as well as the region, welcoming the ongoing good relations between the Sudan and Chad, and encouraging the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Expressing concern at the risks to peace and security arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Deploring the continued obstacles that have been imposed by the Government of the Sudan on the work of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan during the course of its mandate, including restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Panel and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and limitations on access by the Panel to areas of armed conflict and areas of reported violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, while noting improved interaction between the Government of the Sudan and the Panel,

Further deploring incidents of interference by the Government of the Sudan with the work of the Panel of Experts, including the denial of entry of the Panel’s finance expert, as set out in paragraphs 2, 18 and 21 of the final report of the Panel of Experts of 22 January 2014,

Welcoming the enhanced cooperation and information-sharing between the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the Panel of Experts, called for in the guidelines of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and with the assistance of the Operation focal point,

Welcoming also the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the note by the President of the Security Council of 22 December 2006,

Recalling the report of 22 January 2014 of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591(2005) whose mandate was extended by subsequent resolutions, and expressing its intention to further study, through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591(2005) (hereinafter “the Committee”), the recommendations of the Panel and to consider appropriate next steps,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Reminding all States, particularly States in the region, of the obligations contained in resolutions 1556(2004) of 30 July 2004, 1591(2005), and 1945(2010) of 14 October 2010, in particular those obligations relating to arms and related materiel,

Calling upon the Government of the Sudan to fulfil all its commitments, including lifting the state of emergency in Darfur, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated,

Noting that acts of hostility, violence or intimidation against the civilian population, including internally displaced persons, in Darfur and other activities that could endanger or undermine the commitment by the parties to a complete and durable cessation of hostilities would be inconsistent with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur,

Determining that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,


2. Requests the Panel of Experts to provide, no later than 31 July 2014, a midterm briefing on its work to the Committee, and a final report to the Security Council no later than 17 January 2015, with its findings and recommendations;

3. Also requests the Panel of Experts to provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including travel by the Panel, any obstacles encountered to the fulfilment of its mandate, as well as violations of the sanctions;

4. Further requests the Panel of Experts to report, in the time frame identified in paragraph 3 above, on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of resolution 1945(2010);

Arms embargo

5. Expresses its concern that the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Sudan of technical assistance and support, including training, financial or other assistance and the provision of spare parts, weapons systems and related materiel, could be used by the Government of the Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation
of resolutions 1556(2004) and 1591(2005), including those aircraft identified by the Panel of Experts, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in the light of the measures contained in resolution 1591(2005).

6. **Calls upon** the Government of the Sudan to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur, and 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 ammunition;

7. **Expresses its concern** that certain items continue to be converted for military purposes and transferred to Darfur, and urges all States to be mindful of this risk in the light of the measures contained in resolution 1591(2005).

**Implementation**

8. **Condemns** the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556(2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591(2005), as updated in paragraph 9 of resolution 1945(2010) and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035(2012), and directs the Committee, in line with its mandate, to respond effectively to such violations;

9. **Expresses its concern** that the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals is not being implemented by all Member States, and requests the Committee to respond effectively to any reports of non-compliance by Member States with paragraph 3 of resolution 1591(2005) and resolution 1672(2006) of 25 April 2006, including by engaging with all relevant parties;

10. **Reiterates** that all States shall take the measures necessary to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Committee, and calls upon the Government of the Sudan to enhance cooperation and information-sharing with other States in this regard;

11. **Urges** all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement measures imposed by resolutions 1556(2004) and 1591(2005), including the imposition of targeted measures;

12. **Expresses its intention,** following the midterm report, to review the state of implementation, including obstacles to full and effective implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 1591(2005) and 1945(2010), with a view to ensuring full compliance;

13. **Rejects** that some individuals of the Government of the Sudan and armed groups in Darfur 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 paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591(2005), 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 may meet the listing criteria;

14. **Requests** the Panel of Experts to continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against personnel of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, and notes that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591(2005);

15. **Welcomes** the work of the Committee, which has drawn on the reports of the Panel of Experts and taken advantage of the work done in other forums, to draw attention to the responsibilities of private sector actors in conflict-affected areas;

**Cooperation**

16. **Calls upon** the Government of the Sudan to remove all restrictions, limitations and bureaucratic impediments imposed on the work of the Panel of Experts, including by issuing timely multiple-entry visas to all members of the Panel for the duration of its mandate, and by waiving the requirement of Darfur travel permits for said Panel members, and urges the Government to enhance its cooperation and information-sharing with the Panel and allow the Panel unfettered access to all of Darfur;

17. **Urges** the Government of the Sudan to respond to the Committee’s requests on measures put in place to protect civilians in various parts of Darfur, including those affected by new displacements; investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for killings of civilians and perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, investigations conducted and accountability measures undertaken for attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel; and the situation of civilian populations in areas such as eastern Jebel Marra, where the Panel of Experts, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and humanitarian agencies and personnel have been denied access, and measures taken to allow timely, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian relief to these areas, while respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law;

18. **Urges** all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1556(2004) and 1591(2005), and to provide timely responses to information requests;

19. **Requests** the Panel of Experts to continue to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the operations of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556(2004), paragraph 7 of resolution 1591(2005) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1945(2010), progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region, violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including attacks on the civilian population, sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations and abuses against children, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591(2005);

20. **Reaffirms** the mandate of the Committee to encourage dialogue with interested Member States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representa-
tives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures, and further encourages the Committee to continue its dialogue with the African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur;

21. **Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.**

**Appointments.** By a 21 March letter [S/2014/206], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had appointed five experts, in the areas of finance, international law, regional issues, aviation and arms, to serve on the Panel of Experts.

**Report of Panel of Experts.** In a later report [S/2015/31], the Panel stated that, following its appointment in March, it investigated the situation on the ground in Darfur, and visited Khartoum and the region to determine whether the relevant Security Council resolutions were being implemented. Cooperation provided by the Government of the Sudan improved significantly, although the Government did not always fully accede to requests from the Panel for access and information. The Panel identified the presence in Darfur of small arms ammunition manufactured after 2005, which had not been reported under previous mandates. Such ammunition included that manufactured in Khartoum in 2013, a certain violation of the arms embargo. Clear evidence was obtained of the certain continued use of improvised air-delivered munitions. The Panel also identified the presence of three weapons systems not previously reported as being deployed in Darfur, but had not yet identified the chain of custody for those systems. It confirmed the use of the Rakhsh armoured personnel carrier in Darfur, a certain violation of the arms embargo. The Panel identified violations that were almost certainly committed by SLA/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM) in Khor Abeche and Taweisha, North Darfur. It found that it was highly probable that SLA/Abdul Wahed Mohamed Nour (SLA/AW) incited protests within the Kalma internally displaced persons camp.

The Panel continued to face an impasse regarding implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze, mainly because the Sudan had taken no steps towards implementation. Follow-up action on violations of the travel ban reported in 2013 and a fresh violation in 2014 did not yield any results, owing to a lack of response from the countries concerned. The Panel identified a major source of financing for armed groups in Darfur through the illegal operation of vehicle checkpoints for collecting toll fees. Implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur was progressing slowly. Impediments included procrastination by the Government and the Darfur Regional Authority, insecurity owing to clashes between the Government and the armed opposition groups, inter-tribal clashes and the prevalence of crime. The Panel stated that Darfur might not be immune to infiltration by radical Islamist elements. The civil war in South Sudan, where the Government of the Sudan and the Sudanese Revolutionary Front were directly or indirectly involved, would eventually affect the peace dynamics within the Sudan.

**Security Council Committee.** On 17 December [S/2014/913], the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 319] concerning the Sudan transmitted to the Council a report on the Committee’s activities in 2014. The Committee held four informal consultations, on 4 February, 9 May, 6 August and 20 August. It also held a formal meeting on 13 November, during which the Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Sudan and other countries in the region, including Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya and South Sudan, to identify information gaps and capacity-building requirements in the context of the implementation of sanctions measures. The Committee Chair visited Khartoum and Darfur from 20–24 January. A preliminary report on the visit and the Chair’s observations were circulated to the Committee on 10 February and 11 April, respectively.

**Children and armed Conflict**

In May [A/68/878-S/2014/339], the Secretary-General issued his report on children and armed conflict, which included information on grave violations committed against children during armed conflict, in Darfur in 2013. The increased mobilization and arming of children by communities exacerbated the risk of the re-recruitment of demobilized children. The United Nations, working with the AU through UNAMID, verified four cases of recruitment by the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and 14 by border guards,
and received reports of 17 children allegedly recruited by SAF, border guards and Abdul Wahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA-AW).

The United Nations documented the killing of 91 children (71 boys and 20 girls), and injury to 98 others (64 boys and 34 girls). Forty-three children were shot and killed and 32 others injured during clashes between government forces and armed groups, and during inter- and intra-ethnic fighting. At least 31 children were killed and 14 others injured in SAF air strikes. Incidents involving explosive remnants of war killed 17 children and injured 52 others. At least 62 girls were raped in 40 separate incidents in Darfur. In three cases, alleged perpetrators were identified as government forces and, in one case, elements of the Minni Minawi faction of SLA (SLA-MM).

On 21 July, the Sudan raised the age of recruitment into the Popular Defence Forces (PDF) from 16 to 18 years and established 18 as the minimum age for joining the national reserve service and the national service. The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)/Jibril Ibrahim, SLA-MM and SLA-AW issued command orders prohibiting child recruitment within their ranks. Sheik Musa Hilal issued a similar order to nomadic communities under his leadership. Furthermore, 405 children formerly associated with armed groups and forces, including with the disbanded SLA-Historical Leadership, received reintegration support.

**UNAMID**

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was established in 2007 by Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) [YUN 2007, p. 251] as the first AU-UN hybrid peacekeeping mission, replacing the AU Mission in the Sudan (AMIS). The core mandate of UNAMID was the protection of civilians. Other tasks included contributing to security for humanitarian assistance, monitoring and verifying implementation of agreements, assisting the political process, and promoting human rights and the rule of law. By resolution 2148(2014) of 3 April (see p. 000), the Council endorsed the Operation’s revised priorities, which included the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government and non-signatory armed movements; and support to the mediation of community conflict. By resolution 2173(2014) of 27 August (see p. 000), the Security Council extended the UNAMID mandate until 30 June 2015.

**Financing**

The report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/619] showed an expenditure of $1,415,722,000 gross ($1,392,626,400 net) against an apportionment of $1,448,574,000 gross ($1,423,320,300 net). The Secretary-General recommended that the General Assembly decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $32,852,000 and of other income and adjustments amounting to $26,863,100.

In February [A/68/754], the Secretary-General submitted budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, amounting $1,244,690,000 gross ($1,222,403,300 net). The budget provided for the deployment of 260 military observers, 15,940 military contingent personnel, 2,310 UN police officers, 2,380 formed police personnel, 1,132 international staff, 3,058 national staff, 340 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel. He recommended that the Assembly assess the amount of $207,448,333 for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2014; and assess the amount of $1,037,241,667 for the period from 1 September 2014 to 30 June 2015, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Operation.

In May [A/68/782/Add.15], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) recommended that the unencumbered balance of $32,852,000 for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as well as other income and adjustments in the amount of $26,863,100 for the period ended 30 June 2013, be credited to Member States. The Committee considered it premature to make any recommendations on the Secretary-General’s 2014–2015 budget proposal and, on that basis, recommended that the General Assembly: authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $667,624,000 (equal to half of the Operation’s budget for the 2013–2014 period), for the maintenance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2014; assess the amount of $445,082,667 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 31 August 2014; assess the amount of $445,082,667 for the period from 1 September 2014 to 31 December 2014, at a monthly rate of $111,270,667, should the Security Council decide to continue the Operation’s mandate. In that connection, it noted that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit a revised budget proposal for 2014–2015, reflecting the Council’s decision on the renewal of the mandate by no later than the main part of the Assembly’s sixty-ninth (2014) session.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/68/931], adopted resolution 68/297 without vote [agenda item 164].

**Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations
Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769(2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2113(2013) of 30 July 2013, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 31 August 2014;

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/284 of 28 June 2013;

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000;

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 95.9 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 85 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Recognizes the significant role played by quick-impact projects in achieving the overall objectives of the mission mandate, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of planned projects as a matter of priority;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014

13. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding 639,654,200 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014;

Financing of the commitment authority

14. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 213,218,068 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

15. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,898,783 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2014;

16. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 426,436,132 dollars for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2014, at a monthly rate of 106,609,033 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

17. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,797,567 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2014;

18. Also decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there
shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of $59,715,100 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

19. **Further decides** that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance, and other income in the amount of $59,715,100 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. **Decides** that the decrease of $1,158,100 in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of $59,715,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. **Emphasizes** that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. **Encourages** the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. **Invites** voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/297 (see p. 000), the Secretary-General, in November [A/69/549], submitted a report on the revised budget for UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which amounted to $1,206,524,100 gross ($1,183,163,700 net). The proposed budget represented a reduction of $129.7 million, or 9.7 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the 2013–2014 period. The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly appropriate the proposed amount for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of $639,654,200 previously assessed for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 under resolution 68/297. It also recommended that the Assembly assess the additional amount of $566,869,900 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015.

In December [A/69/671], ACABQ recommended that the Assembly appropriate the amount of $1,153,611,300 for the maintenance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of $639,654,200 previously authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 under resolution 68/297; and that it asses the additional amount of $513,957,100 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015.

The General Assembly, by decision 69/554 of 29 December, decided that the agenda item on UNAMID financing remained for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 29 December [meeting 77], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/69/687], adopted resolution 69/261 without vote [agenda item 166].

**Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur**

*The General Assembly,*

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769(2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2173(2014) of 27 August 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/297 of 30 June 2014,

1. **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;

2. **Takes note** of paragraph 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

3. **Decides** to defer consideration of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Advisory Committee until the second part of the resumed sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mitigate the environmental impact of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in full compliance with the existing rules and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions;

5. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to ensure that the Operation continues to implement mine detection and clearing services in a timely manner;

6. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all planned quick-impact projects are completed in a timely manner;

**Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

7. **Decides** to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 1,153,611,300 United States dollars
for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the
maintenance of the Operation, inclusive of the amount
of 639,654,200 dollars previously authorized for the
Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014
under the terms of its resolution 68/297;

Financing of the appropriation

8. Decides, taking into account the amount of
639,654,200 dollars already apportioned under the terms
of its resolution 68/297 for the period from 1 July to 31
December 2014, to apportion among Member States the
additional amount of 513,957,100 dollars for the period from
1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the
Operation, in accordance with the levels updated in its reso-
lution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account
the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its
resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

9. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of
its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be
set off against the apportionment among Member States, as
provided for in paragraph 8 above, their respective share in
the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,167,950 dollars, represent-
ing the balance of the estimated staff assessment income of
22,864,300 dollars approved for the Operation;

10. Further decides to keep under review during its
sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the Afri-
can Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in
Darfur”.

Abeyi Area

Reports of Secretary- General (February and
May). In response to Security Council resolution
2126(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 228], the Secretary-General,
in February [S/2014/126], reported on the situation in
the Abyei Area and on the deployment and operations of
the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
(unisfa), providing an update since the Secretary-
General’s previous report [YUN 2013, p. 231].

The Secretary-General stated that the conflict in
South Sudan (see p. 000) had a direct impact on the
situation in the Abyei Area, as evidenced by an in-
crease in tensions between communities. No progress
was made in the implementation of the Cooperation
Agreement between the Sudan and South Sudan of
27 September 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 220], which provided
for the establishment of the Joint Border Verifica-
tion and Monitoring Mechanism. Nevertheless, the
security situation remained generally calm, albeit
unpredictable. Unauthorized armed elements from
both sides remained in the Abyei Area in violation of
the 20 June 2011 Agreement [YUN 2011, p. 195]. Like-
wise, the Sudan Oil Police continued to maintain ap-
proximately 120 to 150 personnel inside the Diffra
oil complex in the northern Abyei Area in violation of
the Agreement and Council resolutions 1990(2011)
[ibid.], 2032(2011) [ibid., p. 206], 2046(2012) [YUN 2012,
p. 184], 2047(2012) [ibid., p. 204], 2075(2012) [ibid.,
[ibid., p. 228].

The seasonal migration of Misseriya nomads
through the Abyei Area remained generally peaceful.
Unisfa estimated that, as at 7 February, about
55,000 Misseriya, along with approximately 700,000
livestock, had moved southward through Abyei. As
at 31 January, of the more than 6,000 people who
had arrived from South Sudan in anticipation of the
unilateral Ngok Dinka community referendum of
October 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 231], approximately 4,500
had left the Abyei Area for Lakes, Unity and Warrap
States in South Sudan. Approximately 70,000 Ngok
Dinka were present in the Area, including 15,000 in
Abyei town. Among that population, unisfa observed
the presence of around 660 military elements of the
Sudan People’s Liberation Army (spla) and the South
Sudan National Police Service.

The Sudan and South Sudan made no further pro-
gress in implementing the 20 June 2011 Agreement.
All Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mecha-
nism operations remained suspended further to the
decision made by the Government of South Sudan on
22 November 2013 to temporarily withdraw its moni-
tors from the Mechanism pending the resolution of
the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone centreline dispute.
UN agencies and non-governmental organizations
(ngos) provided assistance and services to some 81,000
Ngok Dinka beneficiaries in the Abyei Area. Some
45,000 Ngok Dinka remain displaced, of whom ap-
proximately 25,000 were outside the Abyei Area.

As at 25 January, the military component of
UNISFA stood at 4,090 of its authorized troop
strength of 5,326. The remaining personnel were
earmarked for the Joint Border Verification and
Monitoring Mechanism force protection unit.

The Secretary-General urged the two Govern-
ments to ensure the prompt redeployment of their
forces out of the Abyei Area and allow UNISFA to im-
plement its mandate to provide security and protect
civilians unhindered. He also urged the two countries
to extend their full support to the mission in ensuring
the complete disarmament of local communities and
in reviving traditional dispute resolution mechanisms
between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communi-
ties. The Secretary-General further urged the Sudan
and South Sudan to resume the meetings of the Abyei
Joint Oversight Committee in order to address the
primary concerns of the population in the Abyei Area.

In May [S/2014/336], the Secretary-General reported
on the situation in the Abyei Area and presented the
conclusions of the strategic review of the UNISFA
mandate, which was conducted jointly by the UN
Secretariat and UNISFA in April with the participation of
the humanitarian country team and UN country team
in Abyei.

Tensions between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya
communities increased significantly. A series of seri-
ous security incidents occurred between spla and the
South Sudan National Police Service and Sudanese armed militias. Lieutenant General Yohannes Tefamariam, UNISFA Head of Mission and Force Commander, and the Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, met with the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, on 25 February in Juba, South Sudan, in an effort to secure the forces’ redeployment. President Kiir stated that his Government would take measures to ensure the withdrawal of the SPLA and police forces by 10 March. Nevertheless, one company-strength group of SPLA and South Sudan police personnel remained deployed south of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, in the village of Awang Thou. The forces threatened UNISFA patrols and obstructed their access to the area. With the overall stabilization of the security situation, UNISFA had observed the gradual return of displaced Ngok Dinka to their villages since the end of March.

The strategic review of the UNISFA mandate was conducted from 11 to 25 April. Both the Sudan and South Sudan informed the review team that they were content with UNISFA and its performance. Sudanese officials declared their support for the renewal of the mission’s mandate, and requested that the military component be better supported; the national staff and independent contractors from the Sudan be brought back to Abyei; Sudanese contractors be allowed to operate in the area; and more pressure be placed on South Sudan to implement the Agreement of 20 June 2011. South Sudan reiterated its commitment to resolve the Abyei dispute amicably, consistent with the Abyei Protocol [YUN 2004, p. 236]. It recommended that UNISFA be mandated to take over the security of the Diffra oil installations, allowing the withdrawal of the Sudanese oil police units, and to manage the 2 per cent of the oil revenue earmarked for Abyei institutions in the Abyei Protocol. They also requested that resources available to the mission be increased to develop the territory’s road infrastructure. The review team assessed that four options were available in considering the renewal of the UNISFA mandate: the withdrawing UNISFA (option 1); maintaining the status quo (option 2); providing the United Nations with the executive authority to implement the Abyei proposal of September 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 207] submitted by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (option 3); and supporting the resumption of community dialogue and administration by the communities under the supervision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (option 4). The Secretary-General said that option 4 was the one most likely to contribute to consolidating peace and security in Abyei and strengthen the possibility of a peaceful resolution of the dispute over the final status of the territory. It would also offer an exit strategy for the mission.

Both Governments informed the review team of their interest in establishing the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and operationalizing the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Secretary-General set out three options with respect to UNISFA support to the Mechanism. Under option 1, all international monitors would be withdrawn, the advance party of force protection would be repatriated to Ethiopia, and all construction work would stop and equipment would be removed. Under option 2, a skeleton presence would be maintained to secure the investments made, pending the reactivation of the Mechanism. Option 3 would be completion of the infrastructure necessary to establish the initial operating capability and deployment of the additional elements of the Force Protection Unit.

The Secretary-General sought the endorsement of the Security Council in pursuing option 4 related to Abyei, and of option 2 for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. He recommended that the Council consider a four-month technical rollover of the mandate of UNISFA. During that period, an assessment would be conducted of the mandate and operational requirements related to the implementation of option 4. The Secretariat would further consult the parties, Ethiopia and the AU on the possibility and requirements for that option. He urged the Sudan and South Sudan to withdraw their armed forces and militia from the Abyei Area and prevent the entry of militias into the Area, in accordance with the terms of their agreements.

Communication. By a 19 May letter [S/2014/356], South Sudan transmitted to the Security Council a note entitled “Proposals for the interim stabilization of the crisis situation in Abyei”. The proposals included consolidating support for the establishment of an autonomous administration of the Ngok Dinka; supporting the return and resettlement of the Ngok Dinka to their home areas in safety and dignity; facilitating the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and sustainable socioeconomic development; identifying and meeting the immediate needs of the Misseriya and other nomadic peoples during their seasonal migration; and ensuring support for the interim or transitional arrangements.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 May [meeting 7186], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2156(2014). The draft [S/2014/375] was submitted by Chad, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,

press of 18 June 2012, 21 and 28 September 2012, 6 May 2013, 14 June 2013, 14 February 2014 and 17 March 2014,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan and South Sudan and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Reiterating that the territorial boundaries of States shall not be altered by force and that any territorial disputes shall be settled exclusively by peaceful means,

Affirming the priority it attaches to the full and urgent implementation of all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005,


Recalling the commitments made by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan of 30 July 2011, as well as the agreements on cooperation and security arrangements of 27 September 2012, the decision of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 8 March 2013 and the implementation matrix of 12 March 2013, reached by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel,

Emphasizing the importance of the full participation of women in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly,

Expressing its full support for the efforts of the African Union on the situation between the Sudan and South Sudan, in order to ease the current tension and facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of their relations, recalling in this regard the African Union Peace and Security Council communiques of 24 April and 24 October 2012 and 25 January, 7 May, 29 June, 23 September, 26 October and 12 November 2013, its press statement of 6 November 2013, and the statement made by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 28 October 2013,

Noting with concern the stalled efforts by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to demilitarize the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the “14-mile area”, and to implement the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046(2012) and the Peace and Security Council road map of 24 April 2012, as a result of South Sudan’s continued disagreement with the location of the centreline of the Zone and its decision of 22 November 2013 to temporarily suspend its participation in the Mechanism,

Underlining the importance of establishing and maintaining effective monitoring by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the 14-mile area,

Stressing that both countries will have much to gain if they show restraint and choose the path of dialogue instead of resorting to violence or provocations,

Welcoming the importance of recent meetings of President Bashir and President Kiir in continuing dialogue, recalling the decision in resolution 2046(2012) that the parties must resume immediately negotiations to reach agreement on the final status of Abyei under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, calling upon all parties to engage constructively in the process mediated by the Implementation Panel towards final agreement on the final status of the Abyei Area, and stressing that the parties must immediately implement pending aspects of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, in particular to resolve the dispute over the Abyei Area Council and immediately establish the Abyei Area Administration and Abyei Police Service,

Commending the continued assistance provided to the parties by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, including its Chairperson, President Thabo Mbeki, and former Presidents Abdulsalami Abubakar and Pierre Buyoya, the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn of Ethiopia, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Ms. Haile Menkerios, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei under the leadership of Lieutenant General Johann Gebremeskel Tesfamariam,

Commending also the efforts of the Force in carrying out its mandate, including by its ongoing facilitation of peaceful migration throughout the Abyei Area, and expressing its deep appreciation for the work of the troop-contributing countries,

Noting with concern the current fragility of the security situation in the Abyei Area, acknowledging the contribution of the Force to enhanced peace and stability since its deployment, and determined to prevent the recurrence of violence against or displacements of civilians and to avert intercommunal conflict,

Expressing its determination that the future status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and not by the unilateral actions of either party,

Deeply concerned by the public administration and rule of law vacuum in the Abyei Area, due to continued delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, Council and Police Service, including a special unit to deal with particular issues related to nomadic migration,
which are essential to maintain law and order and prevent intercommunal conflict in Abyei,

*Noting with concern* the continued threat of intercommunal violence in the Abyei Area, including the ongoing tensions that prevent the Sudanese staff of the Force and other agencies from returning to Abyei,

*Noting* that the continued delay in establishing the temporary institutions and resolving the final status of Abyei contributes to tension in the region, emphasizing the importance of all parties refraining from any unilateral action to aggravate intercommunal relations within the Abyei Area, and expressing concern over the continued implications of what the Peace and Security Council described in its press statement of 6 November 2013 as “the decision by the Ngok Dinka to conduct a unilateral referendum”,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of coherence of United Nations assistance in the region,

*Welcoming and encouraging* efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all of its peacekeeping operations,

*Stressing* the need for effective human rights monitoring, including of any sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children, taking note that there have been no developments with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, and reiterating its concern at the lack of cooperation by the parties with the Secretary-General to this end,

*Stressing also* the urgency of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected communities in the Abyei Area,

*Affirming* the importance of voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of displaced persons, and of peaceful and orderly migration cycles respecting the traditional migratory routes from the Sudan to South Sudan through Abyei, and urging the Force to take measures as necessary to ensure security in the Abyei Area in accordance with its mandate,

*Recalling* its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Abyei arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

*Expressing concern* about the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area, which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes and safe migration,

*Welcoming* the steps taken by the Force towards the effective implementation of its mandate, including through conflict prevention, mediation and deterrence,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 May 2014, including the assessment that the political and security situation on the ground has seriously deteriorated and could become untenable during the next dry season and 2014/15 migration cycle, and the recommendations contained therein,

*Recognizing* that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 October 2014 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990(2011) and modified by resolution 2024(2011) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2075(2012), and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further decides to extend until 15 October 2014 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990(2011), and determines that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of resolution 2024(2011), support to the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism shall include support to the Ad Hoc Committees, as appropriate when so requested by consensual decisions of these mechanisms, within the operational area and existing capabilities of the Force;

2. *Welcomes* the strategic review by the United Nations of the Force, and the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 May 2014 of support to the resumption of community dialogue and administration by the communities under the supervision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee; in this regard, calls upon the communities and the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to work with the United Nations towards that goal; and stresses the importance of support in these efforts from the African Union;

3. *Reiterates its demand* that the Sudan and South Sudan immediately resume the work of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to ensure steady progress on the implementation of the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, including the implementation of the decisions of the Oversight Committee;

4. *Further reiterates its demand* that the Sudan and South Sudan urgently commence the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council, including by resolving the deadlock over the composition of the Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure, in accordance with their commitments in the Agreement of 20 June 2011;

5. *Decides* to maintain the troops authorized by resolution 2104(2013) already deployed, and that the remaining authorized forces will only be deployed in case of reactivation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and at the appropriate time as deemed by the Secretary-General, to enable the Force to provide required force protection to the Mechanism and to enable the Force to fully support the Mechanism to conduct extended operations into the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone as soon as possible, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully updated on the status of deployment as part of its regular reporting cycle;

6. *Expresses concern* regarding the stalled efforts to fully operationalize the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, as a result of South Sudan’s continued disagreement with the location of the centreline of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and its decision of 22 November 2013 to temporarily suspend its participation in the Mechanism, and calls upon the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to make timely and effective use of the Mechanism, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and other agreed joint mechanisms to ensure the security and transparency of the Zone, including the 14-mile area;

7. *Urge* renewed efforts to determine conclusively the centreline of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone on the
ground, and reiterates that the centreline of the Zone in no way prejudices the current or future legal status of the border, ongoing negotiations on the disputed and claimed areas, and demarcation of the borders;

8. **Underscores** that the protection of civilians mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990(2011) includes taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;

9. **Condemns** the presence of Sudan People's Liberation Army/South Sudan National Police Service armed personnel and Diffra oil police units deployed in the Abyei Area, as well as the repeated entry of Misseriya militias into the territory, and reiterates its demands that immediately and without preconditions the Government of South Sudan fully redeploy its security service personnel from the Abyei Area and that the Government of the Sudan also redeploy the oil police from Diffra in the Abyei Area, and further reiterates, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1990(2011) and 2046(2012), that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than the Force and the Abyei Police Service;

10. **Supports** the decision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee of 3 May 2013 on Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, underscores the concern expressed by the African Union Peace and Security Council in its communiqué of 7 May 2013 over reports that various communities living in Abyei are heavily armed, recalls that in the Agreement of 20 June 2011 it is stipulated that Abyei should be a weapons-free area and that only the Force is authorized to carry weapons inside the Area, and in this regard urges the two Governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programmes as necessary;

11. **Requests** that the Force, consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, observe, document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei and the presence of weapons within Abyei as part of the Secretary-General's regular reporting cycle;

12. **Urges** the two Governments immediately to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level and supporting the Force in convening a peace conference between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional chiefs, and strongly urges all Abyei communities to exercise maximum restraint in all their engagements and to desist from inflammatory acts or statements that may lead to violent clashes, or any further unilateral activities;

13. **Requests** the Force to continue its dialogue with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities on effective strategies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei's status as a weapons-free area, with a particular priority placed on the urgent elimination of heavy or crew-served weapons, as well as rocket-propelled grenades, and calls upon the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, the Oversight Committee and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to extend full cooperation to the Force in this regard;

14. **Calls upon** all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the investiga-

15. **Expresses its intention** to review, as appropriate, the mandate of the Force for possible reconfiguration of the mission in the light of the compliance by the Sudan and South Sudan with the decisions set forth in resolution 2046(2012) and their commitments as set forth in the Agreement of 20 and 29 June and 30 July 2011 and 27 September 2012, including the deployment of all forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, achieving full operational capability for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Ad Hoc Committees, as well as completing the full demilitarization of the Abyei Area;

16. **Calls upon** all Member States, in particular the Sudan and South Sudan, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Abyei and throughout the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles, aircraft and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of the Force;

17. **Renews its call upon** the Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, including by promptly issuing visas to military, police and civilian United Nations personnel, including humanitarian personnel, without prejudice to their nationality, facilitating basing arrangements and flight clearances, and providing logistical support, and calls upon all parties to fully adhere to their obligations under the status-of-forces agreements;

18. **Recognizes** the absence of critical infrastructure projects affecting the Peacekeeping personnel, notes the action being taken to address this situation, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures available to him to remediate this situation and better enable the Force to implement its mandate;

19. **Demands** that the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan continue to facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service to ensure the freedom of movement of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone;

20. **Also demands** that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all facilities necessary for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

21. **Requests** the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out, and the results included in his reports to the Security Council, and reiterates its call upon the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end, including by issuing visas to the concerned United Nations personnel;

22. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Force with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;

23. **Stresses** that continued cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South
Sudan is also critical for peace, security and stability and future relations between them;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of progress in implementing the mandate of the Force in two written reports, no later than 30 July and 30 September 2014, respectively, and to continue to bring to the Council’s immediate attention any serious violations of the above-referenced agreements;

25. Notes the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure close cooperation among United Nations missions in the region, including the Force, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as well as his Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, and requests him to continue this practice;

26. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Reports of Secretary-General (July and September). In response to Security Council resolution 2156(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General submitted a July report [S/2014/518] on the situation in Abyei and UNISFA operations. He stated that the security situation was relatively calm, although the underlying conditions remained volatile and unpredictable. The presence of small arms remained prevalent among the civilian population. UNISFA observed the entry and exit of small numbers of SPLA personnel in southern Abyei, in contravention of existing agreements between the Sudan and South Sudan.

Further to the recommendations of the strategic review of UNISFA (see p. 000), a joint delegation consisting of the UNISFA Head of Mission/Force Commander and representatives of the UN Secretariat and the AU Commission started a joint series of consultations with the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan in Khartoum and Juba, respectively, from 25 June to 2 July, to encourage the parties to take concrete steps to promote the consolidation of peace and security in Abyei. Ethiopia decided to join the engagement with both parties, which would continue until the expiry of the UNISFA mandate on 15 October.

On 27 May, South Sudan informed UNISFA in writing of its intention to resume participation in the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. On 28 June, South Sudan informed UNISFA its earlier objection was not related to the centreline coordinates, but to the use of the coordinates to demarcate the agreed border corridors in disputed border areas, which would amount to de facto border demarcation. On 16 June, the Mechanism resumed operations through aerial patrols of the Zone from its base in Kadugli, Southern Kordofan. There was no reported military presence or activity in the Zone. The Mission completed the construction of accommodation facilities for a force protection platoon at Gok Machar and, from 25 to 27 June, relocated troops from Kadugli. Work on the expansion of Gok Machar and Kadugli cities continued, and preparations for the development of Mechanism sites in Malakal and Buram were ongoing. As at 1 July, UNISFA, the Sudanese Armed Forces and SPLA had 23, 34 and 30 monitors, respectively, at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters in Kadugli. Three UNISFA and two SPLA monitors were deployed at the Gok Machar site. The United Nations Mine Action Service surveyed 357 km and cleared 129 km of priority Mission routes, including the route between Gok Machar and the UNISFA headquarters in Abyei.

In September [S/2014/709], the Secretary-General reported that the Misseriya had completed their seasonal migration and northward movement out of the Abyei area by mid-July. As at 10 September, only 5,000 Misseriya were estimated to be present in Dari, Al-Askar, Diffra, Mekines and Farouk, in northern Abyei.

UNISFA undertook two initiatives towards the implementation of the recommendations from the strategic review of UNISFA. In July, the Mission requested the cooperation of the Sudan in conducting a joint assessment of security threats to the oil installations in Diffra. The assessment would constitute a preliminary step in developing proposals aimed at addressing the country’s concerns in that regard, thereby allowing the withdrawal of their police units. In a 16 September meeting with UNISFA, the Sudan objected to the singling out of the oil police and instead proposed a security assessment for the whole of the Abyei Area.

In August, UNISFA began engaging local communities on the need for intercommunal dialogue with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka community groups. The Ngok Dinka traditional leadership expressed frustration and called upon the Misseriya to admit responsibility and provide compensation for the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, Kuol Deng Kuol, on 4 May 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 227]. Some of their representatives also called on the Misseriya to recognize the outcome of the Ngok Dinka unilateral community referendum of October 2013, in which the majority of that community voted for Abyei to become a part of South Sudan. The Misseriya expressed concern over the extent to which that referendum could affect their ability to migrate through Abyei and gain access to sufficient water and grazing land for their livestock.

On 3 September, the media reported that the President of the Sudan had appointed Hassan Ali Nimir al-Julla, a member of the Misseriya Humr clan, as the new Co-Chairman of the Government of the Sudan to the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. South Sudan had not yet confirmed the identity of its own Co-Chairman.

Representatives of DPKO and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the Secretariat, and of UNDP visited Abyei, Juba and Khartoum from 10 to 20 September to meet with UNISFA, NGOs and UN country team personnel. The visit
was undertaken to develop proposals for operational support to the recommendations from the strategic review of UNISFA, in particular as they pertained to the stabilization of Abyei. The team’s recommendations included modalities for UNISFA support to inter-community dialogue; United Nations country team and UNISFA support to community protection committees that aimed to address communities’ law and order needs in the absence of the Abyei Police Service; UNISFA support to the implementation of Abyei Joint Oversight Committee decisions pertaining to the establishment of a weapons-free zone throughout the Abyei area; and the adoption of measures to enhance coordination between UNISFA and UN agencies, funds and programmes.

The Secretary-General observed that UNISFA could not implement its mandate to support the maintenance of peace and security and protect civilians in the complete absence of governance and law and order institutions. He was concerned that the organization of elections in Abyei by the Sudan, in the absence of a joint administration, might lead to political tensions and security incidents. The Secretary-General therefore called on the Sudan and South Sudan to resume political dialogue on the management of Abyei. He decided to reconfigure the leadership of UNISFA and appoint a civilian as Head of Mission, separating the functions of Head of Mission and Force Commander.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 14 October [meeting 7276], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2179(2014). The draft [S/2014/728] was submitted by France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Emphasizing the importance of the full participation of women in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly,

Expressing its full support for the efforts of the African Union on the situation between the Sudan and South Sudan, in order to ease the current tension and facilitate the resumption of negotiations on post-secession relations and the normalization of their relations, recalling in this regard the African Union Peace and Security Council communiqués of 24 April and 24 October 2012, 25 January, 7 May, 29 July, 23 September, 26 October and 12 November 2013 and 12 September 2014, the Peace and Security Council press statement of 6 November 2013 and the statement made by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 28 October 2013,

Noting with concern the stalled efforts by the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to demilitarize the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the “14-mile area”, and to fully implement the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046(2012) and the Peace and Security Council road map of 24 April 2012, as a result of South Sudan’s continued disagreement with the location of the centreline of the Zone,

Underlining the importance of fully establishing and maintaining effective monitoring by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, including the 14-mile area,
Stressing that both countries will have much to gain if they show restraint and choose the path of dialogue instead of resorting to violence or provocations,

Welcoming further regular meetings between President Bashir and President Kiir for continuing dialogue, recalling the decision in resolution 2046(2012) that the parties must resume immediately negotiations to reach agreement on the final status of Abyei under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, calling upon all parties to engage constructively in the process mediated by the Implementation Panel towards final agreement on the final status of the Abyei Area, and stressing that the parties must immediately implement pending aspects of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, in particular to resolve the dispute over the Abyei Area Council and immediately establish the Abyei Area Administration and Abyei Police Service,

Commending the continued assistance provided to the parties by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, including its Chairperson, President Thabo Mbeki, and former Presidents Abdulsalami Abubakar and Pierre Buyoya, the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn of Ethiopia, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Mr. Haile Menkerios, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei,

Commending also the efforts of the Force in effectively carrying out its mandate, including by its ongoing facilitation of peaceful migration throughout the Abyei Area, conflict prevention, mediation and deterrence, and expressing its deep appreciation for the work of the troop-contributing countries,

Noting with concern the fragility of the security situation in the Abyei Area, acknowledging the contribution of the Force to enhanced peace and stability since its deployment, and determined to prevent the recurrence of violence against or displacements of civilians and to avert intercommunal conflict,

Expressing its determination that the future status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and not by the unilateral actions of either party,

Deeply concerned by the public administration and rule of law vacuum in the Abyei Area, due to continued delays in the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, Council and Police Service, including a special unit to deal with particular issues related to nomadic migration, which are essential to maintain law and order and prevent intercommunal conflict in Abyei,

Noting with concern the continued threat of intercommunal violence in the Abyei Area, including the ongoing tensions that prevent Sudanese staff of the Force and other agencies from returning to Abyei,

Noting that the continued delay in establishing the temporary institutions and resolving the final status of Abyei contributes to tension in the region, urging all parties to refrain from any unilateral action to aggravate intercommunal relations within the Abyei Area, and expressing concern over the continued implications of what the Peace and Security Council described in its press statement of 6 November 2013 as “the decision by the Ngok Dinka to conduct a unilateral referendum”,

Taking note of the announcement on 7 September 2014 by the Sudan National Election Commission to include the Abyei Area as a geographical constituency in the 2015 elections, which, according to the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 2014, “can pose a serious risk to the stability of Abyei”,

Bearing in mind the importance of coherence of United Nations assistance in the region,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Stressing the need for effective human rights monitoring, including of any sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children, taking note that there have been no developments with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, and reiterating its concern at the lack of cooperation by the parties with the Secretary-General to this end,

Stressing also the urgency of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected communities in the Abyei Area,

Affirming the importance of voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of displaced persons, and of peaceful and orderly migration cycles respecting the traditional migratory routes from the Sudan to South Sudan through Abyei, and urging the Force to take measures as necessary to ensure security in the Abyei Area in accordance with its mandate,

Recalling its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Abyei arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Expressing concern about the residual threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area, which hinders the safe return of displaced persons to their homes and safe migration,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 2014, including the assessment that the political and security situation on the ground is relatively calm, but can easily escalate into open conflict, with a commensurate risk of deterioration of bilateral relations between the Sudan and South Sudan, and the recommendations contained therein,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. Decides to extend until 28 February 2015 the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990(2011) and modified by resolution 2024(2011) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2075(2012), and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further decides to extend until 28 February 2015 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990(2011), and determines that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of resolution 2024(2011), support to the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism shall include support to the Ad Hoc Committees, as appropriate when so requested by consensual decisions of these mechanisms, within the operational area and existing capabilities of the Force;
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2. Takes note of the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 2014, and welcomes the initiatives of the Force to support resumption of community dialogue and administration by the communities under the supervision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee; in this regard calls upon the communities and the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to take concrete steps towards that goal; and further welcomes the current and future support in these efforts from the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of Ethiopia;

3. Reiterates its demand that the Sudan and South Sudan immediately resume the work of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, and calls upon the Government of South Sudan to name immediately an Oversight Committee Co-Chair to ensure steady progress on the implementation of the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, including the implementation of the decisions of the Oversight Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of progress on these issues in his regular reports, including on his recommendations resulting from the strategic review of the Force in May 2014;

4. Further reiterates its demand that the Sudan and South Sudan urgently commence the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council, including by resolving the deadlock over the composition of the Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure, in accordance with their commitments in the Agreement of 20 June 2011;

5. Decides to maintain the troops authorized by resolution 2104(2013) already deployed, and that the remaining authorized forces shall continue to be deployed consistent with the progressive reactivation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, to enable the Force to provide required force protection to the Mechanism and to enable the Force to fully support the Mechanism to conduct extended operations into the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone as soon as possible, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully updated on the status of deployment as part of his regular reporting cycle;

6. Expresses concern regarding the stalled efforts to fully operationalize the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, as a result of South Sudan’s continued disagreement with the location of the centreline of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, and calls upon the Governments of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to make timely and effective use of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and other agreed joint mechanisms to ensure the security and transparency of the Zone, including the 14-mile area;

7. Urges renewed efforts to determine conclusively the centreline of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone on the ground, and reiterates that the centreline of the Zone in no way prejudices the current or future legal status of the border, ongoing negotiations on the disputed and claimed areas, and demarcation of the borders;

8. Underlines that the protection of civilians mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990(2011) includes taking the actions necessary to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;

9. Condemns the presence of South Sudan security service personnel and Diffra oil police units deployed in the Abyei Area, as well as the repeated entry of Misseriya militias into the territory, and reiterates its demands that immediately and without preconditions the Government of South Sudan fully redeploy its security service personnel from the Abyei Area and that the Government of the Sudan also redeploy the oil police in Diffra from the Abyei Area, and further reiterates, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1990(2011) and 2046(2012), that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than the Force and the Abyei Police Service;

10. Supports the decision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee of 3 May 2013 on Abyei’s status as a weapons-free area, underscores the concern expressed by the African Union Peace and Security Council in its communiqué of 7 May 2013 over reports that various communities living in Abyei are heavily armed, recalls that in the Agreement of 20 June 2011 it is stipulated that Abyei should be a weapons-free area and that only the Force is authorized to carry weapons inside the Area, and in this regard urges the two Governments to take all steps necessary to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programmes as necessary;

11. Requests that the Force, consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, observe, document and report on the movement of weapons into Abyei and the presence of weapons within Abyei as part of the Secretary-General’s regular reporting cycle;

12. Urges the two Governments immediately to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level and supporting the Force in convening a peace conference between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional chiefs, and strongly urges all Abyei communities to exercise maximum restraint in all their engagements and to desist from inflammatory acts or statements that may lead to violent clashes, or any further unilateral activities;

13. Requests the Force to continue its dialogue with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities on effective strategies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring full compliance by all relevant parties with Abyei’s status as a weapons-free area, with a particular priority placed on the urgent elimination of heavy or crew-served weapons, as well as rocket-propelled grenades, and calls upon the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, the Oversight Committee and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities to extend full cooperation to the Force in this regard;

14. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the investigation by the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee into the killing of a Force peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief;

15. Expresses its intention to review, as appropriate, the mandate of the Force for possible reconfiguration of the mission in the light of the compliance by the Sudan and South Sudan with the decisions set forth in resolution 2046(2012) and their commitments as set forth in the Agreements of 20 and 29 June and 30 July 2011 and 27 September 2012, including the redeployment of all forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, achieving full operational
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capability for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Ad Hoc Committees, as well as completing the full demilitarization of the Abyei Area;

16. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the Sudan and South Sudan, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Abyei and throughout the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles, aircraft and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of the Force;

17. Renews its call upon the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, including by promptly issuing visas to military, police and civilian United Nations personnel, including humanitarian personnel, without prejudice to their nationality, facilitating basing arrangements and flight clearances, and providing logistical support, and calls upon all parties to fully adhere to their obligations under the status-of-forces agreements;

18. Recognizes the absence of critical infrastructure projects affecting peacekeeping personnel of the Force, notes the action being taken to address this situation, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures available to him to remediate this situation and better enable the Force to implement its mandate;

19. Demands that the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan continue to facilitate the deployment of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to ensure the freedom of movement of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone;

20. Also demands that all parties involved provide humanitarian personnel with full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all facilities necessary for their operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that effective human rights monitoring is carried out and the results included in his reports to the Security Council, and reiterates its call upon the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end, including by issuing visas to the concerned United Nations personnel;

22. Also requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Force with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Security Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;

23. Stresses that continued cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan is also critical for peace, security and stability and future relations between them;

24. Requests the Secretary-General, with support from the African Union Commission and the Government of Ethiopia, to explore options in the context of the Peace and Security Council communiqué of 12 September 2014, in which the parties are urged to use creative provisions based on mutual understanding to expedite implementation of the outstanding administrative and security elements of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, as appropriate, and to include their findings in the consolidated recommendations on the Force to be presented to the Security Council in the next report of the Secretary-General;

25. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Security Council of progress in implementing the mandate of the Force in two written reports, no later than 1 December 2014 and 2 February 2015 respectively, and to continue to bring to the Council’s immediate attention any serious violations of the above-referenced agreements;

26. Notes the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure close cooperation among United Nations missions in the region, including the Force, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, as well as his Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, and requests him to continue this practice;

27. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General. In response to resolution 2179(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General submitted a December report [S/2014/862] on the situation in Abyei and UNISFA operations. He stated that the security situation in the Abyei Area remained relatively calm despite underlying tensions and volatility. On 4 November, President al-Bashir and President Kiir held a summit meeting in Khartoum, at which they agreed to the resumption of Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings. President Kiir pledged to appoint a new Committee Co-Chair for South Sudan.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the strategic review of UNISFA (see p. 000), the AU Commission, Ethiopia, the UN Secretariat and UNISFA conducted a follow-up mission to Khartoum and Juba from 4 to 8 November to engage with officials from the Sudan and South Sudan. The delegation encouraged the two Governments to take concrete steps to promote the consolidation of peace and security in Abyei and to explore creative approaches, based on mutual understanding, for the implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, as called for in the communiqué of the 456th meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council held on 12 September.

The Sudan agreed to work towards the resumption of Joint Oversight Committee meetings without preconditions regarding their location. It was ready to consider creative approaches to addressing the current public administration and law and order vacuum in Abyei, within the framework of intercommunal dialogue and under the supervision of the Committee. The Sudan reiterated its position that the oil police units should remain inside the oil complex in Diffa until the formation of the Abyei Police Service provided for in the 20 June 2011 Agreement. South Sudan confirmed its intention to appoint a new Co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and resume meetings, provided that the meetings initially took place outside the Abyei Area, due to continuing intercommunal tensions following the assassination...
of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 277]. While also agreeing to explore creative approaches to addressing the situation in Abyei within the framework of intercommunal dialogue, South Sudan stated that a number of preconditions had to be fulfilled. First, the findings of the AU-led investigation into the assassination of the Paramount Chief had to be made available and the issue resolved through traditional mechanisms. Second, the Sudan had to withdraw its police units from Diffra. Should the police not be withdrawn, South Sudan said that it could deploy its own police elements in the territory to address its security concerns.

The UN Secretariat and UNISFA invited the Sudan and South Sudan, along with the AU Commission and Ethiopia, to participate in a high-level security meeting on Abyei in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 17 November. On 13 November, the Sudan requested that UNISFA postpone the meeting. On 18 November, acting UNISFA Head of Mission met with Sudanese officials in Khartoum and urged them to participate in the meeting, which was rescheduled for late December. Following the postponement, Ethiopia reiterated to UNISFA, on 14 November, that it could deploy its own police elements in the territory to address its security concerns.

On 7 September, the Sudan National Election Commission announced its intention to include Abyei as a constituency in the 2015 elections. The Chairman of the Western Kordofan State election commission, Abdul Jabar Ibrahim, was quoted in the media, on 18 October, as stating that the Area was not among the State’s constituencies for national or state polls. The Sudan considered the Abyei Area a district within the administrative boundaries of Western Kordofan State. Four days later, the media cited the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee Co-Chair for the Sudan, Hassan Ali Nimir, as reiterating that the citizens of Abyei would be included in the elections. On 17 November, the National Electoral Commission announced that the registration of voters for the 2015 elections had concluded. No registration was conducted in the Abyei Area.

As at 6 November, UNISFA, the Sudan and South Sudan had 15, 32 and 34 monitors deployed, respectively, to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. As at 16 November, the UNISFA military component stood at 3,942 of the authorized strength of 5,326. The strength of the UNISFA police component stood at 24 out of the authorized strength of 50 police officers. Humanitarian actors continued to assist approximately 81,000 people in the Abyei Area.

In November, DPKO, OCHA and UNDP finalized the report of the follow-up mission on the strategic review of UNISFA. The mission recommended that UNISFA adopt a more systematic approach to confiscating weapons from small armed groups or individuals. Such an approach would be consistent with the 3 May 2013 decision of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to make Abyei a “weapons-free zone”.

The Secretary-General urged both Governments to reach an agreement on the modalities for the resumption of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings without preconditions and the Government of South Sudan to promptly appoint a new Committee Co-Chair. He called on the AU Commission to report the conclusions of the investigation into the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief to the AU Peace and Security Council.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/77], the Secretary-General stated that, consistent with the announcement made during the 4 November summit in Khartoum, President Salva Kiir, on 4 December, issued a decree appointing Deng Mading as the new Co-Chair for South Sudan of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. The security situation at the headquarters of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism in Kadugli deteriorated in mid-December, following an escalation of fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and SPLM-N. From 10–12 December, the headquarters reported shelling and artillery fire between the two parties near Kadugli.

**UNISFA**

The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) was established in 2011 by Security Council resolution 1990(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 195] for an initial period of six months following the violence and population displacement that occurred in the Abyei Area as southern Sudan was preparing to declare its independence from the Sudan. The Area, straddling northern and southern Sudan, was claimed by both sides. UNISFA was deployed in the wake of the 20 June 2011 Agreement [ibid.] between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM to withdraw their respective forces and allow Ethiopian peacekeepers in Abyei. It was tasked with monitoring the border and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, and was authorized to use force to protect civilians and humanitarian workers. By resolution 2024(2011) [ibid., p. 205], the UNISFA mandate was broadened to include tasks in support of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Council, by resolution 2104(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 226], increased the authorized UNISFA troop ceiling to 5,326. By resolution 2156(2014) of 29 May (see p. 000) the Council extended the UNISFA mandate until 15 October; by resolution 2179(2014) of 14 October (see p. 000), the Council extended the mandate until 28 February 2015.

**Appointment.** By an 18 November letter [S/2014/835], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Major
General Birhanu Jula Gelacha (Ethiopia) as UNISFA Force Commander. He replaced Major-General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam (Ethiopia), who completed his assignment on 19 June. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 20 November S/2014/836.

Financing

In June, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of UNISFA for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/604], which showed an expenditure of $257,846,200 gross ($256,308,900 net) against an apportionment of $257,932,000 gross ($256,573,400 net). The Secretary-General recommended that the General Assembly decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $85,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, and on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2013 amounting to $6,906,600.

The Assembly also had before it a January report of the Secretary-General [A/68/728] on the UNISFA budget for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, which amounted to $328,210,600 gross ($326,075,900). The budget provided for the deployment of 225 military observers, 5,101 military contingent personnel, 50 UN police officers, 165 international staff, 107 national staff, and 37 United Nations Volunteers.

The General Assembly, by decision 69/554 of 29 December, decided that the agenda item on UNISFA financing remained for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/672/Add.1], adopted resolution 68/258 B without vote [agenda item 148].

Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1990(2011) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2156(2014) of 29 May 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 15 October 2014,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 41.2 million United States dollars, representing some 6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 58 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;
10. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

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 Force for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

12. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 343,815,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 318,925,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 20,636,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,253,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

13. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 99,817,490 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

14. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,094,633 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,476,555 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 929,535 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 380,265 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 243,998,310 dollars for the period from 16 October 2014 to 30 June 2015, at a monthly rate of 28,651,317 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

16. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,675,767 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,253,900 dollars for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei at Brindisi, Italy;

17. Also decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 6,992,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

18. Further decides that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 6,992,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. Decides that the increase of 178,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 6,992,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. Invites voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

Children and armed conflict

In May [A/68/878-S/2014/339], the Secretary-General issued his report on children and armed conflict, which included information on grave violations committed against children during armed conflict in the Sudan in 2013. The United Nations recorded the recruitment and use of 42 children in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, including 2 by the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF). At least 6 children were killed in clashes and 10 were injured in mortar attacks. Unexploded ordnance-related incidents resulted in at least six children being injured in Blue Nile, and six children reportedly killed and nine others injured in a single incident in Um Baraka, South Kordofan province.

Sexual violence against children in the three areas—South Kordofan, Blue Nile State and Abyei—continued to be underreported in 2013 owing to limited monitoring capacity and victims’ fear of stigmatization. The United Nations documented the rape of three girls, between 14 and 17 years of age, by pro-Government militias in two separate incidents in Abu Zabad, South Kordofan, on 19 November. It organized child protection training and orientation for 131 SAF and Popular Defence Force (PDF) officers. Nine children released by PDF in Abugibaia, Talodi, and Kalogi, South Kordofan, and the 10 children who fled from the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-
North (SPLM-N) camp in Mandi were reintegrated with support from the United Nations.

UNMIS

The United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) was established by Security Council resolution 1590(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 304] to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement [ibid., p. 301]; facilitate and coordinate the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; assist with demining; and protect and promote human rights. The UNMIS mandate ended on 9 July 2011 with the establishment of South Sudan as an independent country on that date. UNMIS was closed by 31 August 2011 and its administrative liquidation was completed by 31 December 2011.

Financing

In a January report on the financing of UNMIS [A/68/709 & Corr.1], the Secretary-General stated that the Mission’s assets, with a total inventory value of $293,013,900, were disposed of as at 31 July 2013. He recommended that the General Assembly approve the donation, on a free-of-charge basis, of assets with an inventory value of $6,276,200 and corresponding residual value of $2,114,800 to the Government of the Sudan, and assets with an inventory value of $47,400 and a corresponding residual value of $25,600 to the Joint Integrated Units. In May [A/68/866], ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve the donation of UNMIS assets as recommended by the Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/920], adopted resolution 68/294 without vote [agenda item 161].

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1590(2005) of 24 March 2005, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for an initial period of six months as from 24 March 2005, the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, and resolution 1997(2011) of 11 July 2011, by which the Council decided to withdraw the Mission effective 11 July 2011 and called upon the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian Mission personnel, other than those required for the liquidation of the Mission, by 31 August 2011,

Recalling also its resolution 59/292 of 21 April 2005 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/281 of 28 June 2013,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Trust Fund in Support of the Peace Process in the Sudan,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as at 30 April 2014, including the credits in the amount of 17.7 million United States dollars;

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. Notes with concern the delay in the Secretary-General’s request for approval by the General Assembly to transfer assets of the Mission, and in this regard stresses the need to abide by the relevant provisions, regulations and rules governing the transfer of the assets of missions;

Disposition of assets of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Mission;

5. Approves the donation of assets of the Mission, with a total inventory value of 6,276,200 dollars and corresponding residual value of 2,114,800 dollars, to the Government of the Sudan;

6. Also approves the donation of assets of the Mission, with a total inventory value of 47,400 dollars and corresponding residual value of 25,600 dollars, to the Joint Integrated Units;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan”.

The General Assembly, by decision 69/554 of 29 December, decided that the agenda item on UNMIS financing remained for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

South Sudan

The parties to the armed conflict in South Sudan made little progress towards a political settlement in 2014. On 23 January, the Government and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition signed agreements on the cessation of hostilities and on the status of detainees. On 30 January, the Government signed a cessation of hostilities agreement with the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army (SSDM/A) Cobra Faction. On 9 May, the two sides pledged to facilitate the deployment of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. On 11 May, the President outlined his road map for the peace process, stating that it should begin with
Part One: Political and security questions

a cessation of hostilities, the full deployment of the Mechanism and the opening of humanitarian access. On 24 July, President Kiir established the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, an autonomous area within Jonglei State. In November, the sixth IGAD summit authorized the IGAD region to intervene directly in South Sudan to protect life and restore peace. On 9 November, the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition signed the implementation matrix for the 23 January agreement (see p.<000>). The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan until 30 May 2015.

Political and security developments

Communications. By an 8 January letter [S/2014/8], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a communiqué on the situation in South Sudan, adopted by the AU Peace and Security Council at its 411th meeting (Banjul, Gambia, 30 December 2013). The Peace and Security Council condemned attacks against civilians in South Sudan, including the targeting of ethnic groups and other communities, and condemned the 19 December 2013 attack against the Akobo camp of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), in which two peacekeepers and many civilians were killed. It urged South Sudanese stakeholders to extend full cooperation to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to facilitate an early solution to the crisis in the country, and demanded that the parties unconditionally cease hostilities.

By a 23 January letter [S/2014/46], South Sudan conveyed to the Security Council a press release issued the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of South Sudan, which noted a misinterpretation in some circles of a statement made by the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir. South Sudan affirmed its wish to continue its relationship with the United Nations, particularly UNMISS, and the international community. It looked forward to a constructive dialogue on mechanisms to improve communication and logistical concerns as partners in mitigating the suffering of the people of South Sudan.

By an 11 March letter [S/2014/171], Eritrea conveyed to the Security Council a press statement on the recent developments in South Sudan, issued the same day by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Report of Secretary-General (March). In response to Security Council resolution 2109(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 238], the Secretary-General submitted a March report [S/2014/158] covering major developments in South Sudan since the issuance of his November 2013 report [ibid., p. 242], as well as the implementation of resolution 2132(2013) [ibid., p. 243], by which the Council temporarily increased the overall force levels of UNMISS to support the protection of civilians and the provision of humanitarian assistance during the crisis that started on 15 December 2013 [ibid., p. 242].

On 4 January, IGAD, following individual consultations, proxy talks and direct talks, commenced the formal negotiation process between the parties in Addis Ababa. On 23 January, the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition signed agreements on the cessation of hostilities and on the status of detainees, paving the way towards an inclusive dialogue and a process of national reconciliation. The second phase of the political dialogue and national reconciliation process resumed in Addis Ababa on 11 February and adjourned on 3 March. The parties reached agreement on the modalities of the monitoring and verification mechanism and discussed the way forward on the national dialogue and issues related to SPLM. In the meantime, fighting at various locations continued and both sides remained in breach of the cessation of hostilities agreement. The President declared states of emergency in Jonglei and Unity States on 1 January and in Upper Nile State on 17 January.

On 20 January, the National Legislative Assembly, in an emergency session, unanimously approved the President’s decisions for a period of six months. On 30 January, in Addis Ababa, the Government signed a cessation of hostilities agreement with the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army (SSDM/A) Cobra Faction, the armed group led by David Yau Yau. The group agreed to remain neutral in the conflict between SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition forces.

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan deteriorated sharply following the outbreak of violence. Within the first four weeks of the crisis, almost 500,000 persons were displaced within South Sudan and around 74,300 people crossed into neighbouring countries. Total displacement reached 900,000 persons, some 167,000, of whom crossed into neighbouring countries. The number of civilians in the “acute” or “emergency” categories of food insecurity increased from 1.1 million to 3.2 million. In addition, some 500,000 displaced persons were in urgent need of food aid; thus, the survival of 3.7 million South Sudanese was in question. UNMISS assumed the lead in the management of safety and security of civilians in the protection sites within its bases, while humanitarian aid partners provided clean water, emergency latrines, food, health care and shelter to civilians. The Government and SPLM/A in Opposition committed themselves to facilitating humanitarian access to all civilians in need. Nevertheless, in several of the areas in greatest need, daily activities and humanitarian access were constrained by active hostilities, interference in humanitarian operations and attacks on aid workers.

On 21 February, UNMISS issued a public interim report on the serious human rights violations that had occurred from 15 December 2013 to 31 January 2014. As noted in the report, the crisis had wide-
spread negative consequences for the human rights situation in many parts of the country. UNMISS estimated that thousands of people had been killed during the hostilities.

Mounting anti-United Nations sentiment emanated from misperceptions about the Mission’s role during the crisis. Unfounded allegations were made that UNMISS was not impartial and that the Mission was aiding and abetting the anti-government forces. The ability of UNMISS to move freely was increasingly obstructed. Demonstrations against the United Nations were organized in several state capitals. The situation reached a critical point on 19 January, when the Minister of Information, together with 65 armed SPLA soldiers, tried to forcibly enter the site for the protection of civilians in the UNMISS compound in Bor, Jonglei State. After the State Coordinator refused to grant entry to the armed soldiers, some of them threatened the State Coordinator and revoked all safety assurances previously given to UN personnel and assets in the area. Subsequently, following hostile statements against the United Nations from the Government, a number of incidents of harassment, threats and serious status-of-forces agreement violations occurred. In a 20 January press conference, President Kiir criticized UNMISS and accused the United Nations of attempting to act as a parallel government. On 23 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a press statement explaining that the President’s remarks had been misinterpreted (see p. 000). Following his meeting with the Secretary-General’s Special Representative, Hilde Johnson, on 24 January, the President largely retracted his comments about UNMISS and instructed security ministers to protect UN and international personnel. While the situation abated to some degree, some government officials continued to make critical public remarks about the Mission. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, visited Juba on 3 February and protested such issues in his meeting with the President of South Sudan.

The Secretary-General called on SPLM to address its internal political crisis. He also called on the Government and South Sudanese stakeholders to engage in dialogue towards national reconciliation and an open democratic system of governance and pledged to make every effort to ensure that the perpetrators of crimes committed against civilians were brought to justice.

Support for Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. In a 9 May letter addressed to the Security Council [S/2014/337], the Secretary-General stated that on 13 March, the twenty-fifth extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of IGAD issued a communiqué on the situation in South Sudan, in which the Heads of State urged the parties to the conflict to comply with the 23 January Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. They requested the Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council to provide all necessary support for the deployment of a Protection and Deterrence Force as part of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism established under the Agreement. In an 8 April letter addressed to the Secretary-General, the IGAD Chair, Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, requested the support of the United Nations for the Mechanism’s deployment. On 5 May, the United Nations received a proposal from IGAD outlining the concept of the proposed Force. The Secretariat was examining the proposal and would provide recommendations to the Security Council, President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar met on 9 May in Ethiopia, where they signed the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan. Pending the Security Council’s decision on the IGAD request, the Secretary-General requested the Council to consider endorsing the provision by UNMISS of security to the monitoring and verification teams on an interim basis and within its existing capabilities. The Security Council took note of the Secretary-General’s letter on 14 May [S/2014/338].

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 27 May [meeting 7182], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2155(2014). The draft [S/2014/367] was submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of South Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,
Recalling its resolution 2086(2013) of 21 January 2013 and reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,
Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the rapidly deteriorating political, security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People’s Liberation Movement political dispute and subsequent violence caused by the country’s political and military leaders,
Strongly condemning reported and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial killings, ethnically targeted violence, sexual and gender-based violence, rape, recruitment and use of children, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention,
violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools and hospitals as well as United Nations peacekeeping personnel, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, and emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from potential crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, stressing the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and the necessity of ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, commending United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, calling upon all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities, and recalling that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Commenting on the Intergovernmental Authority on Development initiative, as supported by the United Nations and African Union, in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, and expecting all parties to participate in this process and respect the decisions reached by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on 13 March 2014,

Welcoming the cessation of hostilities and status of detainees agreements of 23 January 2014, mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, consensus on the declaration of principles between the parties, the establishment of the ceasefire Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, and the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan, of 9 May 2014, while condemning repeated violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement by all parties, which undermine peace efforts,

Expressing deep appreciation for the actions taken by United Nations Mission in South Sudan peacekeepers and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation, and further expressing appreciation for those Member States that have responded immediately to expedite the deployment of troops and police immediately after the adoption of resolution 2132(2013),


Expressing grave concern that, according to the report of 8 May 2014, there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests and detention, have been committed by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan,

Stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

Welcoming the inaugural meeting, held on 12 March 2014, and the initiation of the work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry for South Sudan as critical steps in independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting,

Strongly condemning the use of radio to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, calling upon the Government of South Sudan to take the appropriate measures in order to deter such activity, and further urging all parties to desist from these actions and instead to contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000 will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women’s empowerment, participation and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women’s engagement in all levels of decision-making,

Expressing deep concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of the Mission, strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations personnel and facilities, including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army, the April 2013 attack on a United Nations convoy, the December 2013 attack on the Mission camp in Akobo and the 2014 attacks on the Mission camp in Bor, and calling upon the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

Expressing grave concern regarding the threats made to oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and urging all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure,

Recalling its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Noting with serious concern reports of the indiscriminate use of cluster munitions, made by the United Nations Mine Action Service in Jonglei State in February 2014, and urging all parties to refrain from similar such use in the future,

Welcoming the initiative of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development for the deployment of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, calling for the redeployment and/or progressive withdrawal of armed groups and allied forces invited by either side, consistent with the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23 January 2014, and warning of the serious consequences that could result from any regionalization of the conflict,

Paragraph 3.

(1) Endorses the cessation of hostilities agreement accepted and signed by South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition) on 23 January 2014, also endorses the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition); calls for immediate and full implementation of the agreements by both parties, and expresses its readiness to consider all appropriate measures against those who take action that undermines the peace, stability and security of South Sudan, including those who prevent the implementation of these agreements;

(2) Urges all parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance, including through the full and effective participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society and the formerly detained Sudan People's Liberation Movement leaders, encourages the efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the United Nations to reach a peace agreement between the parties, and further urges them to ensure that child protection provisions are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements;

(3) Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan until 30 November 2014, and also decides that the Mission shall, within the authorized troop ceiling of 12,500 set out in paragraph 8 below, include a component consisting, inter alia, of three battalions, with additional responsibility for protecting the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development as set out in paragraph 4 (d) below, as well as implementing the overall mandate of the Mission as set out in paragraphs 4 (a), (b) and (c) below, consistent with paragraph 5 below;

(4) Also decides that the mandate of the Mission shall be as follows, and authorizes the Mission to use all means necessary to perform the following tasks:

(a) Protection of civilians:

(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s child protection and women’s protection advisers;

(ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to displaced civilians, including those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against the civilian population, including through regular interaction with the civilian population and closely with humanitarian, human rights and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict, including, as appropriate, schools, places of worship, hospitals and the oil installations, in particular when the Government of South Sudan is unable or failing to provide such security;

(iii) To implement a Mission-wide early warning strategy, including a coordinated approach to information-gathering, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities;

(iv) To maintain public safety and security within and of the Mission’s protection of civilians sites;

(v) To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation in support of the Mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate intercommunal reconciliation in areas of high risk of conflict as an essential part of long-term State-building activity;

(vi) To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees, including, where compatible and in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, through monitoring of, ensuring the maintenance of international human rights standards by, and specific operational coordination with the police services in relevant and protection-focused tasks, in order to strengthen the protection of civilians;

(b) Monitoring and investigating human rights:

(i) To monitor, investigate, verify and report publicly and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;

(iii) To coordinate with, and offer technical support to, where appropriate, the African Union Commission of Inquiry for South Sudan;
(c) Creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance:

(i) To contribute to the creation of the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and by exercising its good offices, confidence-building and facilitation, so as to allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

(ii) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel where appropriate, and to ensure the security of installations and equipment necessary for the implementation of mandated tasks;

(d) Supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement:

(i) To ensure proper coordination with the Joint Technical Committee, Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and Monitoring and Verification Teams, as appropriate;

(ii) To provide mobile and dedicated fixed site security to the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as established in line with the decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority at its meetings held on 31 January and 13 March 2014;

(iii) To provide support to the work of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism as described in the cessation of hostilities agreement;

5. Emphasizes that the protection of civilians, as described in paragraph 4 (a) above, must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the Mission;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for South Sudan, to continue to direct the operations of an integrated Mission, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in South Sudan, and support a coherent international approach to achieving peace in South Sudan;

7. Endorses the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in his report of 6 March 2014 to increase the overall force levels of the Mission to support its restructured mandate as defined in paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

8. Decides that the Mission shall consist of a military component of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and of a police component, including appropriate formed police units, of up to 1,323 personnel; and that the civilian component shall be reduced accordingly to tasks outlined in paragraph 4 above; requests that the Secretary-General provide detailed information on force generation, restructuring of the Mission force, logistical support and enablers, including as part of his regular reports; and requests the Secretary-General to review needs on the ground and provide an updated assessment of the force’s operations, deployment and future requirements 120 days after the present resolution;

9. Requests the Mission to focus and streamline its activities across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress on the tasks outlined in paragraph 4 above, recognizes that certain Mission tasks will therefore be ceased, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to undertake a full personnel review in June 2014 and to include the details in his next regular report on the Mission;

10. Expresses its intention to keep the requirements and composition of Mission components under active review, and to review this mandate and make any necessary adjustments at an appropriate stage in the implementation of a credible peace agreement between the parties;

11. Authorizes the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary, in accordance with paragraph 8 above, to expedite force and asset generation and, as necessary, discontinue the inter-Mission cooperation already authorized under resolution 2132(2013);

12. Requests the Mission to increase its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, high concentrations of internally displaced persons, including as guided by its early warning strategy, and key routes for population movement, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to protect civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updates on these reviews as part of his regular reports;

13. Further requests that the Mission continue to ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct and with the Code of Conduct for Support of the Protection of Civilians in Conflict, including as established in line with the decisions of the Security Council of 6 March 2014;

14. Encourages the Mission to fully implement the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission to increase its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, high concentrations of internally displaced persons, including as guided by its early warning strategy, and key routes for population movement, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to protect civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updates on these reviews as part of his regular reports;

15. Condemns in the strongest terms attacks on and threats made to Mission personnel and United Nations facilities, including violations of the status-of-forces agreements, stresses that such attacks may constitute war crimes, demands that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities, and stresses that efforts to undermine the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate and attacks on United Nations personnel will not be tolerated;

16. Demands that the Government of South Sudan 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 and associated personnel, throughout the territory of South Sudan, and further calls upon the Government to ensure freedom of movement for internally displaced persons, including those leaving and entering protection of civilians sites, and to continue to support the Mission by the allocation of land for protection of civilians sites;

17. Also demands that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission to increase its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, high concentrations of internally displaced persons, including as guided by its early warning strategy, and key routes for population movement, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to protect civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updates on these reviews as part of his regular reports;
Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, and stresses that any returns of internally displaced persons or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety;

18. Further demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including gender-based violence, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals, strongly urges the Government of South Sudan to fully and immediately implement its action plan to end and prevent child recruitment signed on 12 March 2012, further strongly urges the opposition forces to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end grave violations against children, signed on 10 May 2014, and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolutions 1960(2010) and 2106(2013);

19. Calls upon the Government of South Sudan to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses consistent with international standards, to hold to account all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes;

20. Emphasizes the importance of the full and effective participation of women at all levels in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly, calls upon all parties to take measures to ensure women’s full and effective representation and leadership in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, including through support to women’s civil society organizations and incorporating gender expertise in peace talks, encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to take measures to increase the deployment of women in the military, police and civilian components of the Mission, and reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in all missions mandated by the Council;

21. Condemns attacks on oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and the continued fighting around these facilities, and urges all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure;

22. Requests that the Secretary-General report to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission every 60 days following the adoption of the present resolution;

23. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (July). In response to Security Council resolution 2155(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General submitted a July report [S/2014/537] on developments in South Sudan, including the reconfiguration of Unmiss and the personnel review. The third session of the peace process opened on 28 April, culminating on 5 May in the signing by the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition of an agreement by which the parties recommitted themselves to the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23 January (see p. 000). On 6 May, the parties adopted an agenda for the political dialogue, which included discussions on a permanent ceasefire, transitional governance and interim arrangements and a permanent constitution. On 9 May, President Salva Kiir and former Vice-President Riek Machar met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and signed an agreement to resolve the crisis in South Sudan, under which they pledged to facilitate the deployment of the Igad monitoring and verification mechanism. On 19 May, the talks adjourned without agreement on the matrix prepared by the Igad mediation team outlining the steps required for the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement or a framework for discussions on transitional arrangements.

On 5 April the Igad mediation team launched an SPLM intra-party dialogue forum, with a view to addressing the party leadership dispute and creating an environment conducive to political talks. On 10 June, the President and Riek Machar met on the margins of a summit held by the Igad Heads of State and agreed to complete dialogue on the formation of a transitional government of national unity within 60 days. Nevertheless, SPLM/A in Opposition refused to attend multi-stakeholder roundtable negotiations when they were reconvened on 20 June, citing objections to the presence of stakeholders other than those from the Government. The negotiations were subsequently adjourned.

On 11 May, the President outlined his road map for the peace process, stating that it should begin with a cessation of hostilities, the full deployment of the Igad monitoring and verification mechanism, including its protection force, and the opening of humanitarian access. Thereafter, and pending the implementation of a comprehensive ceasefire, the Government would consider an amnesty for the crimes committed during the crisis and a transitional government of national unity would be formed. The transitional Government would then organize an all-inclusive national reconciliation conference in Juba, which would address the key political and security reforms necessary for the stability of the country, thereby setting the stage for a constitutional review process and the holding of general elections in 2017 or 2018. In a 19 June address to the parliament, the President stressed that a transitional Government could be formed only under his leadership, although additional posts might be created in the Government and the parliament for SPLM/A in Opposition, and that no elected leader would be removed from his or her post. During a consultative conference held in Nasser, Upper Nile State, from 15 to 18 April, SPLM/A in Opposition announced the
launched a resistance movement and recommended the immediate establishment of a federal system of government under a new leadership, following the signature of a comprehensive peace agreement.

On 5 April, the Government announced the establishment of a national platform for peace and reconciliation. On 9 May, separate talks in Addis Ababa between the Government and the SSDM/A Cobra Faction concluded with the signing of an agreement on the resolution of the conflict. The agreement established a Greater Pibor administrative area as an autonomous area within Jonglei State. It also stipulated that Cobra Faction forces were to be integrated into the ranks of the army, the national police and other security forces. On 10 June, the IGAD Heads of State announced their intention to consider punitive measures against those continuing to undermine the peace process.

Following the adoption of resolution 2155(2014), UNMISS realigned its organizational structure and activities with reprioritized mandated tasks. The Mission revised its civilian protection strategy and developed a new human rights strategy and a strategy for the creation of conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It also developed arrangements for supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement.

On 8 May, UNMISS released its comprehensive public report on grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by both sides during the crisis in South Sudan. The report documented the widespread negative consequences of the conflict on the human rights situation in the country, including the deliberate targeting of civilians in extrajudicial and other unlawful killings, arbitrary arrest and detention, gender-based violence, enforced disappearances and ill-treatment and torture. UNMISS worked with the IGAD joint technical commission in Juba and provided logistical support for the deployment of IGAD monitoring and verification teams on the ground.

**Security Council mission.** On 8 August [S/2014/579], the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that it would send a mission to Europe and Africa, visiting Belgium and the Netherlands (see p. 000), Somalia (see p. 000), Kenya (see p. 000) and South Sudan, from 8 to 14 August. Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda) and Samantha Power (United States) would lead the mission in South Sudan. Briefing the Council on 19 August [S/PV.7245], the United States reported that the mission held candid exchanges with President Kiir and Riek Machar. It stated there was no military solution to the crisis in South Sudan. It was time to resume the peace talks led by IGAD and develop plans for a transitional Government of national unity. There had to be accountability for the perpetrators of human rights violations, and the parties had to cooperate with UNMISS. The Council was prepared to impose consequences on spoilers of the peace process.

**Report of Secretary-General (September).** In his September report on South Sudan [S/2014/708], the Secretary-General stated that the parties to the conflict in the country made little progress towards a political settlement. They continued to engage in sporadic fighting on the ground, with severe consequences for the civilian population, a deepening humanitarian crisis and violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement. Following a six-week adjournment, peace negotiations were reconvened in Addis Ababa on 14 August, but on 16 August, talks were again derailed when the Government suspended its participation until SPLM/A in Opposition signed the cessation of hostilities implementation matrix. The AU Peace and Security Council, in a 21 August communiqué, urged the parties to end the fighting and conclude the IGAD-facilitated talks. On 25 August, the IGAD Heads of State held an extraordinary summit in Addis Ababa. The summit, chaired by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, was attended by the President of South Sudan and the leader of SPLM/A in Opposition. The IGAD Heads of State and Government endorsed a protocol on agreed principles on transitional arrangements towards resolution of the crisis, and called on stakeholders to conclude an agreement establishing a transitional Government of national unity within 45 days and to operationalize the principles set out in the protocol. The protocol confirmed President Kiir as the Head of State, Government and the armed forces for an interim period of 30 months, as well as his powers to appoint a Vice-President. SPLM/A in Opposition was granted authority to nominate a Prime Minister, mandated to coordinate the implementation of the agenda for the transition. The IGAD Heads of State also called on SPLM/A in Opposition to sign the protocol, and stated that those who obstructed the peace process would be held responsible and be denied participation in future political arrangements. SPLM/A in Opposition rejected the Protocol, stating that it heavily favoured President Kiir and the Government, and denied having signed the implementation matrix.

On 24 July, President Kiir signed a decree establishing the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, an autonomous area within Jonglei State. On 30 July, David Yau-Yau was appointed Chief Administrator and was sworn in by the President on 12 August.

In Bunj, Maban County, between 3 and 5 August, Maban Defence Force elements targeted Nuer civilians and killed five Nuer humanitarian workers. UNMISS forces arrived in Bunj on 6 August to extract non-essential humanitarian workers and secure the airstrip as well as the compound of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). On 26 August, an UNMISS helicopter crashed during a flight from Wau to Bentiu. Three of the four Russian crew members died in the crash. The
preliminary finding of a civil aviation investigation team confirmed that the helicopter was shot down by hostile fire. The Secretary-General condemned the killing of humanitarian workers and the shooting down of the UNMISS helicopter.

**Communiqué.** A 7 November letter [S/2014/796] from the Secretary-General addressed to the Security Council contained a joint communiqué on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. The communiqué was signed by the Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, and President Kiir during the Special Representative’s visit to South Sudan (6–11 October), in accordance with Council resolution 2106(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 1112]. Elements of the communiqué included issuing and enforcing clear orders prohibiting sexual violence; developing action plans specific to SPLA and the South Sudan National Police Service; fighting the impunity of perpetrators and ensuring the access of survivors to justice through reform and capacity-building in the justice sector; ensuring the provision of appropriate services for survivors of sexual violence; and speaking out publicly against conflict-related sexual violence.

**Report of Secretary-General (November).** In November [S/2014/821], the Secretary-General reported that on 22 September, IGAD opened the sixth session of the peace talks in Barhir Dar, Ethiopia. Participants agreed on the duration of the transition period, decision-making mechanisms during the transition, a bicameral structure for the legislature, the size of the Cabinet, and the right of the appointee to a new Prime Minister post to contest elections at the end of the transition period. The 45-day deadline set out in the 25 August Protocol expired on 9 October, without agreement on the formation of a transitional Government of national unity. Following the adjournment of the negotiations on 5 October, the IGAD Special Envoys engaged in a series of consultations with IGAD Heads of State and Government, as well as with the President Kiir, opposition leader Riek Machar and other stakeholders, on the way forward. On 22 October, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Hailemariam Dessalegn, the President of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, and the Prime Minister of Uganda, Ruhakana Rugunda, met with President Kiir in Juba.

From 15 to 18 October, talks aimed at promoting reconciliation within the leadership of the SPLM took place in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. The talks were facilitated by the ruling party of Tanzania, Chama Cha Mapinduzi. Officials from SPLM, SPLM/A-in-Opposition and formerly detained SPLM leaders established a framework for intra-SPLM dialogue. On 20 October, the framework document was signed by the SPLM factions in the presence of President Kiir and Riek Machar. On 23 and 24 October, President Kiir held consultative meetings with his Cabinet and the SPLM/A leadership on the 22 October “mini-summit” in Juba, as well as on the outcome of the first round of the intra-SPLM leadership dialogue in Arusha. SPLM/A in Opposition also held internal consultations in Nairobi in late October.

The sixth IGAD summit, devoted solely to the crisis in South Sudan, was held in Addis Ababa from 6 to 8 November. Participants included members of SPLM/A in Opposition, led by Riek Machar; formerly detained SPLM leaders; representatives of civil society; faith leaders; and members of the “women’s block”. The summit focused on reaching a power-sharing agreement between President Salva Kiir and former Vice-President Riek Machar. It granted the warring parties 15 days to consult with their constituencies on the structure of the transitional government. Resolutions adopted at the summit committed the parties to an unconditional, complete and immediate end to all hostilities. IGAD leaders resolved that any further violation of the cessation of hostilities agreement by any party would “invite” collective punitive action by the IGAD region against those responsible for such violations, including asset freezes, travel bans and an arms embargo. The IGAD leaders also authorized the IGAD region to intervene directly in South Sudan to protect life and restore peace. On 9 November, the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition signed the implementation matrix for the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23 January.

As at 5 November, UNMISS troop strength stood at 10,335 military personnel. A total of 3,488 of the 5,500 surge were deployed. As at 11 November, the actual strength of the UNMISS police component stood at 913 officers.

The Secretary-General condemned the abduction of three UNMISS contractors and one UN staff member, two of whom remained missing. He called on the parties concerned to release the abductees and called on the Government to accord due process to the detainees. The Secretary-General recommended that the UNMISS mandate be extended for six months.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 25 November [meeting 7322], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2187(2014). The draft [S/2014/844] was submitted by Australia, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of South Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,
Recalling its resolution 2086(2013) of 21 January 2013 and reaffirming 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, and recognizing that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Expressing grave alarm and concern regarding the further deteriorating political, security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People’s Liberation Movement political dispute and subsequent violent conflict caused by the country’s political and military leaders,

Strongly condemning reported and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial killings, ethnically targeted violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship, hospitals and United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, further condemning harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from potential crimes against humanity and war crimes,

Expressing deep concern over the large-scale displacement of persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, stressing the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and the necessity of ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, commending United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, calling upon all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities, and recalling that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Commending the Intergovernmental Authority on Development initiative, as supported by the United Nations and the African Union, in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, and expecting all parties to participate in this process and respect the decisions reached by successive Assemblies of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority,

Welcoming the cessation of hostilities and status of detainees agreements of 23 January 2014 mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, consensus on the declaration of principles between the parties, the establishment of the ceasefire Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan of 9 May 2014 and the redeclaration and implementation modalities for the cessation of hostilities agreement, of 9 November 2014, while strongly condemning repeated and continuing violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement by all parties, which undermine peace efforts,

Acknowledging with appreciation the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Assembly of Heads of State and Government communiqués of 10 June, 25 August and 7 November 2014, highlighting commitments in the areas of inclusive governance, security sector reform, peace management, justice, humanitarian action and constitutional process, and the African Union Peace and Security Council communiqués of 12 June and 17 September 2014,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by United Nations Mission in South Sudan peacekeepers and troop- and police-contributing countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation within and beyond Mission sites, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Mission to support internally displaced persons seeking protection on its sites, while underlining the necessity to find sustainable solutions for the internally displaced population, including in alternative safe and secure locations, and in keeping with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and further expressing appreciation for those Member States that have deployed troops and police after the adoption of resolution 2155(2014),


Expressing grave concern that, according to the report of 8 May 2014, there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests and detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces,

Stressing the increasingly urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

Welcoming the work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan in independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting, and the interim report of the Commission of Inquiry, of 27 June 2014, and anticipating with interest its findings and recommendations,

Strongly condemning the use of radio to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, calling upon the Government of South Sudan to take the appropriate measures in order to deter such activity, and further urging all parties to desist from these actions and instead to contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000 will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women’s empowerment, participation and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information
and action, and support, to build women's engagement in all levels of decision-making.

Expressing deep concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of the Mission, strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and Intergovernmental Authority on Development personnel and facilities, including the December 2012 downsing of a United Nations helicopter by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army, the April 2013 attack on a United Nations convoy, the December 2013 attack on the Mission camp in Akobo, the August 2014 shooting down of a United Nations helicopter by unidentified armed groups, the August 2014 arrest and detention of an Intergovernmental Authority Monitoring and verification team, the detentions and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel and the 2014 attacks on the Mission camps in Bor and Bentiu, and calling upon the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

Reiterating its request that the Mission take additional measures, as appropriate, to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan, and report thereon to the Security Council,

Stressing the importance of effective engagement and liaison with local communities, both within and outside the protection of civilians sites, in order to fulfil the protection of civilians mandate of the Mission,

Expressing grave concern regarding the threats made to oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and urging all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure,

Recalling its resolution 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013, and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Noting with serious concern reports of the indiscriminate use of cluster munitions, made by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations in Jonglei State in February 2014, and urging all parties to refrain from similar such use in the future,

Welcoming the deployment by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, calling for the redeployment and/or progressive withdrawal of armed groups and allied forces invited by either side, consistent with the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23 January 2014, and warning of the serious consequences that could result from any regionalization of the conflict,

Welcoming also the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj as his Special Representative for South Sudan and Head of the Mission and Lieutenant General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam as the Force Commander of the Mission,


Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 30 September and 18 November 2014 and the recommendations contained therein,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

1. Reiterates its endorsement of the cessation of hostilities agreement accepted and signed by the Government of South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition) on 23 January 2014, further reiterates its endorsement of the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by the Government of South Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition); endorses the rededication and implementation modalities for the cessation of hostilities agreement, of 9 November 2014; calls for immediate and full implementation of the agreements by both parties, and expresses its intention to consider all appropriate measures; in consultation with relevant partners, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union, against those who take action that undermines the peace, stability and security of South Sudan, including those who prevent the implementation of these agreements;

2. Urges all parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance, including through the full and effective participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society and the formerly detained Sudan People’s Liberation Movement leaders, encourages the efforts of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the United Nations to reach a peace agreement between the parties, and further urges them to ensure that child protection provisions are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements;

3. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan until 30 May 2015;

4. Also decides that the mandate of the Mission shall be as follows, and authorizes the Mission to use all means necessary to perform the following tasks:

(a) Protection of civilians:

(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s child protection and women’s protection advisers;

(ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to
displaced civilians, including those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against the civilian population, including through regular interaction with the civilian population and closely with humanitarian, human rights and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict, including, as appropriate, schools, places of worship, hospitals and the oil installations, in particular when the Government of South Sudan is unable or failing to provide such security;

(iii) To implement a Mission-wide early warning strategy, including a coordinated approach to information-gathering, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities;

(iv) To maintain public safety and security within and of the Mission’s protection of civilians sites;

(v) To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation in support of the Mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate intercommunal reconciliation in areas at high risk of conflict as an essential part of long-term State-building activity;

(vi) To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees, including, where compatible and in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, through monitoring of, ensuring the maintenance of international human rights standards by, and specific operational coordination with the police services in relevant and protection-focused tasks, in order to strengthen the protection of civilians;

(b) Monitoring and investigating human rights:

(i) To monitor, investigate, verify and report publicly and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;

(iii) To coordinate with, and offer technical support to, where appropriate, the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan;

(c) Creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance:

(i) To contribute to the creation of the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and by exercising its good offices, confidence-building and facilitation, so as to allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

(ii) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel where appropriate, and to ensure the security of installations and equipment necessary for the implementation of mandated tasks;

(d) Supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement:

(i) To ensure proper coordination with the Joint Technical Committee, the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and monitoring and verification teams, as appropriate;

(ii) To provide mobile and dedicated fixed site security to the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as established in line with the decisions taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority at its meetings held on 31 January and 13 March 2014;

(iii) To provide support to the work of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism as described in the cessation of hostilities agreement;

5. Emphasizes that the protection of civilians, as described in paragraph 4 (a) above, must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the Mission;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for South Sudan, to continue to direct the operations of an integrated Mission, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in South Sudan and support a coherent international approach to achieving peace in South Sudan;

7. Endorses the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in his report of 18 November 2014 to maintain the overall force levels of the Mission to support its mandate as defined in paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

8. Decides that the Mission shall consist of a military component of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and of a police component, including appropriate formed police units, of up to 1,323 personnel, and that the civilian component shall continue to be reduced according to tasks outlined in paragraph 4 above; requests that the Secretary-General provide detailed information on force generation, restructuring of the Mission force, logistical support and enablers, including as part of his regular reports; and requests the Secretary-General to review needs on the ground and provide an updated assessment of the force’s operations, deployment and future requirements in his regular reports to the Security Council;

9. Requests the Mission to continue to focus and streamline its activities across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress on the tasks outlined in paragraph 4 above, and recognizes that certain Mission tasks will therefore be ceased;

10. Expresses its intention to keep the requirements and composition of Mission components under active review,
and to review this mandate and make any necessary adjustments, at an appropriate stage in the implementation of a credible peace agreement between the parties;

11. **Authorizes** the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary, in accordance with paragraph 8 above, to expedite force and asset generation;

12. **Requests** the Mission to increase its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, high concentrations of internally displaced persons, including as guided by its early warning strategy, in both government- and opposition-held areas, and key routes for population movement, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to protect civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updates on these reviews as part of his regular reports;

13. **Further requests** that the Mission continue to ensure full compliance with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed about the progress of the Mission in this regard, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. **Encourages** the Mission to fully implement the human rights due diligence policy, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

15. **Condemns in the strongest terms** attacks on and threats made to Mission personnel and United Nations facilities, as well as those of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, such as the August 2014 shooting down of a United Nations helicopter by unidentified armed groups, the August 2014 arrest and detention of an Intergovernmental Authority monitoring and verification team, the detentions and kidnapings of United Nations and associated personnel, and the 2014 attacks on the Mission camps in Bor and Bentiu, stresses that such attacks may constitute violations of the status-of-forces agreement and/or war crimes, demands that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities, further demands the immediate and safe release of detained and kidnapped United Nations and associated personnel, and stresses that efforts to undermine the ability of the Mission to implement its mandate and attacks on United Nations personnel will not be tolerated;

16. **Reiterates its request** that the Mission take additional measures, as appropriate, to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan and report thereon to the Council;

17. **Demands** that the Government of South Sudan 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 and associated personnel throughout the territory of South Sudan, and further calls upon the Government to ensure freedom of movement for internally displaced persons, including those leaving and entering protection of civilians sites, and to continue to support the Mission by the allocation of land for protection of civilians sites;

18. **Also demands** that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees, and stresses that any returns of internally displaced persons or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety;

19. **Further demands** that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals, strongly urges the Government of South Sudan to fully and immediately implement its revised action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children, as recommitted to on 24 June 2014, and its military order of 14 August 2013 prohibiting the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement to attack, occupy or use for any purposes schools, school buildings or property, takes note of the national launch on 29 October 2014 of the “Children, Not Soldiers” campaign by the Government, and further strongly urges the opposition forces to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end grave violations against children, signed on 10 May 2014;

20. **Expresses grave concern** at the findings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict of rampant sexual violence, and welcomes the joint communiqué of South Sudan and the United Nations on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence of 11 October 2014, urges the Government of South Sudan to implement without delay the commitments made in accordance with resolutions 1960(2010) and 2106(2013), calls upon the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (in Opposition) to sign and implement such a communiqué, and further calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolutions 1960(2010) and 2106(2013);

21. **Calls upon** the Government of South Sudan to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses consistent with international standards, to hold accountable all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes;

22. **Emphasizes** the importance of the full and effective participation of women at all levels in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly, calls upon all parties to take measures to ensure women’s full and effective representation and leadership in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, including through support to women’s civil society organizations and incorporating gender expertise in peace talks, encourages troop- and police-contributing countries to take measures to increase the deployment of women in the military, police and civilian
components of the Mission, and reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in all missions mandated by the Council;

23. **Condemns** attacks on oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and the continued fighting around these facilities, and urges all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure;

24. **Requests** that the Secretary-General report to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission in two written reports, no later than 16 February 2015 and 30 April 2015 respectively, which could include the issues of accountability in South Sudan;

25. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/118], the Secretary-General stated that, following the sixth summit of IGAD Heads of State and Government (see p. 000), government consultations were held in Juba on 24 November. On the issue of power-sharing, the Government concluded that executive power during the transition should remain with the President and the Vice-President, offering SPLM/A in Opposition a position of Prime Minister without executive power. It recommended that the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of opposition forces be completed before the end of a pre-transition period of three months, and that deliberations on a federal system of governance be held through the constitution-making process during the transition.

SPLM/A in Opposition held consultations from 6 to 12 December in Pagak, Upper Nile State. It concluded that an executive Prime Minister from SPLM/A in Opposition should lead the transitional Government, with a ceremonial head of State; the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition should maintain separate armies throughout the transitional period until the holding of elections; and South Sudan should be reorganized as a federation of 21 states. On 18 December, the negotiation committees on leadership, security arrangements, and economic, wealth sharing, and public finance management resumed talks in Addis Ababa, with limited results. The IGAD Special Envoys adjourned the talks on 21 December.

**Children and armed conflict**

**Report of Secretary-General (May).** In May [A/68/878-S/2014/339], the Secretary-General issued his report on children and armed conflict, which included information on grave violations committed against children during the conflict in South Sudan in 2013. The United Nations received credible information on grave violations against children by both pro-Government forces and opposition forces aligned with Riek Machar Teny. Thousands of children were reportedly mobilized in Upper Nile and Jonglei States by the Nuer ethnic group aligned with opposition forces, also known as the “White Army”. Thousands of children were killed or maimed, raped, displaced or orphaned. Attacks on schools and hospitals and their military use by all parties were also widespread, depriving children of access to education and health care, and adding to the humanitarian crisis.

Before the crisis that began in December 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 242], the United Nations verified the recruitment and use of 162 children, all boys and mostly between 14 and 17 years of age. Of the 162 children, 99 were associated with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), 3 with South Sudan national police services and 35 with militia allied to David Yau Yau in Jonglei, and 25 were mobilized from Lou Nuer tribe to conduct community policing in Jonglei State. Sixty-three children were killed and 83 injured prior to the crisis. Child casualties resulted from clashes between SPLA and armed groups, from intercommunal conflict, and from five separate incidents involving explosive remnants of war.

The United Nations verified information of seven cases of sexual violence affecting seven girls. SPLA soldiers were allegedly responsible for those incidents. Twenty-six new incidents of military use of schools and hospitals by SPLA, South Sudan national police services and non-State actors were documented, affecting the access to education of approximately 13,000 children. The United Nations received reports of 250 children abducted as a result of inter-communal conflict.

**Report of Secretary-General (December).** In response to Security Council resolution 1612(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 863], the Secretary-General submitted a December report [S/2014/884] on the situation of children affected by armed conflict in South Sudan from 1 March 2011 to 30 September 2014. All parties to the conflict committed grave violations against children, including recruitment and use of children in armed forces and groups, killing and maiming of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, attacks against schools and hospitals and military use of schools, abduction, and denial of humanitarian access. A total of 1,243 incidents were reported, affecting 68,776 children (33,207 boys, 22,487 girls and 13,082 sex unknown), of which 920 incidents affecting 54,674 children (25,018 boys, 17,744 girls and 13,912 sex unknown) were verified. The military use of schools alone affected the access of more than 50,000 children to education and safe spaces. The number and scale of violations had increased dramatically since the outbreak of conflict between SPLA and SPLA in Opposition in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 242]. From December 2013 to September 2014, the United Nations received reports of 591 incidents affecting 23,041 children, of which 475 incidents affecting 14,537 children were verified. More incidents were reported during that period than in 2012 and 2013 combined. From March 2011 to September 2014, a total of 64 children (18 boys and 46 girls) either escaped or were rescued from the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA).
South Sudan renewed the action plan on the release of children from armed forces and groups, which was first signed on 20 November 2009 by SPLA, by signing a revised action plan on 13 March 2012. Prior to the escalation of armed conflict in December 2013, South Sudan made progress in implementing the action plan. From January 2009 to 15 December 2013, 955 children associated with SPLA were released. With the escalation of violence in December 2013, however, those efforts were not only suspended, but largely reversed.

On 24 June 2014, during the visit to South Sudan of the Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs and SPLA signed a recommitment to the revised action plan, which contained explicit commitments to put an end to the recruitment, use, killing and maiming of children and sexual violence against children; stop and prevent attacks on schools and hospitals; vacate schools used by government forces and reinstate them as safe havens for learning; and investigate and hold accountable perpetrators of those grave violations. On 10 September, military orders were issued by the acting SPLA Chief of General Staff to reinforce previous orders prohibiting the recruitment and use of children and the occupation and military use of schools. At the end of September, 27 schools were still being used for military purposes by armed actors.

The Secretary-General condemned all grave violations committed against children. He urged the Government of South Sudan to take all the necessary measures to ensure accountability and to redouble efforts to advance the investigations in progress and prosecute those responsible for grave violations against children. He called on the Security Council, the AU and IGAD to ensure that accountability was central to any political settlement. The Secretary-General also urged the Government to develop a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for children separated from armed forces and groups, ensuring that all children were afforded adequate support and reintegration opportunities, with particular attention to the specific needs of girls.

UNMISS

With the establishment of South Sudan as an independent country on 9 July 2011, and the ending of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) on that day [YUN 2011, p. 196], the Security Council, by resolution 1996(2011) [ibid., p. 197], established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) with the priority mandate of protection of civilians and achievement of an improved security environment. In response to the crisis that began in December 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 242], the Council, by resolution 2132(2013) [ibid., p. 243], temporarily increased the overall troop and police strength of UNMISS to 12,500 personnel and the police component to 1,323 personnel. By resolution 2155(2014) of 27 May 2014 (see p. 000), the Council extended the UNMISS mandate until 30 November, with the responsibility of protecting the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in addition to protecting civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights violations, creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23 January. By resolution 2187(2014) of 25 November (see p. 000), the Council extended the UNMISS mandate until 30 May 2015.

Appointments. By a 12 June letter [S/2014/413], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Lieutenant General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam (Ethiopia) as the UNMISS Force Commander, replacing Major General Delali Johnson Sakyi (Ghana), who completed his assignment on 9 June. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 16 June [S/2014/414].

On 18 July [S/2014/516], the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to appoint Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark) as his Special Representative and Head of UNMISS. She would succeed Hilde Johnson (Norway), who completed her assignment on 7 July. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 22 July [S/2014/517].

Financing

The report of the Secretary-General on the performance of the UNMISS budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/616] showed an expenditure of $838,447,000 gross ($819,717,500 net) against an apportionment of $839,497,000 gross ($821,466,800 net). The Secretary-General recommended that the General Assembly decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $1,043,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013; and on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2013, amounting to $21,953,700.

In an April note [A/68/828] on financing UNMISS for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly authorize him to enter into commitments in the amount of $599,319,100 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; assess the amount of $48,332,185 for the period from 1 to 15 July 2014; and assess the amount of $550,986,915 for the period from 16 July to 31 December 2014 at a monthly rate of $99,886,517, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission.

In May [A/68/782/Add.17] ACABQ recommended that the unencumbered balance of $1,043,000 for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as well as other income/adjustments in the amount of
$21,953,700 for the period ended 30 June 2012, be credited to Member States. It also recommended that the Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $586,044,400 for the maintenance of UNMISS for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 and assess that amount at a monthly rate of $97,674,067, should the Council decide to extend the Mission’s mandate.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/929], adopted **resolution 68/293** without vote [agenda item 160].

**Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan**

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, recalling Security Council resolution 1996(2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established, as from 9 July 2011, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for an initial period of one year with the intention to renew for further periods as might be required, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2155(2014) of 27 May 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 November 2014 and decided that the Mission will consist of a military component of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and a police component, including formed police units, of up to 1,323 personnel,

reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;

2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 52.3 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 91 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their contributions;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Recalls paragraphs 17 and 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to consider the administrative arrangements associated with inter-mission cooperation during the second part of the resumed sixtieth session, while maintaining existing arrangements;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

**Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013**

12. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

**Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014**

13. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 in a total amount not exceeding 580,830,400 dollars;

**Financing of the appropriation**

14. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 484,025,333 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 November 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

15. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,253,500 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 30 November 2014;
16. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of $96,805,067 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 December 2014, at a monthly rate of $96,805,067 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $1,650,700 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 to 31 December 2014;

18. Also decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of $22,996,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

19. Further decides that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of $22,996,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. Decides that the increase of 706,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of $22,996,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

In October [A/69/550], the Secretary-General submitted a budget for UNMISS for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 in the amount of $1,097,894,000 gross ($1,078,806,400 net). The budget provided for deployment of up to 166 military observers, 12,334 military contingent personnel, 663 UN police officers, 660 formed police unit personnel, 1,002 international staff, 1,608 national staff and 480 United Nations Volunteers. The proposed resources represented an increase of 18.8 per cent from the 2013–2014 apportionment. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in the authorized strength of the military contingent and formed police unit personnel, as mandated by the Council in resolution 2155(2014) (see p. 000). The Secretary-General recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $1,097,894,000 for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of $580,830,400 previously authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 under the terms of resolution 68/293 (see p 000); and assess $517,063,600 for the period from 1 January 2015 to 30 June 2015, should the Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission, in addition to the amount already assessed for the period from 1 July 2014 to 31 December 2014.

In December [A/69/686], the General Assembly, by decision 69/554 of 29 December, decided that the agenda item on UNMISS financing remained for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 29 December [meeting 77], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/69/686], adopted resolution 69/260 without vote [agenda item 162].

Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1996(2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and the subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 2187(2014) of 25 November 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 May 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/293 of 30 June 2014,
1. 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;

2. Takes note of paragraph 70 of the report of the Advisory Committee, requests the Secretary-General to make flight services available to non-Mission entities and passengers, as appropriate and when compatible with the interests of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and to report therein in the context of the next performance reports;

3. Decides to defer consideration of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 79 and 80 of the report of the Advisory Committee until the second part of the resumed sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure more effective cooperation among the Mission, the United Nations country team and other United Nations entities with a field presence, in line with their respective roles and mandates;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mitigate the environmental impact of the Mission in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including but not limited to the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

6. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,097,315,100 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, inclusive of the amount of 580,830,400 dollars already authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014 under the terms of its resolution 68/293;

Financing of the appropriation

7. Decides, taking into account the amount of 580,830,400 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 68/293 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 425,041,775 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 May 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

8. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,587,067 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period 31 May to 30 June 2015;

9. Further decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,587,067 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period 31 May to 30 June 2015;

10. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,587,067 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period 31 May to 30 June 2015;

11. Also decides to keep under review during its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

Chad

Children and armed conflict

In May [A/68/878-S/2014/339], the Secretary-General issued his report on children and armed conflict, which included information on grave violations committed against children during armed conflict in Chad in 2013. The Secretary-General’s Special Representative, jointly with UNICEF, visited Chad in May 2013. Chadanian authorities renewed their commitment to engage constructively with the United Nations to expedite the implementation of the action plan to end and prevent under-age recruitment in the Armée nationale tchadienne, signed in 2011 [YUN 2011, p. 223]; appointed a high-level focal point in that regard; and adopted a road map detailing 10 specific time-bound measures to achieve compliance with the plan. Since then, the Chad, had taken significant steps to fulfill its obligations. A central child protection unit in the Ministry of Defence and one in each of the eight “defense and security zones” were established to coordinate the monitoring and protection of children’s rights and to implement awareness-raising activities. Between August and October 2013, the Government and the United Nations jointly conducted screening and age verification of approximately 3,800 troops of the Armée nationale tchadienne in all eight zones. Since July 2013, troops of the Armée nationale tchadienne to be deployed in Mali had received predeployment training on child protection and international humanitarian law. In October 2013, a presidential directive confirmed 18 years as the minimum age for recruitment into the armed and security forces. It also established age verification procedures and instructed that “penal and disciplinary sanctions” would be taken against those violating the orders. On 4 February 2014, the recruitment and use of children was explicitly criminalized through the adoption of a presidential decree.

The Secretary-General said that Chad should pursue comprehensive screening and training of its armed and security forces to continue to prevent the presence of children. Although no new cases of recruitment of children were documented by the United Nations in 2013 and no children were found during the joint screening exercises, interviews confirmed that, in the past, soldiers under the age of 18 were integrated into the Armée nationale tchadienne from armed groups.
The crisis in the Central African Republic (see p. 000), porous borders and weak State authority in the country resulted in the flow of approximately 80,000 refugees, including unaccompanied children, into Chad. In May 2013, the United Nations received allegations of cross-border recruitment of Chadian children by Séléka. Children associated with the ex-Séléka were reportedly crossing the border into the Central African Republic in the Tissi area.

Somalia

Despite progress towards key political milestones in Somalia, the security situation remained volatile in 2014. The Interim Juba Administration was formally inaugurated in January, and the implementation of the New Deal Somalia Compact, which included peacebuilding and State-building goals, gained momentum. A revised version of Vision 2016, the Federal Government’s policy for the political transformation of Somalia, was issued in June. The AU Peace and Security Council adopted a revised concept of operations for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which focused on operations against Al-Shabaab strongholds. AMISOM and the Somali National Army launched joint operations in the country that resulted in significant gains in territory controlled by Al-Shabaab. The capital Mogadishu, however, experienced protracted insecurity, as targeted killings and attacks against federal institutions and international personnel continued. Security within Mogadishu International Airport was bolstered with the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit. On 1 September, the leader of Al-Shabaab was killed in a missile strike in Shabelle Hoose. The Secretary-General visited Mogadishu in October and called on Somali political leaders to work together and avoid political instability. On 14 October, the Puntland State of Somalia and the Federal Government signed an agreement to resume relations, which had been suspended since 2013.

In May, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSM) for one year.

Political and Security developments

Report of Secretary-General (March). In a March report on Somalia [S/2014/140], submitted in response to Security Council resolution 2102(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 252], the Secretary-General provided information on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSM) and assessed the political and security implications of UN deployments in the country. The report covered the period from 16 November 2013 to 15 February 2014.

Prime Minister Abdi Farah Shirdon lost a no confidence motion in the Somali Federal Parliament on 2 December 2013. Following extensive consultations, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud nominated Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed as the new Prime Minister on 12 December 2013. He was endorsed by the Parliament on 21 December 2013. On 17 January 2014, Mr. Ahmed announced the formation of his expanded cabinet composed of 25 members, including two women. On 20 January, the Interim Juba Administration was formally inaugurated in Kismayo in a ceremony attended by international partners. On 8 January, the Parliament of Puntland elected Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas President for a five-year term. In “Somaliland”, relations between the Government and the opposition deteriorated. The Justice and Welfare Party claimed it had been denied freedom of movement and permission to hold peaceful demonstrations against the Government. From 16 to 19 January, a third round of talks between the Federal Government of Somalia and “Somaliland” was hosted by Turkey in Istanbul. The two delegations adopted a communiqué establishing a joint secretariat in Turkey to institutionalize the process and agreeing that talks should take place every 90 days. The communiqué also provided for the establishment of a joint air traffic control board, and condemned the “atrocities committed” by the former Siad Barre regime, particularly in “Somaliland”.

The security situation in Mogadishu remained volatile. Three justice officials were murdered on 23 and 30 November 2013, and a member of parliament was killed by a car bomb outside Villa Somalia on 6 December 2013. On 1 January 2014, Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for a coordinated suicide car bombing that killed at least 12 people and injured several others at the Jazeera Hotel. On 10 February, a car bomb targeted a meeting at the Oriental Hotel, killing two and injuring five. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for a 13 February attack by a suicide car bomber on a UN convoy. Several Somali bystanders were killed in the attack.

Puntland also experienced renewed Al-Shabaab activities. On 5 December 2013, an Al-Shabaab suicide car bomber hit a convoy of the Puntland security forces in central Boosaaso, killing three police officers and four civilians and injuring several others. In early January 2014, Al-Shabaab carried out four raids against police checkpoints outside Boosaaso. On 21 January, two roadside explosions in Gaalkacyo killed three civilians and injured 13 others. Nevertheless, the elections in Puntland were held without major security incidents. “Somaliland” was relatively calm.

Implementation of the New Deal Somalia Compact and its peacebuilding and State-building goals gained momentum. The establishment of the UN multi-partner trust fund was completed. The United Nations continued to assist the Federal Government of Somalia with the provision of technical advice on...
the formation of the Federal Member States. UNSOM provided the Federal Government of Somalia with an options paper on State formation, including confidence-building measures.

Significant progress was made towards the implementation of resolution 2124(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 256]. On 21 January, the AU Peace and Security Council adopted a revised concept of operations for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which focused on operations against Al-Shabaab’s strongholds and a degradation of its capability, which were to be followed by stabilization and drawdown phases. The United Nations worked with AMISOM and the Federal Government of Somalia on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in Somalia, which included the development of a joint strategy and the establishment of a working group, as provided for in the revised Concept of Operations. As at 12 February, a total of 357 international and 973 national staff members from UNSOM, and UN agencies, funds and programmes were deployed. UNSOM deployment strength stood at 65 international and 19 national staff.

The Secretary-General observed that the change of Prime Minister and the appointment of a new cabinet through a constitutional process showed that Somalia’s political institutions continued to evolve positively. Inter-clan conflicts remained a potent source of instability and insecurity. He called on the Federal Government of Somalia and AMISOM to prevent the export of Somali charcoal and on Member States to prevent the import of that material, in compliance with the ban set out in Security Council resolution 2036(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 244].

**Letter of Secretary-General.** In a 1 April letter [S/2014/239], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that UNSOM had requested the consent of the Federal Government of Somalia to have a UN guard unit deployed to Somalia as soon as possible to strengthen UNSOM security within Mogadishu International Airport, as recommended by the Secretary-General in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 256]. Authorities confirmed their consent for the deployment of the guard unit, and Uganda agreed to contribute 410 personnel. They were expected to deploy by the end of April.

**Report of Secretary-General (May).** In May [S/2014/330], the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on major developments in Somalia from 16 February and 30 April. He stated that the priority of the Federal Government was to advance the state formation process, in particular by establishing interim regional administrations. That process, however, remained rife with challenges. On 20 February, the Interim Juba Administration announced new ministerial and deputy ministerial appointments. Following elections in January, the government of Puntland continued to enhance its relations with regional and international actors. In March, the President of Puntland, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas, visited Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Tension between Puntland and “Somaliland” increased over the contested Sool and Sanaag regions. The 16 March visit by the President of “Somaliland”, Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud Silanyo, to the disputed Sanaag region triggered a military build-up on both sides. Accusations made by senior Puntland officials that “Somaliland” was supporting Al-Shabaab further strained relations. “Somaliland” refuted the allegations and called on the Federal Government to intervene. On 15 April, “Somaliland” deployed its forces to the disputed Sool region and occupied the town of Taleex. The troops left the town the next day.

Early in March, AMISOM and the army launched Operation Eagle. During the first phase of the joint operations, significant gains were achieved on multiple fronts in territory controlled by Al-Shabaab. At the same time, Mogadishu experienced protracted insecurity. Mortar shelling, likely perpetrated by Al-Shabaab with the support of local sympathizers, continued. On 7 April, two international consultants working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) were shot dead by a security guard at the airport in Gaalkacyo. The assailant and three suspects were arrested.

UNSOM provided advice to the Federal Government, at its request, on the implementation of the Vision 2016 political road map. UNSOM and UNDP, with support from DPA, deployed an electoral adviser to provide advice to the Federal Government on electoral priorities and legislation. On 26 February, the United Nations signed a status-of-mission agreement with the Federal Government.

The Secretary-General said that the lack of military helicopters threatened to limit the impact of the extended effort authorized by the Security Council in resolution 2124(2013) (see p. 000). He called on Member States to expedite the deployment of helicopters and other force enablers in line with the AMISOM concept of operations. The Secretary-General also urged the Federal Government and the international community to accelerate the implementation of their political and financial commitments under the Somali Compact and Vision 2016.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 29 May [meeting 7188], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2158(2014). The draft [S/2014/377] was submitted by Australia, Chad, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

*The Security Council,* Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Somalia,
Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Somalia,
Commending the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia for its first 12 months of operation, and noting with appreciation the Assistance Mission’s positive impact in supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in the peace and reconciliation process,
Underlining the need for urgent progress in the development of a federal system, the review and implementation of the Somali Provisional Federal Constitution and preparations for elections in 2016,
Expressing concern about the heightened tension in Baidoa and the potential for confrontation between Puntland and “Somaliland”, and encouraging in this regard the Federal Government of Somalia to strengthen dialogue with Puntland and resume talks with “Somaliland” in order to find peaceful solutions in line with the Provisional Federal Constitution,
Recognizing the primary responsibility of the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and international partners, in consolidating security and establishing basic governance and the rule of law, as well as providing humanitarian access and basic social services, in areas secured by the African Union Mission and the Somali security forces,
Recalling the need for all parties to respect the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance,
Welcoming the positive relationship between the Assistance Mission and the African Union Mission, underlining the fundamental importance of both Missions working closely together in accordance with their respective Security Council mandates, and noting the need for continuing collaboration with the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia,
Underlining the importance of the Assistance Mission working closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, and in that context welcoming the Assistance Mission’s plans to relocate outside of Mogadishu International Airport as well as expanding its presence and work into the regions as security conditions permit,
Welcoming the achievements of the current joint Somali National Army and African Union Mission operations, underlining its expectation that these operations will continue, and commending the extraordinary bravery and sacrifices made by African Union Mission and National Army personnel in pursuit of peace and stability in Somalia,
Expressing concern that the African Union Mission has not yet established a Civilian Casualty Tracking Analysis and Response Cell, the importance of which was stressed in Council resolutions 2093(2013) of 6 March 2013 and 2124(2013) of 12 November 2013,
Expressing concern also at the reports of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual violence in Somalia, including in camps for internally displaced persons, and underscoring the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold accountable those who commit such crimes,
1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia for a period of 12 months, as follows:
(a) To provide United Nations “good offices” functions, supporting the Federal Government of Somalia’s peace and reconciliation process;
(b) To support the Federal Government of Somalia, and the African Union Mission in Somalia as appropriate, by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building, including on:
   (i) Governance, including public financial management;
   (ii) Security sector reform, the rule of law (including police, justice and corrections within the framework of the United Nations Global Focal Point), disengagement of combatants, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, maritime security and mine action;
   (iii) The development of a federal system, the constitutional review process and subsequent referendum on the constitution, and preparations for elections in 2016;
(c) To assist the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international donor support, working with bilateral and multilateral partners, in full respect of the sovereignty of Somalia, in particular on:
   (i) Security sector assistance, including with the Government’s requirements under the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo;
   (ii) Maritime security;
   (d) To help to build the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia:
      (i) To promote and protect human rights and women’s empowerment, including through the provision of gender advisers and human rights advisers;
      (ii) To promote child protection and to implement the relevant Government action plans on children and armed conflict, including through the provision of child protection advisers;
      (iii) To prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of women’s protection advisers;
      (iv) To strengthen Somalia’s justice institutions and help to ensure accountability, in particular with respect to crimes against women and children;
   (e) To monitor, help to investigate and report to the Security Council on, and help to prevent:
      (i) Any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, including through the deployment of human rights observers;
      (ii) Any violations or abuses committed against children in Somalia;
      (iii) Any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;
2. Welcomes the establishment of the Assistance Mission as an integrated mission under the strategic direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, welcomes also the reopening of the United Nations common compound in Mogadishu on 24 April 2014, encourages the United Nations country team to continue relocating to Mogadishu as security conditions permit, and reiterates paragraph 5 of resolution 2102(2013) of 2 May 2013 and paragraph 17 of resolution
2124(2013) regarding the structures and reporting lines of the Assistance Mission;

3. **Stresses** the importance it attaches to the Assistance Mission working with the Federal Government of Somalia in supporting the Government’s stabilization efforts and coordinating international assistance, in particular in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab;

4. **Encourages** the Assistance Mission, the African Union Mission and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to continue to develop and implement joint activities, in accordance with their respective mandates, in support of peacebuilding and State-building in Somalia, and in this regard requests the Special Representative to align closely United Nations country team activities in Somalia with the priorities of the Assistance Mission and to coordinate United Nations activities with the Federal Government of Somalia as well as the African Union (including the African Union Mission), the Intergovernmental Authority, the European Union and other regional, bilateral and multilateral partners;

5. **Highlights** that the long-term security of Somalia is dependent on the development of the Somali National Army, underlines the importance of continued coordinated and transparent support from the international community to develop the National Army, further underlines the leadership role for the Federal Government of Somalia in this process, and encourages Member States to support, as requested by the Council in paragraph 14 of resolution 2124(2013), the National Army, including through donations to the United Nations trust fund to provide non-lethal logistical support to the National Army when it is on joint operations with the African Union Mission and which are part of the overall strategic concept for the Mission;

6. **Reiterates** the importance of the Assistance Mission adhering to the Secretary-General’s human rights due diligence policy and the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse;

7. **Condems in the strongest terms** recent terrorist attacks perpetrated by Al-Shabaab in Somalia and the region, notes with concern the number of attacks in Mogadishu, expresses further concern that Al-Shabaab continues to carry out such acts in Somalia underlines the importance of holding perpetrators accountable (in full compliance with international law), and reiterates that terrorist attacks will not lessen its resolve to support the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia;

8. **Welcomes** the recent deployment of a United Nations guard unit to strengthen security at Assistance Mission compounds;

9. **Calls upon** the Federal Government of Somalia to develop a clear plan towards elections in 2016, including achieving key milestones such as a referendum on the constitution and the formation of interim State administrations, expresses its willingness to support such a plan, and in this context encourages close dialogue between the Federal Government and appropriate regional administrations;

10. **Expresses deep concern** at the humanitarian situation in Somalia, highlights in particular that 2.9 million Somali people require humanitarian assistance, underlines the risk of further deterioration, highlights the urgent need for funding for the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Somalia, which is only 19 per cent funded, and reiterates its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia;

11. **Stresses** the need for the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure that all perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable, and emphasizes the importance of the Assistance Mission supporting the Federal Government in developing and implementing a national strategy for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence;

12. **Calls upon** the Assistance Mission to implement its mandate consistent with, inter alia, resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000, deplores the ongoing incidents of sexual violence in Somalia, welcomes the Federal Government of Somalia’s development of a national action plan to end sexual violence as well as the implementation plan for the joint communiqué of the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence, and encourages the United Nations, Member States and regional and international organizations to support implementation;

13. **Strongly condemns** reports of grave violations against children, welcomes the signing by the Federal Government of Somalia of the standard operating procedures for the reception and handover of children separated from armed groups, and urges the Federal Government to continue to implement the action plans on children and armed conflict, including bringing perpetrators of such acts to justice;

14. **Expresses concern** at the reports of human rights violations received by the Assistance Mission and its partners, some of which were allegedly perpetrated in relation to the continuing military campaign, and at the forced evictions of internally displaced persons, stresses the need for the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure that all perpetrators of such violations are held accountable, and calls upon the Federal Government to promote respect for and actively protect human rights, including of persons in detention centres;

15. **Requests** the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the implementation of the mandate of the Assistance Mission, including through oral updates and no fewer than three written reports, with the first written report by 25 September 2014, and every 120 days thereafter;

16. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Security Council mission.** On 8 August [S/2014/579], the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that it would send a mission to Europe and Africa, visiting Belgium and the Netherlands (see p. 000), Kenya (see p. 000), South Sudan (see p. 000) and Somalia from 8 to 14 August. Osman Sarki (Nigeria) and Mark Lydall Grant (United Kingdom) would lead the mission in Somalia. Briefing the Council on 19 August, the United Kingdom stated that President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, Prime Minister Abdiwali Sheikh Ahmed and Speaker of the Parliament Mohamed Osman Jawari hailed the United Nations as a key contributor to the protection of the sovereignty of Somalia. The mission reiterated the importance of holding a referendum on the Constitution in 2015 and democratic elections in 2016, and underlined
the importance of the participation of women in the peace and reconciliation process. The mission also reiterated the Council’s determination to end the threat posed by Al-Shabaab to Somalia and the region.

**Report of Secretary-General (September).** In response to Security Council resolution 2158(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General submitted a September report on Somalia [S/2014/699] covering major developments during the period from 1 May to 31 August. He stated that in May and June, tensions between State institutions threatened to derail political progress when a group of parliamentarians petitioned the President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, to resign for failing to implement the Federal Government’s six-pillar policy for the political transformation of Somalia, known as Vision 2016. The President’s 16 June address to the Federal Parliament helped to defuse the situation. A revised version of Vision 2016 was issued by the Federal Government on 30 June.

On 23 June, the Federal Government brokered an agreement on south-west Somalia between the two rival political initiatives based in Baidoa to establish an interim south-west administration. Key figures in the six-region state initiative, however, opposed the agreement. There were also positive developments in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Agreement of August 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 259]. The militia leader, Barre Adan Shire (“Hiralle”), returned to Mogadishu on 30 August 2014. About 118 members of his militia also returned and surrendered their weapons to the (amisom). Tension in the disputed Soomaliland region grew when “Soomaliland” forces seized the town of Taleex on 12 June. On 26 June, “Soomaliland” forces withdrew from Taleex, leaving behind a pro-“Somaliland” Dhaulbahante militia.

The overall security situation in Somalia remained volatile. In Mogadishu, the number of incidents attributed to Al-Shabaab abated during May and June, but incidents during Ramadan increased. On 24 May, Al-Shabaab fighters stormed the Federal Parliament building. Three amisom and 11 Somali troops were killed, while more than 20 others were injured, including a parliamentarian. Al-Shabaab vowed more attacks against the Federal Government and those it termed “invaders”, including the United Nations. In July, Mogadishu experienced a surge in targeted assassinations. The victims comprised members of the Somali security forces and civilians, including two parliamentarians. On 30 August, Al-Shabaab attacked a National Intelligence and Security Agency prison in Mogadishu, resulting in the deaths of seven attackers and three Agency personnel.

Al-Shabaab continued to exert pressure in southern and central Somalia. It intensified guerrilla activities around Ceel Buur and Buulobarde in the Galguduud and Hiraan regions. On 26 June, insurgents carried out a complex attack against a Djiboutian base in Buulobarde, killing two Somali troops. On 8 May, Al-Shabaab fighters clashed with Puntland security forces in Feloja, Bari region. On 4 August, the Police Commissioner for the Bari region was killed in a suicide bombing in Boosaaso.

In support of the implementation of Vision 2016, UNSOM and UNDP deployed a chief electoral adviser and a senior electoral affairs officer to Somalia. UNSOM conducted a baseline survey of small arms and ammunition in Mogadishu. Its results were included in the Federal Government’s report to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) [YUN 1992, p. 202] and 1907(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 299] concerning Somalia and Eritrea. The Ministry of National Security, supported by UNSOM, convened the first meeting of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Working Group in Mogadishu on 10 July. UNSOA continued to provide its logistical support package to amisom and the army, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2124(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 256] and the revised amisom concept of operations. It made arrangements to support the second joint amisom and army offensive, “Operation Indian Ocean”, which began in August.

Security within Mogadishu International Airport was bolstered with the deployment of the United Nations Guard Unit, as recommended by the Secretary-General in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 256]. The Unit’s first-phase deployment of 332 personnel within the main compounds at the airport was completed on 15 June. The second-phase deployment of 78 personnel was completed on 8 and 9 July, thereby achieving the mandated strength of 410 troops. The amendment to the status-of-mission agreement, aimed at facilitating the Unit’s operations, remained under negotiation with the Federal Government.

The Secretary-General said that it was essential that military operations be followed by efforts to establish or improve governance structures in recovered areas and by the delivery of basic services, including security. He called on the international community to rally behind the Federal Government to consolidate those gains.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report on the situation in Somalia [S/2015/51], covering the period from 1 September to 31 December, the Secretary-General stated that a serious political crisis in the Federal Government arose following the 25 October announcement by Prime Minister Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed of a cabinet reshuffle, which reportedly targeted a Minister close to the President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. On 6 December, Parliament voted to withdraw confidence in the Prime Minister. On 17 December, President Mohamud nominated Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke as Prime Minister-designate. The nomination was confirmed by Parliament on 24 December. Despite the crisis, some progress was
made on key political milestones. On 21 December, the Federal Parliament approved the Boundaries and Federation Commission and the government budget for 2015. On 9 December, the Speaker established the Parliamentary Oversight Committee, a key body for the constitutional review process.

On 14 October, the Puntland State of Somalia and the Federal Government signed an agreement to resume relations, which had been suspended since August 2013. The implementation of the Addis Ababa Agreement of August 2013 continued in the Juba regions. A reconciliation conference was held in Kismayo from 16 September to 5 October, with about 900 delegates attending. Some key stakeholders were absent, however, including opponents of the Interim Juba Administration. Representatives of the latter convened a parallel conference in Garbahaarrey from 6 to 23 October.

In “Somaliland”, political tension between the government and the opposition intensified over delays in approving the National Electoral Commission of “Somaliland” and passing the voter/civic registration act. On 15 November, parliamentarians from the ruling Kulmiye Party of “Somaliland” tabled an impeachment motion against the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Abdirahman Mohamed Abdirahim “Irro”. On 29 November, parliament endorsed the National Electoral Commission. On 1 September, the leader of Al-Shabaab, Sheikh Muktar Abū Zubeyr (Ahmed Godane), was killed in a missile strike in Shabelle Hoose. Al-Shabaab subsequently announced the name of their new leader, Al Sheikh Ahmad Dirie Abdirahim, who reasserted its alliance with the Al-Qaeda network, and announced its resolve to conduct reprisal attacks.

Attacks spiked in Mogadishu, targeting primarily officials of the Federal Government and causing civilian casualties. The United Nations was affected by security incidents on 3 and 14 December, resulting in a number of deaths and injuries among Somali bystanders and private security guards. On 25 December, elements of Al-Shabaab launched an attack inside the AMISOM protected area resulting in the death of AMISOM troops and civilian contractors.

In southern and central Somalia, AMISOM and the Somali National Army completed “Operation Indian Ocean” on 31 October. The operation recovered Jalaqsi, the last remaining Al-Shabaab stronghold in the Hirraan region on 3 September; Rage-Ceele and Cadale in Shabelle Dhexe on 30 September and 1 October, respectively; and Baraawe in Shabelle Hoose, the key operational and revenue-generating hub of Al-Shabaab, on 6 October. AMISOM and security forces of the Interim Juba Administration captured Bulaqadud, in Juba Hoose, on 7 October, but lost Koday Island to Al-Shabaab on 8 November. Stability had not yet been achieved in most of the recovered areas, and Al-Shabaab continued to attack AMISOM and Somali National Army forces. In Puntland, security forces began extensive operations against Al-Shabaab in the Galgala Mountains.

On 29 October, the Secretary-General visited Mogadishu with the President of the World Bank Group, the President of the Islamic Development Bank, and senior representatives of the African Development Bank and the AU. The Secretary-General met with the leadership of the Federal Government and other local stakeholders, including representatives of Somali women’s and youth groups. He called on Somali political leaders to work together and avoid political instability and reaffirmed the commitment of the international community to supporting Somalia.

UNISOM and UNDP strengthened the Integrated Electoral Support Group to facilitate electoral planning, and to provide strategic advice to the Federal Government, Parliament and UNISOM leadership. The United Nations supported the Federal Government in implementing its stabilization strategy, which envisaged the establishment of caretaker administrations and law enforcement actors in 25 government-identified districts. Thirteen of those districts were recovered through joint operations, and caretaker administrations were deployed to 12 of them. UNDP and the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs were implementing a $3.5 million Peacebuilding Fund project to address the critical gaps in recovered areas.

Humanitarian conditions in Somalia worsened owing to drought, conflict, rising food prices, access constraints and slow funding. Over 1 million people were unable to meet their basic food requirements, an increase of 20 per cent since February 2014. The number of people in need of humanitarian aid reached 3.2 million. Over 2,200 violent incidents against humanitarian personnel and assets were recorded during the year, involving the deaths of six aid workers, the abduction of six, the injury of two, the attempted rape of one and the arrest of three people.

(For information on the human rights situation in Somalia, see p. 000)

Piracy

In response to Security Council resolution 2125(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 260], the Secretary-General submitted an October report [S/2014/740] on piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, covering major developments from 21 October 2013 to 15 October 2014. Piracy and armed robbery remained a major threat to shipping off the coast of Somalia, although there were no incidents of hijacking of commercial vessels during the reporting period. Thirteen incidents were reported to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for the first three quarters of 2014, compared to some 20 attacks or attempted attacks by
Somali pirates in 2013. Recent figures represented a significant decrease in incidents when compared to 75 ships attacked in 2012 and 237 ships targeted by Somali pirates in 2011. No large commercial vessel had been hijacked or held for ransom by Somali pirates in more than two years.

The international community achieved considerable success in its efforts to combat Somali piracy as a result of close cooperation between and among States, regions, organizations, the maritime industry, the private sector and civil society. A Somali pirate kingpin, Mohamed Abdi Hassan, known as “Afweyne,” was arrested in October 2013 in Brussels. Another pirate leader, Mohamed Garfanji, was arrested in August 2014 in Mogadishu. The Secretary-General condemned the killing of two experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Clément Gorrissen and Simon Davis, at the airport in Gaalkacyo, Puntland on 7 April. The experts were on a mission related to illicit financial flows accruing from piracy. Two suspects were in custody in a prison built under the UNODC Maritime Crime Programme. As at 13 October, 37 seafarers continued to be held hostage by Somali pirates.

The extended gathering of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (Djibouti, 10–15 November 2013) included the fifteenth plenary session and the fourteenth meeting of the Board of the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. The thirteenth meeting of the Board of the Trust Fund and the sixteenth plenary session of the Contact Group were held in New York on 13 and 14 May 2014, respectively. During the reporting period, the Board approved 12 projects worth $4.9 million.

The Secretary-General observed that long-term security off the Somali coast needed to be built up onshore. Reconstructing Somalia’s judicial and maritime security capacity was the most critical and challenging element of the international community’s counter-piracy efforts. A strategy that supported security sector reform and the creation of regional security architecture would be critical to sustaining the progress achieved. The UN system and UNSOM were committed to supporting the Federal Government and the people of Somalia by providing assistance with regard to long-term sustainable development, institution-building and peacebuilding.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 12 November [meeting 7309], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2184(2014). The draft [S/2014/803] was submitted by 14 Member States.

The Security Council,


Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 2014, as requested in resolution 2125(2013), on the implementation of that resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia’s sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries,

While noting that the joint counter-piracy efforts of States, regions, organizations, the maritime industry, the private sector, think tanks and civil society have resulted in a sharp decline in pirate attacks as well as hijackings since 2011, continuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea pose to the prompt, safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and the region, to the safety of seafarers and other persons, to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes and to other ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law, and also gravely concerned by the extended range of the piracy threat into the western Indian Ocean and adjacent sea areas and increased pirate capacities,

Expressing concern about the reported involvement of children in piracy off the coast of Somalia, reported sexual exploitation of women and girls in areas controlled by pirates, as well as their reported coercion to participate in activities that support piracy,

Recognizing the need to investigate and prosecute not only suspects captured at sea, but also anyone who incites or intentionally facilitates piracy operations, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks, reiterating its concern over persons suspected of piracy having been released without facing justice, and reaffirming that the failure to prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia undermines anti-piracy efforts,

Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean, including countering piracy and armed robbery at sea,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and noting the several requests from Somali authorities for international assistance to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia, including the letter dated 4 November 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations expressing the appreciation of Somali authorities to the Security Council for its assistance, expressing their willingness to consider working with other States and regional organizations to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and
requesting that the provisions of resolution 2125(2013) be renewed for an additional 12 months.

Welcoming the participation of the Federal Government of Somalia and regional partners in the seventeenth plenary session of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, hosted by the United Arab Emirates in Dubai on 28 October 2014,

Recognizing the work of the Contact Group to facilitate the prosecution of suspected pirates and to promote the establishment of the Law Enforcement Task Force, an ongoing network and mechanism for sharing information and evidence between investigators and prosecutors, in accordance with international law, welcoming the work of the Working Group on Capacity-Building of the Contact Group to coordinate judicial, penal and maritime capacity-building efforts to enable regional States to better tackle piracy, and welcoming the work of the Working Group on Disrupting Pirate Networks Ashore of the Contact Group to disrupt illicit financial flows linked to piracy,

Welcoming the financing provided by the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (the Trust Fund) to strengthen regional ability to prosecute suspected pirates and imprison those convicted in accordance with applicable international human rights law, noting with appreciation the assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Maritime Crime Programme, and being determined to continue efforts to ensure that pirates are held accountable,

Commenting the efforts of the European Union operation Atalanta, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Operation Ocean Shield, the Combined Maritime Forces’ Combined Task Force 151 commanded by the Republic of Korea, followed by New Zealand, as well as United States ships assigned to Combined Task Force 151 and North Atlantic Treaty Organization Task Force 508, the counter-piracy activities of the African Union onshore in Somalia and the naval activities of the Southern African Development Community and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with Somali authorities and each other to suppress piracy and to protect ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia, and welcoming the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction initiative and the efforts of individual countries, including China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, which have deployed naval counter-piracy missions in the region, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting the efforts of flag States in taking measures to permit vessels sailing under their flag transiting the high-risk area to embark vessel protection detachments and privately contracted armed security personnel, and encouraging States to regulate such activities in accordance with applicable international law and permit charters to favour arrangements that make use of such measures,

Noting also the request of some Member States on the need to review the boundaries of the high-risk area on an objective and transparent basis, taking into account actual incidents of piracy, and noting that the high-risk area is set and defined by the insurance and maritime industry,

Welcoming the capacity-building efforts in the region made by the International Maritime Organization-funded Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (the Djibouti Code of Conduct), the Trust Fund and the activities of the European Union under its Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity-building in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP Nestor), which is working with the Federal Government of Somalia to strengthen its criminal justice system, and recognizing the need for all engaged international and regional organizations to coordinate and cooperate fully,

Supporting the development of a coastal police force, noting with appreciation the efforts made by the International Maritime Organization and the shipping industry to develop and update guidance, best management practices and recommendations to assist ships to prevent and suppress piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, including in the Gulf of Aden, and the Indian Ocean area, and recognizing the work of the International Maritime Organization and the Contact Group in this regard, noting the efforts of the International Organization for Standardization, which has developed industry standards of training and certification for private maritime security companies when providing privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in high-risk areas, and further welcoming the European Union’s EUCAP Nestor, which is working to develop the sea-going maritime security capacities of Somalia, Djibouti, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania,

Noting with concern that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against the pirates off the coast of Somalia, and too often has led to pirates being released without facing justice, regardless of whether there is sufficient evidence to support prosecution, and reiterating that, consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the repression of piracy, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988 provides for parties to create criminal offences, establish jurisdiction and accept delivery of persons responsible for or suspected of seizing or exercising control over a ship by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation,

Underlining the importance of continuing to enhance the collection, preservation and transmission to competent authorities of evidence of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, welcoming the ongoing work of the International Maritime Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and industry groups to develop guidance to seafarers on the preservation of crime scenes following acts of piracy, and noting the importance of enabling seafarers to give evidence in criminal proceedings to prosecute acts of piracy,

Recognizing that pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking to help generate funding to purchase weapons, gain recruits and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of civilians and restricting the flow of commerce, and welcoming international efforts to coordinate the work of investigators and prosecutors, inter alia, through the Law Enforcement Task Force, and collect and share information to disrupt the pirate enterprise, as exemplified by INTERPOL’s Global Database on Maritime Piracy, and taking note of the ongoing efforts of the Regional Fusion and Law Enforcement Centre for Safety and Security at Sea, hosted by Seychelles, to combat piracy and transnational organized crime,
Reaffirming international condemnation of acts of kidnaping and hostage-taking, including offences contained within the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, strongly condemning the continuing practice of hostage-taking by pirates operating off the coast of Somalia, expressing serious concern at the inhumane conditions that hostages face in captivity, recognizing the adverse impact on their families, calling for the immediate release of all hostages, and noting the importance of cooperation between Member States on the issue of hostage-taking and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages.

Commending Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania for their efforts to prosecute suspected pirates in their national courts, and noting with appreciation the assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Maritime Crime Programme, the Trust Fund and other international organizations and donors, in coordination with the Contact Group, to support Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, the United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia and other States in the region with their efforts to prosecute, or incarcerate in a third State after prosecution elsewhere, pirates, including facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international human rights law, and emphasizing the need for States and international organizations to further enhance international efforts in this regard.

Welcoming the readiness of the national and regional administrations of Somalia to cooperate with each other and with States that have prosecuted suspected pirates with a view to enabling convicted pirates to be repatriated back to Somalia under suitable prisoner transfer arrangements, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and acknowledging the return from Seychelles to Somalia of convicted prisoners willing and eligible to serve their sentences in Somalia,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General which illustrate the seriousness of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and provide useful guidance for the investigation and prosecution of pirates, including on specialized anti-piracy courts,

Stressing the need for States to consider possible methods to assist the seafarers who are victims of pirates, and welcoming in this regard the efforts of the Hostage Support Programme and the new Piracy Survivor Family Fund launched at the recent Contact Group session to provide support to hostages during their release and return home, as well as to their families throughout the hostage situation,

Recognizing the progress made by the Contact Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the use of public information tools to raise awareness of the dangers of piracy and highlight the best practices to eradicate this criminal phenomenon,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support efforts to enhance Somalia’s maritime security and law enforcement capacities, and noting efforts by the Office and the United Nations Development Programme and the funding provided by the Trust Fund, the European Union, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and other donors to develop regional judicial and law enforcement capacity to investigate, arrest and prosecute suspected pirates and to incarcerate convicted pirates consistent with applicable international human rights law,

Bearing in mind the Djibouti Code of Conduct, noting the operations of information-sharing centres in Yemen, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and the regional maritime training centre in Djibouti, and recognizing the efforts of signatory States to develop the appropriate regulatory and legislative frameworks to combat piracy, enhance their capacity to patrol the waters of the region, interdict suspect vessels and prosecute suspected pirates.

Emphasizing that peace and stability within Somalia, the strengthening of State institutions, economic and social development and respect for human rights and the rule of law are necessary to create the conditions for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and further emphasizing that Somalia’s long-term security rests with the effective development by Somali authorities of the Somali National Security Forces,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Indian Ocean Rim Association at the 14th meeting of its Council of Ministers to bolster maritime security and safety, including through the announcement of the second Indian Ocean Dialogue, which will continue to explore options to enhance counter-piracy cooperation, including through improved maritime information-sharing arrangements and stronger national legal capacity and laws, encouraging the Association to pursue efforts that are complementary to and coordinated with the ongoing work of the Contact Group, and welcoming Somalia’s application for membership in the Association as an important step towards building closer regional cooperation on maritime security and other issues,

Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia and the acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off its coast are inextricably linked, and stressing the need to continue the comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and armed robbery at sea and tackle its underlying causes, recognizing the need to undertake long-term and sustainable efforts to repress piracy and the need to create adequate economic opportunities for the citizens of Somalia,

Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, as well as the activity of pirate groups in Somalia, are an important factor exacerbating the situation in Somalia, which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

1. Reiterates that it condemns and deplores all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

2. Recognizes that the ongoing instability in Somalia is one of the underlying causes of the problem of piracy and contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, while piracy in turn exacerbates instability by introducing large amounts of illicit cash that fuels additional crime and corruption in Somalia;

3. Stresses the need for a comprehensive response to repress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community;

4. Underlines the primary responsibility of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and urgently requests the Somali authorities, with assistance from the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities, to pass a comprehensive set of anti-piracy and maritime laws with-
out further delay and establish security forces with clear roles and jurisdictions to enforce these laws, and to continue to develop, with international support as appropriate, the capacity of Somali courts to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks, and notes the proclamation by the President of Somalia on 30 June 2014 of the exclusive economic zone of Somalia;

5. Recognizes the need to continue to investigate and prosecute those who plan, organize or illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy, and urges States, working in conjunction with relevant international organizations, to adopt legislation to facilitate prosecution of suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia;

6. Calls upon the Somali authorities to interdict and, upon interdiction, to have mechanisms in place to safely return effects seized by pirates, to investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the territorial waters off the coast of Somalia to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;

7. Also calls upon the Somali authorities to make all efforts to bring to justice those who are using Somali territory to plan, facilitate or undertake criminal acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, and calls upon Member States to assist Somalia, at the request of Somali authorities and with notification to the Secretary-General, to strengthen maritime capacity in Somalia, including regional authorities, and stresses that any measures undertaken pursuant to the present resolution shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law;

8. Calls upon States to cooperate also, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage-taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;

9. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all seafarers held hostage by Somali pirates, and further calls upon the Somali authorities and all relevant stakeholders to redouble their efforts to secure their safe and immediate release;

10. Recognizes the need for States, international and regional organizations and other appropriate partners to exchange evidence and information for anti-piracy law enforcement purposes with a view to ensuring effective prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates and with a view to the arrest and prosecution of key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance and profit from piracy operations, and keeps under review the possibility of applying targeted sanctions against individuals or entities that plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance or profit from piracy operations if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 1844(2008); and calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban;

11. Renews its call upon States and regional organizations that are able to do so to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, in particular, consistent with the present resolution and international law, by deploying naval vessels, arms and military aircraft, by providing basing and logistical support for counter-piracy forces and by seizing and disposing of boats, vessels, arms and other related equipment used in the commission of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, or for which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such use;

12. Highlights the importance of coordination among States and international organizations in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, commends the work of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia to facilitate such coordination, in cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, flag States and Somali authorities, and urges continued support of these efforts;

13. Encourages Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, notes the primary role of Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and decides to renew, for a further period of 12 months from the date of the present resolution, the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846(2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851(2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897(2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950(2010), paragraph 9 of resolution 2020(2011), paragraph 12 of resolution 2077(2012) and paragraph 12 of resolution 2125(2013), granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General;

14. Affirms that the authorizations renewed in the present resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and shall not affect the rights, obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with respect to any other situation, and underscores in particular that the present resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law; and affirms further that such authorizations have been renewed only following the receipt of the letter dated 4 November 2014 conveying the consent of Somali authorities;

15. Decides that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733(1992) of 23 January 1992 and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425(2002) of 22 July 2002 and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093(2013) of 6 March 2013 does not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations taking measures in accordance with paragraph 13 above;

16. Requests that cooperating States take appropriate steps to ensure that the activities they undertake pursuant to the authorizations in paragraph 13 above do not have the practical effect of denying or impairing the right of innocent passage to the ships of any third State;

17. Calls upon all States, in particular flag, port and coastal States, States of the nationality of victims and perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery and other States with relevant jurisdiction under international law and national legislation, to cooperate in determining jurisdiction and in the investigation and prosecution of all persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks in-
volved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, to ensure that all pirates handed over to judicial authorities are subject to a judicial process, and to render assistance by, among other actions, providing disposition and logistics assistance with respect to persons under their jurisdiction and control, such as victims, witnesses and persons detained as a result of operations conducted under the present resolution:

18. **Also calls upon** all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of those convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and their facilitators and financiers ashore, consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and decides to keep these matters under review, including, as appropriate, the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia with substantial international participation and/or support, as set forth in resolution 2015(2011), and encourages the Contact Group to continue its discussions in this regard;

19. **Welcomes**, in this context, the continued work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Maritime Crime Programme with authorities in Somalia and in neighbouring States to ensure that individuals suspected of piracy are prosecuted and that those convicted are imprisoned in a manner consistent with international law, including international human rights law;

20. **Urges** all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;

21. **Urges** States, in cooperation with INTERPOL and the European Police Office (Europol), to further investigate international criminal networks involved in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including those responsible for illicit financing and facilitation;

22. **Urges** all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land-based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and girls from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;

23. **Commends** INTERPOL for operationalizing the global piracy database that consolidates information about piracy off the coast of Somalia and facilitates the development of actionable analysis for law enforcement, and urges all States to share such information with INTERPOL for use in the database, through appropriate channels;

24. **Commends** the contributions of the Trust Fund and the International Maritime Organization-funded Djibouti Code of Conduct, and urges both State and non-State actors affected by piracy, most notably the international shipping community, to contribute to them;

25. **Urges** States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to implement fully their relevant obligations under these conventions and customary international law and to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Maritime Organization and other States and international organizations to build judicial capacity for the successful prosecution of persons suspected of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

26. **Acknowledges** the recommendations and guidance provided by the International Maritime Organization on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery at sea, urges States, in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries and the Organization, to continue to develop and implement avoidance, evasion and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in the waters off the coast of Somalia, and further urges States to make their citizens and vessels available for forensic investigation, as appropriate, at the first suitable port of call immediately following an act or attempted act of piracy or armed robbery at sea or release from captivity;

27. **Encourages** flag States and port States to further consider the development of safety and security measures on board vessels, including, where applicable, developing regulations for the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships, aimed at preventing and suppressing piracy off the coast of Somalia, through a consultative process, including through the International Maritime Organization and the International Organization for Standardization;

28. **Invites** the International Maritime Organization to continue its contributions to the prevention and suppression of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships, in coordination, in particular, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Food Programme, the shipping industry and all other parties concerned, and recognizes the role of the Organization concerning privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in high-risk areas;

29. **Notes** the importance of securing the safe delivery of World Food Programme assistance by sea, and welcomes the ongoing work by the World Food Programme, the European Union operation Atalanta and flag States with regard to vessel protection detachments on World Food Programme vessels;

30. **Requests** States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities to inform the Security Council and the Secretary-General in nine months of the progress of actions undertaken in the exercise of the authorizations provided in paragraph 13 above, and further requests all States contributing through the Contact Group to the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia, including Somalia and other States in the region, to report by the same deadline on their efforts to establish jurisdiction and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of piracy;

31. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 11 months of the adoption of the present resolution on the implementation of the present resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

32. **Expresses its intention** to review the situation and consider, as appropriate, renewing the authorizations provided in paragraph 13 above for additional periods upon the request of Somali authorities;

33. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

**Sanctions**

By resolution 733(1992) [YUN 1992, p. 199], the Security Council imposed a general and complete arms embargo on Somalia, and by resolution 751(1992) [ibid., p. 202], established a Committee to
oversee the embargo, expanding its mandate by resolution 1907(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 299]. Subsequently, the Council outlined certain exemptions to the embargo and further elaborated the scope of the measures. Following the adoption of resolution 1907(2009), which imposed a sanction regime on Eritrea and expanded the Committee’s mandate, the Committee, in 2010, changed its name to the “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009), concerning Somalia and Eritrea”.

The Council, in 2002, by resolution 1425(2002) [YUN 2002, p. 206], established a Panel of Experts on Somalia to generate information on violations of the arms embargo with a view to strengthening it. The Panel of Experts was succeeded by the Monitoring Group on Somalia established pursuant to resolution 1519(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 254] to focus on arms embargo violations. Subsequent resolutions extended and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group. After the adoption of resolution 1907(2009), the Monitoring Group changed its name to the “Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea”.

By resolution 1916(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 298], the Council decided that the assets freeze it had imposed by resolution 1844(2008) [YUN 2008, p. 297] should not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia to report to the Council every 120 days on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In resolution 1972(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 255], the Council renewed that exemption for 16 months. In 2012, the Council extended the mandate of the Group monitoring sanctions imposed on Somalia, explicitly targeting those who obstructed the political transition process, while relaxing funding and equipment restrictions that could negatively impact the delivery of humanitarian aid.

In resolution 2111(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 270], the Council decided that until 6 March 2014, the arms embargo on Somalia would 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 Federal Government of Somalia. By resolution 2142(2014), the Council renewed the partial lift of the arms embargo until 25 October 2014. By resolution 2182(2014) (see p. 000), the Council further renewed the exemption until 30 October 2015 and extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group until 30 November 2015.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 5 March [meeting 7127], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2142(2014). The draft [S/2014/137] was submitted by Australia, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,
Recalling the previous statements by its President and its resolutions on the situation in Somalia, in particular resolutions 2036(2012) of 22 February 2012, 2093(2013) of 6 March 2013 and 2111(2013) of 24 July 2013,
Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,
Noting the letter dated 6 February 2014 from the Federal Government of Somalia to the Security Council, welcoming the new information it provides as well as noting its shortcomings, further noting the letter dated 20 February 2014 from the National Security Adviser to the Federal Government of Somalia to the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009), and encouraging the Federal Government to continue to submit appropriately detailed information to the Council,
Welcoming the measures taken by the Federal Government of Somalia to manage better its weapons and ammunition, and looking forward to the Federal Government taking further steps to improve its weapons management further,
Underlining the imperative need for the Federal Government of Somalia to improve its compliance with its requirements under the partial suspension of the arms embargo,
Taking note of the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea of 6 February 2014 on compliance by the Federal Government of Somalia with its requirements under the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo on the Federal Government,
Condemning flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia, as well as the destabilizing accumulation and misuse of such weapons, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region,
Expressing serious concern that the requirements under the suspension of the arms embargo as set out in resolutions 2093(2013) and 2111(2013) have not been fully met,
Noting with concern the reports by the Monitoring Group of diversions of arms and ammunition, including to Al-Shabaab, which has been cited as a potential recipient of diverted arms and ammunition, and further noting that, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1844(2008) of 20 November 2008, all Member States are required to take the measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment to designated individuals and entities, which includes Al-Shabaab,
Stressing that any decision to continue or end the partial suspension of the arms embargo on the Federal Government of Somalia will be taken in the light of the thoroughness of the Federal Government’s implementation of its requirements as set out in the present resolution and other relevant Council resolutions, Noting the request of the Federal Government of Somalia for assistance in weapons management, and encouraging relevant international actors, including the United Nations, to support the Federal Government in managing weapons and military equipment in an effective manner,
Reiterating the need for all Member States to respect and implement, in accordance with relevant Council reso-
lutions, their obligations with respect to preventing unauthorized deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia and to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the relevant Council resolutions.

Recalling the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 thereof, which discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. Reaffirms the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733(1992) of 23 January 1992 and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425(2002) of 22 July 2002 and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093(2013) and paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111(2013);

2. Decides that until 25 October 2014 the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex to resolution 2111(2013);

3. Also decides that the Federal Government of Somalia has the primary responsibility to notify the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009) (the Committee) for its information at least five days in advance of any deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training to its security forces, as permitted in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, as well as for the exemption procedure for those items set out in the annex to resolution 2111(2013), as provided for in paragraph 7 of resolution 2111(2013);

4. Further decides that the Member State or international, regional or subregional organization delivering assistance may, in the alternative, make the notification referred to in paragraph 3 above in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia;

5. Decides that all such notifications concerning the provision of weapons or military equipment to the Committee shall include details of the manufacturer and supplier of the arms and ammunition, a description of the arms and ammunition, including the type, calibre and quantity, the proposed date and place of delivery and all relevant information concerning the intended destination unit in the Somali National Security Forces, or the intended place of storage;

6. Also decides that, no later than 30 days after the delivery of arms or ammunition, the Federal Government of Somalia shall submit to the Committee a written confirmation of the completion of the delivery, including the serial numbers for the arms and ammunition delivered, shipping information, bill of lading, cargo manifests or packing lists, and the specific place of storage, and recognizes the value of the supplying Member State or international, regional or subregional organization doing the same, in cooperation with the Federal Government;

7. Further decides that, within five days of the distribution of imported arms or ammunition, the Federal Government of Somalia shall inform the Committee in writing of the destination unit in the Somali National Security Forces or the place of storage;

8. Reiterates that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by any individual or entity not in the service of the security forces of the Federal Government, and underlines the responsibility of the Federal Government to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles;

9. Requests the Federal Government of Somalia to report to the Council by 13 June 2014 and again by 13 September 2014 on:

(a) The structure, strength and composition (including the status of allied militia) of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, including the names of current commanders, the locations of the headquarters and the status of militias;

(b) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, including details of all available armouries and storerooms, their location, storage capacity, staffing capacity, arms and ammunition management systems and status of use;

(c) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and on training needs in this regard, including procedures for receipt, verification and recording of weapons imports through any Federal Government-controlled port of entry, procedures for the transport of weapons and ammunition with the security forces, and the current systems of logging and auditing in the security forces;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide options and recommendations, within 30 days, on United Nations (including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia) and other technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in:

(a) Complying with its requirements as set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of the present resolution and with the requests set out in paragraph 9 of the present resolution;

(b) Assisting in improving its capacities in the safe and transparent storage, distribution and management of weapons and military equipment, including in monitoring and verification;

11. Urges the Federal Government of Somalia, all other parties and States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union Mission in Somalia, to ensure cooperation with the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea and ensure the safety of the members of the Monitoring Group and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Monitoring Group deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

12. Requests the Monitoring Group to provide to the Federal Government of Somalia feedback on its reporting to the Committee and to keep the Council regularly informed on compliance by the Federal Government with the present resolution and other relevant Council resolutions;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Report of Emergency Relief Coordinator (March). On 10 March [S/2014/177], the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009) on Somalia and Eritrea transmitted to the Council the report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, in accordance with resolution 2060(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 239]. The report covered the period from July 2013 to January 2014. It focused on the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations of the regions of Somalia under the control or in areas of influence of Al-Shabaab. It outlined constraints to humanitarian access and mitigation measures to address the politicization, misuse and misappropriation of humanitarian assistance. The previous report on the topic covered the period from November 2012 to June 2013 [S/2013/415].

Despite continuous improvements, humanitarian needs remained vast and the gains fragile. Approximately 857,000 people were unable to meet basic food requirements without continued assistance, and a further two million people relied on livelihood support. Malnutrition rates remained among the highest in the world. One in seven children under the age of five, or 203,000 children, were estimated to be acutely malnourished. More than one million people were displaced and lacked access to adequate and basic services, such as shelter, water, sanitation, health and education.

The Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator concluded that the lack of effective local administrations and rampant insecurity, including attacks by Al-Shabaab explicitly targeting humanitarian personnel, made Somalia one of the most volatile and operationally challenging environments for humanitarian workers. The implementation of enhanced due diligence measures by the Risk Management Unit significantly increased the ability of the humanitarian community to identify and redress the misuse and diversion of assistance. The Federal Government of Somalia needed to discharge its responsibility regarding the “gatekeepers” to allow internally displaced persons unfettered access to humanitarian assistance. Improved access in parts of southern Somalia, mainly in towns recovered from Al-Shabaab, was expected to improve monitoring and enhance the accountability of humanitarian partners. In order to ensure robust risk analysis, all UN entities were encouraged to provide the Risk Management Unit with profile and biographical information and performance ratings of contractors and subcontracts.

Assessment team. In a 3 April letter to the Security Council [S/2014/243], the Secretary-General provided the findings of the assessment team, led by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA), that visited Mogadishu, Somalia, and Nairobi, Kenya, from 12 to 18 March. The team was deployed in line with Council resolution 2142(2014) (see p. 000), by which the Secretary-General was requested to provide, by 4 April, options and recommendations on UN technical assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in complying with the resolution, and to improve its capacities to manage weapons and military equipment.

The political and security environment presented a considerable challenge to the Government’s effort to meet its reporting obligations and effectively manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles. Nevertheless, the Government and its international partners made some progress in establishing an institutional framework for overseeing weapons and ammunition management that was in line with national development priorities under the Somali Compact. The Somali Explosives Management Authority was established by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud in August 2013. On 22 January 2014, the Government established an Arms and Ammunition Management Steering Committee to coordinate and monitor the implementation by the Federal Government of activities related to arms control and stockpile management, import, export and transit of weapons, tracking of weapons, public awareness-raising and legislative development. A multi-stakeholder Weapons and Ammunition Management Technical Working Group supported the Steering Committee in the implementation of its mandate. The Working Group’s work plan for 2014 included supporting compliance with resolutions 2093(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 247] and 2142(2014), establishing an arms registration system, constructing armories and ammunition storage facilities and holding a government-wide workshop on arms and ammunition management responsibilities.

Options for enhancing reporting and weapons management included the provision of training and technical support; enhancement of codes of conduct and procedures for reporting on the structure and composition of security forces, infrastructure and weapons management; and establishment, under the authority of the Arms and Ammunition Management Steering Committee, of a joint verification team composed of Somali and international experts. International assistance was required to enhance the technical, human and administrative capacity of the Office of the National Security Adviser to the President to enable it to better coordinate inter-agency inputs to the Government’s notification and reporting obligations. The Office should update its recent reporting to the Security Council on the structure of the Somalia security forces and address the gaps identified by the Monitoring Group and the requirements of resolution 2142(2014) (commence a baseline registration survey of the security sector; and begin a phased weapons and ammunition baseline survey through a weapons marking and registration process.)
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SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 May [meeting 7181], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2014/9 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the letter dated 3 April 2014 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (the letter) identifying options for supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in meeting its obligations under the partial suspension of the arms embargo. The Council underlines that improved arms and ammunition management in Somalia is a fundamental component of greater peace and stability for both Somalia and the region.

The Council underscores the need for the Federal Government of Somalia to show tangible progress in complying with the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo as highlighted in both the letter and resolution 2142(2014). The Council remains concerned about the diversion of arms and ammunition, including potentially to Al-Shabaab, which was also highlighted in resolution 2142(2014). In that regard, the Council welcomes the establishment by the Federal Government of an Arms and Ammunition Steering Committee as the overall body responsible for arms and ammunition management. The Council highlights the important role which should also be played by the Weapons and Ammunition Management Technical Working Group (Working Group) with respect to improving weapons management. The Council reiterates that its decision in October 2014 on the continuation of the suspension of the arms embargo will be informed by the Federal Government’s compliance with its obligations to carry out Council decisions.

The Council underlines the importance of the international community supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in the areas identified in the letter. In particular, the Council underlines the urgent need for international support to the Office of the National Security Adviser, which coordinates the Federal Government’s reporting obligations to the Council, as well as oversees the national architecture for weapons and ammunition management. The Council appeals to Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to provide support and equipment which focus on:

(i) Improving the Federal Government of Somalia’s reporting to the Council on the structure of its security forces, as well as improving its notifications to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea (sanctions committee);
(ii) Completing a baseline registration survey of the Somali security sector;
(iii) Starting a weapons marking and registration process, in order to inform future verification activities. The Council encourages Member States to provide financing and in-kind resources to accelerate key deliverables in the 2014 workplan of the Arms and Ammunition Steering Committee and its Working Group.

The Council also emphasizes, in particular, the need for five weapons marking machines, equipment required for mobile marking units for armories outside of Mogadishu, and interim weapons storage facilities.

The Council underlines to all Member States and international organizations that all deliveries of military equipment and notifications should be coordinated through the Office of the National Security Adviser, which the Federal Government of Somalia has identified as the coordinating entity for arms and ammunition management.

The Federal Government of Somalia should consider establishing a joint verification team with international experts. The team should focus on physical verification of arms and ammunition provided to the Federal Government, as well as the systems of control in place for arms and ammunition management. The team should focus on supporting the Federal Government in complying with the decisions of the Council and the sanctions committee, in particular with respect to arms and ammunition management. The Council underlines that this team would complement the work of, and should coordinate with, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, in order to avoid any duplication in their respective activities. The Council encourages Member States, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to support the establishment of this team. The Council further encourages Member States to provide sufficient financial resources to support the prompt establishment of this team.

The Council highlights that the work of the Monitoring Group is of paramount importance. The Council reiterates paragraph 32 of resolution 2111(2013) and reminds the Federal Government of Somalia of the importance of cooperating with the Monitoring Group. In that context, the Council encourages the Monitoring Group to increase its presence in Mogadishu and step up its interaction with the Office of the National Security Adviser, including by regular participation in the meetings of the Working Group.

The Council encourages all relevant members of the international community, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, the United Nations agencies and the African Union to support the Federal Government of Somalia in improving its arms and ammunition management, including through providing financial and in-kind support to enhance its capacity. The Council underlines that the Federal Government is ultimately responsible for the management of its weapons and military equipment. The Council highlights its expectation that the Federal Government will make substantive progress in the months ahead.

Report of Emergency Relief Coordinator (September). In September [S/2014/655], the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator transmitted his report covering the period from February to August. He stated that, according to an assessment conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, issued on 2 September, over 1 million people in Somalia faced acute food insecurity, a 20 per cent increase over the number of people affected six months earlier. The deterioration in the humanitarian situation was due to drought, conflict,
restricted flow of commercial goods into areas affected by military operations and surging food prices. Drought conditions were present in southern, central and north-eastern Somalia from July 2014.

Delivering aid remained extremely difficult in Somalia, especially in areas under the control of Al-Shabaab. Territorial gains through military action by Somali and AMISOM security forces had not translated into safe and predictable road access. Al-Shabaab and other armed groups continued their attempts to control aid delivery. Humanitarian organizations strengthened efforts to identify risks, evaluate the capacity of implementing partners and track programmes with stronger reporting and auditing tools to ensure delivery of critical, life-saving programmes. The Risk Management Unit continued to support the UN country team by conducting risk assessments of actual or proposed UN partner entities.

The Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator concluded that conditions in Somalia were similar to the pre-famine period in 2010, when the combination of reduced humanitarian access, insecurity, increase in commodity prices and two consecutive failed rainy seasons led to a crisis. Humanitarian partners required improved security and access and increased and flexible funding to effectively assist 3.1 million Somalis. The Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator invited the Security Council to renew the humanitarian exemption provided in resolution 2111(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 270].

Report of Monitoring Group. On 10 October [S/2014/726], the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009), in accordance with Council resolution 2011(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 270], transmitted to the Council the Somalia report of Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. The Monitoring Group stated that, since its previous report [YUN 2013, p. 265], international investment at the political level and reform efforts had not altered the underlying dynamics of the government system in terms of lack of transparency and accountability for public resources and clan-based interests dominating security forces and logistics. The deepening reliance on financial and security coping mechanisms produced lines of control parallel to the formal institutions of government. Consequently, the decline of popular support for the political configuration to the levels from before the end of the transition, and increasing clan-based instability in the capital and elsewhere, threatened to undermine the Federal Government, the prospects of reinforcing State institutions and peace and security in the country.

Al-Shabaab remained the principal threat to peace and security in Somalia and throughout the Horn of Africa. While the group was not able to retain its military strength and posture, it managed to maintain a violent footprint in Mogadishu and demonstrated its operational reach beyond the capital. It generated fatal attacks throughout southern and central Somalia, and inspired and coordinated attacks against the country’s neighbours. The sustained counter-terrorism pressure and successful overcoming of internal divisions forced the Al-Shabaab core to place greater emphasis on exporting its violence beyond the borders of Somalia.

With the creation by the Security Council of an exemption to the arms embargo for the Federal Government, the Government incurred a corresponding set of obligations in terms of notifying the Committee of deliveries for the security sector and reporting to the Council on the structure of the government security forces and weapons management. Since the introduction of the exemption, the number of various types of arms that had been delivered or were expected to be delivered to the Federal Government pursuant to formal notifications to the Committee exceeded 13,000, with some 5.5 million rounds of ammunition. Some of the weapons and ammunition were diverted to arms markets in Mogadishu. Overall, given the anomalies, inaccuracies or lack of notifications to the Committee, the Federal Government had not imported weapons into Somalia in full compliance with its obligations. In addition, the Monitoring Group identified other violations of the arms embargo, including the diversion of weapons to arms networks connected to the Federal Government, arms deliveries to Puntland, the delivery of detonator cords to north-eastern Somalia and the delivery of military-type vehicles to Jubaland.

The scale of the international trade in Somali charcoal was largely consistent with the 2012–2013 period. On the basis of shipments documented and estimates of additional shipments, some 1 million bags of charcoal were exported each month from Kismayo, in addition to those exported from Al-Shabaab-controlled Barawe and other smaller ports. Al-Shabaab continued to benefit from the revenue generated.

Communication. In a 23 October letter to the Security Council [S/2014/760], Egypt, on behalf of the Arab Group, requested that the Council defer consideration of operative paragraphs 11 to 21 in the section of the draft resolution on the situation in Somalia (see p. 000) entitled “Maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms.”

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 October [meeting 7286], the Security Council adopted resolution 2182(2014) by vote (13-0-2). The draft [S/2014/757] was submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Security Council, Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Somalia and Eritrea, in particular resolutions 733(1992) of 23 January 1992,
Chapter III: Africa


Taking note of the final reports of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea and the conclusions contained therein on the situations in both Somalia and Eritrea,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea, respectively,

Condemning flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia and to Eritrea in violation of the arms embargo on Eritrea, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region,

Somalia

Welcoming the recent high-level event on Somalia, chaired by the Secretary-General, and looking forward to all participants following up on their commitments,

Highlighting, in particular, the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to establish interim regional administrations by the end of 2014, which is an essential step under the Vision 2016 programme, and emphasizing the importance of this being an inclusive and consultative process,

Underlining the importance of full and effective participation in the peace and reconciliation process across Somali society, including women, youth and minority groups,

Welcoming the establishment of the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission, and emphasizing the importance of establishing the Boundaries and Federation Commission within the upcoming parliamentary session,

Welcoming also the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to a credible electoral process in 2016, emphasizing the need for legislation to establish the National Independent Electoral Commission as soon as possible, underlining the importance of all partners supporting a Somali-led process, and looking forward in particular to the upcoming United Nations electoral assessment mission,

Underlining the importance of capacity-building of the Somali security forces, and in this regard reaffirming the importance of re-establishing training, equipping and retention in the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, which is vital for the long-term stability and security of Somalia, expressing its support for the ongoing European Union Training Mission and other capacity-building programmes, and emphasizing the importance of increased coordinated, timely and sustained support from the international community,

Underlining also the need for greater effort in improving the institutional transparency and accountability of public financial management in Somalia, welcoming the establishment of a Financial Governance Committee, encouraging the Federal Government of Somalia to use the Committee effectively, and underlining the need for increased mutual transparency and accountability between the Federal Government and the donor community,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General and the World Bank to develop an initiative aimed at promoting economic development in the Horn of Africa, and looking forward to the results of the initiative,

Recalling the total ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, irrespective of whether such charcoal originated in Somalia, as set out in resolution 2036(2012),

Expressing concern at the continuing violations and abuses of human rights, including extrajudicial killings, violence against women, children and journalists, arbitrary detention and pervasive sexual violence in Somalia, including in camps for internally displaced persons, underscoring the need to end impunity, promote and protect human rights and hold accountable those who commit such crimes, welcoming the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to address violations and abuses of human rights, including by implementing the two action plans signed on children and armed conflict and by developing a national action plan to combat sexual violence, and encouraging the Federal Government to establish its National Human Rights Commission and to take concrete measures to implement fully the post-transition human rights road map of August 2013,

Recalling the arms embargo on Somalia, and in particular the need for all supplies of weapons and military equipment destined for the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia to be notified to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009) (the Committee), and further recalling that improved arms and ammunition management in Somalia is a fundamental component of greater peace and stability for the region,

Stressing that any decision to continue or maintain the partial suspension of the arms embargo on the Federal Government of Somalia will be taken in the light of the thoroughness of the Federal Government’s implementation of its requirements as set out in the present resolution and other relevant Council resolutions,

Stressing also the need for all Member States to respect and implement, in accordance with relevant Council resolutions, their obligations with respect to preventing unauthorized deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia and to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the relevant Council resolutions,

Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,

Taking note of the Monitoring Group’s continued assessment that the illegal charcoal trade continues to generate significant funding for Al-Shabaab, reiterating that charcoal exports from Somalia are a significant revenue source for Al-Shabaab and also exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, and deploring the continuing violation of the ban,

Expressing concern that destination countries for Somali charcoal have not yet taken sufficient steps to prevent the importation of charcoal from Somalia,

Taking note of the letter dated 8 October 2014 from the President of Somalia to the Council requesting Member States to provide military assistance to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia and to prevent the import of weapons into Somalia in violation of the arms embargo,

Encouraging the Federal Government of Somalia, in consultation with all levels of government in Somalia, to...
mitigate properly against the petroleum sector in Somalia becoming a source of increased tension in Somalia, including through respecting the provisions of the constitution, and stressing the need to resolve issues of resource management and ownership as part of ongoing discussions around federalism.

**Eritrea**

*Welcoming* the meetings between representatives of the Government of Eritrea and the Monitoring Group held in Paris and Cairo and by telephone conference from New York, encouraging further cooperation, and underlining its expectation that this cooperation will deepen during the mandate of the Monitoring Group, including through regular visits to Eritrea by the Monitoring Group,

*Stressing* its demand that Eritrea make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of June 2008 so that those concerned may ascertain the presence and conditions of the Djiboutian prisoners of war,

*Underlining* the importance of full cooperation between the Monitoring Group and the Government of Eritrea,

**African Union Mission in Somalia**

*Expressing its gratitude* to the African Union Mission in Somalia for its work in bringing greater peace and stability to Somalia,

*Welcoming* the recent joint operations of the African Union Mission with the Somali National Army, and paying tribute to the extraordinary bravery and sacrifices made by both Mission and National Army personnel in the fight against Al-Shabaab,

*Recognizing* the importance of effective coordination among the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia, the African Union Mission, troop-contributing countries and donors in order for the Support Office to effectively plan, budget and provide authorized logistics for the operations of the Mission, and underscoring the necessity of enablers and force multipliers to address key limiting factors to Mission operations such as timely maintenance of key equipment, maintenance of logistical supply lines and availability of water,

*Recalling and welcoming* the efforts of the African Union Mission to assist in the provision of training to the Somali National Army, and underlining the importance of the Federal Government of Somalia taking on increased responsibility and ownership of the security sector, which is an essential part of the eventual exit strategy of the Mission,

*Expressing concern* at the reports of sexual violence and exploitation allegedly perpetrated by some African Union Mission troops, reminding the Mission of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, underscoring in this context the importance of the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of peacekeeping, welcoming the deployment by the African Union of a team to conduct a full investigation into these allegations, and underlining the importance of holding to account those responsible for such abuses,

*Welcoming* the support of the international community to peace and stability in Somalia, in particular the European Union, for its substantial contribution in supporting the African Union Mission, and emphasizing the importance of new contributors sharing the financial burden of supporting the Mission,

**Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea**

*Taking note* of the letter dated 7 February 2014 from the Monitoring Group recommending an exemption to the arms embargo to improve reporting on security operations for commercial shipping,

*Determining* that the situation in Somalia, Eritrea’s influence in Somalia, as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

**Arms embargo**

1. *Reaffirms* the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733(1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425(2002) of 22 July 2002 and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093(2013), paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111(2013), paragraph 14 of resolution 2125(2013) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2142(2014) (hereinafter referred to as “the arms embargo on Somalia”);

2. *Notes with concern* that some deliveries of weapons and military equipment have not been notified to the Committee in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, underlines the fundamental importance of timely and detailed notifications to the Committee as set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 2142(2014), notes with concern reports of the diversion of arms and ammunition, and encourages supplying Member States to assist the Federal Government of Somalia in improving its notifications to the Committee;

3. *Decides* to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2142(2014) until 30 October 2015, and in that context reiterates that the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex to resolution 2111(2013);

4. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Federal Government of Somalia to establish effective mechanisms in managing its weapons and military equipment, including the Arms and Ammunition Steering Committee, and notes with regret that these structures are not functioning with the required level of efficiency or at all levels of government;

5. *Expresses its disappointment* that a weapons marking and registration process has not yet commenced, despite the appeal by the Council in the statement by its President of 22 May 2014, and urges the Federal Government of Somalia to implement this process without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Somali National Army and the African Union Mission in Somalia to document and register all military equipment captured as part of offensive operations or in the course of carrying out their mandates, including recording the type and serial number of the weapon and/or ammunition, photographing all items and relevant markings and facilitating inspection by the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea of all military items before their redistribution or destruction;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of international partners, to
establish a joint verification team which would conduct routine inspections of government security forces' stockpiles, inventory records and the supply chain of weapons, and requests that any such group provide its findings to the Committee, for the purpose of mitigating the diversion of arms and ammunition to entities outside of the security services of the Federal Government;

8. Reiterates that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of the Security Forces;

9. Urges the Federal Government of Somalia to implement fully all its requirements as set out in the present resolution and other relevant Council resolutions, and requests the Federal Government to report to the Council by 30 March 2015, and then by 30 September 2015, on:

(a) The current structure of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(b) The infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia;

(c) The procedures and codes of conduct in place for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and on training needs in this regard;

10. Takes note of the recommendation of the Monitoring Group that weapons on board vessels engaged in commercial activity in Somali ports be granted an exemption to the arms embargo, expresses its willingness to take such a proposal forward, in close consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia, and requests the Federal Government and the Monitoring Group to work together and formulate a proposal which should be communicated to the Council by 27 February 2015;

Maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms

11. Reaffirms the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036(2012) (the charcoal ban), reiterates that the Somali authorities shall take the measures necessary to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, and reiterates its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111(2013) that the African Union Mission support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so, as part of the implementation by the Mission of its mandate set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093(2013);

12. Condemns the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia reaffirmed above;

13. Urges all Member States, including those contributing police and troop contingents to the African Union Mission, to respect and implement their obligations to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036(2012), and affirms that this includes taking the measures necessary to prevent the use of their flag vessels for such importing;

14. Condemns the flow of weapons and military equipment to Al-Shabaab and other armed groups which are not part of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and expresses serious concern at the destabilizing impact of such weapons;

15. Authorizes, for a period of 12 months from the date of the present resolution, Member States, acting nationally or through voluntary multinational naval partnerships, such as the Combined Maritime Forces, in cooperation with the Federal Government of Somalia and which the Federal Government has notified to the Secretary-General and which the Secretary-General has subsequently notified to all Member States, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo on Somalia and the charcoal ban, to inspect, without undue delay, in Somali territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia extending to and including the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, vessels bound to or from Somalia which they have reasonable grounds to believe are:

(i) Carrying charcoal from Somalia in violation of the charcoal ban;

(ii) Carrying weapons or military equipment to Somalia, directly or indirectly, in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia;

(iii) Carrying weapons or military equipment to individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009);

16. Calls upon all flag States of such vessels to cooperate with such inspections, requests Member States to make good-faith efforts to first seek the consent of the vessel’s flag State prior to any inspections pursuant to paragraph 15 above, authorizes Member States conducting inspections pursuant to paragraph 15 to use all necessary measures commensurate with the circumstances to carry out such inspections and in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as may be applicable, and urges Member States conducting such inspections to do so without causing undue delay to or undue interference with the exercise of the right of innocent passage or freedom of navigation;

17. Authorizes Member States to seize and dispose of (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable or unusable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) any items identified in inspections pursuant to paragraph 15 above, the delivery, import or export of which is prohibited by the arms embargo on Somalia or the charcoal ban, authorizes Member States to collect evidence directly related to the carriage of such items in the course of such inspections, and decides that charcoal seized in accordance with the present paragraph may be disposed of through resale which shall be monitored by the Monitoring Group;

18. Emphasizes the importance of all Member States, including Somalia, taking the measures necessary to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of Somalia, or of any person or entity in Somalia, or of persons or entities designated for measures set out in resolutions 1844(2008), 2002(2011) of 29 July 2011 or 2093(2013), or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by the present resolution or previous resolutions;

19. Requests Member States to dispose of any charcoal, weapons or military equipment seized pursuant to paragraph 17 above in an environmentally responsible manner, taking into account the letter dated 4 September 2013 from the United Nations Environment Programme to the Chair of the Committee and the implementation assistance notice adopted by the Committee on 7 May 2014, calls upon all
Member States in the region to cooperate in the disposal of such charcoal, weapons or military equipment, affirms that the authorization provided for in paragraph 15 above includes the authority to divert vessels and their crews to a suitable port to facilitate such disposal, with the consent of the port State, affirms that the authorization in paragraph 15 includes the authority to use all necessary measures to seize items pursuant to paragraph 17 in the course of inspections, and decides that any Member State cooperating in the disposal of items identified in inspections pursuant to paragraph 15, the delivery, import or export of which is prohibited by the arms embargo on Somalia or the charcoal ban, shall provide a written report to the Committee, no later than 30 days after such items enter its territory, on the steps taken to dispose of or destroy them;

20. Decides that any Member State that undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraphs 15 above shall promptly notify the Committee and submit a report on the inspection containing all relevant details, including an explanation of the grounds for and the results of the inspection and, where possible, including the flag of the vessel, the name of the vessel, the name and identifying information of the master of the vessel, the owner of the vessel and the original seller of the cargo, and efforts made to seek the consent of the vessel’s flag State, requests the Committee to notify the flag State of the inspected vessel that an inspection has been undertaken, notes the prerogative of any Member State to write to the Committee concerning the implementation of any aspect of the present resolution, and further encourages the Monitoring Group to share relevant information with Member States operating under the authorization set out in the present resolution;

21. Affirms that the authorizations provided in the present resolution apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and shall not affect the rights or obligations of or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including any rights or obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the general principle of exclusive jurisdiction of a flag State over its vessels on the high seas, with respect to any other situation, underscores in particular that the present resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law, and notes further that such authorizations have been provided only following receipt of the letter dated 8 October 2014 conveying the request of the President of Somalia;

22. Decides to review after six months from the date of the present resolution the provisions set out in paragraphs 11 to 21 above;

**African Union Mission in Somalia**

23. Decides to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission as set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093(2013) until 30 November 2015, in line with the request of the Council to the African Union for a maximum level of 22,126 troops, which shall be authorized to take all measures necessary, in full compliance with the obligations of its Member States under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate;

24. Recalls the benchmarks for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation as set out in both the letter dated 11 October 2013 from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the Secretary-General and the subsequent letter, dated 14 October 2013, from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, requests that the Secretary-General keep these benchmarks under continuous review in close consultation with the African Union, and further requests the Secretary-General and the African Union to review jointly the impact of the temporary surge authorized in resolution 2124(2013) and to set out recommendations on the next steps in the military campaign by 30 May 2015, taking into due consideration the political situation in Somalia;

25. Also recalls that, in line with the joint African Union-United Nations review of the African Union Mission, the increases in the force strength decided in resolution 2124(2013) are to provide a short-term enhancement of the military capacity of the Mission, for a period of 18 to 24 months and as part of an overall exit strategy for the Mission, after which a decrease in the force strength of the Mission will be considered;

26. Reiterates paragraphs 4 and 14 of resolution 2124(2013) and paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 2093(2013) with regard to the logistical support package for the African Union Mission;

27. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with and provide technical expertise to the African Union as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 2124(2013), in particular by improving the efficiency in the planning and strategic management of the African Union Mission, including strengthening command and control structures and improving the coordination between troop contingents, sectors and joint operations with the Somali National Army;

28. Welcomes the recent joint African Union Mission and Somali National Army offensive operations, which have had a significant impact in reducing territory held by Al-Shabaab, underlines the importance of such operations continuing, further underlines that it is essential that military operations be followed immediately by national efforts to establish or improve governance structures in recovered areas and by the delivery of basic services, including security, and in that regard encourages the timely delivery of quick-impact projects in support of stabilization efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia;

29. Underlines the imperative of securing key supply routes to areas recovered from Al-Shabaab in view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia, requests the African Union Mission and the Somali National Army to ensure that they give the utmost priority to securing key supply routes essential to improve the humanitarian situation in the most affected areas, and requests the Secretary-General to report, in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia and the Mission, on progress in this regard in his written reports to the Council as set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2158(2014) of 29 May 2014;

30. Strongly urges Member States to provide helicopters to the African Union Mission for the authorized aviation component of up to 12 military helicopters, provided for in paragraph 6 of resolution 2036(2012), as well as providing the enablers and force multipliers which were identified as necessary in the 2013 joint United Nations-African Union benchmarking assessment;

31. Reiterates its request, and that of the African Union Peace and Security Council for the African Union Mission to develop further an effective approach to the protection of civilians, notes with concern that the Mission has not
yet established a Civilian Casualty Tracking, Analysis and Response Cell, as requested in resolutions 2093(2013) and 2124(2013), and requests the African Union to conclude the deployment of this Cell without any further delay;

32. Looks forward to the results of both the investigation by the African Union and investigations by troop-contributing countries concerning acts of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by some African Union Mission soldiers, underlines the importance of accountability and transparency in this regard, requests the African Union to review and endorse the draft African Union policy on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse, and requests the African Union and the Secretary-General to make public the outcomes of these investigations;

33. Underlines the need for African Union Mission troops to continue to receive appropriate information and predeployment training in relation to human rights principles, including gender equality and sexual violence, and for Mission personnel to be properly informed of the accountability mechanisms in place should any abuse be committed;

34. Encourages the African Union Mission to strengthen the mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, such as introducing a centralized database for the efficient and independent receipt, preliminary assessment and tracking of investigations into allegations of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, including through the institution of protective measures for complainants in order to prevent the redeployment of any individual who has been involved in serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including those related to sexual violence;

35. Condemns all violations and abuses committed against children by all parties in Somalia, calls for the immediate cessation of such violations and abuses and for those responsible to be held to account, and requests the Federal Government of Somalia and the African Union Mission to protect and treat as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, including through the full implementation of standard operating procedures for the protection and handover of those children;

36. Reiterates the need for the African Union 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 reiterates its request for the Mission to allow appropriate access to detainees by a neutral body;

37. Reiterates its call for new donors to support the African Union Mission through the provision of additional funding for troop stipends, equipment, technical assistance and uncaveated funding for the Mission to the United Nations trust fund for the Mission, calls upon the African Union to consider how to provide sustainable funding for the Mission, such as through its own assessed costs as it did for the African-led International Support Mission in Mali, and underlines the African Union’s call for its member States to provide financial support to the African Union Mission;

Public financial management in Somalia

38. Expresses its concern that corruption continues to undermine both security in the country and the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to rebuild Somalia’s institutions, and urges the Federal Government to fight corruption and tighten financial governance procedures in order to improve transparency and accountability of public financial management, and also urges the Federal Government to ensure that assets recovered from overseas and revenue raised, including through the ports, are documented transparently and channelled through the national budget;

39. Underlines the importance of ensuring that international aid is also delivered in a transparent manner, and encourages all Member States to use the structures currently being established between the Federal Government of Somalia and donors, particularly on recurrent financing;

Humanitarian situation in Somalia

40. Expresses serious concern at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia, condemns in the strongest terms increased attacks against humanitarian actors and any misuse of donor assistance and the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid, and reiterates paragraph 10 of resolution 2158(2014) in this regard;

41. Decides that, until 30 October 2015 and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1844(2008) shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian aid in Somalia, by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or programmes, humanitarian organizations having observer status in the General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance and their implementing partners, including bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organizations participating in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Somalia;

42. Requests the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to the Council by 1 October 2015 on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, and requests relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations having observer status in the General Assembly and their implementing partners that provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia to increase their cooperation and willingness to share information with the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia in the preparation of such reports and in the interest of increasing transparency and accountability;

Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

43. Recalls resolution 1844(2008), by which it imposed targeted sanctions, and resolutions 2002(2011) and 2093(2013), by which it expanded the listing criteria, and notes that one of the listing criteria under resolution 1844(2008) is engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Somalia;

44. Reiterates its willingness to adopt targeted measures against individuals and entities on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria;

45. Requests Member States to assist the Monitoring Group in its investigations, and reiterates that obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group is a criterion for listing under paragraph 15(e) of resolution 1907(2009);

46. Decides to extend until 30 November 2015 the mandate of the Monitoring Group as set out in paragraph
13 of resolution 2060(2012) of 25 July 2012 and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093(2013), expresses its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 30 October 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures, as expeditiously as possible, to re-establish the Monitoring Group, in consultation with the Committee, for a period of 13 months from the date of the present resolution, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

47. Requests the Monitoring Group to submit, for the consideration of the Council, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea, covering all the tasks set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060(2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093(2013), not later than 30 September 2015;

48. Requests the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group and recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia, as well as implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844(2008) and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907(2009), taking into account paragraph 15 above, in response to continuing violations;

49. Requests the Monitoring Group to report on the implementation of the authorization set out in paragraph 15 above, as part of its regular reporting to the Committee;

50. Encourages Member States from East Africa to appoint focal points for the purpose of coordinating and exchanging information with the Monitoring Group on regional investigations into Al-Shabaab;

51. Underlines the importance of a constructive relationship between the Monitoring Group and the Federal Government of Somalia, welcomes efforts made by both so far, and emphasizes the need for this to continue and deepen during the course of this mandate;

52. Welcomes the ongoing and significant efforts of the Monitoring Group to engage with the Government of Eritrea and the Government’s cooperation with the Monitoring Group, emphasizes that this must continue and strengthen, and reiterates its expectation that the Government will facilitate the entry of the Monitoring Group to Eritrea, as requested in paragraph 31 of resolution 2111(2013);

53. Urges Eritrea to make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of 10 to 12 June 2008;

54. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

VOTE ON RESOLUTION 2182(2014):

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, China, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Jordan, Russian Federation.

Appointments. On 26 November [S/2014/854], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, following the adoption of resolution 2182(2014) (see p. 000), he appointed five experts to serve on the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009).


Children and armed conflict

In May [A/68/878-S/2014/339], the Secretary-General issued his report on children and armed conflict, which included information on grave violations committed against children during armed conflict in Somalia in 2013. The United Nations documented the recruitment and use of 1,293 children in Somalia, including by Al-Shabaab, the Somali National Army and allied militia, Ahl al-Sunna wal-Jama’ (ASWJ), the Somaliland Armed Forces and unknown armed elements. Al-Shabaab continued its campaign to recruit children and youth. The arbitrary arrest and detention of 1,009 children by the national army, including during operations against Al-Shabaab, remained a grave concern. Upon advocacy by the United Nations, 41 children detained by the national army for alleged association with Al-Shabaab were released in 2013.

At least 237 children were reportedly killed (179 boys and 58 girls) and 494 children were injured (383 boys and 111 girls) in 2013. The national army and allied militias were reportedly responsible for 334 child casualties (98 killed and 236 injured), followed by unknown armed groups (83 killed, 174 injured), Al-Shabaab (47 killed, 67 injured), AMISOM (7 killed, 14 injured), ASWJ (two killed, one injured), and the Puntland and the Somaliland forces (one child each injured). Child casualties mainly resulted from crossfire during clashes and indiscriminate shelling. Thirty children were killed and 51 others injured in incidents involving improvised explosive devices.

In 154 incidents of sexual violence, 152 girls and 2 boys were raped, including by unknown armed elements, members of the national army and allied militias, Al-Shabaab, ASWJ and the Somaliland forces. Twenty of the girls were subjected to sexual violence in the context of forced marriages following recruitment into Al-Shabaab. Twenty-one children were raped in 19 separate incidents by national army and unknown armed elements inside internally displaced persons camps.

Children formerly associated with armed forces or groups, including 863 boys and 237 girls, were enrolled in reintegration programmes. The United Nations continued to engage with the Federal Government of Somalia to ensure the implementation of the two action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children and the killing and maiming of
children by the national army. With the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission (UNSON) [YUN 2013, p. 252], one Child Protection Adviser was deployed to support the process. In addition, a working group on children and armed conflict, comprising representatives of the Government, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the donor community, was established in Mogadishu; it reviewed standard operating procedures for the handover of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups before adoption by the Government in March 2014.

UNSON

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSON) was established by the Security Council in resolution 2102(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 252] to support the peace and reconciliation process of the Federal Government of Somalia; provide policy advice to the Federal Government and AMISOM on peacebuilding and State-building, including preparations for elections in 2016; and assist in the coordination of international donor support. The mandate also included monitoring and reporting to the Council on human rights violations, and helping prevent such abuses, and helping build the capacity of the Federal Government to promote respect for human rights, women’s empowerment and child protection; prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence; and strengthen justice institutions and help ensure accountability. The Mission, launched on 3 June 2013, replaced the United Nations Political Office for Somalia [YUN 2013, p. 266]. By resolution 2158(2014) of 29 May (see p. 000), the Security Council extended the UNSON mandate for one year.

Financing

In a March report [A/68/327/Add.10], the Secretary-General requested the General Assembly to approve additional resources for UNSON for 2014 in the amount of $22,156,200 net ($22,205,100 gross), and approve a charge of $22,156,200 against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the 2014–2015 programme budget. In May [A/68/7/Add.26], ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve additional resources for UNSON for 2014 in the amount of $21,972,400 net ($22,016,500 gross) and approve a charge of $21,972,400 against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3 of the budget.

The Assembly, in resolution 68/280 of 30 June (see p. 000), approved the budgets of the special political missions authorized by the Assembly and/or the Security Council, including UNSON, as well as the charges against the provision appropriated for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs of the 2014–2015 programme budget.

AMISOM

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was authorized in 2007 [YUN 2007, p. 268] by the AU Peace and Security Council to support the transitional federal institutions in their efforts to stabilize the country, facilitate humanitarian assistance, and create conditions conducive to stabilization, reconstruction and development. By resolution 1744(2007) [ibid., p. 269], the Security Council approved the Mission’s mandate, which was renewed every six months. Resolution 2036(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 244] widened the operational scope of AMISOM to four sectors and increased the Mission’s force strength from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel. The Mission was also called on to take necessary measures in coordination with the Transitional Federal Government to neutralize armed groups in the country. The Council, by resolution 2124(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 256] authorized an increase in AMISOM strength, from 17,731 to 22,126 uniformed personnel. By resolution 2182(2014) of 24 October (see p. 000), the Council authorized the deployment of AMISOM until 30 November 2015.

Report of AU Commission. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2093(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 247], the Secretary-General, on 13 February [S/2014/100], transmitted to the Council a report of the AU Commission on the implementation of the AMISOM mandate and of Council resolution 2124(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 256]. The Commission stated that the recovery process in Somalia remained fraught with challenges. The Federal Government of Somalia pursued the implementation of the Six-Pillar Plan launched November 2012, which revolved around good governance, economic recovery, social reconciliation, service delivery, building collaborative international relations, and the unity and integrity of the country. The Federal Government registered significant progress in security, public finance management, reconciliation and political outreach, and in laying foundations of good governance. On 16 September 2013, the Federal Government of Somalia and the international community reached an agreement on the New Deal Compact outlining Peace building and State-building Goals, namely inclusive Politics, Security, Justice, Economic Foundation and Revenue and Services. (The Vision 2016 Conference (Mogadishu, 2–6 September 2013) adopted recommendations on the review and implementation of the Provisional Constitution, the transition to democratic legitimacy, and the finalization of the Constitution by way of a referendum by December 2015. On 8 January 2014, the regional state of Puntland held presidential elections, which were won by former Federal Government of Somalia Prime Minister Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas. The new President assumed office on 14 January. On 21 January, the Interim Juba
Administration was formally inaugurated, marking a major milestone in the implementation of the 2013 Addis Ababa Agreement [YUN 2013, p. 259].

Al-Shabaab continued to attack civilians, AMISOM and Somali National Security Forces. AMISOM resumed its operations against Al-Shabaab safe havens in the Middle, Lower Juba and Bay regions. Due to rotations, the deployed force strength of the AMISOM military component stood at 22,056 of the authorized 22,126. In addition to providing support to the Federal Government of Somalia in recovering territory from Al-Shabaab control, AMISOM continued to work closely with the Federal Government in activities aimed at extending state authority.

The Federal Government of Somalia adopted the Post-Transition Human Rights Roadmap for Somalia for the 2013–2015 period. On 16 October 2013, a joint strategy on the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in Somalia was agreed on between UNSOM, UNSOA and the AMISOM United Nations Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOA), and a Joint Working Group was established. The AU Commission continued to encourage the development of strategies for AU-mandated peace support operations, using gender mainstreaming as a tool in streamlining and aligning functions, procedures and practices of current and future operations.

**Financing**

The Secretary-General’s performance report on the financing of support for AMISOM for the period from 1 July to 30 June 2013 [A/68/605] detailed expenditures of $412,570,500 gross ($408,799,000 net) against an apportionment of $436,905,000 gross ($433,554,200 net). The mandate for the support provided to AMISOM was established by the Security Council in resolutions 1772(2007) [YUN 2007, p. 276] and 1863(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 271], and extended by subsequent Council resolutions. The United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) was mandated to provide a logistical support package to AMISOM to support the efforts of the Transitional Federal Institutions of Somalia towards the stabilization of the country, facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, and create conditions conducive to long-term stabilization, reconstruction and development in Somalia.

In February [A/68/745], the Secretary-General submitted a budget proposal for UNSOA for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 in the amount of $497,210,200 gross ($492,687,600 net), representing an increase of 14.1 per cent ($61,409,200 gross) compared with the 2013–2014 approved budget. The budget provided for the deployment of 21,586 military contingent personnel, 260 AMISOM police officers, 280 AMISOM formed police personnel, 281 international staff, 191 national staff and 17 United Nations Volunteers. In May [A/68/782/Add.9], ACABQ recommended appropriation of $494,968,100 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015; assessment of $164,989,367 for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2014; and assessment of $329,978,733 for the period from 1 November 2014 to 30 June 2015, at a monthly rate of $41,247,342, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the logistical support for AMISOM. It also recommended that the unencumbered balance of $24,334,500 for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as well as other income/adjustments amounting to $4,139,300 for the period ended 30 June 2013, be credited to Member States.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/933], adopted resolution 68/298 without vote [agenda item 165].

**Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863(2009)**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863(2009) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also the subsequent resolutions of the Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution 2124(2013) of 12 November 2013, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 31 October 2014,

Recalling further its resolution 63/275 A of 7 April 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863(2009) and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/285 of 28 June 2013,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 115.0 million United States dollars, representing some 7 per cent of the total assessed con-
tributions, notes with concern that only 74 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

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;

**Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013**

3. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Support Office for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

**Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

4. **Decides** to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia the amount of 528,207,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 489,968,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 31,704,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 6,535,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

**Financing of the appropriation**

5. **Decides** to apportion among Member States the amount of 176,069,267 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

6. **Also decides** that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 194,633 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,341,533 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 389,267 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

7. **Further decides** that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 194,633 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,341,533 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 389,267 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

9. **Also decides** that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 28,473,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

10. **Further decides** that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 28,473,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 9 above;

11. **Decides** that the increase of 420,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 28,473,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

12. **Invites** voluntary contributions to the United Nations’ Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

13. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863(2009)".

**Eritrea**

Eritrea achieved independence from Ethiopia in 1993, following a 30-year war of liberation and a subsequent referendum. Since then, Eritrea’s relations with its neighbours had been turbulent. In the process of defining the new State’s borders, the country clashed with Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti, and maintained a complex relationship with the Sudan. In December 2009, invoking Eritrea’s alleged support for Somali armed opposition groups and its border conflict with Djibouti, the Security Council imposed a sanctions regime on Eritrea, including a general and complete arms embargo, as well as a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities.

**Sanctions**

**Appointment.** By a 5 February letter [S/2014/79], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, in view of the resignation of Cornelis Steenken, arms expert for Eritrea, he appointed Joakim Gundel (Denmark) to serve as arms expert on the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

**Report of Monitoring Group.** On 10 October [S/2014/727], the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751(1992) and 1907(2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, and in accordance with Council resolution 2111(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 270], transmitted to the Council the October report on Eritrea of the Monitoring Group on
Somalia and Eritrea. Under the auspices of the Chair, two meetings between the Monitoring Group and Eritrea were convened, in Paris on 8 December 2013 and in Cairo, Egypt, on 14 February 2014.

The Monitoring Group found no evidence of Eritrean support to Al-Shabaab. It established that Eritrea continued to violate resolution 1907(2009) by importing weapons and ammunition from eastern Sudan with the knowledge and direction of Eritrean officials affiliated with the President’s Office. The Group investigated allegations that Eritrea facilitated and in some cases provided weapons to three armed groups in South Sudan: the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement in Opposition, George Athor Deng’s rebel forces, and the David Yau Yau group. It could not substantiate or confirm the allegations, as South Sudan did not provide any evidence to corroborate its claims Eritrean support for regional armed groups continued to be linked to the Ethiopian-Eritrean rivalry in the Horn of Africa, the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the way in which the rivalry shaped Eritrean foreign policy.

The Monitoring Group obtained evidence that Eritrea continued to support armed opposition groups from neighbouring countries, notably the Somalia-based Ogaden National Liberation Front, the Tigray People’s Democratic Movement, and Ginbot Sebat.

The Government of Eritrea continued not to disclose its budget and appropriations, and the country’s annual budget was not publicly available. The lack of financial transparency created limited effective monitoring of the country’s compliance with resolution 1907(2009). The Group investigated whether hard currency from mining revenues was channelled through the financial structures of the Government to support activities that would constitute a violation of resolution 1907(2009). It did not identify any suspicious transfers but could not rule out that such funds had been diverted. It was the assessment of the Monitoring Group that senior Eritrean officials continued to collect millions of dollars each year through unofficial revenues by means of private business arrangements involving companies run by the People’s Front for Democracy and Justice domestically and abroad. The Government continued to impose a variety of extraterritorial taxation requirements on Eritrean citizens abroad as well as foreign nationals of Eritrean descent. The Monitoring Group received credible testimonies that Eritrean officials were resorting to coercive measures to extract payment from Eritrean nationals.

The Monitoring Group noted the lack of progress on article 3 of the Comprehensive Agreement, concerning prisoners of war, signed on 6 June 2010 by Djibouti and Eritrea under the auspices of Qatar. Djiboutian officials informed the Group that Eritrea continued to hold 17 Djiboutians. Eritrea had yet to acknowledge that it held Djiboutian combatants or provide information on their condition.

The Security Council, in resolution 2182(2014) of 24 October (see p. 000), took note of the Monitoring Group’s report on Eritrea and urged Eritrea to make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since 2008.

### North Africa

#### Libya

In 2014, the United Nations sought a peaceful resolution to the political and institutional crisis in Libya as the security situation deteriorated. On 3 February, the General National Congress adopted a roadmap on future transitional arrangements. Elections for the Constitutional Drafting Assembly took place on 20 February. On 25 June, elections were held for a new legislative body: the House of Representatives.

In July, the most serious armed conflict since 2011 broke out in Tripoli, Benghazi and elsewhere in Libya. The violence spread to other parts of Tripoli, with reports of indiscriminate shelling of heavily populated residential areas. The fighting roused about a rapid deterioration in living conditions. Following six weeks of armed hostilities in July and August, Libya appeared to be descending into a period of instability. The House of Representatives called for an unconditional ceasefire, to be supervised by the United Nations.

The House of Representatives rejected the 6 November verdict of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court concerning the unconstitutionality of paragraph 11 of the seventh amendment of the Constitutional Declaration adopted on 11 March. Reactions by the main political actors to the ruling appeared to strengthen anxieties regarding parallel legislative and executive bodies and fuelled the political crisis.

In March, the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was extended for a further 12-month period.

#### Political and security developments


On 3 February, the General National Congress adopted a road map on future transitional arrangements. It stipulated that the tenure of the General National Congress would continue until its authority could be transferred to a constitutionally elected legislative body, subject to the completion of the
Constitution drafting process within the four-month period outlined in the Constitutional Declaration. If the Constitution Drafting Assembly concluded, two months after convening, that it was unable to complete its task within the prescribed time, general elections would be called for a new interim Parliament and President under an amended Constitutional Declaration and new election law. The Parliament and President would serve for a period of 18 months from the date of the first session of the Constitution Drafting Assembly, and any renewal of their terms would be subject to a popular referendum.

The General National Congress, in response to mounting public calls to dissolve and replace it with a new legislative body, adopted a resolution on 23 December 2013 stating that the Constitution Drafting Assembly elections would be held in February 2014. The High National Election Commission recommended to the General National Congress that the vote take place on 20 February, in accordance with the Assembly electoral law. The elections took place as planned, but initial polling figures suggested a low turnout nationwide. The timeline also called for the completion of a draft constitution by July, to be followed by a referendum and general elections. The United Nations supported civic education and public outreach on constitutional issues.

The Secretary-General’s proposal to deploy a UN guard unit to ensure security for UN staff and premises in Tripoli, Libya [YUN 2013, p. 278], provoked a public controversy. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General called for a revision of the initial plan in a way deemed by the United Nations most adapted to the Libyan situation. Other options were being considered and a new proposal was being finalized.

The Secretary-General observed that developments in Libya underscored the urgent need for the country’s political forces to firmly commit themselves to the democratic process. Elections, while essential, were not the sole agent of democratization. Upholding principles of political pluralism and the recognition of diversity were central to any democratic process. He also called on all parties in Libya to voice their unambiguous support for the national dialogue and agree on a unified approach in order to maximize the chances of its success. The Secretary-General remained concerned by the apparent lack of progress in investigating accelerating spate of assassinations in Benghazi and in the east. He called on the authorities to assume their responsibilities in providing security and putting an end to impunity. He also urged all parties in Benghazi and the east to reject the use of violence to achieve political objectives.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 14 March [meeting 7136], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2144(2014). The draft [S/2014/188] was submitted by Chad, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,
Looking forward to a future for Libya based on national reconciliation, justice, respect for human rights and the rule of law,
Emphasizing the importance of promoting the equal and full participation of all parts of Libyan society, including women, youth and minorities, in the political process,
Underlining the importance of agreement on immediate next steps for the democratic transition in Libya, and in this regard reaffirming the centrality of credible elections, an inclusive and transparent constitutional drafting process and the establishment of a single, inclusive and transparent national dialogue,
Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya to facilitate a meaningful Libyan-led national dialogue and strongly encouraging further steps forward in this regard, and reaffirming that the United Nations should lead the coordination of the efforts of the international community in supporting, in accordance with the principles of national ownership and national responsibility, the Libyan-led transition and institution-building process aimed at establishing a peaceful, democratic, independent and united Libya,
Welcoming also the holding of the election of the Constitutional Drafting Assembly on 20 February 2014, and urging political leaders to complete the formation of the Assembly and to work with minority communities to ensure their proper representation in the constitutional drafting process,
Expressing grave concern at the worsening security situation and political divisions in Libya, including abductions, assassinations and violent clashes between armed groups, in particular in the east of Libya and along its southern borders, which threaten to undermine the transition to democracy that meets the aspirations of the Libyan people,
Expressing support for the efforts by the Government of Libya to resolve peacefully the disruptions of Libya’s energy...
exports, and reiterating that control of all facilities should be transferred back to the proper authorities.

Recalling its decision in resolution 1970(2011) to refer the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and the importance of cooperation for ensuring that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including attacks targeting civilians, are held accountable,

Expressing grave concern at the lack of judicial process for conflict-related detainees, including children, many of whom continue to be held outside State authority, and at reports of human rights violations and abuses, including torture and sexual and gender-based violence, in detention centres, and in that regard underlining that all parties in Libya should extend full cooperation to the Mission on all issues pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights.

Welcoming actions by the Government of Libya to address human rights issues, including the promulgation of a transitional justice law on 8 December 2013, the law against torture and discrimination on 9 April 2013 and the decree to redress the situation of victims of rape and violence adopted on 19 February 2014,

Reiterating that the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons will be an important factor for the consolidation of peace in Libya,

Expressing concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation, which poses a risk to stability in Libya and the region, including through transfer to terrorist and violent extremist groups, and underlining the importance of coordinated international support to Libya and the region to address these issues,

Acknowledging, in this respect, the important contribution the Security Council-mandated arms embargo can make in assisting Libya to counter the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform,

Reminding all Member States of the obligations contained in its resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011), as modified in its subsequent resolutions, in particular those obligations relating to arms and related material of all types,

Supporting the intention of the Government of Libya to strengthen regional security, welcoming in this regard ongoing engagement with regional countries and the conference held in Rabat on 13 and 14 November 2013 and its recommendations to address border security issues, including the implementation of the Tripoli action plan, and supporting further efforts of the European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya to strengthen Libyan border management,

Welcoming the coordination of the international community in support of the Libyan transition at the Rome conference held on 6 March 2014, following up on the Paris conference held on 12 February 2013, endorsing the priorities and recommendations adopted at these meetings, and supporting their swift implementation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Mission, including the recommendation for the 12-month extension of the mandate of the Mission,

Taking note also of the final report of the Panel of Experts on Libya submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 (d) of resolution 2095(2013) and the findings and recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the note by the President of the Security Council of 22 December 2006,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Supports the timely establishment of a single, inclusive and transparent national dialogue in Libya and an inclusive and transparent constitutional drafting process, and reiterates the need for the transitional period to be underpinned by a commitment to democratic processes and institutions, good governance, the rule of law, national reconciliation and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in Libya;

2. Calls upon the Government of Libya to promote and protect human rights, including those of women, children and people belonging to vulnerable groups, and to comply with its obligations under international law, including human rights law, calls for those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, including sexual violence and violations and abuses against children, to be held accountable in accordance with international standards, and urges all Member States to cooperate closely with the Government in its efforts to end impunity for such violations;

3. Also calls upon the Government of Libya to continue to cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the International Criminal Court and its Prosecutor as required by resolution 1970(2011);

4. Condemns cases of torture and mistreatment, and deaths by torture, in detention centres in Libya, calls upon the Government of Libya to take all steps necessary to accelerate the judicial process, transfer detainees to State authority and prevent and investigate violations and abuses of human rights, calls for all Libyan parties to cooperate with efforts of the Government in this regard, calls for the immediate release of all individuals arbitrarily arrested or detained in Libya, including foreign nationals, and underscores the primary responsibility of the Government for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons in Libya, particularly those of African migrants and other foreign nationals;

5. Encourages Libya and neighbouring States to continue efforts to promote regional cooperation aimed at stabilization of the situation in Libya and to prevent former Libyan regime elements and violent extremist groups from using the territories of Libya or such States to plan, fund or carry out violent or other illicit acts to destabilize Libya or States in the region, and notes that such cooperation would benefit regional stability;

United Nations mandate

6. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya until 13 March 2015 under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, and decides further that the mandate of the Mission as an integrated special political mission, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, shall be to support efforts of the Government of Libya:
(a) As an immediate priority, to ensure the transition to democracy, including through promoting, facilitating and providing technical advice and assistance to a single, inclusive and transparent national dialogue, to Libyan electoral processes and to the process of preparing, drafting and adopting a new Libyan constitution, promoting the empowerment and political participation of all parts of Libyan society, in particular women, youth and minorities, and through the provision of good offices to support an inclusive Libyan political settlement and to promote a political environment for the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life;

(b) To promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, in accordance with Libya’s international legal obligations, particularly those of women, children and people belonging to vulnerable groups, such as minorities and migrants, including through assisting the Government of Libya to ensure the humane treatment of and due process for detainees, including children, and to implement fully its transitional justice law, and reform and build an independent judiciary and transparent and accountable law enforcement and correctional systems;

(c) To control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation, by working to arrange access, ensure proper management, safe storage and, where appropriate, effective disposal of arms and related materiel, to support coherent partner efforts in this regard, including the coordination and facilitation of international assistance, and to strengthen border security, the development of capable Libyan institutions and effective national security coordination;

(d) To build governance capacity, as part of a coordinated international effort and drawing on the comparative advantage of the United Nations country team, by providing support to ministries, the national legislature and local government, with the aim of improving service delivery, transparency and coordination across government;

**Arms embargo**

7. Stresses that Member States notifying the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970(2011), in accordance with paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009(2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095(2013), of the supply, sale or transfer to Libya of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, should ensure that such notifications contain all relevant information.

8. Also stresses that arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, that are supplied, sold or transferred as security or disarmament assistance to the Government of Libya in accordance with paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009(2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095(2013) should not be resold to, transferred to or made available for use by parties other than the designated end user;

9. Urges the Government of Libya to improve further the monitoring of arms or related materiel that is supplied, sold or transferred to Libya in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970(2011) or paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009(2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095(2013), including through the use of end-user certificates, and urges Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so;

10. Condemns the reported continuing violations of the measures contained in resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011), as modified in its subsequent resolutions, and recalls the mandate of the Committee, as defined in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970(2011), to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with those measures;

**Asset freeze**

11. Directs the Committee, in consultation with the Government of Libya, to review continuously the remaining measures imposed by resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011), as modified by resolution 2009(2011), with respect to the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio, and reaffirms its decisions that the Committee shall, in consultation with the Government, lift the designation of these entities as soon as practical to ensure that the assets are made available to and for the benefit of the people of Libya.

12. Supports the efforts of the Libyan authorities to recover funds misappropriated under the Qadhafi regime, and in this regard encourages the Libyan authorities and Member States that have frozen assets pursuant to resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011) as modified by resolution 2009(2011) to consult with each other regarding claims of misappropriated funds and related issues of ownership;

**Panel of Experts**

13. Decides to extend until 13 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya, established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1973(2011) and modified by resolution 2040(2012), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 months from the adoption of the present resolution, and decides that the Panel shall carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970(2011);

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011) and modified in resolutions 2009(2011), 2040(2012), 2095(2013) and the present resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) Make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) Provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 180 days after the appointment of the Panel, and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 10 March 2015, with its findings and recommendations;

14. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Mission, and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011) and modified in resolutions 2009(2011), 2040(2012), 2095(2013) and the present resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;
15. Encourages the Panel of Experts to continue and expedite its investigations regarding sanctions non-compliance, including illicit transfers of arms and related materiel to and from Libya and the assets of individuals subject to the asset freeze established in resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011) and modified in resolutions 2009(2011), 2040(2012), 2095(2013) and the present resolution, and encourages the Mission and the Government of Libya to support the investigatory work of the Panel inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate;

16. Also encourages the Panel of Experts to submit to the Committee regular updates, including identifying information, with supporting documentation, on individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 15 of resolution 1970(2011) and/or paragraph 17 of resolution 1970(2011) or paragraph 19 of resolution 1973(2011), including, as applicable, their activities, movements and location, and any information related to the possible incarceration or death of listed individual;

Reporting and review

17. Expresses its intent to review the mandate of the Committee in the event that the measures imposed in resolutions 1970(2011) and 1973(2011) and modified in resolutions 2009(2011), 2040(2012), 2095(2013) and the present resolution should be lifted by a future decision of the Council;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including all elements of the mandate of the Mission, every 90 days;

19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communications. On 17 June [S/2014/417], the United States reported to the Security Council that it had taken action in Libya to capture Ahmed Abu Khattalah, a senior leader of the militant group Ansar al-Sharia-Benghazi in Libya. The United States ascertained that Ahmed Abu Khattalah was a key figure in the armed attack on the United States Temporary Mission Facility and Annex in 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 256]. The measures taken were necessary to prevent armed attacks and were taken in accordance with the right of self-defence of the United States. They were reported to the Council in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.


Report of Secretary-General (September). In response to Security Council resolution 2144(2014) (see p. 000), the Secretary-General, in September [S/2014/653], reported on political and security developments, the human rights situation and UNSMIL activities in Libya. He stated that the most serious armed conflict since 2011 broke out in Tripoli, Benghazi and elsewhere in July. On 5 July, an incident involving members of rival brigades at a checkpoint near the UNSMIL compound in Tripoli, triggered fighting that quickly escalated into heavy intermittent clashes spreading to other parts of western Tripoli. Heavy artillery and rocket fire in and around the airport left large sections of it, along with a number of aircraft, badly damaged or destroyed, and all air travel was suspended. The fighting soon engulfed other parts of the capital, with reports of indiscriminate shelling of heavily populated residential areas. Both parties brought large numbers of troops and heavy armaments into Tripoli.

On 17 July, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mohamed Abdelaziz, addressed the Security Council and appealed for the establishment of a UN stabilization and institution-building mission for Libya to empower the Government and prevent the country from becoming a failed State. In response, the President of the General National Congress, Nouri Abu-Sahmain, and a number of party leaders issued statements rejecting what they saw as the Government’s calls for international intervention. On 23 August, the Libya Dawn military coalition declared that it had achieved its primary objective of evicting the Zintan-linked brigades from the capital. Both parties to the conflict were nominally under the command of the Libyan authorities.

In the east, air strikes against several positions belonging to the Libya Dawn coalition conducted before and in the days following the declaration of victory by the coalition did little to thwart its advance. There was no independent confirmation of the identity of the jets that carried out the strikes. Violence had escalated since fighting began in mid-May, spreading to heavily populated residential areas. Indiscriminate shelling had reportedly resulted in deaths and injuries to civilians, including children. In resolution 2174(2014) of 27 August (see p. 000), the Security Council called on all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and to engage in an inclusive political dialogue.

Following six weeks of armed hostilities in the capital in July and August, Libya appeared to be descending into a period of instability. The use of heavy weaponry in densely populated areas by all sides, particularly in the capital, resulted in an unprecedented movement of population. An estimated 100,000 people were displaced in Tripoli, with an additional 20,000 in the east. At least 100,000 crossed the borders into neighbouring countries. The fighting brought about a rapid deterioration in living conditions, including shortages of food, fuel, water and electricity, along with a rise in criminal activity.

Prior to the outbreak of armed conflict, on 2 March, protestors stormed chambers of the General National Congress. On 12 March, the General National Congress voted to approve a set of amendments to the Constitutional Declaration. Some of the recommendations were adopted, the most important...
being the provision for early legislative elections. Groups within the General National Congress passed a vote of no confidence in Prime Minister Ali Zeidan on 12 March. The Minister of Defence, Abdullah al-Thinni, was asked to serve as caretaker Prime Minister. On 4 May, the General National Congress elected Ahmed Meiteeg to succeed the caretaker Prime Minister. A group of 14 General National Congress members filed a legal challenge with the Supreme Court contesting the vote. The General National Congress confirmed Mr. Meiteeg’s cabinet on 26 May. Mr. al-Thinni insisted that he would not vacate his position until the Supreme Court had issued its ruling. On 9 June, the Supreme Court declared the decision by the General National Congress to appoint Mr. Meiteeg unconstitutional. The General National Congress announced that it would abide by the decision, as did Mr. Meiteeg.

Security developments in the country notwithstanding, the constitutional process continued to move forward throughout the reporting period. On 20 February, initial polling in the national election for the Constitution Drafting Assembly, although disrupted by boycotts and security problems, was sufficient to allow the High National Election Commission to announce preliminary results in 47 of the 60 races. Three rounds of subsequent polling filled 8 of the remaining 13 seats. On 21 April, the General National Congress convened the first session of the Constitution Drafting Assembly in Al Baida. The Constitutional Declaration required the Constitution Drafting Assembly to adopt a draft of the constitutional text for public referendum by 19 August. That schedule did not provide the Assembly with sufficient time to complete its work. Despite security challenges, municipal elections were held in 65 of the country’s 102 municipalities.

Libya began its third transitional period with the holding of elections, on 25 June, for a new 200-member legislative body: the House of Representatives. Turnout for the elections was estimated at around 42 per cent of the 1.5 million registered voters, a significant decrease compared with the General National Congress elections of July 2012. The new Parliament convened for the first time on 4 August in Tobruk, but only 158 of the 188 elected members were present. The Parliament elected a speaker and two deputies. It also amended the Constitutional Declaration and restored some of the powers previously attributed to the President to the House of Representatives until the President of Libya was elected. The House of Representatives also called for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire, to be complied with by all parties, and for the United Nations to supervise the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. In a direct challenge to the authority of the House of Representatives, the Libya Dawn coalition called on the former General National Congress to convene, charging that

the transitional caretaker government and the House of Representatives had violated the Constitutional Declaration and consequently lost legitimacy.

The nine-month stand-off between the Libyan authorities and federalist armed groups over control of four oil terminals was resolved on 6 April, when both sides agreed on a phased reopening of the terminals. Authorities agreed to investigate all cases of financial and administrative mismanagement in the oil sector since 2011, drop all legal proceedings against those involved in the closures, pay petroleum guards past salaries and entitlements, and relocate their headquarters to Brega, in the east.

At the beginning of July, 229 UNSMIL international and national staff members and government-provided personnel had been deployed in the country. On 7 July, owing to security conditions, UNSMIL, with the approval of the relevant departments at United Nations Headquarters, decided to temporarily relocate 69 of the 113 non-security international staff from the Mission area. On 13 and 14 July, almost all remaining internationally recruited staff were evacuated to Tunisia. On 22 July, the temporary evacuation was extended to all remaining internationally recruited staff members of UN agencies, funds and programmes. Five international security officers remained in Tripoli, including the Chief Security Adviser, to provide security reporting, daily monitoring of United Nations premises and assets, and security advice for national staff.

The Secretary-General said that a durable solution to Libya’s political problems could only be attained through an inclusive political dialogue that was committed to uphold Libya’s democratic transition. He was concerned about reports of torture, deaths in custody, kidnapping and secret detentions by brigades nominally affiliated with the Ministry of Justice or the Ministry of Defence. The handover of all detainees to the State was a prerequisite for the establishment of the rule of law in Libya. The Secretary-General called on the Libyan authorities to conduct criminal investigations into attacks targeting humanitarian workers, human rights defenders and media professionals and ensure that those responsible were held to account. He asked the Secretariat to conduct a review of the UN presence in Libya, in partnership with the Libyan authorities and in consultation with regional and international partners.

**Communication.** In a 7 November letter addressed to the Security Council [S/2014/801], Libya stated that the House of Representatives rejected the 6 November verdict of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court. The verdict stated the unconstitutionality of paragraph 11 of the seventh amendment of the Constitutional Declaration adopted on 11 March. In its statement, which was annexed to the letter, the House of Representatives said that it rejected
the verdict because the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the Constitution, and the verdict was adopted at the Court’s headquarters in Tripoli, which had been under the rule of militias since August and completely out of the control of the legitimate interim Government.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2015/444], the Secretary-General stated that the reactions by the main political actors to the 6 November ruling of the Supreme Court (see above) appeared to have strengthened anxieties regarding parallel legislative and executive bodies. The ruling and its aftermath continued to fuel the political crisis.

Following the Libya Dawn coalition’s declaration of victory in Tripoli and the subsequent move by the General National Congress to reassert itself on the political scene, the coalition’s leadership announced the appointment of a “government of national salvation”. Prime Minister Abdallah al-Thinni continued to be regarded as the legitimate Head of Government. In late September, the House of Representatives reconfirmed Mr. Al-Thinni as caretaker Prime Minister, who had effectively relocated the seat of Government to the east in view of political and security developments in the capital. The Libya Dawn coalition commenced a major military operation in the Warshafana tribal belt area. Weeks of heavy shelling of the Azizya and Suwani areas between late August and early October triggered a severe humanitarian crisis; at least 120,000 people were estimated to have been displaced.

A military counter-offensive by Zintani forces against Kikla and al-Qal’a areas in the Nafusa Mountains left more than 170 people dead by the end of November, with hundreds injured and some 5,700 families displaced. Repeated calls by UNSMIL for all parties to cease fighting and allow for the delivery of humanitarian aid went largely unheeded. A major escalation in combat operations occurred on 13 December, when Misratan armed groups attacked al-Sidra, the country’s biggest oil load port. The move signalled the launch of Operation Sunrise, the primary objective of which was to wrest control of the oil crescent area from the Petroleum Facilities Guard. In Eastern Libya, fighting intensified between Operation Dignity, whose ranks largely comprised elements of the Libyan army and other forces loyal to General Khalifa Haftar, and the Benghazi Revolutionaries Shura Council, a coalition of Islamist revolutionary brigades. In Derna, on 3 October, the Shura Council of Islamic Youth pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

On 29 September, parliamentarians within the House of Representatives, including members who boycotted parliamentary sessions in Tobruk, attended face-to-face talks in Ghadames. The meeting, presided over by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, concluded with a public commitment to convene a second round of talks to address outstanding differences between the two camps. In an announced visit on 11 October, the Secretary-General addressed the second round of talks. He stressed that military means could not solve the country’s political and institutional crisis, and that a viable solution should be sought through peaceful dialogue.

The trial of Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, Abdullah al-Senussi and 35 other former regime officials before the Tripoli Court of Assize, which was suspended during the fighting in Tripoli, resumed in October. Mr. Gaddafi remained in detention in Zintan, and eight defendants previously held in Misrata were moved to Tripoli in November.

**ICC activities**

**Communications.** In a 17 March letter [S/2014/197], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a 24 January letter from the Registrar of the International Criminal Court (ICC). By his letter, the Registrar, pursuant to the Negotiated Relationship Agreement between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, transmitted the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of the Court dated 31 May 2013 on the admissibility of the case against Saif al-Islam Gaddafi before the Court in the case of The Prosecutor v. Saif al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi. Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the challenge by Libya to the admissibility of the case.

On 19 March [S/2014/203], the Secretary-General transmitted a 28 January letter from the ICC Registrar transmitting the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I, entitled Decision on the admissibility of the case against Abdullah Al-Senussi, in the case of The Prosecutor v. Saif al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi. Pre-Trial Chamber I decided, on 11 October 2013, that the case of Abdullah Al-Senussi was inadmissible before the Court, owing to the principle of complementarity set forth in article 17 (1) (a) of the Rome Statute [YUN 2013, p. 279]. The Registrar also informed the Secretary-General that the decision had been appealed.

**Briefings by ICC Prosecutor.** The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Fatou Bensouda, briefed the Council on 13 May [S/PV.7173] and 11 November [S/PV.7306] on the activities undertaken by her Office with regard to Libya. In her November briefing, the Prosecutor said that despite the elections in June, Libya was split, with two Governments vying for legitimacy. A worrisome aspect of the deteriorating situation was the ongoing spate of assassinations in Benghazi and the threats to media workers, human rights defenders and women in particular, and to prosecutors, judges and lawyers. There were indications that crimes that fell within ICC jurisdiction were being committed. The Prosecutor said that the possibility of forming an international contact group on justice
issues through which material, legal and other support could be provided to Libya ought to be explored.

Progress was slow on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Prosecutor’s Office and the Government, which was meant to facilitate collaborative efforts to ensure that individuals allegedly responsible for committing crimes in Libya as at 15 February 2011 were brought to justice. Nevertheless, the government focal point arranged a meeting outside of the country between members of the Prosecutor’s investigation team and Libyan national investigators. The meeting provided an opportunity for valuable exchanges of information and ensured plans for follow-up meetings. It laid the groundwork for coordination in the investigation and prosecution of individuals of concern. Nevertheless, the combined effect of instability and lack of resources severely undermined her Office’s investigative efforts in Libya. The Office was obliged to scale down resources for investigations in the country, in effect limiting its ability to investigate new allegations of mass crimes committed by the rebel forces.

The Prosecutor called on Libya to surrender Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi to the custody of the Court. Her Office was monitoring developments in the trial of Abdullah Al-Senussi in Libya. Ongoing violence and alleged threats to judges, prosecutors and lawyers did not augur well for a fair trial. The Prosecutor would assess whether to apply for a review of the judges’ decision upholding Libya’s request that the case be tried in Libya.

The Prosecutor remained concerned about the number of individuals in detention, some of whom reportedly lack access to due process and might be subject to torture and death in custody. It was incumbent upon the Government to ensure that detainees were either tried within a reasonable time and with full respect for their due-process rights, or released. The mass displacement of the Tawerghans also remained an issue of concern to the Prosecutor’s Office and the international community as a whole.

Communication. On 29 December [S/2014/953], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council a 12 December letter from the ICC President, informing the Council of the decision on the non-compliance by Libya with requests for cooperation by the Court and referring the matter to the Council, issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 10 December, in the case of The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi. The Chamber found that Libya failed to comply with the request to surrender Mr. Qadhafi to the Court. It decided that the Presidency of the Court would transmit its decision to the Council.

Sanctions

By resolution 1970(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 267], the Security Council imposed on Libya an arms embargo, as well as a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals listed in two annexes. By its resolution 1973(2011) [ibid., p. 271], the Council strengthened the enforcement of the arms embargo and expanded the scope of the asset freeze to include the exercise of vigilance when doing business with Libyan entities, if States had grounds to believe that such business could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians. The resolution listed additional individuals subject to the asset freeze and the travel ban, and established a Panel of Experts (see below). Resolution 2009(2011) [ibid., p. 280] introduced exceptions to the arms embargo and removed two listed entities subject to the asset freeze, while allowing the four remaining entities to be subjected to a partial assets freeze. In resolution 2040(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 253], the Council directed the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970(2011) to review the remaining measures with regard to two listed entities and decided that the Committee was to lift the designation of those two entities. In resolution 2095(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 273], the Council further eased the arms embargo in relation to Libya concerning non-lethal military equipment. By resolution 2146(2014) (see p. 000), the Council imposed measures on vessels in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. By resolution 2174(2014) (see p. 000), the Council required the Committee’s prior approval for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and material to Libya intended for security or disarmament assistance, with the exception of non-lethal military equipment.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 19 March [meeting 7142], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2146(2014). The draft [S/2014/200] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,
Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean,
Underlining the primary responsibility of the Libyan authorities in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from Libya, and reaffirming the importance of international support for Libyan sovereignty over its territory and resources,
Noting the letter dated 10 March 2014 from the Government of Libya to the President of the Security Council, and expressing concern that the illicit export of crude oil from Libya undermines the Government and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya,
Expressing support for efforts by the Government of Libya to resolve peacefully the disruptions of Libya’s energy exports, and reiterating that control of all facilities should be transferred back to the proper authorities, supporting the intention of the Government to address border security issues, including the implementation of the Tripoli action plan, and noting the importance of the European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya to strengthen Libyan border management,

Determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. Condemns attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya;

2. Calls upon the Government of Libya, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the flag State of the concerned vessel, in the first instance, to resolve the issue;

3. Requests the Government of Libya to appoint and notify the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970(2011) of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in the present resolution, and requests that the Government focal point inform the Committee of any vessels transporting crude oil illicitly exported from Libya, along with available and relevant information, and of any efforts made in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. Directs the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about such notifications from the Government of Libya focal point;

5. Authorizes Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11 below, and authorizes Member States to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances, in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as may be applicable, to carry out such inspections and direct the vessel to take appropriate actions to return the crude oil to Libya, with the consent of and in coordination with the Government of Libya;

6. Requests that Member States, before taking the measures authorized in paragraph 5 above, first seek the consent of the vessel’s flag State;

7. Decides that any Member State that undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 5 above shall submit promptly a report to the Committee on the inspection containing relevant details, including efforts made to seek the consent of the flag State of the vessel;

8. Affirms that the authorization provided by paragraph 5 of the present resolution applies only with respect to inspections carried out by warships and ships owned or operated by a State and used only on government non-commercial service;

9. Also affirms that the authorization provided by paragraph 5 of the present resolution applies only with respect to vessels that are the subject of a designation made by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11 below and shall not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law, including rights or obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the general principle of exclusive jurisdiction of a flag State over its vessels on the high seas, with respect to other vessels and in any other situation, and underscores in particular that the present resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law;

10. Decides to impose the following measures on vessels designated in accordance with paragraph 11 below:

(a) The flag State of a vessel designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11 shall take the measures necessary to direct the vessel not to load, transport or discharge such crude oil from Libya aboard the vessel, absent direction from the Government of Libya focal point;

(b) All Member States shall take the measures necessary to prohibit vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11 from entering their ports, unless such entry is necessary for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to Libya;

(c) All Member States shall take the measures necessary to prohibit the provision by their nationals or from their territory of bunkering services, such as provision of fuel or supplies, or other servicing of vessels, to vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11, unless provision of such services is necessary for humanitarian purposes, or in the case of return to Libya, in which case the Member State shall notify the Committee;

(d) All Member States shall take the measures necessary to require their nationals and entities and individuals in their territory not to engage in any financial transactions with respect to such crude oil from Libya aboard vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 11;

11. Also decides that the Committee may designate vessels for some or all of the measures in paragraph 10 above, on a case-by-case basis, for a period of 90 days, which may be renewed by the Committee;

12. Further decides that the Committee may decide to terminate the designation of a vessel at any time and may make exceptions to some or all of the measures in paragraph 10 above as may be necessary and appropriate;

13. Recalls the creation, pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1973(2011), of the Panel of Experts on Libya, under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the tasks provided for by that paragraph, decides that this mandate shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in the present resolution, and directs the Panel to monitor implementation of the measures imposed in the present resolution;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, having due regard for the increased mandate of the Panel of Experts, to increase the Panel to six members and make the financial and security arrangements necessary to support the work of the Panel;

15. Decides that the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by the present resolution shall terminate one year from the date of the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Council decides to extend them;

16. Also decides to remain seized of the matter.

On 27 August [meeting 7251], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2174(2014). The draft [S/2014/629] was submitted by Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda and the United Kingdom.

The Security Council,
Recalling all its resolutions on Libya since resolution 1970(2011) of 26 February 2011, as well as the statement by its President of 16 December 2013,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Deploring the increasing violence in Libya, in particular around Tripoli and Benghazi, condemning ongoing fighting by armed groups and incitement to violence, and expressing its deep concern at its impact on Libya’s civilian population and institutions, as well as the threat it poses to Libya’s stability and democratic transition,

Welcoming the calls of the Government of Libya and House of Representatives for an immediate ceasefire, underlining the need for all parties to engage in peaceful and inclusive political dialogue and to respect the democratic process, and encouraging the Arab League, the African Union and all those with influence on the parties, in particular neighbouring and regional countries, to support an immediate cessation of hostilities and constructive engagement with such a dialogue,

Recalling its decision in resolution 1970(2011) to refer the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and reaffirming the importance of the Government of Libya’s cooperation with the Court and the Prosecutor,

Reaffirming the importance of holding accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in attacks targeting civilians,

Expressing deep concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation, which poses a risk to stability in Libya and the region, including through transfer to terrorist and violent extremist groups, and underlining the importance of coordinated international support to Libya and the region to address these issues,

Concerned at the growing presence of Al-Qaida-linked terrorists groups and individuals operating in Libya, reaffirming the 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, and recalling in this regard the obligations under resolution 2161(2014) of 17 June 2014,

Expressing its determination to use targeted sanctions in pursuit of stability in Libya, and against those individuals and entities that threaten its stability and obstruct or undermine its successful completion of the political transition,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Calls upon all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to fighting, and expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya in this regard;
2. Condemns the use of violence against civilians and civilian institutions, and calls for those responsible to be held accountable;
3. Calls upon the House of Representatives and the Constitutional Drafting Assembly to carry out their tasks in a spirit of inclusiveness, and calls upon all parties to engage in an inclusive Libyan-led political dialogue in order to help restore stability and to forge consensus around the next steps in Libya’s transition;
4. Reaffirms that the measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970(2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009(2011) of 16 September 2011, apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973(2011) of 17 March 2011 and by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970(2011), decides that they shall also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decides that such acts may include but are not limited to:
   (a) Planning, directing or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya;
   (b) Attacks against any air, land or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan State institution or installation, or against any foreign mission in Libya;
   (c) Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya;
   (d) Acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of a listed individual or entity;
5. Reaffirms that individuals and entities determined by the Committee to have violated provisions of resolution 1970(2011), including the arms embargo, or assisted others in doing so, are subject to designation, and notes that this includes those who assist in the violation of the assets freeze and travel ban in resolution 1970(2011);
6. Requests the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1973(2011), in addition to its current mandate, to provide information on individuals and entities that meet the designation criteria specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present resolution;
7. Requests that the Committee give due regard to requests for delisting of individuals and entities who no longer meet the designation criteria;
8. Decides that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, to Libya in accordance with paragraph 13(a) of resolution 2009(2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095(2013) of 14 March 2013 must be approved in advance by the Committee;
9. Calls upon all States, in particular States neighbouring Libya, to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to and from Libya, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970(2011), as modified by paragraph 13 of resolution 2009(2011) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 2095(2013), for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;
10. Reaffirms its decision to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery
of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970, as modified by paragraph 13 of resolution 2009(2011) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1995(2013), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, and further reaffirms its decision that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

11. Requires any Member State, when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 9 of the present resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report on the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for transfer are found, further requires such Member States to submit to the Committee, at a later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

12. Affirms its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in the present resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, and its readiness to review the mandate of the Mission, as may be needed at any time in the light of developments in Libya;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Communication. In a 17 September letter addressed to the Security Council (S/2014/676), the Sudan stated that, in line with its obligations under the Joint Military and Security Cooperation Protocol signed between the Sudan and Libya on 9 August 2012, the Sudan, on 4 September, deployed to Kufra Airport a Antonov-74 military aircraft loaded with logistical military supplies after obtaining approval and clearance from the commander of the joint forces from the Libyan part, Colonel Stiliman Hamid Hassan.

Security Council Committee. On 17 December (S/2014/909), the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970(2011) concerning Libya transmitted to the Council the report on its activities in 2014. During the year, the Committee held five informal consultations, on 26 February, 29 May, 2 June, and 2 and 12 September. It received an implementation report by one Member State and two addenda to an implementation report previously submitted by another Member State.


The proliferation of weapons to and from Libya remained a major challenge for the stability of the country and the region. Despite some positive developments in rebuilding the Libyan security sector, most weapons were still under the control of non-State armed actors and border control systems remained ineffective. Over the previous three years, Libya had become a primary source of illicit weapons. The Panel continued to investigate leads relating to transfers of such weapons to 14 countries. Cases under investigation reflected a diversified range of trafficking dynamics, including State-sponsored transfers by air and sea. In accordance with resolution 2009(2011), several Member States notified the Committee of transfers of military materiel to Libyan authorities. The creation of the country’s Military Procurement Department allowed for a more accountable procurement process, but questions remained concerning the lack of centralized oversight of military procurement, the absence of identified procurement focal points for ministries other than the Ministry of Defence, the lack of clarity regarding end users and the capacity of the various forces to manage and secure stockpiles. The Panel was concerned about transfers to Libya in violation of the arms embargo, including non-notified deliveries to the national forces and transfers to non-State end users.

Several updates to the travel ban list were necessary to reflect changed status and new information. Of the 20 individuals listed, 5 were deceased, 4 were in Libya, 7 were in other countries, and the whereabouts of 4 remained unknown. The Panel investigated media reports indicating that four persons subject to the travel ban—Aisha Qadhafi, Mohammed Qadhafi, Hannibal Qadhafi and Safia Farkash Al-Barassi—had left Algeria and travelled to Oman in October 2012. Both Oman and Algeria indicated that Aisha Qadhafi and Mohammed Qadhafi had departed Algeria and were present in Oman. In February 2014, Oman indicated that Hannibal Qadhafi and Safia Farkash Al-Barassi were not residing in Oman and that it had no additional information about their location. The Panel also investigated an alleged plot to smuggle Saadi Qadhafi, who was subject to both the asset freeze and travel ban sanctions, and his family to Mexico in 2011.

Concerning the implementation of the asset freeze, the Panel obtained details on the efforts made by Saadi Qadhafi and his associates to hide, move and use assets that should have been frozen. High-value assets allegedly belonging to listed entities and/or individuals were located. Enquiries revealed instances in some Member States of inadequate legislative capacity to implement asset freeze measures. In one instance, the issue resulted in the dissipation of almost $2 mil-
lion in funds that should have been frozen. The relevant Member States in those cases were aware of the situation and were attempting to address it.

Appointments. On 17 April [S/2014/288], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had appointed six experts to the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Council resolution 1973(2011) and extended by resolution 2144(2014) (see p. 000) and previous resolutions. The Council added a sixth expert to the Panel pursuant to resolution 2146(2014) (see p. 000).

On 17 September [S/2014/680], the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had appointed Mohammed Cherkaoui (United States) to serve as regional expert on the Panel of Experts, replacing Ali Ahmida (United States), who withdrew from the Panel on 27 June.

Children and armed conflict

In May [A/68/878-S/2014/339], the Secretary-General issued a report on children and armed conflict, which included information on grave violations committed against children during armed conflict in Libya in 2013. The situation for children in Libya remained precarious in 2013, with political tensions escalating into armed confrontations in al-Ajailat, al-Shagiga, Ghadamis, Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha, sometimes involving the use of heavy weapons. The United Nations documented the killing of 14 children and the injury of 5 others in crossfire and improvised explosive device incidents or as a result of the use of heavy weaponry.

UNSMIL

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was a special political mission established in September 2011 by Security Council resolution 2009(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 280] at the request of Libyan authorities, following six months of armed conflict. The mission was mandated to support the country’s new transitional authorities in their post-conflict efforts for an initial period of three months. The Council modified and extended the UNSMIL mandate in resolutions 2022(2011) [ibid., p. 286], 2040(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 253] and 2095(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 273]. By resolution 2144(2014) of 14 March (see p. 000), the Council mandated UNSMIL, for a further 12-month period, to support Libyan government efforts to ensure the transition to democracy; promote the rule of law, and monitor and protect human rights; control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation; and build governance capacity.

Appointment. On 8 August [S/2014/583], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Bernardino León (Spain) as his new Special Representative and Head of UNSMIL. Mr. León would succeed Tarek Mitri (Lebanon). The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 12 August [S/2014/584].

Financing

In an April report [A/68/327/Add.12], the Secretary-General requested the General Assembly to approve proposed additional resources for 2014 for UNSMIL amounting to $22,793,200 net ($23,204,400 gross). He also requested the Assembly to approve a charge in the same amount against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the 2014–2015 biennium. In May [A/68/7/Add.28], ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve the additional resources for UNSMIL and the charge requested by the Secretary-General.

The Assembly, in resolution 68/280 of 30 June (see p. 000), approved the budgets of the special political missions authorized by the Assembly and/or the Security Council, including UNSMIL, as well as the charges against the provision appropriated for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs of the 2014–2015 programme budget.

Western Sahara

The ceasefire in Western Sahara between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguir el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario) continued to hold, but there was no progress towards a resolution of the status of the disputed territory. Under a plan presented in 2007 by Frente Polisario [YUN 2007, p. 296], final status was to be decided in a referendum on self-determination that included independence as an option. Morocco, in turn, presented a plan for autonomy [ibid., p. 297]. The Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy for Western Sahara engaged in consultations with the parties and neighbouring States to gauge their flexibility in developing a compromise solution. His Special Representative initiated consultations to update military agreement No. 1, the basic legal instrument governing ceasefire monitoring. The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) also held several rounds of discussions separately with the Royal Moroccan Army and Frente Polisario to consider the parties’ proposals for adjustments to military agreement No. 1. The Security Council extended the MINURSO mandate until 30 April 2015.

Political and security developments

Communication. On 28 March [S/2014/235], Morocco transmitted to the Security Council a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, Salahaddine Mezouar, addressed to the
Secretary-General. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation stated that since the adoption of Council resolution 2099(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 281], Morocco had met all of its commitments, including those related to human rights, and had taken measures to go beyond the recommended commitments. He noted that there had been no follow-up to the call issued by the Council for registration of the populations of the Tindouf camps. Morocco advocated for decisive participation by all parties in a negotiation process, and its initiative for an autonomy statute indicated its resolve to proceed in accordance with the parameters set by the Council.

Report of Secretary-General (April). In response to Security Council resolution 2099(2014) [YUN 2013, p. 281], the Secretary-General submitted an April report S/2014/258 on the situation in Western Sahara, covering developments since is 2013 report [YUN 2013, p. 280]. The ceasefire in Western Sahara Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Sagüí el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario) continued to hold and the people could live without fear of a resumption of armed conflict in the medium term. The part of Western Sahara under control of Morocco, west of the berm marking the ceasefire line, witnessed considerable Moroccan investment in infrastructure and in the social and cultural sphere. Public life proceeded peacefully due, in part, to the extensive presence of security forces. An increased number of delegations from foreign legislatures and diplomatic missions, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions and journalists, visited the western part of the Territory. Some underlying discontent, however, remained perceptible among the Saharan population, expressing itself in sporadic demonstrations aimed at drawing attention to human rights concerns, socioeconomic issues and political demands, including the right to self-determination. They were swiftly dispersed by Moroccan security forces. As a result of negotiations by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), family visits programme flights, which had been suspended since June 2013, were to resume on 17 April 2014.

The Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy for Western Sahara engaged in bilateral consultations with the parties and neighbouring States to gauge whether the parties were prepared to be flexible in developing the elements of a compromise solution. By April, he had undertaken three rounds of consultations with the parties and neighbouring States in the framework of the new approach and had begun visiting the capitals of the members of the Group of Friends of Western Sahara to confirm their support. The Personal Envoy visited the region from 18 to 30 January to clarify the issues and the positions of the parties. He emphasized that options were running out for the negotiating process and that progress needed to be made in 2014. The Personal Envoy returned to the region from 27 February to 7 March to meet with the working groups formed by Morocco and Frente Polisario and to receive their responses to the questions put to them during the consultations held in January.

As at 6 March, the military component of United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) stood at 225 personnel of an authorized strength of 231. MINURSO observed and recorded six general violations of military agreement No. 1—the basic legal instrument governing the ceasefire monitoring of Western Sahara—by the Royal Moroccan Army, a significant decrease from the previous reporting period, when 42 such violations were recorded. MINURSO recorded one general violation by Frente Polisario forces. The Mission’s assessment was that both parties remained committed to and respectful of the ceasefire, and that their observed violations did not jeopardize it in the medium term. The lack of precise ceasefire terms and differing interpretations of the ceasefire agreement, however, represented a major challenge to MINURSO monitoring operations and eroded the Mission’s authority. The Special Representative therefore initiated consultations with the parties to update military agreement No. 1, based on proposals forwarded by them.

In January, for the first time since its inception, MINURSO witnessed a violation of the status-of-forces agreement when a group of Royal Moroccan Army soldiers gained unauthorized entry to the Mahbas team site, in pursuit of five unarmed civilians attempting to stage a demonstration inside the site. The five Saharan activists were apprehended in the operation by the Moroccan soldiers. The Special Representative protested the violation to Morocco. He received assurances that Morocco remained committed to strict implementation of the agreement, including respect for the inviolability of UN premises.

Landmines and explosive remnants of war in Western Sahara continued to endanger the lives of the local, nomadic and refugee populations, as well as MINURSO personnel. Two civilians were injured in a mine accident east of the berm. Frente Polisario reported a significant loss of livestock to mines, especially in the buffer strip. The Royal Moroccan Army reported 12 accidents, in which 1 person was killed, 18 were injured and 1 was unharmed west of the berm.

The Secretary-General called on the parties to engage seriously on the two core issues in the Security Council’s guidance: the content of a political solution and the form of self-determination. He asked the international community for support in that regard. The Secretary-General said that the presence of MINURSO remained relevant as an instrument of stability; as a mechanism to support the implementation of Council resolutions relating to the Mission’s mandate; and to provide independent information on the conditions on the ground to the United Nations and the international community. He therefore sought the
Council’s assistance in reasserting the mandated role of MINURSO, upholding peacekeeping standards and UN neutrality, and ensuring that the conditions for the successful operation of the Mission were met. He called on Morocco and Frente Polisario to cooperate fully with MINURSO in achieving those objectives. The Secretary-General recommended that the Council extend the Mission’s mandate, with an increase of 15 military observers to the authorized strength, for a further 12 months, until 30 April 2015.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 29 April [meeting 7162], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2152(2014). The draft [S/2014/299] was submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United States.

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara,


Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

Reiterating its call upon the parties and the neighbouring States to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other and to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

Recognizing that achieving a political solution to this long-standing dispute and enhanced cooperation between the States members of the Arab Maghreb Union would contribute to stability and security in the Sahel region,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, under close review, and reiterating the need for the Security Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, and effective management of resources,

Expressing concern about the violations of existing agreements and calling upon the parties to respect their relevant obligations,

Taking note of the proposal presented by Morocco to the Secretary-General on 11 April 2007 and welcoming serious and credible Moroccan efforts to move the process forward towards resolution, and taking note also of the proposal presented by the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the Secretary-General on 10 April 2007,

Encouraging, in this context, the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution, including by expanding upon their discussion of each other’s proposals,

Taking note of the four rounds of negotiations held under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and welcoming the commitment of the parties to continue the negotiations process,

Encouraging the parties to continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing the January 2012 updated plan of action on confidence-building measures,

Stressing the importance of improving the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the Tindouf refugee camps, and encouraging the parties to work with the international community to develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights, bearing in mind their relevant obligations under international law,

Encouraging the parties to continue in their respective efforts to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in Western Sahara and the Tindouf refugee camps, including the freedoms of expression and association,

Recognizing and welcoming, in this regard, the recent steps and initiatives taken by Morocco to strengthen the National Council on Human Rights regional commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco’s ongoing interaction with special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including those planned for 2014, as well as the planned visit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2014,

Welcoming the implementation of the enhanced refugee protection programme developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in coordination with the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro, which includes refugee and human rights training and awareness initiatives,

Reiterating its request for consideration of a refugee registration in the Tindouf refugee camps, and inviting efforts in this regard,

Welcoming the commitment of the parties to continue the process of negotiations through the United Nations-sponsored talks,

Recognizing that the consolidation of the status quo is not acceptable, and noting further that progress in the negotiations is essential in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Western Sahara in all its aspects,

Affirming its support for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Christopher Ross, and his work in facilitating negotiations between the parties, and welcoming to that effect his recent initiatives and ongoing consultations with the parties and neighbouring States,

Affirming its support also for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 April 2014,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 April 2015;

2. Reaffirms the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with the Mission with regard to the ceasefire, and calls upon the parties to adhere fully to those agreements;

3. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of the Mission, including its free interaction with all interlocutors, and to take the steps necessary to ensure the
security of, as well as unhindered movement and immediate access for, the United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, in conformity with existing agreements;

4. Welcome the commitment of the parties to continue the process of preparation for a fifth round of negotiations, and recalls its endorsement of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 2008 that realism and a spirit of compromise by the parties are essential to achieve progress in negotiations;

5. Calls upon the parties to continue to show political will and to work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations, thus ensuring the implementation of resolutions 1754(2007), 1783(2007), 1813(2008), 1871(2009), 1920(2010), 1979(2011), 2044(2012) and 2099(2013) and the success of negotiations;

6. Affirms its strong support for the commitment of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara towards a solution to the question of Western Sahara in this context, and calls for renewed meetings and strengthening of contacts;

7. Calls upon the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and notes the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect;

8. Invites Member States to lend appropriate assistance to these talks;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council on a regular basis, and at least twice a year, on the status and progress of these negotiations under his auspices, the implementation of the present resolution, challenges to the operations of the Mission and steps taken to address them, expresses its intention to meet to receive and discuss his briefings, and in this regard further requests the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation in Western Sahara well before the end of the mandate period;

10. Welcome the commitment of the parties and the neighbouring States to hold periodic meetings with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to review and, where possible, expand confidence-building measures;

11. Urges Member States to provide voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures agreed upon between the parties, including those that allow for visits between separated family members;

12. Notes the request of the Secretary-General for an additional 15 United Nations military observers, and supports this request within existing resources;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance in the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Report of Secretary-General (August). Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/91 [YUN 2013, p. 283], the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly an August report [A/69/344] summarizing his April report to the Security Council on the situation concerning Western Sahara (see p. 000) and covering the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. The Secretary-General stated that his Personal Envoy intended to pursue bilateral consultations in preparation for a resumption of face-to-face talks. The Personal Envoy informed the parties and the neighbouring States that he intended to return to the region every six weeks, beginning in May. While all interlocutors agreed in principle to that calendar, Morocco expressed reservations over parts of the Secretary-General’s April report and stated its desire to clarify the objectives and framework of the negotiating process before agreeing to dates for the next trip to the region. In June, the Personal Envoy and UN senior officials held extensive consultations with Morocco in New York. The Personal Envoy also met with members of the Group of Friends, who stressed the need for a speedy resumption of mediation efforts. The Secretary-General reiterated his call to the parties to move towards a solution without further delay and urged them to engage in genuine negotiations with the support and facilitation of his Personal Envoy.

Year-end developments. In a later report [S/2015/246], the Secretary-General provided information on developments in Western Sahara since his April report (see p. 000). On the 6 November anniversary of Morocco’s “Green March” into Western Sahara [YUN 1975, p. 175], King Mohammed VI stated that “the Sahara will remain part of Morocco until the end of time”. He said that the autonomy initiative was the maximum Morocco could offer to achieve a final solution to the conflict and stressed that his country’s sovereignty over its entire territory was “effective, inalienable and non-negotiable”.

The Secretary-General stated that given the lack of progress towards a resolution of the dispute over the status of Western Sahara, the efforts of the United Nations through the work of his Personal Envoy and of MINURSO remained highly relevant. Growing frustrations among Western Saharanas, coupled with the geographic expansion of criminal and extremist networks in the Sahel-Sahara zone, presented increased risks for the stability and security of the region and that a settlement of the Western Sahara conflict would mitigate those potential risks. He welcomed the parties’ discussion of military agreement No. 1 governing the ceasefire monitoring regime and called for continued and constructive cooperation with the Mission to move forward on the issues involved.

MINURSO continued to advocate that discrepancies vis-à-vis the determination of ceasefire monitoring
violations and potential security concerns be addressed within the framework of military agreement No. 1. The Mission revived dedicated working group discussions with the parties that were initiated in November 2013 to clarify understandings of the agreement, reconcile variations in approach, address concerns put forward by each party with regard to application of the agreement and strengthen the MINURSO monitoring regime. In March, April and June, three rounds of discussions were held with representatives of the Royal Moroccan Army. In May, June and September, four rounds were held with representatives of the Frente Polisario forces. MINURSO considered the parties’ initial proposals for potential adjustments to military agreement No. 1 and identified areas of concern.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 5 December [meeting 64], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee [A/69/462], adopted resolution 69/101 without vote [agenda item 59].

**Question of Western Sahara**

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territories are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) and 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/91 of 11 December 2013,

Recalling also all resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Western Sahara,


Expressing its satisfaction that the parties met on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and in the presence of the neighbouring countries and that they have agreed to continue the negotiations,

Also expressing its satisfaction at the holding of nine informal meetings convened by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on 9 and 10 August 2009 in Dürnstein, Austria, on 10 and 11 February 2010 in Westchester County, New York, United States of America, from 7 to 10 November 2010, from 16 to 18 December 2010 and from 21 to 23 January 2011, all on Long Island, New York, from 7 to 9 March 2011 in Mellieha, Malta, from 5 to 7 June 2011 and from 19 to 21 July 2011, both on Long Island, and from 11 to 13 March 2012 in Manhasset, New York, to prepare for the fifth round of negotiations,

**Calling upon** all the parties and the States of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and with each other,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara,

Welcoming, in this regard, the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy in search of a mutually acceptable political solution to the dispute, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2014,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Supports the process of negotiations initiated by Security Council resolution 1754(2007) and further sustained by Council resolutions 1783(2007), 1813(2008), 1871(2009), 1920(2010), 1979(2011), 2044(2012), 2099(2013) and 2152(2014), with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara in this respect;
3. Welcomes the commitment of the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue, in order to enter into a more intensive phase of negotiations, in good faith and without preconditions, noting efforts and developments since 2006, thus ensuring the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1754(2007), 1783(2007), 1813(2008), 1871(2009), 1920(2010), 1979(2011), 2044(2012), 2099(2013) and 2152(2014) and the success of negotiations;
4. Also welcomes the ongoing negotiations between the parties held on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 in the presence of the neighbouring countries and under the auspices of the United Nations;
5. Calls upon the parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon them to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law;
6. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;
7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.
MINURSO

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by Security Council resolution 690(1991) [YUN 1991, p. 794] in accordance with settlement proposals accepted on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and Frente Polisario. The settlement plan, as approved by the Council, provided for a transitional period for the preparation of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. MINURSO continued to monitor compliance with the formal ceasefire between Frente Polisario and Morocco. Military agreement No. 1, which MINURSO had signed separately with the parties, remained the basic legal instrument governing the ceasefire monitoring of the disputed territory. The Mission’s military observers carried out monitoring through a combination of ground and air patrols and observation posts, and through inspections of larger-than-company-size military units. Bilateral military agreements Nos. 2 and 3 [YUN 1999, pp. 179–180], committing both parties to cooperating with MINURSO in the exchange of mine-related information, the marking of mined areas and the destruction of mines and unexploded ordnance, remained in force. The Mission also provided support to assistance programmes to address the plight of displaced and separated Saharawi families.

Appointment. On 6 May [S/2014/322], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Kim Bolduc (Canada) as his Special Representative for Western Sahara and Head of MINURSO. She replaced Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber (Germany), who would complete his assignment on 31 July. The Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention on 8 May [S/2014/323].

Financing

The Secretary-General’s performance report on the MINURSO budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/608] showed an expenditure of $56,481,400 gross ($54,207,600 net) against an apportionment of $58,253,000 gross ($55,972,400 net).

In January [A/68/699], the Secretary-General submitted the MINURSO budget for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2014 in the amount of $54,019,300 gross ($51,728,800 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $2,071,700. The budget provided for the deployment of 203 military observers, 27 military contingent personnel, 12 UN police officers, 91 international staff, 171 national staff, 16 United Nations Volunteers and 10 Government-provided personnel.

In April [A/68/782/Add.3], ACABQ recommended that the unencumbered balance of $1,771,600 for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, as well as other income/adjustments in the amount of $1,014,100 for the period ended 30 June 2012, be credited to Member States. Regarding the 2013–2014 budget, the Committee recommended that the overall requirement proposed by the Secretary-General be reduced by $139,700 and, accordingly, that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of $53,879,600 for the maintenance of the Mission for that period.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/930], adopted resolution 68/296 without vote [agenda item 163].

Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 690(1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2152(2014) of 29 April 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/283 of 28 June 2013,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the 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;
2. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of $42.3 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 99 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;
3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to
ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. 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;

9. Recalls paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to consider the question of the authority to move staff within the area of an individual mission during the second part of its resumed sixty-ninth session, while maintaining existing arrangements;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 58,126,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 53,918,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 3,488,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 719,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. Decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 48,438,750 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 April 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

15. Also decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,138,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,900,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 184,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. Further decides to apportion among Member States the amount of 9,687,750 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2015, at a monthly rate of 4,843,875 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015 as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 427,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 380,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 36,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 10,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. Also decides that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 2,785,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

19. Further decides that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 2,785,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. Decides that the decrease of 6,800 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 2,785,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. Emphasizes that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara”. The General Assembly, by decision 69/554 of 29 December, decided that the agenda item on MINUSAO financing remained for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.