



Resolution 2561 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council on 29 January 2021**

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 January 2021 on his Good Offices [S/2021/5](#) and on the United Nations operation in Cyprus ([S/2021/4](#)), and *expressing* its full support for his Good Offices, including the existing body of work, to remain available to assist the sides,

Underscoring that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and *reaffirming* the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement with a sense of urgency,

Expressing full support for the Secretary-General's ongoing efforts, and *welcoming* his intention to convene an informal "five plus UN meeting" with the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and the Guarantor powers at the earliest opportunity, *further welcoming* the stated determination of the leaders of the two communities to respond positively in this regard to find common ground between the parties to negotiate a sustainable lasting solution to the Cyprus problem within a foreseeable horizon,

Urging the sides to renew their efforts to achieve an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, including OP4 of its resolution [716 \(1991\)](#),

Stressing that the status quo is unsustainable, and that the lack of an agreement furthers political tensions and deepens the estrangement of both communities, risking irreversible changes on the ground, and reducing the prospects of a settlement,

Expressing deep concern at the ongoing tensions in the eastern Mediterranean over hydrocarbons exploration, *convinced* of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable settlement, and *reiterating* the Secretary-General's call for serious efforts to avoid any further escalation and to defuse tensions,

Recalling its Presidential Statement ([S/PRST/2020/9](#)), which expresses deep concern at developments in Varosha, and calls for the reversal of this course of action, *reaffirming* the status of Varosha as set out in its previous resolutions, and *reiterating* that no actions should be carried out in relation to Varosha that are not in accordance



with those resolutions, and *stressing* the need to avoid any unilateral actions that could trigger tensions on the island and undermine the prospects for a peaceful settlement,

Recalling its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and related resolutions, *recognising* that the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women is essential in building peace in Cyprus and will contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *welcoming* efforts to bring together a broader range of women actors on both sides, *acknowledging* that the gender-sensitive socioeconomic impact assessment that was launched 17 February 2020 in response to resolution [2453 \(2019\)](#) substantiated that delaying a settlement in Cyprus increases both the economic, and non-economic costs of the prevailing political status quo, looking forward to the full and swift implementations of its recommendations, *encouraging* the sides to ensure the needs and perspectives of women are addressed in a future settlement,

Recalling its resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#) and related resolutions that recognise the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, and *further encourages* the full, equal and meaningful participation of youth in this process,

Recognising that effective contact and communication between the sides enhances the prospects for settlement and is in the interests of all Cypriots, and helps to address island-wide matters, including health, crime, environmental protection, and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Recognising the ongoing impact on the island of Cyprus of the COVID-19 pandemic and the efforts made by both communities to suppress the spread of the virus and mitigate its effects,

Regretting that the sides have continued to pursue largely uncoordinated responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and *expressing concern* that the closure of the crossing points along the Green line has limited opportunities for bicomunal engagement and trust-building activities, and that the continued and prolonged closure of some crossing points threatens to set back the progress made in this area since 2003,

Expressing concern at the continued deterioration of the law and order situation in Pyla, and *urging* both sides to continue to work with UNFICYP to establish effective measures to tackle criminal activities,

Reiterating the importance of confidence-building measures and their timely implementation, and *urging* the sides to step up their efforts to promote intercommunal contacts, reconciliation and the active engagement of civil society, in particular women and youth,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 January 2021,

Welcoming measures to date to strengthen the liaison and engagement capacity of the mission, *noting* the importance of transition planning in relation to the settlement, and *emphasising* the need to review regularly all peacekeeping operations, including UNFICYP, to ensure efficiency and effectiveness,

Expressing appreciation to Member States that contribute personnel to UNFICYP, and *noting* the continued voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP by the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative Elizabeth Spehar, and senior United Nations official Jane Holl Lute,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution [1251 \(1999\)](#) and *recalls* the importance of achieving an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, including OP4 of its resolution [716 \(1991\)](#);

2. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General's decision to convene an informal "five plus UN" meeting between the leaders of the two Cypriot Communities and the Guarantor Powers at the earliest opportunity, and *urges* the sides and all involved participants to approach these talks in the spirit of openness, flexibility and compromise and to show the necessary political will and commitment to freely negotiate a mutually acceptable settlement under United Nations auspices;

3. *Reiterates its call for* a reduction of tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean, and underlines that disputes should be resolved peacefully in accordance with applicable international law, and further *calls* upon the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and all involved parties to refrain from any actions and rhetoric that might damage chances of success;

4. *Recalls* its resolution [2537 \(2020\)](#) and *calls upon* the two leaders urgently to:

(a) provide the necessary political support and overall guidance to free the Technical Committees from obstructions in their work and enable them to function effectively, and to empower them to submit proposals for their consideration to enhance intercommunal contacts and improve the daily lives of all Cypriots, and consider the advice of the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General regarding further ways to empower the Technical Committees and improve their performance;

(b) engage the Technical Committees more actively to ensure effective coordination and cooperation on health matters, particularly in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other infectious diseases which have island-wide implications, including through the effective use of the expertise available in the bicomunal Technical Committees on Health, Crisis Management, Humanitarian Affairs and Economic Matters;

(c) ensure effective coordination and cooperation on criminal matters;

(d) promote peace education across the island, including by further empowering the Technical Committee on Education to implement the recommendations contained in its joint report of 2017, in particular those concerning policy-making, and to address impediments to peace in school materials, including text books, as a contribution to trust-building between the communities, on which there continues to be no progress;

(e) improve the public atmosphere for negotiation to secure a settlement, including by preparing the communities for a settlement through public messages on the way ahead, and delivering more constructive and harmonised messages, including by more explicitly encouraging contact and cooperation between the communities and providing direct support to grassroots people-to-people initiatives, and by refraining from actions or rhetoric that detracts from a successful process or could make it more difficult to achieve;

(f) increase their support to, and ensure a meaningful role for, civil society engagement in peace efforts, in particular strengthening the participation of women's organisations and youth in the process, including by empowering the Technical Committee on Gender Equality to meet and develop an action plan supporting women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in peace talks and providing direct support and encouragement to civil society organisations to enhance intercommunal contact and trust-building, and to support implementation of the recommendations of

the gender sensitive socioeconomic impact assessment to address existing barriers and ensure a future peace agreement can more equally benefit men and women in Cyprus;

5. *Regrets* the lack of progress on an effective mechanism for direct military contacts between the sides and the relevant involved parties, *requests* the Secretary-General to report further on the reasons behind this lack of progress, and *urges* full engagement with the proposal on the establishment of such a mechanism presented by UNFICYP, and its timely implementation;

6. *Calls* upon the sides to reduce existing barriers to intercommunal contact, emphasizes the importance of effective communication for risk-mitigation and trust-building between the communities, and *urges* the sides to agree and implement further confidence building measures that can contribute to a conducive environment for settlement, including those related to the military, economic cooperation and trade;

7. *Further calls* on the leaders of both communities to urgently agree on the reopening of all the crossing points and the return to the operating status that existed prior to 29 February 2020 as soon as practically achievable, and to work on harmonizing the protocols governing the crossing points, and *urges* effective coordination to prevent the spread of COVID-19, ensuring any continuing restrictions on movement across the island to prevent the spread of COVID-19 do not go beyond what is necessary to protect public health; and noting that the opening of the crossings since 2003 has been an important confidence-building measure between both communities and one which is essential for the settlement process;

8. *Commends* the ongoing work of the Committee on Missing Persons, and *calls upon* all parties expeditiously to enhance their cooperation with the Committee's work, in particular through providing full access without delay to all areas and responding in a timely manner to requests for archival information on possible burial sites;

9. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP, and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending on 31 July 2021;

10. *Expresses serious concern* at the continued violations of the military status quo along the ceasefire lines, *urges* the sides and all involved parties to respect UNFICYP's mandated authority in, and delineation of, the buffer zone, *urges* the use of the 2018 United Nations aide-memoire by the sides to ensure peace and security in the buffer zone, *calls on* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries any actions that impede UNFICYP's ability to fulfil its mandate, and *calls on* both sides to remove all unauthorised constructions and to prevent unauthorised military or civilian activities within and along the ceasefire lines, and *urges* both sides to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of UNFICYP personnel;

11. *Reiterates its calls* on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000, and reaffirms that UNFICYP's freedom of movement should be respected;

12. *Recalls* the status of Varosha as set out in relevant resolutions, including resolutions [550 \(1984\)](#) and [789 \(1992\)](#), and its Presidential Statement ([S/PRST/2020/9](#)), which expresses deep concern at developments in Varosha, and calls for the reversal of this course of action, and reaffirms that UNFICYP's freedom of movement should be respected;

13. *Welcomes* the announcement that 18 suspected hazardous areas across the island have now been cleared of mines, and *urges* the leaders of both communities to agree and continue a plan of work to achieve a mine-free Cyprus;

14. *Requests* UNFICYP to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate; *requests* the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women in UNFICYP and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of uniformed and civilian women at all levels, and in all aspects of its operations including senior leadership positions, and to implement other relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#);

15. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardise a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, *recalls* its requests in its resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#) that the Secretary-General ensure that performance data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations is used to improve mission operations, including decisions such as those regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation and incentives, *reaffirms* its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel working in and supporting peacekeeping operations that facilitates effective and full implementation of mandates, and includes comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives and recognition for outstanding performance, *calls on* the United Nations to apply this framework to UNFICYP as described in its resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), and *notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all UNFICYP personnel, civilian and uniformed, including mission leadership and mission support personnel, with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed about the Mission's progress in this regard, including by reporting on the start, agreed deadlines, and outcomes of UNSCR 2272 reviews, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with its resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue to take appropriate preventative action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and to take appropriate steps to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of allegations by troop- and police-contributing countries, and UNFICYP as appropriate, holding perpetrators to account, and repatriating units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 10 July 2021 a report on his Good Offices, in particular on progress towards reaching a consensus starting-point for meaningful results-oriented negotiations leading to a settlement, *encourages* the leaders of the two communities to provide written updates to the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General on the actions they have taken in support of the relevant parts of this resolution since its adoption, in particular with regard to paragraphs 5 and 6 and 8, with a view to reaching a sustainable and comprehensive settlement, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to include the contents of these updates in his Good Offices report; *further requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 10 July 2021 a report on implementation of this resolution, and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Resolution 2562 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council on 11 February 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Sudan, in particular 1591 (2005), 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1672 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), 1891 (2009), 1945 (2010), 1982 (2011), 2035 (2012), 2091 (2013), 2138 (2014), 2200 (2015), 2265 (2016), 2340 (2017), 2400 (2018), 2455 (2019), and 2508 (2020), and its Presidential Statement of 11 December 2018 (S/PRST/2018/19),

Welcoming the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in Juba on 3 October 2020 by the Government of Sudan, the Sudan Revolutionary Front and the Sudan Liberation Movement-Minni Minawi, and *congratulating* Sudan and its people for this historic achievement, which represents a significant opportunity for comprehensive and sustainable peace in Sudan and an important milestone of the transition period towards a peaceful, stable, democratic and prosperous future for Sudan,

Encouraging the signatories of the peace agreement to begin swiftly the process of implementation, and *noting* that the peace agreement provides for a specific role for the United Nations in supporting the implementation of its provisions,

Urging those who have yet to join the peace process with the Government of Sudan to do so immediately, constructively and without pre-conditions in order to conclude swiftly negotiations on a comprehensive peace agreement, and *calling upon* all international actors to continue encouraging non-participatory parties in this regard,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan to protect civilians across its territory, *acknowledging* in this regard the Government of Sudan's National Plan for Civilian Protection (S/2020/429) and the weapons-collection programme, and *expressing concern* that the security situation in some regions of Darfur remains precarious, and underscoring the need to avoid a relapse into conflict and mitigate the risks for the population posed inter alia by threats against civilians in Darfur, inter-communal violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law and continued displacement,

Stressing the need for the Government of Sudan to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and *welcoming* the provisions of the Constitutional Document on transitional justice and accountability measures in this regard,



Determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Recalling the final report of the Sudan Panel of Experts (S/2021/40),

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

1. *Recalls* the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), as modified by paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012), and the listing criteria and measures imposed by subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), as modified by paragraph 3 of resolution 2035 (2012), and *reaffirms* the provisions of subparagraph (f), (g) of paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005), paragraph 9 of resolution 1556 (2004), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012);

2. *Decides* to extend until 12 March 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), 1945 (2010), 2035 (2012), 2138 (2014), 2200 (2015), 2265 (2016), 2340 (2017), and 2400 (2018), *reaffirms* the mandate of the Panel of Experts' as established in resolutions 1591 (2005), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), 1945 (2010), 2035 (2012), 2138 (2014), 2200 (2015), 2265 (2016), 2340 (2017), 2400 (2018), 2455 (2019), and 2508 (2020), and *requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan (hereafter "the Committee") with an interim report on its activities no later than 12 August 2021, and provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a final report by 13 January 2022 with its findings and recommendations, and *further requests* the Panel of Experts to provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including Panel travel, and the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010), and *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension of the mandate no later than 12 February 2022;

3. *Recalls* paragraph 3(a) (v) of Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) and *requests* the Government of Sudan to submit requests for the Committee's consideration and, where appropriate, prior approval for the movement of military equipment and supplies into the Darfur region, particularly in the context of the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), as clarified and updated in paragraph 8 of resolution 1945 (2010) and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012);

4. *Expresses its intention* to regularly review the measures on Darfur, as recalled in paragraph 1, in light of the evolving situation on the ground, taking note of the Committee Chair's report and recommendations, and in light of the upcoming interim report by the Panel of Experts due by 12 August 2021 as well as the final report by the Panel of Experts due by 13 January 2022, and taking into account relevant Security Council resolutions;

5. *Requests* in this regard the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Government of Sudan, signatories of the Juba Peace Agreement, UNITAMS, and the Panel of Experts, to conduct a review of the situation in Darfur, including threats to stability, implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and the National Plan for Civilian Protection, measures to tackle the proliferation of weapons, including progress on the weapons collection program, and compliance with the measures on Darfur as recalled in paragraph 1 of this resolution, *further requests* the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Panel of Experts and in consultation with the Government of Sudan, to provide to the Security Council, by 31 July 2021, a report containing recommendations for clear and well identified key benchmarks that could serve in guiding the Security Council to review the measures on Darfur as recalled in

paragraph 1 of this resolution, and *expresses its intention* to establish clear and well identified key benchmarks no later than 15 September 2021, with readiness to consider adjusting measures renewed in paragraph 1 to respond to the situation in Darfur;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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Security Council

Distr.: General
25 February 2021

Resolution 2563 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 25 February 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Somalia, and *underlining* the importance of full compliance with these,

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. *Decides* to authorise the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 14 March 2021, *authorises* AMISOM to take all necessary measures in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate, as set out in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [2520 \(2020\)](#);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package in full compliance of Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to Non-United Nations security forces, through UNSOS for UNSOM, AMISOM uniformed personnel and 70 AMISOM civilians and 13,900 Somali security forces as set out in paragraph 21 of resolution [2520 \(2020\)](#) and on the basis set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2245 \(2015\)](#);

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





Security Council

Distr.: General
25 February 2021

Resolution 2564 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 25 February 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions and statements of its President concerning Yemen,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Yemen,

Strongly condemning the ongoing escalation in Marib, Yemen, including the Houthi operation on 7 February 2021, and the continuation of Houthi attacks on Saudi Arabia, including on Abha International Airport, on 10 February 2021, and *calling* for an immediate cessation of attacks without preconditions,

Stressing the need for de-escalation across Yemen and a nationwide ceasefire, and calling for implementation of the Secretary General's Global Ceasefire call as detailed in resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#), as well as his 25 March 2020 call for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Yemen,

Expressing concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, including the ongoing violence and enforced disappearances, and threats arising from the illicit transfer, diversion, destabilising accumulation, and misuse of weapons,

Emphasising the environmental and humanitarian risk and the need, without delay, for access of UN officials to inspect and maintain the Safer oil tanker, which is located in the Houthi-controlled North of Yemen, and *stressing* Houthi responsibility for the situation and for not responding to this major environmental and humanitarian risk, and *underscoring the need* for the Houthis to urgently facilitate unconditional and safe access for United Nations experts to conduct an assessment and repair mission without further delay, ensuring close cooperation with the United Nations,

Reiterating its call for all parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, and refrain from provocation,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law as applicable, and *underlining the need* to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in Yemen,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 3 March 2021.



Expressing its support for and commitment to the work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen in support of the Yemeni transition process, and an inclusive Yemeni-led and Yemeni-owned political process, under UN auspices, with the full effective, and meaningful participation of women, and *affirming* the equality of the sexes and the need for full implementation of Yemen's National Action Plan in accordance with resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#),

Welcoming the formation of the new cabinet of Yemen's government, under the provisions of the Riyadh Agreement, *calling* for the full implementation of the Riyadh Agreement, and *expressing* support for the cabinet's participation in the political process and *calling for* the swift resumption of talks between the parties, in full engagement with UN mediation efforts,

Expressing its alarm that areas of Yemen remain under the control of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and about the negative impact of their presence, violent extremist ideology and actions on stability in Yemen, the Middle East region, and the Horn of Africa, including the devastating humanitarian impact on the civilian populations, *expressing concern* at the increasing presence and future potential growth of the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) affiliates in Yemen, and *reaffirming* its resolve to address all aspects of the threat posed by AQAP, ISIL (Da'esh), and all other associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities,

Recalling the listing of AQAP and associated individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and *stressing* in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#) as a significant tool in combating terrorist activity in Yemen,

Noting the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime imposed pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) and resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#), including the key role that Member States from the region can play in this regard,

Encouraging efforts to further enhance cooperation,

Condemning in the strongest terms the attack on Aden airport on 30 December 2020, which killed twenty-seven innocent civilians, including a Yemeni Deputy Minister and three humanitarian and health personnel, and *noting* the planned Panel of Expert reporting on the Aden attack,

Welcoming the work of the Panel of Experts on Yemen, established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), and which overcame the logistical challenges posed by Covid-19,

Expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in Yemen arising from the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 14 of resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#) imposing a targeted arms embargo, and *calling on* all Member States and other actors to comply with their obligations under the targeted arms embargo,

Condemning the increasing number of incidents off the coast of Yemen, including attacks on civilian and commercial ships, and expressing concern over maritime smuggling of arms and related materials into and out of Yemen in violation of the targeted arms embargo, which pose a significant risk to the maritime security of vessels in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea along the coast of Yemen,

Condemning in the strongest terms violations of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, as well as human rights abuses, including those involving conflict-related sexual violence in Houthi-controlled areas and

recruitment and use of children in armed conflict across Yemen, as recorded in the Panel of Experts' final report (S/2021/79),

Expressing alarm over the obstacles that have been imposed on the work and access of the Panel of Experts during the course of its last mandate,

Expressing serious concern at the devastating humanitarian situation in Yemen, including the growing risk of large-scale famine and the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, and all instances of undue hindrances to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the recent interference in aid operations in Houthi-controlled areas as well as obstacles and the undue limitations on the delivery of vital goods to the civilian population occurring throughout Yemen, which is preventing vulnerable people from receiving the assistance they need to survive,

Emphasising the necessity of discussion by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2140 (2014) ("the Committee") of the recommendations contained in the Panel of Experts reports,

Determining that the situation in Yemen continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with its previous relevant resolutions, and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people;

2. *Decides* to renew until 28 February 2022 the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 16 of resolution 2140 (2014), and *further reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution 2216 (2015);

3. *Decides* that the individual listed in the annex of this resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015);

4. *Emphasising* the importance of facilitating humanitarian assistance, *reaffirms its decision* that the Committee established in paragraph 19 of resolution 2140 (2014) (hereafter, the "Committee") may, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council in resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) if the Committee determines that such an exemption is necessary to facilitate the work of the United Nations and other humanitarian organisations in Yemen or for any other purpose consistent with the objectives of these resolutions;

5. *Encourages* Member States to support capacity building efforts of the Yemeni Coast Guard to effectively implement the measures imposed by paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015), with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yemen;

Designation Criteria

6. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;

7. *Reaffirms* the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);

8. *Affirms* that sexual violence in armed conflict, or the recruitment or use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, could constitute an act, as specified in paragraph 18 (c) of resolution 2140 (2014), and therefore a sanctionable act of engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen, as described in paragraph 17 of that resolution;

Reporting

9. *Decides* to extend until 28 March 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 21 of resolution 2140 (2014), and paragraph 21 of resolution 2216 (2015), *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 28 February 2022, and *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 until 28 March 2022 drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Panel established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014);

10. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide a mid-term update to the Committee no later than 28 July 2021, and a final report no later than 28 January 2022 to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee, and also that they include information, as appropriate, inter alia about the recent trend in the illicit transfer and diversion of conventional weapons and about the commercially available components which have been used by individuals or entities designated by the Committee to assemble unmanned aerial vehicles, water-borne improvised explosive devices, and other weapon systems, and bearing in mind that this request should not have an adverse impact on humanitarian assistance or legitimate commercial activities;

11. *Directs* the Panel to cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Security Council to support the work of its Sanctions Committees, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004) and extended by resolution 2368 (2017);

12. *Urges* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organisations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites, in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

13. *Emphasises* the importance of holding consultations with concerned Member States, as may be necessary, in order to ensure full implementation of the measures set forth in this resolution;

14. *Recalls* the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions report (S/2006/997) on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 that discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms;

15. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep the situation in Yemen under continuous review and its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of developments;

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

Annex

Sultan Saleh Aida Aida Zabin

Sultan Saleh Aida Aida Zabin has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, including violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights abuses in Yemen,

Sultan Saleh Aida Aida Zabin is the director of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in Sanaa. He has played a prominent role in a policy of intimidation and use of systematic arrest, detention, torture, sexual violence and rape against politically active women. Zabin as director for CID is directly responsible for, or by virtue of his authority responsible for, and complicit in the use of multiple places of detention including house arrest, police stations, formal prisons and detention centres and undisclosed detention centres. In these sites, women, including at least one minor, were forcibly disappeared, repeatedly interrogated, raped, tortured, denied timely medical treatment and subjected to forced labour. Zabin himself directly inflicted torture in some cases.



Security Council

Distr.: General
26 February 2021

Resolution 2565 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 26 February 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2286 \(2016\)](#) and [2532 \(2020\)](#) and General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) and [74/274](#),

Reaffirming that combating and sustainably recovering from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic requires greater national, regional, and international cooperation and solidarity, and a coordinated, inclusive, comprehensive and global international response with the United Nations (UN) playing a key role,

Recognising that armed conflicts can exacerbate the COVID-19 pandemic, and that inversely the pandemic can exacerbate the adverse humanitarian impact of armed conflicts, as well as exacerbating inequalities, and *expressing concern* that the call for a general and immediate cessation of hostilities contained in its resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) was not fully heeded,

Recalling the obligations under the International Health Regulations (2005) and applicable international law,

Emphasising the unity, common origin and solidarity of mankind, and the need for intensified international collaboration in the face of the common threat of pandemics, in particular by enabling equitable global access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines, and essential health technologies, and their components, as well as equipment for the COVID-19 response, in situations of armed conflict, post-conflict situations, and complex humanitarian emergencies, and *taking into account* the need to maintain incentives for the development of new health products,

Highlighting the World Health Organisation (WHO) call that as new variants arise there should be increased scientific collaboration, transparency, exchange of information and sharing scientific knowledge including of epidemiology and genomic sequencing data, and equitable access to COVID-19 health products, and *recognising* in that respect the crucial role of the WHO and the importance of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A),

Stressing that equitable access to safe, efficacious, and affordable COVID-19 vaccines is essential to end the pandemic, *noting* the need to maintain incentives for the development of new health products, and *highlighting* the impediments to vaccination, including gaps in financing, supply, manufacturing capacity, delivery, logistics, and administration, as well as other such factors that could negatively affect



vaccination efforts, in situations of armed conflict, in post-conflict situations, and complex humanitarian emergencies,

Expressing concern that progress in vaccine access has been uneven and *recognising* that those affected by conflict and insecurity are particularly at risk of being left behind,

Recognising efforts and measures proposed by the Secretary-General concerning the response to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to conflict-affected countries, in particular his appeal for an immediate global ceasefire,

Recognising the role of extensive immunisation against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing, and stopping transmission, of COVID-19 and its variant strains, in order to bring the pandemic to an end,

Recognising the critical role of, and efforts made by, health workers, especially female health workers and other frontline and essential workers, including humanitarian personnel, around the world aimed at addressing the pandemic through measures to protect the health, safety, and well-being of people,

Stressing further that an effective health response to the pandemic requires addressing global and country-specific operational challenges such as protection of health workers, delays in regulatory approval, supply chain management and logistics, data on the provision of health-care services, as well as private sector and community responses, and *emphasising* the importance of the national vaccination programmes,

Highlighting the WHO call for measures to counter the spread of stigmatisation, misinformation, and disinformation, such as on COVID-19 vaccines, including through community engagement, and through civilian, police, and peacekeeping efforts in situations of armed conflict, post-conflict situations, and complex humanitarian emergencies,

Welcoming the efforts of countries that have donated to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) facility to provide the broadest and most equitable international access to the world's neediest, as well as other donations of COVID-19 vaccines,

Expressing appreciation for the continued contributions of national and international medical and humanitarian personnel, and *commending* the UN system especially the WHO for its key leadership role in quickly coordinating the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the efforts of Member States therein,

Recognising the vital role of UN peacekeeping operations in contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security, *expressing deep appreciation* for the UN personnel in UN peacekeeping operations, including personnel from troop- and police-contributing countries, for their extraordinary efforts in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, *stressing* the importance of their health and well-being, and *noting* the establishment of the Group of Friends on COVID-19 vaccines for UN uniformed personnel with the goal to develop policy recommendations for the vaccination of uniformed peacekeepers to ensure the urgent vaccination of peacekeeping contingents and to improve safety of peacekeepers,

Considering that the unprecedented extent of the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Calls* for the strengthening of national and multilateral approaches and international cooperation, such as the COVAX Facility created within the ACT-A, and other relevant initiatives as appropriate, in order to facilitate equitable and affordable access to COVID-19 vaccines in armed conflict situations, post-conflict situations

and complex humanitarian emergencies, *stresses* the need to develop international partnerships particularly to scale-up manufacturing and distribution capabilities, in recognition of differing national contexts, and *notes* the need to maintain incentives for the development of new health products; and *recognising* the role of extensive immunisation against COVID-19 as a global public good for health;

2. *Reiterates its demand* for a general and immediate cessation of hostilities in all situations on its agenda and *supports* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives and Special Envoys in that respect;

3. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts engage immediately in a durable, extensive, and sustained humanitarian pause to facilitate, inter alia, the equitable, safe and unhindered delivery and distribution of COVID-19 vaccinations in areas of armed conflict;

4. *Calls for* full, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access, without delay, for humanitarian personnel and medical personnel, their equipment, transport and supplies, in order to facilitate, inter alia, COVID-19 vaccinations, as appropriate, and *calls for* the protection, safety, and security of such humanitarian and medical personnel, and in this regard *urges* all parties to protect civilian infrastructure which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian aid for essential services concerning vaccinations and related medical care, in situations of armed conflicts and complex humanitarian emergencies;

5. *Reaffirms* that this general and immediate cessation of hostilities and this humanitarian pause do not apply to military operations against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al Qaeda and Al Nusra Front, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al Qaeda or ISIL, and other terrorist groups, which have been designated by the Security Council;

6. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts fully comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, as applicable, and international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations, as applicable, under the Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005, to ensure the respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution, in particular a full assessment of the impediments to vaccine accessibility and the COVID-19 response, including vaccination programmes, in countries in situations of armed conflict and complex humanitarian emergencies, frequently and as necessary, and make recommendations to the Council;

8. *Expresses its intention* to review those specific situations brought to its attention by the Secretary-General where hostilities and the activities of armed groups are impeding COVID-19 vaccination and to consider what further measures may be necessary to ensure such impediments are removed and hostilities paused to enable vaccination;

9. *Calls for* COVID-19 national vaccination plans to include those at a higher risk of developing severe COVID-19 symptoms and the most vulnerable, including frontline workers, older people, refugees, internally displaced people, stateless people, indigenous people, migrants, persons with disabilities, detained persons, as well as people living in areas under the control of any non-state armed group;

10. *Calls for* full funding of the Global Humanitarian Overview 2021 that takes into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian situations,

the ACT-A and its mechanisms such as the COVAX Facility and the health system connector, and other relevant initiatives to accelerate the development and production of, and equitable access to, COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;

11. *Emphasises* the urgent need for solidarity, equity, and efficacy and *invites* donation of vaccine doses from developed economies and all those in a position to do so to low- and middle-income countries and other countries in need, particularly through the COVAX Facility including on the basis of the WHO allocation framework in addition to country-specific frameworks, for fair access and equitable allocation of COVID-19 health products;

12. *Calls on* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote research and capacity-building initiatives, as well as to enhance cooperation on and access to science, innovation, technologies, technical assistance and knowledge sharing, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, especially with developing countries, in a collaborative, coordinated and transparent manner in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and *further calls for* taking steps to avoid speculation and undue stockpiling that may hinder access to safe and effective vaccines, especially for situations of armed conflict;

13. *Further requests* that Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the Secretary-General, within their respective mandates, and in coordination with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the COVAX Facility and ACT-A and other relevant initiatives as appropriate, use their good offices and mediation with parties to armed conflicts to facilitate the COVID-19 response including vaccination in situations of armed conflict, and in their ordinary reporting to the Council identify barriers to accessibility and those disrupting or blocking efforts to establish vaccination pauses;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2021

Resolution 2566 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 12 March 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions, statements of its President, and press statements on the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR),

Expressing its grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in the Central African Republic due to armed group attacks in advance of and following the election of 27 December 2020,

Condemning in the strongest terms violations of the Political Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR (“The Peace Agreement”) and violence perpetrated by armed groups and other militias, including violence aiming at obstructing the electoral process, incitement to ethnic and religious hatred and violence, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those committed against children and those involving sexual and gender-based violence in conflict, as well as violence directed at civilians from specific communities, resulting in deaths, injuries and displacements,

Taking note of the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Central African Republic of 18 January 2021, ruling on the electoral challenges and proclaiming the election of President Touadéra, and *calling on* all stakeholders to respect the Constitutional Court’s decision, reaffirm their commitment to the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African Republic and contribute to a peaceful and credible conclusion of the electoral process,

Welcoming the roadmap for dialogue proposed by President Touadéra and *calling for* concrete steps from the government of the Central African Republic and all political actors to engage effectively in dialogue, resolve outstanding issues and conclude the electoral process through the organization of legislative and local elections, *reiterating* that only inclusive, free, fair, transparent, credible, peaceful and timely elections, undisturbed by disinformation and other forms of manipulation of information, can bring lasting stability to the CAR, including through the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, *reaffirming* the importance of the participation of the youth, and *encouraging* the CAR authorities, with the support of relevant partners, to promote the participation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in accordance with the Constitution of the CAR,

Urging all signatory parties to the Peace Agreement to fully honour their commitments and join the path of dialogue and peace and *stressing* the urgent and



imperative need to end impunity in the CAR and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of violations and abuses of human rights, while *encouraging* the national authorities to continue their efforts to make the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission operational,

Welcoming the communique of the African Union Peace and Security Council after its meeting on the CAR on 16 February 2021, *also welcoming* the meeting of Heads of States held in Luanda on 29 January 2021, and *encouraging* continued and coordinated mobilization of the region, in particular the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), aimed at strengthening dialogue, easing tensions and seeking concerted political solutions to the crisis,

Expressing serious concern about the dire humanitarian situation in the CAR and the consequences of the security situation on humanitarian access, condemning in the strongest terms increased attacks against humanitarian workers, *emphasising* the current humanitarian needs of more than half of the population of the country, including civilians under threat from violence, as well as the alarming situation of IDPs and refugees, *welcoming* the collaboration between MINUSCA, UN agencies, the African Union, the World Bank, technical and financial partners of the CAR and NGOs to support development and humanitarian efforts in the CAR and their adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, and *calling* on Member States and international and regional organisations to respond swiftly to the humanitarian needs identified in the humanitarian response plan through increased contributions and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full and in a timely manner,

Stressing the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in bringing strategic advice, providing observations for the Security Council's consideration, and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts, and *encouraging* relevant partners to support the efforts of the CAR authorities through the National Strategy for Recovery and Peace Consolidation (RCPCA) to lay the foundation of durable peace in the CAR and sustainable development of all regions of the country, to boost peace dividends for the population and development projects, including critical investments in infrastructure,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, provocations and incitement to hatred and violence against MINUSCA and other international forces by armed groups or other perpetrators, *paying tribute to* the personnel of MINUSCA who sacrificed their lives in the service of peace, *underlining* that attacks targeting peacekeepers may constitute war crimes, *calling on* all parties to fully respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and *urging* the CAR authorities to work with MINUSCA to enhance the safety and security of MINUSCA's personnel, including in line with resolution 2518 (2020), and to take all possible measures to arrest and prosecute perpetrators,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary-General of 16 February 2021 (S/2021/146), recommending an increase of 2,750 military and 940 police personnel, with the aim of enabling the Mission to enhance its capacity to prevent and reverse a further deterioration in the security situation while creating space for the political process to advance,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, *recognising* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, *underlining* that the mandates that it authorises are consistent with the basic principles, reiterating that the Security Council expects

full delivery of the mandates it authorises, and *recalling* in this regard its resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#),

Taking note of the request of the CAR authorities to lift the arms embargo and of the positions expressed by ECCAS and ICGLR, reiterating its readiness to review the arms embargo measures, through inter alia suspension or progressive lifting, in the light of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established by the Security Council, and stressing the need for the CAR authorities to ensure physical protection, control, management, traceability, and accountability of weapons, ammunition and military equipment transferred to their control,

Determining that the situation in the CAR 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 increase the authorized size of MINUSCA's military component by 2,750 and to increase the authorized size of MINUSCA's police component by 940, from the current levels authorized in paragraph 27 of resolution [2552 \(2020\)](#);

2. *Stresses* that these reinforcements are aimed at enhancing MINUSCA's ability to perform its priority mandated tasks in the current evolving context, in particular protection of civilians and facilitation of humanitarian access, and at enabling the Mission to enhance its capacity to prevent and reverse a further deterioration in the security situation while creating space for the political process to advance, *further stresses* that these new capabilities are not a substitute for the national authorities' primary responsibility to advance the peace process and protect the population, *notes* that these reinforcements should be sequenced through a phased approach, recalls the importance of cooperation between MINUSCA and the CAR authorities in line with its mandate, and *requests* the Secretary-General to review implementation, performance and necessity ahead of each phase as part of the reports requested in paragraph 54 of resolution [2552 \(2020\)](#) and to include in its report of 11 October 2021 a proposal on the overall configuration of MINUSCA's Force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that decisions regarding deployment of all personnel to MINUSCA adhere to:

- (i) peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#), including greater utilisation of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) to ensure the recruitment and retention of qualified uniformed personnel;
- (ii) implementing resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), including by taking all appropriate measures to enhance the safety and security of MINUSCA's personnel;
- (iii) implementing resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and subsequent resolutions on women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in MINUSCA in line with resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#), and *requests* further that such deployment ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations;
- (iv) the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse as well as to the provisions of resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#);

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2021

Resolution 2568 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 12 March 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia,

Welcoming the response of the international community to address instability and insecurity in Somalia, and *commending* the African Union's leadership of this response,

Welcoming the progress achieved in Somalia so far, and *commending* the Somali people, the Somali authorities, the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and its troop contributing countries, the United Nations and Somalia's other international partners for their role in this,

Reiterating that the immediate and pressing threat to the stability and security of Somalia, to the Somali people and to Somalia's neighbours is posed by Al Shabaab and armed opposition groups, *condemning in the strongest possible terms* their attacks in Somalia and beyond, and *expressing deep concern* at the loss of civilian life from these attacks,

Paying tribute to the bravery and sacrifices made by AMISOM and Somali Security Forces (SSF) personnel in the fight against Al Shabaab, and *commending* the contribution of AMISOM to building lasting peace and stability in Somalia,

Welcoming the support provided by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) to AMISOM and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and *recognising* the complementary work of the United Nations Panel of Experts for Somalia and the role of sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, as, amongst other things, a non-military means of degrading Al Shabaab, and armed opposition groups,

Recognising that the situation in Somalia has evolved since it first authorised AMISOM 14 years ago, including the threat posed by Al Shabaab, *further recognising* that military action alone will not overcome this threat, *reiterating* the need, therefore, to pursue an approach that addresses stabilisation and governance challenges, including addressing gaps related to public administration, rule of law, combating organised crime, justice and law enforcement, and preventing and countering violent



extremism conducive to terrorism, alongside security sector reform and military operations, *noting* in this regard the potential of international cooperation and support for peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction and development in Somalia if provided in line with priorities defined by its government and *further noting* in this regard African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (AUPCRD) policy and the AUPCRD dedicated Centre in Cairo,

Recalling that the Somali authorities have the primary responsibility for ensuring security in their country, *welcoming* the FGS's commitment to conduct joint operations with AMISOM in order to become the primary security provider in Somalia, but *noting* that Somalia is not yet in a position to take full responsibility for its own security and that degrading Al Shabaab and armed opposition groups and building and sustaining peace will therefore require continued regional and international collaboration and support, *stressing* that this support should be in-line with the direction provided by the Somalia,

Emphasising the importance of building the capacity of Somali forces and institutions so they are able to manage current and future threats, *further emphasising* the importance of effective coordination between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its Federal Member States (FMS) and international partners in order to ensure such capacity building is coherent and aligned with the direction provided by Somalia and enables the SSF to assume progressively greater responsibility for Somalia's security,

Underlining the critical importance of the FGS and FMS reaching inclusive political agreements, *expressing concern* at the delays in finalising arrangements for elections in 2021 and *urging* them to organise free, fair, credible and inclusive elections, in line with the 17 September 2020 agreement, as soon as possible, *further urging* them to collaborate on security and other national priorities, *noting* the responsibilities of all parties to improve cooperation and engage in FGS-led discussions, and *underscoring* that full cooperation of all parties would advance progress on national priorities including the implementation of the National Security Architecture, revised Somalia Transition Plan, ensuring a fully functioning federal system and finalising the constitution as the legal and political foundation for Somalia's government and institutions,

Recalling its resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions, *recognising* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and *stressing* the importance of their full, equal and meaningful participation and involvement in all efforts at all levels for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making and leadership with regard to conflict prevention and resolution as envisaged in the Somali Women's Charter,

Condemning violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia, *calling* on all parties to act in full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and *recalling* the Working Group Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in Somalia (S/AC.51/2020/6),

Expressing serious concern at the humanitarian situation in Somalia and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, floods and the desert locust upsurge *recognising* that these present a challenge to Somalia's health system, agriculture, socio-economic situation and humanitarian situation, *calling* for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and in a manner consistent with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance, including humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, the provision of humanitarian

assistance necessary to support Somalia, *noting with appreciation* the measures taken by AMISOM and the United Nations to ensure the safety and security of AMISOM and United Nations personnel whilst maintaining continuity of operations, *calling* for continued efforts to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and locust-infestation, and *welcoming* the role played by AMISOM in supporting Somali-led disaster management and relief efforts and their efforts to create conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasising the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the FGS and the United Nations, of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters and other factors on the stability of Somalia,

Taking note of the United Nations mandated (resolutions [2520 \(2020\)](#), [2472 \(2019\)](#)) Independent Assessment of International Support to the Whole Security Environment in Somalia Post-2021 (Independent Assessment) and its *recommendations, reaffirming paragraph 1 of resolution [2520 \(2020\)](#)* welcomes the revised Somalia Transition Plan (STP) (2021), as formally transmitted to the African Union and the United Nations in February 2021 and *urging* Somalia, through the Security and Justice Committee, and the African Union, through the Peace and Security Council to finalise its endorsement without delay, *expressing* its full support for Somalia's desire to lead the security transition process, *further noting* the African Union Peace and Security Council's communiqué of 9 February 2021 on the situation in Somalia, and the Secretary-General's report of 17 February 2021 ([S/2021/113](#)) on the situation in Somalia and *looking forward* to the African Union's independent assessment of AMISOM due in May 2021,

Recognising its objective of transferring responsibility for security to Somali authorities, with the aim of Somalia taking the lead in 2021, and achieving full responsibility by the end of 2023, requires a phased approach and that this resolution starts a process which will be informed by:

- (a) the UN mandated Independent Assessment, published in January 2021;
- (b) the STP, published in February 2021;
- (c) the African Union's planned independent assessment due in May 2021;
- (d) the African Union Peace and Security Council's decisions also due in May 2021, the completion of a revised, joint, African Union-FGS Concept of Operations, in August 2021 as mandated in paragraph 8 of this resolution;
- (e) the Secretary-General's presentation of a proposal for a new mission from 2022, in September 2021 as mandated in paragraph 9 of this resolution and jointly produced by the Secretary-General with the African Union and in consultation with the FGS and donors; and
- (f) the Secretary-General's presentation of options for continuing United Nations logistical support in October 2021, as mandated in paragraph 21 of this resolution;

and stressing the need for constructive engagement from all relevant stakeholders in these activities,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to regional and international peace and security,

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

*

1. *Reiterates* its aspiration that Somalia should be responsible for its own security, *emphasises* that the FGS should lead the security transition process and it

should effectively start in 2021, *welcomes in this regard* the STP *urges* the FGS and FMS to fully implement their commitments *and further urges* Somalia's international partners to support Somalia in fulfilling these commitments, including by ensuring AMISOM's strategic tasks and priorities support the transition to Somali responsibility for security;

2. *Recognises* the role of the African Union Peace and Security Council, *takes note of* its request that the African Union Commission finalise its independent assessment to report in May 2021 and *urges* it to mandate in May 2021 an AMISOM that supports and enables the implementation of the STP and identifies and implements the necessary steps in 2021 in order to ensure continued delivery of support to Somali security efforts in 2022, including through a reconfigured African Union mission, from 2022 that is better able to face the changing threat posed by Al Shabaab and armed opposition groups, and is focussed on supporting and enabling the SSF to take primary responsibility for security;

3. *Reiterates* that while Al Shabaab remains the most immediate and pressing security and stability threat to Somalia, it and armed opposition groups will not be defeated by military means alone, and in this regard, *urges* the FGS and FMS with the support of the African Union, the United Nations and international partners to work closer together to increase the delivery of non-military activities to address Al-Shabaab's organised crime, illicit finance, access to and trafficking in small arms and light weapons, procurement, justice and propaganda activities;

4. *Underlines* the need for Somalia and its partners to take a coordinated and cohesive approach towards Somali-led political and security reforms, with all joint operations, and strategic and operational decisions, including SSF force generation, to ensure transition of security responsibilities agreed between the Somali authorities, SSF, and AMISOM from the outset, in coordination with the United Nations and other international partners where appropriate, and therefore *calls on*:

(a) The FGS to lead strategic coordination through regular high-level meetings of the Somali Transition Plan Strategic Steering Committee supported by the Security and Justice Committee (formerly the Comprehensive Approach to Security Executive) and the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Committee;

(b) The FGS, FMS, AMISOM, UNSOM, UNSOS, and international partners to increase coordination and collaboration, including by establishing a joint fusion cell to plan and deliver integrated strategic operations led by the Somali Government, and with support from the African Union, the United Nations and Somalia's security partners, and to conduct joint analysis, joint integrated planning, operational coordination and joint performance assessment noting that UNSOS has already constructed a suitable facility in Mogadishu and *further calls on* the FGS, FMS, AMISOM, UNSOM, UNSOS and international partners to extend the joint fusion cell into the AMISOM sectors;

(c) International and regional partners, in coordination with AMISOM, UNSOM and through the CAS, to continue to coordinate and better align their support with respect to mentoring, training, provision of equipment, capacity building of SSF, and remuneration of police and military forces of Somalia including through ensuring that all such support and assistance is appropriately notified as required by resolution [2551 \(2020\)](#);

5. *Underscores* that the primary responsibility for protecting civilians lies with the Somali authorities, *further underscores* the importance of protecting civilians in accordance with international humanitarian law, *underlines* the need for Somalia and its international partners to take into account the security situation in each

location during transition of security responsibilities to Somalia, *emphasises* that planning and decision-making should be guided by a comprehensive assessment of the threat to civilians and that proactive measures to mitigate risks should be taken, including by establishing an appropriately-sized and qualified SSF presence to ensure continued security and protection before, during and after military action, and *reaffirms* the essential role of the police and justice sector in stabilisation efforts and the preparation and conduct of elections;

AMISOM

Objectives and functions

6. *Reiterates* its objective of enabling Somalia, through support from AMISOM's military, police and civilian components to take full responsibility for its security in the future, with the aim of Somalia taking the lead in 2021, and achieving full responsibility by the end of 2023 in line with the STP and taking into consideration the situation on the ground;

7. *Recognises* the need for a reconfigured African Union mission, from the beginning of 2022, which is focussed on enabling and supporting SSF to take primary responsibility for security;

8. *Requests* the African Union and FGS to conduct a joint update to AMISOM's Concept of Operations (CONOPS) in line with the STP up until the end of 2023 and in close collaboration with the FMS, United Nations and international partners, to be presented to the Security Council no later than the end of August 2021 to help inform decisions about the size and shape of the future mission, including its logistical requirements and *stresses* that the size of the mission will decline over time as Somalia takes on greater security responsibilities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, jointly with the African Union and in consultation with the FGS and donors, to produce a proposal on the strategic objectives, size and composition of a reconfigured African Union mission by the end of September 2021;

10. *Decides* to authorise the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of 19,626 uniformed AMISOM personnel until 31 December 2021, inclusive of a minimum of 1,040 AMISOM police personnel including five Formed Police Units, as well as 70 AMISOM civilian personnel supported by the UN Support Office in Somalia to conduct tasks in line with the STP, and the phased handover of security to Somali security forces commencing in 2021;

11. *Decides that* AMISOM shall be authorised to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate;

12. *Decides* to authorise AMISOM to pursue the following strategic objectives:

(a) Reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and armed opposition groups with a view to enabling a stable, federal, sovereign and united Somalia;

(b) Support actively the transfer of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the SSF by helping to build the capacity of the SSF through training and mentoring, by facilitating the handover of responsibility for security functions from AMISOM to Somali authorities in liberated areas, and by conducting jointly planned and agreed operations with the SSF with increasing emphasis on these being Somali-led;

(c) Assist the FGS, FMS and SSF in providing security for the political process at all levels, including stabilisation efforts, reconciliation, and peacebuilding, and by providing relevant support to Somali police and civilian authorities;

13. *Decides* to authorise AMISOM to carry out the following functions to achieve these objectives:

(a) Noting paragraphs 2 and 8 in this resolution and working towards the operational timetables and objectives identified within the STP, maintain a presence in the sectors set out in the joint CONOPS, prioritising the population centres identified by the FGS and agreed by AMISOM;

(b) Conduct jointly-planned and targeted offensive operations with the SSF, to disrupt and degrade Al Shabaab and armed opposition groups, and to take actions to mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

(c) Conduct jointly-planned, integrated operations with the SSF, in coordination with other international partners and stabilisation and reconciliation actors, to secure and recover areas from Al-Shabaab, and allow for the transfer of security responsibilities in these areas to the SSF when appropriate;

(d) Realign AMISOM sectors with FMS boundaries by the end of 2021, establish a joint planning Headquarters between AMISOM and the SSF in each sector/FMS, including to deploy where possible/appropriate multinational forces to these sectors;

(e) Provide mobile capabilities, assisting the SSF's force posture to become more offensive with the objective of having one designated AMISOM mobile reserve per Sector, capable of acting as a Quick Reaction Force and operating across sector boundaries with other forces, by the end of August 2021;

(f) Contribute towards securing and maintaining main supply routes in collaboration with the SSF, including to areas recovered from Al Shabaab, and in coordination with stabilisation and reconciliation actors, in particular supply routes essential to improving the humanitarian situation, which may include commercial goods essential to meeting the basic needs of civilians, those critical for logistical support to AMISOM, and routes that support the delivery of the STP;

(g) Assist, as appropriate, the SSF to provide security support to enable the FGS and FMS to carry out their functions of government, including support by AMISOM's civilian component to their efforts towards stabilisation coordinated with the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A), reconciliation, peacebuilding, election preparation and provide support to enable the SSF to provide security for the process and other critical infrastructure;

(h) Protect, as appropriate, its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council;

(i) Receive defectors on a transitory basis, as appropriate, and in coordination with the United Nations and the FGS;

(j) Support and assist the FGS and the FMS in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia and the documentation and facilitation of the inspection of seized equipment including small arms and light weapons as requested in paragraph 18 of resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#) and paragraph 6 of resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#);

(k) Noting paragraphs 2, 6 and 12 of this resolution, further noting Somalia's direction as set out in the STP, and paragraph 10 of the AU PSC communique of

9 February 2021, welcomes the envisaged reconfiguration of AMISOM so that it is focussed on enabling and supporting SSF and the protection of the UN in Somalia, and further authorises it to commence initial work to reconfigure in each Sector towards providing the following functions:

- (i) provide the following support functions for the SSF: countering IEDs, surveillance, reconnaissance and targeting, command and communications support, civil-military coordination, medical evacuation, engineering, and the establishment of a mobile quick reaction force for each sector;
- (ii) provide the following enabling support functions for the Somali Police Force (SPF) and civilian stabilisation and governance functions to support FGS and FMS efforts in institution and state-building, including: civilian and police planning and liaison, joint patrols, providing security escorts providing specialised investigation expertise and community policing support in a gender-responsive manner;
- (iii) Build the capacity of the SSF and SPF while ensuring coherence with international partners undertaking similar work, and focussing on: planning and managing integrated operations, countering IEDs, counter-terrorism operations, logistics, engineering, reconnaissance and surveillance, military communication and community policing;
- (iv) Mentor and assist SSF to ensure that trained SSF units are able to operate with AMISOM, including by conducting joint exercises and operational rehearsals, enabling SSF operations through mentoring of combat and combat support capabilities on operations and through delivering training and mentoring where necessary for Somali police;

14. *Requests* the African Union to continue to strengthen oversight and operational coordination among AMISOM contingents, strengthen command, control and accountability of the operationalisation of mission enabling units, including air assets, enabling the creation, operationalisation and deployment of mobile forces in the Sectors in line with AMISOM's reconfiguration, ensure coordinated operational decision making under both the Sector and Force Commander;

15. *Supports* the African Union equipment reviews undertaken in 2019, *urges* the African Union to finalise its equipment review, in-line with the CONOPS review, and with United Nations support, taking into consideration Statement of Unit requirements (SURs), and within existing resources, in order to strengthen AMISOM's operational capabilities, fill gaps in resource requirements, and enhance its force protection to carry out their mandated tasks, and *further encourages* Member States to support the African Union in mobilising the required resources and equipment, including through un-caveated financial contributions to the AMISOM Trust Fund based on deliverable recommendations set out in the equipment review;

16. *Urges* the deployment of the remaining civilian component to provide full support to AMISOM's military and police tasks for reconfiguration of AMISOM to support transition to SSF-led operations and drawdown;

17. *Strongly underlines* the continued importance of AMISOM forces carrying out their mandate in full compliance with participating states' obligations under international law, including with regard to the protection of civilians, especially women and children, and of cooperating with UNSOM and UNSOS in implementing the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to Non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP) across the preparatory, conduct and review phases of operations, including in the context of joint operations with the SSF, *calls upon* AMISOM to undertake, and upon the African Union to ensure, regular monitoring and prompt and thorough investigations into and reporting on allegations of violations

and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, as well as ensuring the highest standards of transparency, and conduct and discipline, and harmonisation of their procedures with UNSOM, *welcomes* the African Union's progress on the development of a compliance framework, and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to strengthen their cooperation with the African Union and the United Nations to ensure the effectiveness of the AMISOM compliance and accountability measures;

18. *Requests* AMISOM to strengthen uniformity of reporting to the Civilian Casualty Tracking Analysis and Response Cell (CCTARC) across all of the sectors, and take further steps to ensure mitigation measures are in place, *underlines* the importance of ensuring information is shared with relevant actors including the United Nations, is integrated into AMISOM reporting, and feeds into operational guidelines and plans, and *requests* the full support of troop and police contributors to the CCTARC, in collaboration with humanitarian, human rights and protection actors;

19. *Reaffirms* the importance of AMISOM's zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and in this regard *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse, *requests* the African Union and troop- and police-contributing countries to screen personnel, undertake risk assessments, deliver all relevant training to personnel, to protect and support the relief and recovery of survivors who report abuse, carry out timely investigations into allegations, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to repatriate units where there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation or abuse by those units, and *further requests* the African Union to work closely with the United Nations in this regard;

20. *Strongly encourages* efforts to increase the percentage of female uniformed personnel deployed to AMISOM by the troop- and police- contributing countries, and *urges* AMISOM to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women across its operations and to integrate a gender perspective throughout the delivery of its mandate;

Logistical and financial support

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package in full compliance with HRDDP, through UNSOS for UNSOM, AMISOM uniformed personnel and 70 AMISOM civilians, on the basis set out in operative paragraph 2 of resolution [2245 \(2015\)](#) and in line with paragraphs 10 and 11 in this resolution, and support to 13,900 SSF, including an appropriate share of the state and federal police who are formally integrated into the SSF in line with the National Security Architecture and who are actively participating in joint or coordinated operations with AMISOM that directly implement the STP, *reiterates* the importance of AMISOM and the SSF working jointly with UNSOS on the delivery of logistics support, including inter alia ensuring convoy and airfield security, protection of civilians and protecting main supply routes, *further requests* the Secretary-General to expand United Nations support to Somali security forces to include training, equipment and mentorship to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and *further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, to present options for continuing United Nations logistical support from 2022, to include continued UN support for UNSOM and to the SSF alongside a reconfigured African Union mission, for consideration by the Security Council by the end of October 2021;

22. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that oversight and accountability, in particular compliance with HRDDP will be the cornerstone of the partnership between the United Nations, the African Union, the FGS and the FMSs, *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is

provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP, and *requests* the FGS and African Union to agree as a matter of urgency, a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations on the conditions of provision of United Nations support to SSF;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to work closely with the African Union in supporting the implementation of this resolution, including to provide technical and expert advice on the planning, deployment and strategic management of AMISOM in line with the mandate of the United Nations office to the African Union;

24. *Notes with appreciation* the continued financial support to AMISOM, including from the European Union and *urges* new donors to provide support for:

(a) AMISOM, including through the provision of additional funding for troop stipends, equipment, and technical assistance for AMISOM, as recommended in the African Union/United Nations funding report and to support the effective functioning of the CCTARC and the disbursement of amends;

(b) The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of the African Union Mission to Somalia and SSF, including funding directed to training equipment and funding and mentoring of the SSF to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices, tackle the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and to support SPF as set out in paragraph 20;

(c) National and state-level institutions for the development of the Somali security sector, including capacity building for the maritime police force in line with resolution [2246 \(2015\)](#);

25. *Underlines* the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing for African Union-led peace support operations authorised by the Security Council and under the Security Council's authority consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and *encourages* the Secretary-General, African Union and Member States to continue efforts to explore in earnest funding arrangements for AMISOM, bearing in mind the full range of options available to the United Nations, African Union, the European Union, and to other partners, and considering the limitations of voluntary funding, in order to establish secure future funding arrangements for AMISOM;

Somalia

26. *Calls on* the FGS and FMS to organise free, fair, credible and inclusive elections in line with the 17 September agreement without further delay, and *urges* the FGS and FMS to finalise political agreement to this end;

27. *Supports* FGS efforts to reform its institutions and build capacity in the security sector, and *takes note* of the Mutual Accountability Framework for 2021 (MAF), *welcomes* progress made on joint operations including Operation Badbaado, and *reiterates* the urgency and necessity of full cooperation between the FGS and its FMS in order to deliver its commitments;

28. *Welcomes* the STP, *calls on* the Somali authorities to work urgently to deliver it, with the coordinated support of the international community, in order to assume greater responsibility for national security in 2021, and to urgently develop and implement a strategic plan to generate new SSF, integrate existing forces where appropriate, and train and equip current and newly generated FGS and FMS forces with clear targets and timelines and, in this regard, *calls on* the FGS, working with the FMS, to set out a clear way forward on the process for Force Generation and integration of regional forces, prior to the development of the CONOPs, noting the need for enhanced capacity and capabilities of the SSF and *calls further* for the FGS and FMS to enhance civilian oversight of their security apparatus and to continue to

adopt and implement appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting;

29. *Calls on* the Somali authorities to ensure that they properly resource the delivery of the STP, including the command, control and coordination mechanisms required to enable the planning, conduct and delivery of joint operations with AMISOM at the strategic and operational levels;

30. *Calls on* the FGS and FMS to fully support the state and federal police through effective training, provision of equipment, and sustainment support, *reiterates* the critical role police play in securing and holding territory and *emphasises that* a professional and capable police force, able to contribute to providing security for civilian populations, is necessary for the FGS and FMS to fully implement the STP, and *encourages* more inclusive and representative SSF and SPF recruitment from all sections of Somali society;

31. *Calls on* the FGS and FMS, to ensure all security and police forces fully respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law and to ensure that those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable, *further calls on* the United Nations, African Union and other international partners to support the Somali authorities with this as appropriate and *requests* that AMISOM share the experience and lessons-learned from the operation of CCTARC with national authorities, including with a view to supporting the development of Somali civilian casualty monitoring, mitigation, and prevention policies and mechanisms;

32. *Calls upon* the Somali authorities, in coordination with AMISOM, international partners, and relevant United Nations entities, including UNMAS, to combat the illicit trade, transfer, destabilising accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all aspects, to prevent access of unauthorised recipients to all types of explosives and related materials in Somalia, and to ensure their safe and effective management and storage;

33. *Calls upon* the Somali authorities, in coordination with AMISOM, international partners, and relevant United Nations entities, including UNODC, to combat illicit financial flows and address Al Shabaab's ability to generate revenue through organised crime operations;

34. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of all Somalis, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, reconciliation processes, peacebuilding and elections and other political processes, and *acknowledges* the significant contribution that civil society can make in this regard;

35. *Calls on* Somali authorities to work with relevant partners to ensure protection for all from sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse and conflict-related sexual violence, to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations, strengthen legislation to support accountability in line with relevant resolutions, and to accelerate the implementation of the Joint Communiqué and the National Action Plan to combat sexual violence in conflict;

36. *Expresses its grave concern* over reports of increased incidents of killing, maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence used against children in armed conflict as well as the continuing high levels of unlawful recruitment, re-recruitment, including in non-combatant roles, and use as well as abduction of children, *calls on* the Somali authorities to take action to prevent all forms of violence against children and to hold those responsible to account, *calls upon* the Somali authorities to take appropriate measures to prevent attacks against civilian infrastructures including

against schools and hospitals, and to prevent their military use, to cease detentions of all children on national security charges where this is in violation of applicable international law and instead to treat children primarily as victims, and *further calls* on the FGS to take action to fully implement their 2012 Action Plans, the 2014 standard operating procedures for the handover of children separated from armed groups, the 2018 Roadmap and the Working Group Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in Somalia (S/AC.51/2020/6);

37. *Reiterates* its continued concern at the high number of refugees and IDPs, *stresses* that any evictions should be consistent with relevant national laws and international obligations, *welcomes* the FGS' ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), *stresses* the importance the FGS fully implementing its provisions *and calls on* the FGS to make progress on its commitment to deliver protection, assistance and durable solutions for displaced persons in Somalia, including through the adoption of national legal frameworks for IDPs and refugees;

38. *Recalls* its resolution 2417 (2018) and *expresses* grave concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, encourages all partners including donors to maintain humanitarian assistance in 2021 and to provide additional assistance to the broader COVID-19 response, *strongly condemns* indiscriminate attacks and attacks directed against humanitarian and medical personnel and civilian infrastructure, including by Al Shabaab, as well as any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, *reiterates* its demand that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and in line with humanitarian principles, full, safe, rapid and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to persons in need across Somalia, and *underlines* the importance of proper accounting of international humanitarian support;

Reporting

39. *Requests* the African Union to keep the Security Council informed every 90 days, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of AMISOM's mandate, through no fewer than three, detailed written reports, with the first no later than 1 May 2021 and *further requests* in this regard, specific reporting on:

- (i) progress on joint operations in support of the STP including the use and effectiveness of coordination mechanisms;
- (ii) progress against revised objectives and functions set out in paragraphs 11 and 12;
- (iii) accountability measures taken to address underperformance, including command and control, and conduct and discipline;
- (iv) measures taken to protect civilians;
- (v) equipment review outcomes and use of force assets; and
- (vi) staffing of the civilian component, and *encourages* timely reporting to allow for the Council to take into account African Union perspectives on the situation in Somalia;

40. *Requests* the FGS to update the Security Council on the status of the endorsement of the STP by 1 May 2021, and to report on its implementation by the end of October 2021;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, in his regular reports requested in

paragraph 16 of resolution [2540 \(2020\)](#) and in this regard *further requests* the Secretary-General to assess in his regular reports:

- (i) implementation of the STP and MAF as referenced in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
 - (ii) implementation of HRDDP; and
 - (iii) UNSOS support to AMISOM, UNSOM and the Somali security forces;
42. *Reaffirms* its intention to further review the configuration of AMISOM;
43. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.
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Resolution 2569 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council on 26 March 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions [825 \(1993\)](#), [1540 \(2004\)](#), [1695 \(2006\)](#), [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [1887 \(2009\)](#), [1928 \(2010\)](#), [1985 \(2011\)](#), [2050 \(2012\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2141 \(2014\)](#), [2207 \(2015\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2276 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2345 \(2017\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#), [2397 \(2017\)](#), [2407 \(2018\)](#), [2464 \(2019\)](#), and [2515 \(2020\)](#), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 ([S/PRST/2006/41](#)), 13 April 2009 ([S/PRST/2009/7](#)), 16 April 2012 ([S/PRST/2012/13](#)), and 29 August 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/16](#)),

Recalling the creation, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), of a Panel of Experts, under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the tasks provided for by that paragraph,

Recalling the 28 August 2020 interim report ([S/2020/840](#)) by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) and the 4 March 2021 final report ([S/2021/211](#)) by the Panel,

Recalling the methodological standards for reports of sanctions monitoring mechanisms contained in the Report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions ([S/2006/997](#)),

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 of the President ([S/2006/997](#)), noting paragraph 11,

Emphasizing, in that regard, the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#),

Determining that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 April 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) and modified in paragraph 29 of resolution [2094 \(2013\)](#), decides that this mandate shall apply also with respect to the measures imposed in resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371](#)

* Reissued for technical reasons on 7 April 2021.



(2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 25 March 2022, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee no later than 3 August 2021 a midterm report on its work, as requested in paragraph 43 of resolution 2321 (2016), and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel of Experts submit to the Council its midterm report by 6 September 2021, and requests also a final report to the Committee no later than 28 January 2022 with its findings and recommendations, and *further requests* that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel of Experts submit to the Council its final report no later than 25 February 2022;

3. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than thirty days after the Panel's reappointment, *encourages* the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this programme of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work, and *further requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee any updates to this programme of work;

4. *Underscores* that the panel shall carry out credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations in an objective and impartial manner and in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009);

5. *Further expresses* its intent to continue to follow the work of the Panel;

6. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017);

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2021

Resolution 2570 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 16 April 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya, including resolutions [2259 \(2015\)](#), [2510 \(2020\)](#) and [2542 \(2020\)](#) and the statements of its President,

Reaffirming its commitment to the UN-facilitated Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process and to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Welcoming the agreement to hold national Presidential and Parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021 as set out in the roadmap of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) in Tunis in November 2020 and *noting* that the constitutional basis for elections and the relevant election law, should be in place by 1 July 2021 in order to allow the High National Elections Commission adequate time to prepare for elections according to the prescribed timeline,

Welcoming the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement ([S/2020/1043](#)),

Recalling the commitment of the participants of the Berlin Conference to refrain from interference in the armed conflict or in the internal affairs of Libya and their call on international actors to do the same,

Recognising the important role of neighbouring countries and regional organisations in support of the United Nations and *expressing concern* over the impact of the conflict on neighbouring countries including with regards to threats arising from the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of weapons and the flow of armed groups and mercenaries,

Expressing grave concern over the exploitation of situation in Libya by terrorist and violent groups, and *reaffirming* the need to combat, in accordance with international law including the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Recalling resolutions [2532 \(2020\)](#) and [2565 \(2021\)](#), and *expressing* grave concern with regards to the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya,

Reiterating its grave concern at the smuggling of migrants and refugees and human trafficking through Libya, and *welcoming* the work of the United Nations



Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in coordinating and supporting the provision of humanitarian assistance for refugees and migrants,

Recognising the need to protect women, including those participating in public spaces, from threats and reprisals, *underlining* the need for the effective deployment of women and child protection advisers as part of UNSMIL as requested in resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) and *recalling* its request that UNSMIL take fully into account a gender perspective when implementing its mandate,

Recalling its determination in its resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#) that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the interim Presidency Council and the interim Government of National Unity as the Government of Libya charged with leading the country up to national elections on 24 December 2021, as set out in the LPDF roadmap;

2. *Calls* on the interim Government of National Unity to make the necessary preparations for free, fair and inclusive national Presidential and Parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021 as set out in the LPDF roadmap, including arrangements to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and the inclusion of youth and to provide prompt funding for the High National Elections Commission;

3. *Recalls* that free, fair and credible elections will allow the Libyan people to elect a representative and unified government and reinforce the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya;

4. *Calls* on the relevant authorities and institutions, including the House of Representatives, to take the actions set out in the LPDF roadmap to facilitate the 24 December 2021 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, including to clarify the constitutional basis for elections and the enactment of legislation, as necessary, by 1 July 2021 in order to allow the High National Elections Commission adequate time to prepare for elections according to the prescribed timeline and *further calls* on the LPDF to take steps to facilitate the elections if necessary;

5. *Underlines* the importance of an inclusive, comprehensive national reconciliation process, *welcomes* the support of regional organisations in this regard, and *underlines* the importance of the implementation of confidence-building measures to create an environment conducive for successful national elections;

6. *Recalls* resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) and UNSMIL's role to provide support to the Libyan transition process, including the organisation of elections, and underscores UNSMIL's role in supporting the upcoming elections on 24 December 2021;

7. *Calls* on the interim Government of National Unity to improve the delivery of basic services to the Libyan people, to combat corruption, to protect human rights and to ensure the transparent and equitable management of resources as set out in the LPDF roadmap;

8. *Underlines* the importance of the unification of Libya's institutions; good governance and improved economic performance, including through agreement on a unified budget; and the swift agreement on sovereign positions, as set out in the LPDF roadmap;

9. *Reaffirms* its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people;

10. *Underlines* the need to plan for the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of armed groups and all relevant non-state armed actors, security sector

reform and the establishment of an inclusive, accountable, civilian-led security architecture for Libya as a whole;

11. *Emphasises* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights law must be held accountable;

12. *Calls* on all Libyan parties to ensure full implementation of the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement and *strongly urges* all Member States to respect and support the full implementation of the ceasefire agreement, including through the withdrawal of all foreign forces and mercenaries from Libya without delay;

13. *Recalls* its decision that all Member States shall comply with the arms embargo, *demands* full compliance including by all Member States with the arms embargo imposed under resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by subsequent resolutions, including by ceasing all support for and withdrawing all armed mercenary personnel and *demands* all Member States not to intervene in the conflict or take measures that exacerbate the conflict;

14. *Recalls* its decision that individuals or entities engaging in, or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya or that obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, may be designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the travel ban and asset freeze measures specified in resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by subsequent resolutions, and *stresses* that the Committee shall consider the designation of individuals or entities who breach the arms embargo; violate the ceasefire or obstruct the successful completion of Libya's political transition;

15. *Recalls* its resolution 2542 (2020) and its decision that UNSMIL should help to achieve a ceasefire and provide appropriate support to its implementation;

16. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the proposed ceasefire monitoring arrangements in Libya (S/2021/281), approves the proposals of the Secretary-General on the composition and operational aspects of the ceasefire monitoring component as set out in his letter of 7 April and, with the aim of implementing the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement in full, *requests* that UNSMIL should provide support to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism (LCMM) including through the facilitation of confidence-building measures and the scalable and incremental deployment of UNSMIL ceasefire monitors once conditions allow;

17. *Underlines* the importance of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission further developing their plans for the LCMM including on the composition and responsibilities of the sub-committees including women's meaningful participation; the timeline, size and geographical deployment of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component; clear milestones; the expected end state and security arrangements to secure the UNSMIL ceasefire monitors;

18. *Notes* that Member States and regional organisations are able to provide support to the LCMM through the United Nations including through the provision of individual monitors under the auspices of UNSMIL as well as in-kind or financial resources with regard to a list of needed equipment, as agreed by the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and *looks forward* to the appropriate provision of such support from Member States and regional organisations;

19. *Further requests* that the Secretary-General includes updates on UNSMIL's support to the relevant Libyan authorities and institutions ahead of the upcoming elections, the implementation of the 23 October ceasefire agreement, the progress made by the LCMM, the deployment of UNSMIL ceasefire monitors in

support, and criteria for their eventual departure, in his regular reporting and in any additional reports, as necessary;

20. *Expresses* its intention to review the progress towards the deployment of UNSMIL ceasefire monitors ahead of 15 September 2021, *requests* that the independent strategic review of UNSMIL should take into account the ceasefire monitoring component of the Mission and *further requests* the Secretary-General to consult the Council on any increase to the initial maximum number of ceasefire monitors as set out in his letter of 7 April;

21. *Underlines* that references in previous resolutions, including [2509 \(2020\)](#), [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), [2473 \(2019\)](#) and [2526 \(2020\)](#), to the Government of National Accord should be read as references to the Government of Libya and therefore shall apply to the Government of National Unity, as the interim Government of Libya, as applicable;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2021

Resolution 2571 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 16 April 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling the arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports which were imposed and modified by resolutions [1970 \(2011\)](#) and [2146 \(2014\)](#), and modified by subsequent resolutions including resolutions [2441 \(2018\)](#), [2509 \(2020\)](#) and [2526 \(2020\)](#), and that the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#) and modified by subsequent resolutions was extended until 15 May 2021 by resolution [2509 \(2020\)](#),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Recalling its Presidential Statement of 12 March 2021, which welcomed the vote of confidence by the Libyan House of Representatives to endorse the cabinet of the interim Government of National Unity charged with leading the country up to elections on 24 December 2021 and stressed the importance of this step in the Libyan political process,

Renewing its request that all Member States support fully the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, and its call on Member States to use their influence with the parties to implement the ceasefire and support the Libyan-led and Libyan owned inclusive political process,

Calling for Member States to implement fully the existing measures and to report violations to the United Nations Sanctions Committee, and *recalling* in that regard that individuals or entities engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya may be designated for targeted sanctions,

Reaffirming that all parties must comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and *emphasising* 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 its concern that the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya undermines the Government of Libya and National Oil Corporation and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya, and *noting* with concern the reports of the illicit import of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products to Libya,



Recalling that providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya may constitute acts that threaten the peace, stability and security of Libya,

Further reiterating its concern about activities which could damage the integrity and unity of Libyan State financial institutions and the National Oil Corporation, and stressing the need for the unification of Libya's institutions, and, in this regard, *calling* on Member States to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions outside of the authority of the Government 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 oceans and seas,

Further recalling resolutions [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), [2473 \(2019\)](#) and [2526 \(2020\)](#) which in relation to the implementation of the arms embargo authorise, for the period of time specified by those resolutions, the inspection on the high seas off the coast of Libya of vessels bound to or from Libya believed to be carrying arms or related materiel in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, and the seizure and disposal of such items provided that Member States make good faith efforts to first obtain the consent of the vessel's flag State prior to any inspections while acting in accordance with those resolutions,

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,

Prevention of Illicit Exports of Petroleum, including Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

1. *Condemns* attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya, including by parallel institutions which are not acting under the authority of the Government of Libya;

2. *Decides* to extend until 30 July 2022 the authorisations and the measures in resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#), as amended by paragraph 2 of resolutions [2441 \(2018\)](#) and [2509 \(2020\)](#);

3. *Requests* the Government of Libya to notify the Committee of its focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#), *further requests* that the Government of Libya's focal point informs the Committee of any vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya, *urges* the Government of Libya to work closely with the National Oil Corporation in that regard, and to provide the Committee with regular updates on ports, oil fields, and installations that are under its control, and to inform the Committee about the mechanism used to certify legal exports of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, and *requests* that the Panel of Experts closely follow and report to the Committee any information relating to the illicit export from or illicit import to Libya of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products;

4. *Calls on* the Government of Libya, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag State, in the first instance, to resolve the issue and *directs* the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of Libya's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya;

Arms Embargo

5. *Calls* for full compliance by all Member States with the arms embargo, *further calls* on all Member States not to intervene in the conflict or take measures that exacerbate the conflict and *reiterates* that individuals and entities determined by the Committee to have violated the provisions of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), including the arms embargo, or assisted others in doing so, are subject to designation;

6. *Calls on* all parties to implement the 23 October 2020 ceasefire agreement ([S/2020/1043](#)) in full and urges Member States to respect and support the full implementation of the agreement, including through the withdrawal of all foreign forces and mercenaries from Libya without further delay;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Libya to improve the implementation of the arms embargo, including at all entry points, as soon as it exercises oversight, and *calls upon* all Member States to cooperate in such efforts;

Travel Ban and Asset Freeze

8. *Calls on* Member States, particularly those in which designated individuals and entities are based, as well as those in which their assets frozen under the measures are suspected to be present, to report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement effectively the travel ban and asset freeze measures in relation to all individuals on the sanctions list;

9. *Reiterates* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons designated by the Committee, in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of [1970](#), as modified by paragraphs 11 of resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), 11 of resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#) and 11 of resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#) and *calls upon* the Government of Libya to enhance cooperation and information sharing with other States in this regard;

10. *Reaffirms* its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and, taking note of the letter circulated as document [S/2016/275](#), *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of Libya;

11. *Recalls* resolution 2174 which decided that the measures set out in resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), as modified by subsequent resolutions, 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 *underlines* that such acts could include obstructing or undermining those elections planned for in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum roadmap;

Panel of Experts

12. *Decides* to extend until 15 August 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts (the Panel), established by paragraph 24 of resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#) and modified by resolutions [2040 \(2012\)](#), [2146 \(2014\)](#), [2174 \(2014\)](#), and [2213 \(2015\)](#), [2441 \(2018\)](#) and [2509 \(2020\)](#), *decides* that the Panel's mandated tasks shall remain as defined in resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#) and shall also apply with respect to the measures updated in this resolution, and *expresses* its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 15 July 2022;

13. *Decides* that the Panel shall provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 15 December 2021, and a final report to the Council, after

discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 June 2022 with its findings and recommendations;

14. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including UNSMIL, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions [1970 \(2011\)](#), [1973 \(2011\)](#), [2146 \(2014\)](#) and [2174 \(2014\)](#), and modified in resolutions [2009 \(2011\)](#), [2040 \(2012\)](#), [2095 \(2013\)](#), [2144 \(2014\)](#), [2213 \(2015\)](#), [2278 \(2016\)](#), [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2362 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), [2441 \(2018\)](#), [2473 \(2019\)](#), [2509 \(2020\)](#) and [2526 \(2020\)](#), in particular incidents of non-compliance, and *calls on* UNSMIL and the Government of Libya to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate;

15. *Calls upon* all parties and all States to ensure the safety of the Panel's members, and *further calls upon* all parties and all States, including Libya and countries of the region, to provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Panel deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

16. *Affirms* its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, and its readiness to review the mandate of UNSMIL and the Panel, as may be needed at any time in light of developments in Libya;

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



Resolution 2572 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council on 22 April 2021**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004, [1673 \(2006\)](#) of 27 April 2006, [1810 \(2008\)](#) of 25 April 2008, [1977 \(2011\)](#) of 20 April 2011, [2055 \(2012\)](#) of 29 June 2012, and [2325 \(2016\)](#) of 15 December 2016,

Endorsing the work already carried out by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), hereafter the 1540 Committee, in accordance with its programmes of work, *and reaffirming* its continued support,

Noting that due to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), the comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) was postponed,

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

1. *Decides* to extend until 28 February 2022 the mandate of the 1540 Committee with the continued assistance of its group of experts, as specified in paragraph 5 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

2. *Further decides* that the 1540 Committee, while continuing its current work pursuant to its mandate, shall continue to conduct and complete the comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and submit to the Security Council a report on the conclusion of the review;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.





Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2021

Resolution 2573 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 27 April 2021

Reiterating its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this context, the need to promote and ensure respect for international humanitarian law,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [1265 \(1999\)](#), [1894 \(2009\)](#), [1998 \(2011\)](#), [2175 \(2014\)](#), [2286 \(2016\)](#), [2417 \(2018\)](#), and its Presidential Statements of 12 February 1999 ([S/PRST/1999/6](#)), 12 February 2013 ([S/PRST/2013/2](#)), 9 August 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/14](#)), 20 August 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/8](#)), and 29 April 2020 ([S/PRST/2020/6](#)),

Reaffirming the full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territories,

Gravely concerned about the level of violence against civilians in situations of armed conflicts, including indiscriminate attacks and establishment of military positions in densely populated areas, and their devastating impacts upon civilians,

Emphasising with deep concern that ongoing armed conflicts have devastating impacts on civilians and civilian objects, including civilians engaged in duties related to the operation, maintenance or repair of civilian infrastructure that is critical to the delivery of essential services to the civilian population and their assets that are civilian as such, and on objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, exacerbate existing socio-economic fragilities and vulnerabilities, overstretch limited resources, resulting in reduced access to essential services such as health care, water, sanitation, energy, posing devastating consequences for the civilian population, and hindering an effective humanitarian response,

Recognizing the interconnectedness of certain essential services, as well as the vulnerabilities of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population that can be damaged in situations of armed conflict,

Reiterating the call on all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law including regarding respecting and protecting civilians and taking constant care to spare civilian objects, including such objects critical to the delivery of essential services to the civilian population, refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are



indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and respecting and protecting humanitarian personnel and consignments used for humanitarian relief operations,

Further expressing concern about the misuse of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population in contravention of applicable international law, that may endanger civilians and their ability to access essential services in situations of armed conflict,

Recalling its deep concern at the military use of schools in contravention of applicable international law, *recognising* that such use may render schools legitimate targets of attack, thus endangering children's and teachers' safety as well as children's education,

Noting with concern the threats posed to civilian infrastructure, including that which supports essential services to the civilian population, by the use of any means or methods of warfare in violation of international humanitarian law, and the potentially devastating humanitarian impact of such use in situations of armed conflict,

Noting that armed conflicts, violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and destruction of or other damage to objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population can reduce or deprive civilians of access to essential services in situations of armed conflicts, and can be drivers of or aggravate forced displacement, compound the spread of infectious diseases in these contexts and hamper an effective public health response,

Reiterating its commitment to pursue all possible avenues to prevent and end armed conflicts, including through addressing their underlying root causes in an inclusive, integrated and sustainable manner,

Reiterating the need to strengthen efforts to resolve armed conflict and build sustainable peace and convinced that the protection of civilians in armed conflict and the protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population should be an important aspect in this regard,

Reiterating deep concern at the increasing number of civilians in ongoing armed conflict and related violence facing the threat of conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine,

Noting that the humanitarian situation in many armed conflicts can also be compounded by economic crises, increasingly frequent and severe weather events, and natural disasters and has deteriorated as a result of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and, in this regard, reaffirming the need for combatting and sustainably recovering from the pandemic,

Recalling the obligations of all parties to armed conflicts under international law, including international human rights law, as applicable, and international humanitarian law including the prohibition of attacks directed against civilians and civilian objects, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, hospitals, and other medical facilities,

Underlining the obligations of all parties to armed conflicts under international humanitarian law related to protecting civilians and civilian objects, meeting the basic needs of the civilian population within their territory or under their control, and allowing and facilitating the rapid and unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian relief to all those in need,

Stressing the particular impact that armed conflict has on women, children, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and other civilians who may

have specific vulnerabilities including persons with disabilities and older persons, including through increased risk of violence and lack of access to essential services, and stressing the protection and assistance needs of all affected civilian populations,

Recalling its practice that mandates of UN peacekeeping and other relevant missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding the protection of civilians,

Stressing the need to fight against impunity and the importance of ensuring accountability for serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Recognising the need to return as quickly as possible and in an inclusive and equitable manner provision of essential services, while building back better and providing more resilient essential services to the civilian population, in contributing to advancing the comprehensive approach to sustaining peace in countries in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict, and in this regard, welcoming relevant international and regional cooperation,

1. *Strongly condemns* attacks in situations of armed conflicts directed against civilians as such and other protected persons or civilian objects, as well as indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, resulting in the deprivation of the civilian population of objects indispensable to their survival, as flagrant violations of international humanitarian law, deplores the long-term humanitarian consequences of such attacks for the civilian population and demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately put an end to such practices;

2. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflicts fully comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, including regarding distinguishing between, on the one hand, civilian populations, civilian objects and all other persons and objects afforded protection, and, on the other hand, combatants and military objectives, prohibiting indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks, taking all feasible precautions in planning, deciding and conducting attacks to avoid, and in any event minimize, harm to civilians and civilian objects, and taking all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and civilian objects within their control against the effects of attacks;

3. *Further demands* that all parties to armed conflict fully comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law regarding taking due care to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects, refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, and respecting and protecting humanitarian personnel and consignments used for humanitarian relief operations;

4. *Strongly condemns* the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare in a number of armed conflict situations which is prohibited by international law and may constitute a war crime;

5. *Strongly condemns* the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival in situations of armed conflict, as well as the misuse of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population in violation of international law by all parties to armed conflict;

6. *Urges* all parties to armed conflict to protect civilian infrastructure which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian aid including for the provision of essential services concerning vaccinations and related medical care and other essential services to the civilian population in armed conflict and to ensuring the proper functioning of food systems and markets in situations of armed conflict;

7. *Reiterates* its demand that all parties to armed conflict engage immediately in a durable humanitarian pause to facilitate safe, unhindered and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance, provision of related services by impartial humanitarian actors, consistent with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and medical evacuations, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and refugee law as applicable, as well as equitable, safe and unhindered delivery and distribution of COVID-19 vaccination in areas of armed conflict;

8. *Reiterates* the important role that capacity building in international humanitarian law can play in supporting efforts to protect objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and welcomes efforts by all parties to integrate or continue to integrate measures in this regard;

9. *Encourages* all efforts to protect objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and civilian infrastructure that is critical to enable the delivery of essential services in armed conflict, upon request, to meet the basic needs of the civilian population, including by:

(a) Protection of civilians operating, maintaining or repairing these objects, as well as their movement for the purpose of maintaining, repairing or operating such objects;

(b) Allowing and facilitating safe passage of equipment, transport and supplies necessary for the reparation, maintenance or operation of such objects;

10. *Stresses* the need to ensure better cooperation and coordination at the international level, including among the United Nations and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, including through technical assistance and capacity building, with a view to supporting those affected by armed conflict to reduce humanitarian needs, enhance long-term recovery, protect livelihoods, improve access to essential services, build resilience of conflict-affected populations, and recover from the pandemic, while ensuring full, equal and meaningful participation of women in efforts to promote and maintain peace and security and promoting the inclusion of young people, and contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

11. *Encourages* the enhancement of technical expertise as appropriate within United Nations country teams so that they may, where appropriate and within their respective mandates and capabilities, respond effectively to support the provision of essential services;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include as a sub-item in the reports on the protection of civilians the issue of protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population.



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 May 2021

Resolution 2574 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 11 May 2021

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the peace process in the Republic of Colombia,

Recalling all its resolutions and statements of its President regarding the peace process in Colombia,

Welcoming the progress made towards peace across Colombia since the adoption of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace (the Final Agreement) and *urging* the parties, with the support of relevant state institutions and security forces, as well as civil society, to work together to sustain progress and address challenges, in particular the continued violence in conflict-affected areas, through comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement, and *recalling* in this regard the five priorities for 2021 recommended by the Secretary-General in his report [S/2020/1301](#),

Recalling in particular its resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#) which established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission) to verify implementation by the Government of Colombia and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) of sections 3.2 and 3.4 of the Final Agreement as called for in section 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement, and *recalling* the positive role played by the Verification Mission in that regard,

Acknowledging the letter dated 13 January 2021 from the President of Colombia, on behalf of the Government of Colombia and with the agreement of the party of the former FARC-EP ([S/2021/147](#)), requesting the addition to the mandate of the Verification Mission of the task of verifying compliance with the sentences of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, as envisaged in the Final Agreement, and *taking note* of the coordinating role of the Office of the Presidential Counsellor for Stabilisation and Consolidation specified in the letter,

Noting that, under the terms of the Final Agreement, the sentences of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace will have the overall aim of realising the rights of victims and consolidating peace, and will need to have the greatest restorative and reparative function in relation to the harm caused,

Recognising the contribution the Verification Mission could make to building confidence in the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition established under the Final Agreement, which is integral to the



success of the peace process and the fulfilment of the rights of the victims of the conflict,

Having considered the Secretary-General's letter to the President of the Security Council of 24 February 2021 ([S/2021/186](#)),

1. *Decides*, following the request of the Government of Colombia and to support the comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement, that the Verification Mission shall, in addition to the provisions of its existing mandate as most recently extended by resolution [2545 \(2020\)](#), verify compliance with and implementation of the sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) to individuals the SJP determines to have acknowledged detailed and complete truth, and responsibility before the Judicial Panel for Acknowledgement of Truth, Responsibility and Determination of Facts and Conduct as per the sentencing framework established under section 5.1.2 of the Final Agreement;

2. *Decides further* that the tasks of the Verification Mission in this regard shall be those described in the Secretary-General's letter [S/2021/186](#), including verifying the fulfilment by sentenced persons of the terms of their sentences as well as the establishment by Colombian state authorities of the conditions necessary for this, and that the Verification Mission shall adopt a strategic and inclusive approach to such verification, as described in the Secretary-General's letter, noting the proposal therein to focus monitoring on overall trends in compliance and select individual cases;

3. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's proposal to incorporate reporting with respect to the verification of compliance with the sentences referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution within the existing reporting cycle for the Verification Mission, and to keep the Council fully informed of the preparations of the Verification Mission and the progress, assessment, and eventual results of the verification;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission until 31 October 2021;

5. *Expresses its willingness* to work with the Government of Colombia on the further extension of the mandate of the Verification Mission on the basis of agreement between the parties.



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 May 2021

Resolution 2575 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 11 May 2021

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions and Presidential statements concerning the situation in Abyei and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with and implementation of these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan,

Welcoming continued cooperation between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in support of peace, security and stability, *encouraging* such actions to continue, and *urging* the parties to make progress establishing temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei, and to continue to support development and humanitarian assistance efforts,

Encouraging the African Union, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), and the UN Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa to intensify their mediation roles with the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan to strongly encourage them to establish temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei as stipulated in the 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei area and to engage on finding a resolution of the final status of Abyei,

Commending the continued assistance provided to the parties by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),

Recognizing the need to keep under review the configuration of UNISFA to adapt to the current security situation and to develop a viable exit strategy, which prioritizes safety and security of civilians living in Abyei and accounts for the stability of the region, and is based on the improved ability of Sudan and South Sudan to manage bilateral disputes,

Expressing concern that the delayed deployment of UN police to the level authorized by the Council prevents UNISFA from fulfilling its security and protection mandate and holds the potential to create a security vacuum in Abyei, and *further expressing concern* about Sudan and South Sudan's efforts to impede UNISFA from fully executing its mandate, including by withholding visas for police, blocking appointment of a civilian Deputy Head of Mission and denying access to Athony



airport, which would ease UNISFA's logistical challenges, reduce transport costs, and enhance safety and security for UNISFA personnel,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2021 the mandate of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *further decides* to extend until 15 November 2021 the tasks of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), and *further decides* that UNISFA should continue to implement that mandate and tasks in accordance with resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#);

2. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2021 UNISFA's mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#), which provides for UNISFA's support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), and *further decides* that UNISFA should continue to implement that mandate and tasks in accordance with resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#);

3. *Maintains* the authorized troop and police ceilings as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#);

4. *Reiterates* the Security Council's demand for the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support for UNISFA in the implementation of its mandate, specifically the deployment of UNISFA personnel, including by removing any obstacles that hinder UNISFA's work to protect civilians in Abyei;

5. *Reiterates* that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service, and *urges* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan and the local communities to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized and to extend full cooperation to UNISFA in this regard;

6. *Takes note* of the letter of the Secretary General ([S/2021/322](#));

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with best practices, conduct and provide the Security Council, no later than 30 September 2021, a strategic review of UNISFA assessing recent political developments between and within Sudan and South Sudan and providing detailed recommendations for further reconfiguration of the mission and establishing a viable exit strategy, which should prioritize the safety and security of civilians living in Abyei, account for stability of the region, and include an option for an exit strategy for UNISFA that is not limited by the 2011 agreements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary General to continue to inform the Security Council of progress in implementing UNISFA's mandate as set out in paragraph 33 of resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#), with a written report no later than 15 October 2021;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
27 May 2021

Resolution 2576 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8780th meeting,
on 27 May 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular [1500 \(2003\)](#), [1546 \(2004\)](#), [1557 \(2004\)](#), [1619 \(2005\)](#), [1700 \(2006\)](#), [1770 \(2007\)](#), [1830 \(2008\)](#), [1883 \(2009\)](#), [1936 \(2010\)](#), [2001 \(2011\)](#), [2061 \(2012\)](#), [2110 \(2013\)](#), [2169 \(2014\)](#), [2233 \(2015\)](#), [2299 \(2016\)](#), [2379 \(2017\)](#), [2421 \(2018\)](#), [2522 \(2020\)](#) and *reiterating* resolution [2107 \(2013\)](#) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and the values set forth in [2367 \(2017\)](#),

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Iraq, and *emphasizing* the importance of the stability, prosperity, and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region, and the international community, particularly in light of Iraq's territorial victory over the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), and encouraging the international community to increase its support to Iraq in this regard,

Supporting Iraq in addressing the challenges it faces as it continues its stabilization efforts, including the ongoing fight against terrorism and ISIL, Al-Qaida and their affiliates, and continues the task of recovery, reconstruction, stabilization and reconciliation, including the requirement to meet the needs of all Iraqis, including women, youth, children, displaced persons, and persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, recognizing the threat of explosive ordnance and welcoming efforts to clear areas of such devices,

Commending the Government of Iraq's efforts to plan and execute genuinely free and fair Iraqi-led, Iraqi-owned early elections that are inclusive, credible, and participatory, and *welcoming* the Government of Iraq's request for further UN electoral advice, support, and technical assistance in this regard, including through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

Welcoming the request of the Government of Iraq, reflected in the letter from its Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Security Council on 11 February 2021 ([S/2021/135](#)), and recognizing Iraq's efforts toward free and fair Iraqi-led elections that are inclusive, including with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and viewed by the Iraqi people as credible, as a decisive step for Iraq and Iraqis, reaffirming its support for the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) whose role is instrumental for successful elections, and encouraging international partners of Iraq, including relevant regional organizations, to respond positively to



Iraq's call to send electoral observers ahead of the elections, and encourage international community engagement in this regard,

Noting the Government of Iraq's desire to see displaced persons return to their areas of origin or resettle elsewhere, stressing the importance of achieving dignified, safe, and durable solutions undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis,

Welcoming the adoption of the Yazidi Female Survivors Law, *recognizing* the efforts to accelerate the implementation of its provisions, *underlining* the importance of its effective and timely implementation, and the need to hold perpetrators of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence accountable, to provide mental health and psychosocial support to victims, and to provide reparations and redress measures for all survivors identified in the law, and calling upon the Government of Iraq to extend its provisions to all victims,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters, among other factors, can contribute to desertification and drought, the humanitarian situation and stability in Iraq, and emphasizing the need for comprehensive risk assessments by the Government of Iraq with the support of the United Nations, upon the request of the Government of Iraq, to take meaningful actions to adapt to or mitigate challenges posed by climate change and ecological change,

Expressing concern at the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Iraq, *recalling* resolution [2565 \(2021\)](#) and stressing once again that equitable access to safe, efficacious, and affordable tests, treatments and COVID-19 vaccines is essential to end the pandemic,

Welcoming efforts by the Government of Iraq to urgently deliver meaningful reforms aimed at meeting the Iraqi people's legitimate demands to address corruption, deliver essential and basic services, diversify its economy, create jobs, improve governance, and strengthen viable and responsive state institutions, and *calling* for State institutions to redouble efforts to pursue accountability for those responsible for crimes involving the killing, serious injury, abduction and disappearance against demonstrators and journalists, and to safeguard and respect the right of freedom of expression, and welcomes the call of Prime Minister of Iraq for an inclusive national dialogue to strengthen Iraqi unity,

Welcoming the 2021 budget agreement reached by the Federal Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq,

Recalling the fundamental principle of the inviolability of diplomatic and consular premises, and the obligations on host Governments, including under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to take all appropriate steps to protect diplomatic and consular premises against any intrusion or damage, and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of these missions or impairment of their dignity,

Calling on the international community to remain strongly committed to providing support to Iraq for its humanitarian, stabilization, reconstruction, and development efforts,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 27 May 2022;
2. *Decides* further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Iraq to the Security Council on 11 February 2021 ([S/2021/135](#)), shall:

(a) provide a strengthened, robust and visible UN team, with additional staff, in advance of Iraq's forthcoming election, to monitor Iraq's election day with as broad a geographic coverage as possible, to continue to assist with the election, in a manner that respects Iraqi sovereignty, and report to the Secretary-General on the election process;

(b) engage, encourage, and coordinate with, and provide, as appropriate, logistical and security support to international and regional third-party observers invited by the Government of Iraq;

(c) launch a UN strategic messaging campaign to educate, inform, and update Iraqi voters on election preparations, and UN activities in support of elections in advance of and on election day;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a detailed summary report to the Council on Iraq's electoral process and UNAMI's assistance to that process, no later than 30 days after the conclusion of Iraq's forthcoming elections;

4. *Requests* further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2021/135), shall:

(a) prioritize the provision of advice, support, and assistance to the Government and people of Iraq on advancing inclusive, political dialogue and national and community-level reconciliation, taking into account civil society input, with the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women;

(b) further advise, support, and assist:

(i) the Government of Iraq and the Independent High Electoral Commission with efforts to plan and execute genuinely free and fair Iraqi-led, Iraqi-owned elections and referenda, including through regular technical reviews and detailed reporting on electoral preparations and processes, as part of the Secretary-General's regular reporting cycle;

(ii) the Government of Iraq and the Council of Representatives on constitutional review, the implementation of constitutional provisions, as well as on the development of processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries;

(iii) the Government of Iraq with progress on security sector reform, including by prioritizing the planning, funding, and implementation of efforts to strengthen state control and reintegration programmes for former members of armed groups, where and as appropriate, in coordination with other multinational entities;

(iv) the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of border security, energy, trade, environment, water, adverse impacts of climate change, infrastructure, public health, and refugees;

(c) promote, support, and facilitate, in coordination with the Government of Iraq:

(i) the coordination and delivery of humanitarian and medical assistance, notably to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and the safe, timely, orderly, voluntary and dignified return or local integration, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons, including through the efforts of the UN Country Team;

(ii) the coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide effective essential civil and social services, including health

care and education, for its people and continue to support Iraq's active regional and international donor coordination of critical reconstruction and assistance programmes, including through effective follow-up of international pledges;

(iii) Iraqi, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and other efforts on economic reform, capacity-building and setting conditions for sustainable development and recovery and reconstruction including in areas affected by terrorism, including through coordination with national and regional organizations and, as appropriate, civil society, donors, and other international institutions;

(iv) the contributions of UN agencies, funds, and programmes to the objectives outlined in this resolution under the unified leadership of the Secretary-General through the Special Representative for Iraq, supported by their designated Deputy;

(d) promote accountability and the protection of human rights, and judicial and legal reform, with full respect for the sovereignty of Iraq, in order to strengthen the rule of law and improve governance in Iraq, in addition to supporting the work of the UN Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD) established in resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#);

(e) approach gender mainstreaming as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to advise and assist the Government of Iraq in ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels of decision making, including in the context of elections, and the promotion of women's economic empowerment, by supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in accordance with resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and related resolutions;

(f) Note the importance of treating children affected by armed conflict primarily as victims, and urge the Government of Iraq and UN Country Team to strengthen child protection, including the reintegration of children in accordance with Iraq's national laws and Iraq's obligations under international law; and to support the implementation of the conclusions of the Security Council's Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict;

(g) and encourage both the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to implement fully their 2021 budget agreement and to negotiate agreements on other outstanding issues;

5. *Recognizes* that the security of UN personnel is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq and calls upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the UN presence in Iraq;

6. *Expresses* its intention to review the mandate and reporting cycle of UNAMI by 27 May 2022, or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI's responsibilities;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Resolution 2577 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council on 28 May 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, statements of its President, and press statements on the situation in South Sudan,

Affirming its support for the 2018 “Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan” (the Revitalised Agreement), *stressing* that the peace process only remains viable with the full commitment by all parties, and *welcoming* in this regard encouraging developments in implementing the Revitalized Agreement, including reconstituting the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, in order to create the conditions necessary to advance the peace process,

Expressing appreciation for the leadership of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in advancing the peace process in South Sudan, *commending* the ongoing mediation by the Community of Sant’Egidio to foster political dialogue between signatories and non-signatories of the Revitalised Agreement, and *calling on* South Sudanese parties to demonstrate the political will to peacefully resolve the outstanding differences that are driving continued violence,

Recognizing the reduction in violence between signatory parties to the Revitalised Agreement and that the permanent ceasefire was upheld in most parts of the country between those parties,

Reiterating its alarm and deep concern regarding the political, security, economic, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, *taking note* of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and *emphasizing* there can be no military solution to the situation in South Sudan,

Expressing deep concern at continued fighting in South Sudan, and *condemning* repeated violations of the Revitalised Agreement and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH),

Expressing concern regarding the delays in implementing the Revitalised Agreement, and *stressing* the need to expeditiously finalize security arrangements, establish all institutions of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGNU), and make progress on transitional reforms,

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, further condemning harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, emphasizing that

* Reissued for technical reasons on 4 June 2021.



those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the RTGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Expressing deep concern at reports of misappropriation of funds that undermine the stability and security of South Sudan, and *stressing* that these activities can have a devastating impact on society and individuals, weaken democratic institutions, undermine the rule of law, perpetuate violent conflicts, facilitate illegal activities, divert humanitarian assistance or complicate its delivery, and undermine economic markets,

Also 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,

Strongly encouraging the South Sudan authorities to improve their engagement with the Panel of Experts and prevent any obstruction to the implementation of its mandate,

Taking note of the Final 2021 report (S/2021/365) of the United Nations Panel of Experts,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan arms embargo benchmarks (S/2021/321),

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,

Arms Embargo and Inspections

1. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2022 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 2428 (2018);

2. *Expresses* its readiness to review arms embargo measures, through inter alia modification, suspension, or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the following key benchmarks:

(a) the completion, by the RTGNU, of Stages 1, 2, and 3 of the Strategic Defense and Security Review (SDSR) process contained in the Revitalised Agreement;

(b) the formation, by the RTGNU, of a unified command structure for the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF), the training, graduation, and redeployment of the NUF, and allocation by the RTGNU of adequate resources for the planning and implementation of the redeployment of the NUF;

(c) progress, by the RTGNU, on the establishment and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process, and in particular the development and implementation of a plan for the collection and disposal of long and medium range heavy weapons, and the development of a time-bound plan for the complete and verifiable demilitarization of all civilian areas;

(d) progress by the South Sudanese defense and security forces on properly managing their existing arms and ammunition stockpiles, including by establishing the necessary planning documents, protocols, and training for the recording, storage, distribution and management of the weapons and ammunition;

(e) the implementation of the Joint Action Plan for the Armed Forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence, with an emphasis on the training, sensitization, accountability, and oversight of the defense and security forces;

3. *Calls on* the RTGNU to make progress on implementation of public finance management reforms in the Revitalised Agreement, including by making information on all revenues, expenditures, deficits, and debts of the RTGNU accessible to the public; and *further calls on* the RTGNU to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and set up the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing and the Compensation and Reparation Authority;

4. *Requests* in this regard the Secretary-General, in close consultation with UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 April 2022, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in paragraph 2;

5. *Requests* the South Sudan authorities to report, no later than 15 April 2022, to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan (“the Committee”) on the progress achieved on the key benchmarks in paragraph 2, and *invites* the South Sudan authorities to report on progress achieved on implementation of reforms in paragraph 3;

6. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) should contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;

7. *Underscores* that arms shipments in violation of this resolution risk fueling conflict and contributing to further instability, and strongly urges all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular States neighboring South Sudan, to inspect, 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 South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

9. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), 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 decides further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

10. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 7 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to 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 supply, sale, or transfer are found, further requires such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days 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;

Targeted Sanctions

11. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2022 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#), and paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#);

12. *Decides* to keep the measures renewed in paragraph 11 under continuous review in light of progress achieved implementing all provisions of the Revitalised Agreement and developments related to human rights violations and abuses, and expresses its readiness to consider adjusting measures in paragraph 11, including through modifying, suspending, lifting or strengthening measures to respond to the situation;

13. *Underscores* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions in order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, and *notes* that the Committee can consider requests for delisting of individuals and entities;

14. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee, as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, and *further reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee, who are leaders or members of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in this paragraph;

15. *Expresses* concern at reports of misappropriation and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to the peace, security, and stability of South Sudan, expresses serious concern at reports of financial impropriety, lack of transparency, oversight and financial governance, which pose a risk to the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, and are out of compliance with Chapter IV of the Revitalised Agreement, and in this context, *underscores* that individuals engaged in actions or policies that have the purpose or effect of expanding or extending the conflict in South Sudan may be listed for travel and financial measures;

Sanctions Committee and Panel of Experts

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, international and regional and subregional organizations, as well as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), as may be necessary, in particular neighboring and regional States, in order to ensure the full implementation of the measures in this resolution, and in that regard encourages the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members;

17. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 19 of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), and decides that the Panel of Experts should provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2021, a final report by 1 May 2022, and except in months when these reports are due, updates each month;

18. *Requests* the Secretariat to include the necessary gender expertise on the Panel of Experts, in line with paragraph 6 of resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), and encourages the Panel to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue across its investigations and reporting;

19. *Calls upon* all parties and all Member States, especially those neighboring South Sudan, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, including by providing any information on illicit transfers of wealth from South Sudan into financial, property and business networks and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

20. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#) and paragraph 9 of resolution [1998 \(2011\)](#), and invites the High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate;

21. *Encourages* timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, and requests UNMISS to assist the Committee and the Panel of Experts, within its mandate and capabilities;

22. *Invites* the Revitalised Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) to share relevant information with the Council, as appropriate, on its assessment of the parties' implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, adherence to the ACOH, and the facilitation of unhindered and secure humanitarian access;

23. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Resolution 2578 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8783rd meeting, on
3 June 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) imposing the arms embargo on Libya and all its subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling its resolutions [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), [2473 \(2019\)](#) and [2526 \(2020\)](#) concerning the strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya,

Reaffirming its resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#), including its paragraph 21,

Reaffirming its resolution [2510 \(2020\)](#), and recalling the Berlin Conference on Libya convened on 19 January 2020,

Recognizing the important role of neighbouring countries and regional organizations,

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

Reaffirming its determination that terrorism, in all forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

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

1. *Decides* to extend the authorizations as set out in resolution [2526 \(2020\)](#) for a further 12 months from the date of this resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within eleven months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;

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





Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2021

Resolution 2578 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8783rd meeting, on 3 June 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) imposing the arms embargo on Libya and all its subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling its resolutions [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), [2473 \(2019\)](#) and [2526 \(2020\)](#) concerning the strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya,

Reaffirming its resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#), including its paragraph 21,

Reaffirming its resolution [2510 \(2020\)](#), and recalling the Berlin Conference on Libya convened on 19 January 2020,

Recognizing the important role of neighbouring countries and regional organizations,

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

Reaffirming its determination that terrorism, in all forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

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

1. *Decides* to extend the authorizations as set out in resolution [2526 \(2020\)](#) for a further 12 months from the date of this resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within eleven months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;

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





Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2021

Resolution 2579 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8784th meeting, on 3 June 2021

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in Sudan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of Sudan,

Welcoming the steps taken to date to implement the Constitutional Document, including the introduction of important economic and legal reforms, *calling upon* the Government of Sudan to accelerate implementation of key provisions of the Constitutional Document, such as establishing the independent commissions and the swift formation of the Transitional Legislative Council, *further calling upon* all stakeholders to remain committed to the transition in order for the aspirations of the Sudanese people for a peaceful, stable, democratic, and prosperous future to be realised, and *reaffirming* its readiness to support Sudan in this regard,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Government of Sudan to enact necessary macroeconomic reforms, *encouraging* efforts made by the international community to foster Sudan's political and economic development, in particular continued efforts to provide debt relief to Sudan in a coordinated and equitable manner, and *welcoming*, in that regard, the international conference to support the transition in Sudan held in Paris on 17th May 2021,

Welcoming the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) on 3 October 2020, *noting with appreciation* the role of the Government of South Sudan in facilitating the negotiations, *welcoming* the steps taken to date to implement the JPA, in particular the formation of the new civilian-led transitional Government and expansion of the Sovereign Council, *urging* the signatories of the JPA, with the support of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), to ensure swift, full and inclusive implementation of the JPA, in particular those provisions pertaining to security arrangements and addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur and the Two Areas, and *urging* the Darfuri armed movements that have forces in neighboring countries, as documented by both the United Nations Panels of Experts for Libya and for Sudan, to continue to withdraw them,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles (DoP) on 28 March 2021 by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North



Al-Hilu (SPLM-N Al-Hilu), *welcoming* the expressed intention to continue and increase development and humanitarian cooperation between the SPLM-N Al Hilu and the Government of Sudan, as outlined in the DoP, *urging* the signatories of the DoP to engage constructively to swiftly finalise a comprehensive and inclusive peace agreement, and *further urging* those who have not yet engaged in peace negotiations to do so immediately, constructively and without pre-conditions,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan to protect civilians across its territory, and *urging* the Government of Sudan to implement swiftly its National Plan for Civilian Protection (S/2020/429), provisions of the JPA that will improve civilian protection, including the formation and deployment of the Joint Security Keeping Force and state-level protection of civilians committees, and the weapons-collection programme in strict compliance with international law and standards,

Recognizing improvements in security conditions in some areas of Darfur, while *expressing concern* that the security situation in other areas of Darfur has deteriorated as a result of increased intercommunal violence, and *underscoring* the need to intensify peacebuilding efforts in Darfur, avoid a relapse into conflict and mitigate the risks for the population posed inter alia by threats against civilians in Darfur, inter-communal violence, misuse of small arms and light weapons, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law and continued displacement,

Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Sudan, particularly Darfur, and *stressing* the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the Government of Sudan and the United Nations relating to these factors to support stabilisation and build resilience,

Welcoming the decisions of the Government of Sudan to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and create more favourable conditions for humanitarian actors, and *encouraging* the full implementation of these decisions and the full removal of undue bureaucratic processes in order to support, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and in line with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access throughout Sudan,

Stressing the need for the Government of Sudan to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including conflict related sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence, and grave violations against children, *welcoming* the provisions of the Constitutional Document and the JPA on transitional justice and accountability measures in this regard, *further welcoming* the adoption of bills on 24 April 2021 regarding the establishment of the Peace Commission and the Transitional Justice Commission, *and calling* on the Government of Sudan to swiftly establish these Commissions and implement their respective mandates, in a transparent and consultative manner,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan to address the longstanding drivers of instability and inequality in Sudan, and to engage with other stakeholders, including civil society, women, youth, and internally displaced persons, refugees and members of marginalised communities to deliver durable solutions to Sudan's immediate and long-term issues, including through inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, social cohesion, and disaster resilience, in line with the priorities of the Constitutional Document and the JPA,

Recognizing the important role that women played in the peaceful political transition in Sudan, *welcoming* the steps taken to increase the role of women in public life, government institutions and decision-making processes, *further welcoming* the decision of the Cabinet of the Government of Sudan to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), *encouraging* completion of all milestones in the roadmap for implementing the new law criminalising female genital mutilation (FGM), *further encouraging* the Government of Sudan's to implement swiftly and fully the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, *calling upon* the Government of Sudan to take further steps to promote and protect women's rights and full, equal and meaningful participation in all social, political, economic aspects of life, including by repealing all laws that discriminate against women and girls, and by meeting the 40% quota for women's participation in the Transitional Legislative Council, *recognizing* the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and girls and *calling upon* the Government of Sudan to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation in, implementation of the JPA and the negotiation and implementation of future peace agreements, conflict prevention and decision-making and reform processes related to governance, peace and security,

Underlining the importance of integrating child protection in implementation of the JPA and future peace agreements, *calling on* the signatories of the JPA and non-signatory armed movements to immediately cease all grave violations against children and integrate child protection provisions, including those relating to the release and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, as well as provisions on the rights and well-being of children, into all peace negotiations, ceasefire and peace agreements, and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring and taking into account children's views, where possible, in these processes, and *reiterating* the Conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict ([S/AC.51/2020/7](#)),

Emphasizing the importance of national ownership, inclusivity, and the role that civil society can play to advance national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all stakeholders are taken into account, and *encouraging*, in this regard, the Government of Sudan, with the support of UNITAMS, to promote effective engagement with civil society,

Expressing grave concern about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Sudan and *recognizing* that this presents a profound challenge to Sudan's health system, socio-economic and humanitarian situation and populations that have already been exhausted by protracted conflict, and *emphasizing* the importance of international support – financially, technically and in-kind – to the COVID-19 response in Sudan,

Underlining the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in Sudan,

Recalling resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#) which terminated the mandate of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), *recognizing* the progress made to date with UNAMID's drawdown, *welcoming* the Government of Sudan's willingness to cooperate fully with the United Nations and African Union during UNAMID's drawdown and liquidation, *encouraging* the Government of Sudan, at all levels, to ensure full freedom of movement of UNAMID, its personnel and its contractors as well as of their vehicles and aircrafts, and *urging* the Government of Sudan to ensure that handed over UNAMID team sites are utilised exclusively for civilian end-user purposes,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the situation in Sudan and the activities of UNITAMS ([S/2021/470](#)),

Taking note of the letter by the Government of Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations 27 February 2020 on future United Nations support to Sudan (S/2020/221),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) until 3 June 2022;

2. *Requests* the Government of Sudan to sign swiftly the UNITAMS Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) with the United Nations, in order to enable the full, effective and unhindered functioning of UNITAMS;

3. *Decides* that UNITAMS, as part of an integrated and unified United Nations structure, shall, in full accordance with the principles of national ownership, continue to have the following strategic objectives:

(i) *Assist the political transition, progress towards democratic governance, in the protection and promotion of human rights, and sustainable peace*

a. Assist, through good offices, the Sudanese transition, including national efforts to realise the objectives of the Constitutional Document and the timelines it sets for the transition;

b. Provide technical assistance to the constitution drafting process, the establishment and functioning of the Transitional Legislative Council, the population census, preparations for elections, in support of national efforts;

c. Support the implementation of the human rights, equality, accountability and rule of law provisions of the Constitutional Document, in particular those provisions that guarantee women's rights, and future peace agreements, including through close cooperation with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Country Office in Sudan;

(ii) *Support peace processes and implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and future peace agreements*

a. Provide good offices and support to ongoing and future peace negotiations between the Government of Sudan and Sudanese armed groups, including supporting the meaningful participation of civil society, women, youth, refugees and IDPs and members of marginalised groups;

b. Provide scalable support to the implementation of the JPA, as clarified by the parties to the JPA, and any future peace agreements, including support to ceasefire arrangements and monitoring mechanisms as set out in Title 2, Chapter 8 of the JPA, to the power-sharing provisions of the JPA, the provisions of the JPA concerning land ownership and usage, accountability and transitional justice, in particular the provisions of Chapter 3 of the JPA, and including for acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), safe and effective management, storage and security of weapons and ammunition stockpiles, and taking into account the different needs, experiences, and safety of female and male ex-combatants, including children;

(iii) *Assist peacebuilding, civilian protection and rule of law, in particular in Darfur and the Two Areas*

a. Support Sudanese-led peacebuilding, in particular conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation, community violence reduction with a particular focus on inter-communal violence, mine action, collection of small

arms and light weapons consistent with international standards, durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, and their safe, voluntary and dignified return, reintegration and relocation with host populations as appropriate, including through integrated peacebuilding mechanisms in line with paragraph 10 of this resolution and political engagement at the local and state level;

b. Assist, advise and support the Government of Sudan's capacity to extend state presence and inclusive civilian governance, in particular through strengthening accountable rule of law and security sector institutions, and building trust between state authorities and local communities, including through community-policing initiatives, or other methods of unarmed civilian protection, and providing advisory and capacity building support for security authorities, in particular through expanded support Sudanese Police Force (SPF), and the Joint Security-Keeping Force envisaged in the JPA, including through United Nations advisers and working in close cooperation with the United Nations Country Team, including through joint programming;

c. Assist, advise and support the Government of Sudan to establish a secure and stable environment within which the JPA and future peace agreements can be implemented, by providing effective support to national and local authorities on civilian protection, in particular IDPs, in the conflict-affected areas, supporting the Government of Sudan in implementing the National Plan for Civilian Protection (S/2020/429) and developing measurable benchmarks, emphasising transparency and inclusive procedures, and through deploying mobile monitoring teams, facilitating local crisis mediation, early warning mechanisms, including Women Protection networks, communications and outreach strategies with affected populations;

d. Support the strengthening of the respect, promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in conflict affected areas, including by supporting protection for women and for children from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and other violations and abuses, through monitoring and reporting of violations of international humanitarian law and international refugee law and violations and abuses of human rights, urgent implementation of the Framework of Cooperation between the United Nations and the Government of Sudan on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), support to the development and implementation of action plans and a national prevention plan on violations and abuses against children, through women and child protection advisers and supporting the provision of medical, psychosocial, legal and socioeconomic services to all survivors of sexual violence;

(iv) Support the mobilisation of economic and development assistance, and coordination of humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance

a. Support coordination with international financial institutions (IFIs) and donors to optimise collectively UN, IFIs and donor resources in support of the Government of Sudan's national priorities, including the mobilisation of international economic and development assistance;

b. Support, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and in line with humanitarian principles, and in close cooperation with humanitarian actors, full, rapid, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance;

c. Support the coordination of humanitarian assistance, including the Government of Sudan's facilitation efforts, and through the mobilisation of humanitarian financing;

d. Ensure mobilisation and effective and integrated cooperation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and promote cooperation with relevant partners, including the IFIs and donors, in carrying out, as relevant, the strategic objectives of UNITAMS;

4. *Further decides* that, in line with its strategic objectives and support to the Government of Sudan's national priorities, UNITAMS should prioritise support to the following areas during this mandate period:

i. Ceasefire monitoring in Darfur, in line with the role envisaged for the United Nations in the JPA;

ii. Implementation of the Government of Sudan's National Plan for Civilian Protection (S/2020/429), including local conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation efforts, disarmament, and community violence reduction with a particular focus on inter-communal violence;

iii. Ongoing and future peace negotiations between the Government of Sudan and Sudanese armed groups, including through technical, administrative and logistical assistance, in coordination with other partners;

iv. Inclusive implementation of the power sharing provisions of the JPA, including through facilitating the participation of civil society, women, youth, and internally displaced persons, refugees and members of marginalised communities;

v. The Constitution drafting process, including facilitating the engagement of civil society, and providing technical and logistical support to the establishment of the Constitutional Commission and the holding of the Constitutional Conference;

vi. The SPF and justice sector, through advisory and capacity building support, with the objective of enhancing civilian-led protection, security, and the rule of law;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to increase swiftly the deployment of personnel to UNITAMS, in order for the Mission to provide effective assistance, within its mandate, to the Government of Sudan;

6. *Reiterates* that the cooperation between UNITAMS and its integrated United Nations Country Team (UNCT) partners shall be underpinned by an Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) or equivalent, and *requests* UNITAMS and its integrated UNCT to establish an ISF or equivalent within 60 days of adoption of this resolution;

7. *Takes note* of the benchmarks and indicators outlined in Annex 1 of the Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sudan and the activities of UNITAMS (S/2021/470) to track UNITAMS progress against its strategic objectives, *welcomes* UNITAMS intention to work with the UNCT and the Government of Sudan to establish a baseline and targets for the benchmarks, as well as establishing a robust monitoring and data collection mechanism to track progress against the benchmarks, *encourages* UNITAMS, in this regard, to also ensure effective engagement with civil society, and *requests* UNITAMS, in consultation with the UNCT and the Government of Sudan, to identify qualitative indicators to complement the existing indicators that are quantitative in nature;

8. *Welcomes* the positive dialogue established between UNITAMS and Sudanese authorities, including the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice, in coordination with the Executive Committee for coordination with UNITAMS, regarding capacity building to strengthen the protection of civilians, and, in this

regard, *requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the deployment of additional individual police officers (IPOs) to UNITAMS;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in partnership with all relevant actors, including International Financial Institutions, to support the Government of Sudan in conducting a comprehensive assessment to define the country's longer term conflict prevention, recovery and peacebuilding needs and in developing relevant strategies to address these needs;

10. *Requests* UNITAMS and its integrated UNCT partners to finalise the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilisation Programme (SPPSP) and ensure implementation is sequenced and prioritised, in line with paragraph 3 of this resolution, and is reflective of available resources and personnel at each stage of implementation;

11. *Encourages* the Government of Sudan, without prejudice to the mandate of UNITAMS, to engage with the UN Peacebuilding Commission to help bolster international support for Sudan's peacebuilding process and further inform the Council's consideration of the situation;

12. *Requests* that UNITAMS integrates gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and assists the Government of Sudan in ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels of peace and political processes, and in all social and economic aspects of life, and *reaffirms* the importance of gender expertise, including the deployment of gender and women protection advisors, gender analysis, including the collection and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, and capacity-strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner, and *requests* the Secretary-General to include gender analysis in the reports requested in paragraph 19 of this resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information and related recommendations on progress made towards participation of youth in implementation of the JPA in the reports requested in paragraph 19 of this resolution;

14. *Requests* UNITAMS 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;

15. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Secretary-General to enforce strictly his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment, *further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all UNITAMS personnel with this policy and approach, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution 2272 (2016), *urges* all member states who contribute uniformed personnel to take appropriate preventative action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including timely investigations and holding perpetrators to account and *further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed about the mission's progress in this regard;

16. *Requests* UNITAMS to cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate the Panel's work;

17. *Urges* close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and also the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated

Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the Special Envoy of Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

18. *Encourages* the Government of Sudan to cooperate closely with the African Union on issues of regional peace and security, *underlines* that a continued strategic and political partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in Sudan remains critical, *encourages* UNITAMS and the African Union to ensure coherence, coordination and complementarity of their support to Sudan, including through a United Nations-African Union senior level coordination mechanism, and *further encourages* UNITAMS and the Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to also ensure coherence, coordination and complementarity of their support;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every 90 days on the implementation of the UNITAMS mandate, and on progress made against the benchmarks and indicators in line with paragraph 7 of this resolution;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
8 June 2021

Resolution 2580 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8789th meeting, on
8 June 2021**

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. António Guterres be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2026.





Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2021

Resolution 2581 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8806th meeting, on
29 June 2021**

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 22 March 2021 (S/2021/282) and 2 June 2021 (S/2021/516), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Expressing concern that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

Expressing its appreciation in this regard to UNDOF's liaison efforts to prevent any escalation of the situation across the ceasefire line,

Expressing alarm that violence in the Syrian Arab Republic risks a serious conflagration of the conflict in the region,

Expressing concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Noting the Secretary-General's latest report on the situation in the area of operations of UNDOF, including findings about weapons fire across the ceasefire line as well as ongoing military activity on the Bravo side of the area of separation, and in this regard underscoring that there should be no military forces, military equipment, or personnel in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF,

Calling upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operations, and to respect international humanitarian law,

Noting the significant threat to the UN personnel in the UNDOF area of operation from unexploded ordnance, explosive remnants of war and mines, and



emphasizing in this regard the need for demining and clearance operations in strict compliance with the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) or to the Al-Nusra Front (also known as Jabhat Fateh al-Sham or Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham), including those who are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida as listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UNDOF peacekeepers,

Recognizing the necessity of efforts to flexibly adjust UNDOF's posture to minimize the security risk to UNDOF personnel as UNDOF continues to implement its mandate, while emphasizing that the ultimate goal is for the peacekeepers to return to UNDOF's area of operations as soon as practicable,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council and troop-contributing countries having access to reports and information related to UNDOF's redeployment configuration, and reinforcing that such information assists the Security Council with evaluating, mandating, and reviewing UNDOF and with effective consultation with troop-contributing countries,

Underscoring the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely, including technology and equipment to enhance its observation of the area of separation and the ceasefire line, and to improve force protection, as appropriate, and *recalling* that the theft of United Nations weapons and ammunition, vehicles and other assets, and the looting and destruction of United Nations facilities, are unacceptable,

Expressing its profound appreciation to UNDOF's military and civilian personnel, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service in an ongoing, challenging operating environment, *underscoring* the important contribution UNDOF's continued presence makes to peace and security in the Middle East, *welcoming* steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, personnel, and *stressing* the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel,

Strongly condemning incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

Expressing its appreciation to UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, for re-establishing its presence at Camp Faouar and for further progress towards expanding its presence in its area of operations through patrols and rehabilitation of positions on the Bravo side,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's plan for UNDOF to return to the Bravo side based on a continuous assessment of security in the area of separation and its surroundings, and continued discussion and coordination with the parties,

Recalls that UNDOF's deployment and the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement are steps toward a just and durable peace on the basis of Security Council Resolution [338 \(1973\)](#),

Recalling resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, including peacekeeping performance data, is used to improve analytics and the evaluation of mission operations, based on clear and well identified benchmarks, and further recalling resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that decisions to recognize and incentivize outstanding performance and decisions regarding deployment, remediation,

training, withholding of financial reimbursement, and repatriation of uniformed or dismissal of civilian personnel, are predicated on objective performance data,

Recalling resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#) and its aspiration to increase the number of women in military and police contingents of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls* on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, *encourages* the parties to take full advantage of UNDOF's liaison function regularly to address issues of mutual concern, as appropriate, and to maintain their liaison with UNDOF to prevent any escalation of the situation across the ceasefire line, as well as to support the enhancement of the UNDOF liaison function, and *underscores* that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that UNDOF remains an impartial entity and stresses the importance to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Expresses* full support for Major General Ishwar Hamal as Head of Mission and Force Commander;

5. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

6. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and urges prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Calls on* the parties to provide all the necessary support to allow for the full utilization of the Quneitra crossing by UNDOF in line with established procedures and to lift COVID-19 related restrictions as soon as sanitary conditions permit, to allow UNDOF to increase its operations on the Bravo side to facilitate effective and efficient mandate implementation;

8. *Requests* UNDOF, within existing capacities and resources, member states, and relevant parties to take all appropriate steps to protect the safety, security and health of all UNDOF personnel, in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), taking into account the impact of COVID-19 pandemic;

9. *Welcomes* UNDOF's ongoing efforts to consolidate its presence and to intensify its operations in the area of separation, including the mission's intent to resume inspections in the area of limitation on the Bravo side conditions permitting per the Mission's assessment, as well as the cooperation of the parties to facilitate this return, together with continued efforts to plan for UNDOF's expeditious return to the area of separation, including the provision of adequate force protection, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area;

10. *Underscores* the importance of progress in the deployment of appropriate technology, including counter-improvised explosive device (IED) capabilities and a sense and warn system, as well as in addressing civilian staffing needs, to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF personnel and equipment, following appropriate consultations with the parties, and *notes* in this regard that the Secretary-General's proposal for such technologies has been delivered to the parties for approval;

11. *Encourages* the parties to the Disengagement Agreement to engage constructively to facilitate necessary arrangements with UNDOF for the force's return to the area of separation, taking into account existing agreements;

12. *Encourages* the Department of Peace Operations, UNDOF, and the UN-Truce Supervision Organization to continue relevant discussions on recommendations from the 2018 independent review to improve mission performance and implementation of UNDOF's mandate;

13. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, *recalls* its request in resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#) and resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) that the Secretary-General ensure that performance data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations is used to improve mission operations, including decisions such as those regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation and incentives, and *reaffirms* its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel working in and supporting peacekeeping operations that facilitates effective and full implementation of mandates, and includes comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives and recognition for outstanding performance, and *calls on* the United Nations to apply this framework to UNDOF as described in resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), *notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system and *requests* the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in UNDOF, as well as to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of uniformed and civilian women at all levels, and in all positions, including senior leadership positions, and to implement other relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in UNDOF, civilian and uniformed, including mission leadership and mission support personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed through his reports to the Council about the Mission's progress in this regard, including by reporting on the start, agreed deadlines, and outcomes of 2272 reviews, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate preventive action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and to take appropriate steps to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel through timely investigation of allegations by troop- and police-contributing countries, and UNDOF as appropriate, holding perpetrators to account and repatriating units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

15. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, that is, until 31 December 2021, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution [338 \(1973\)](#).



Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2021

Resolution 2582 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8807th meeting, on
29 June 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC 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,

Taking note of the final report (S/2021/560) of the Group of Experts on the DRC (“the Group of Experts”) established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014), 2198 (2015), 2293 (2016), 2360 (2017) 2424 (2018), 2478 (2019) and 2528 (2020),

Expressing concern at the continued presence of domestic and foreign armed groups in Eastern DRC and the suffering they impose on the civilian population of the country, including from human rights abuses, *further expressing concern* at the continued illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, which enable these armed groups to operate, *welcoming* the diplomatic engagement undertaken by the States of the region to foster peace and reconciliation in the region, *calling on* all signatory States to fully implement their commitments per the Peace and Security Framework for the DRC and the Region,

Reiterating the need for the Government of the DRC to swiftly and fully investigate the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and the four Congolese nationals accompanying them and bring those responsible to justice, *welcoming* the work of the United Nations team, known as the Follow-On Mechanism, deployed to assist the Congolese authorities in their investigations, in agreement with the Congolese authorities, and *further welcoming* their continued cooperation,

Stressing the importance of enhancing the safe and effective management, storage and security of stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, including to reduce the risk of diversion to armed groups of source materials for improvised explosive devices,



Stressing that the measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DRC,

Determining that the situation in the DRC 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 July 2022 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 6 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#), including its reaffirmations therein;

2. *Reaffirms* that measures described in paragraph 5 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraph 7 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#) and paragraph 3 of resolution [2360 \(2017\)](#);

3. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above shall also apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against medical personnel or humanitarian personnel;

4. *Demands* that States ensure that all measures taken by them to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable;

5. *Decides* to extend until 1 August 2022 the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set forth in paragraph 6 of Resolution 2360, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2022, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Group of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

6. *Calls* for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, and the Group of Experts and *requests* the Group of Experts to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a mid-term report no later than 30 December 2021, and a final report no later than 15 June 2022, as well as submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the mid-term and final reports are due;

7. *Reaffirms* the reporting provisions as set out in resolutions [2360 \(2017\)](#) and [2478 \(2019\)](#);

8. *Recalls* the Guidelines of the Committee for the Conduct of its Work as adopted by the Committee on 6 August 2010, and *calls on* Member states to use, as appropriate, the procedures and criteria therein, including on the issues of listing and delisting and *recalls* resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#) in that regard;

9. *Recalls* the Secretary General's commitment that the United Nations will do everything possible to ensure that the perpetrators of the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and the four Congolese nationals accompanying them are brought to justice and *stresses* the importance of a continued deployment by the Secretary General of the Follow-on Mechanism, currently comprising a senior United Nations official, four technical experts and support staff, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to assist with the national investigation, within existing resources;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

**Security Council**Distr.: General
29 June 2021

Resolution 2583 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8808th meeting, on
29 June 2021**

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge James Richard Crawford on 31 May 2021,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 5 November 2021 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session.





Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2021

Resolution 2584 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8809th meeting, on
29 June 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions, statements of its President and press statements on the situation in Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, *emphasizing* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility for the provision of stability, security and protection of civilians throughout the territory of Mali, *urging* the Malian authorities to uphold their efforts to meet their obligations in that regard, and *expressing great concern* at the violent and unilateral actions taken by non-State actors hampering the return of State authority and basic social services,

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, *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and *recalling* its Presidential Statement of 14 May 2018 (S/PRST/2018/10),

Expressing grave concern about the continued deterioration of the political, security and humanitarian situation in Mali, including through the persistence of a high level of attacks by terrorist groups in the North and in the Centre, and the continuation of intercommunal violence in the Centre, which led to human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and have caused the loss of numerous innocent lives as well as numerous internally displaced persons and refugees in neighbouring countries, people in critical need of assistance and children without access to education due to school closures, and have hindered humanitarian access, *expressing* concern over the extension of insecurity to Southern Mali, *further expressing* concern over the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the significant ongoing food crisis in Mali, and *further expressing* deep concern that the situation in Mali negatively impacts that of neighbouring countries and of the Sahel region,

Emphasizing that security and stability in Mali are inextricably linked to that of the Sahel and West Africa, as well as to that of Libya and North Africa,

Strongly condemning the continued attacks against civilians, representatives from local, regional and State institutions, as well as national, international and UN



security forces, including the Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF), the G5 Sahel joint force (FC-G5S), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the French forces and the European partners, including Task Force Takuba, and the European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali), *paying tribute* to the bravery and sacrifices made by the soldiers engaged in Mali and the Sahel, especially to those who lost their lives, and *calling for* continuing support to the MDSF in their fight against terrorism,

Welcoming the appointment of El-Ghassim Wane as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Mali,

Underlining that lasting peace and security in the Sahel region will not be achieved without a combination of political, security, peacebuilding and sustainable development efforts benefitting all regions of Mali, as well as the full, effective and inclusive implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (“the Agreement”), and ensures full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth, and *welcoming* in this regard the increased representation of women in the *Comité de suivi de l’Accord (CSA)*,

Recognizing that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and developmental actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, consistent with their respective mandates, is critical to building and sustaining peace in Mali and the Sahel *welcoming* the appointment of a Special Coordinator for development in the Sahel, *noting* the involvement of the Peacebuilding Commission on the Sahel and *recalling* the necessity to boost the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and the United Nations Support Plan for the Sahel,

Welcoming the Ndjamena Summit of the G5 Sahel and their partners of 16 February 2021 which called for a civil and political surge and *further welcoming* the steps taken in advancing the “Coalition for the Sahel”, aimed at fighting against terrorism, strengthening the Sahelian States’ military capabilities, supporting the restoration of State authority throughout the territory, and bolstering development assistance, the Takuba Task Force, a multinational special forces task force designed to advise, assist and accompany the MDSF, the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel and the Sahel Alliance,

Recalling the establishment of the transitional arrangements in Mali, including a Transition Charter, a Transition Action Plan, and an election calendar, *welcoming* the mediation by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the role of the Monitoring Mechanism it has announced to ensure respect of these arrangements, including the electoral calendar unveiled on 15th April 2021,

Strongly condemning the violation of the Transition Charter constituted by the arbitrary arrest of the transitional leaders by elements of the Defense and Security forces on 24 May 2021, *calling* for the immediate resumption of the inclusive transition in Mali leading to elections and constitutional order within the established 18-month timeline, in accordance with the Transition Charter, including presidential election on 27 February 2022 as per the transition government’s electoral calendar, and *taking note* of the conclusions of the ECOWAS extraordinary Summit on the political situation in Mali held on 30 May 2021,

Reiterating that the UN and other international partners remain firmly committed to the implementation of the Agreement as a means to achieve long-term peace and stability in Mali, *welcoming* the updated *Feuille de route* on the implementation of the Agreement, efforts by the CSA to enhance its role in support of this implementation, and the first two meetings of the CSA outside of Bamako held in Kidal and Kayes, but *expressing* a significant impatience with parties over the

persistent delays in the implementation of the Agreement, which contribute to a political and security vacuum jeopardizing the stability and development of Mali, *stressing* the need for increased ownership and prioritization in the implementation of the Agreement, and *reiterating* that engaging in hostilities in violation of the Agreement as well as actions taken that obstruct, or that obstruct by prolonged delay, or that threaten the implementation of the Agreement constitute a basis for sanctions designations pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), among other designation criteria,

Stressing that stabilization of the situation in Central Mali requires the Malian authorities and relevant stakeholders to agree on and effectively implement a comprehensive politically led strategy, and to pursue simultaneous and coordinated action on security, governance, sustainable development, reconciliation, accountability, as well as protection and promotion of human rights,

Strongly condemning all violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial and summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions and ill-treatment of prisoners, sexual and gender-based violence, and trafficking in persons, as well as killing, maiming, recruitment and use of children, attacks against schools, humanitarian actors and services, and medical personnel and infrastructure identified as such, and *calling upon* all parties to bring an end to such violations and abuses and to comply with their obligations under applicable international law,

Reiterating, in this regard, the importance of holding accountable all those responsible for such acts and that some of such acts referred to in the paragraph above may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute, *taking note* that, acting upon the referral of the transitional authorities of Mali dated 13 July 2012, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) opened on 16 January 2013 an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of Mali since January 2012, and *further taking note* of the finalization of the work of the International Commission of Inquiry established in accordance with the Agreement and as requested by resolution [2364 \(2017\)](#),

Underlining the importance of socio-economic development for sustaining peace in Mali through sustainable economic development including infrastructure development, industrialization, poverty eradication, job creation, agricultural modernization and promotion of entrepreneurship, *expressing* the need for continued support to Mali taking into account its national priorities and needs, *underscoring* the importance of the rule of law in support of socio-economic development, and *noting* that AU PCRD highlights the need for undertaking comprehensive institution-building to enhance good economic governance through the reinforcement of fiscal and financial management institutions in support of effective revenue collection, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and anti-corruption structures to ensure accountability and transparency,

Emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, by the Government of Mali and the United Nations, of ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, food insecurity, energy access, climate change, among other factors, on the security and stability of Mali,

Commending troop- and police- contributing countries of MINUSMA for their contribution, paying tribute to the peacekeepers who risk, as well as lost, their lives in this respect,

Welcoming MINUSMA's efforts to implement its adaptation plan, with a view to integrating all mission components and increasing its protection, mobility, reactivity and flexibility, notably by setting-up a Mobile Task Force,

Expressing concern over reports of some training and capabilities shortfalls of MINUSMA units, undeclared caveats, non-compliance with orders, and emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability of the mission's performance,

Recognizing that, in light of the specific and challenging environment in which it is deployed, MINUSMA interacts with other security presences which have the potential to be mutually beneficial instruments to restore peace and stability in Mali and the Sahel region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General ([S/2021/519](#)) and the letter of the Secretary-General ([S/2021/520](#)),

Determining that the situation in Mali continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, Political Transition and elections

1. *Calls on* all Malian stakeholders to facilitate the resumption and full realization of the Political Transition and the handover of power to elected civilian authorities, *reaffirms* in this regard the imperative need to respect the transition period of 18 months as decided during the meeting of ECOWAS Heads of States on 15 September 2020 and as set out in the Transition Charter, *further reaffirms* the announced elections calendar with presidential and legislative elections scheduled for 27 February 2022 and *further calls* for the swift operationalization of the mechanism to ensure respect for the time-limited Political Transition that should closely involve the United Nations and the critical other partners of Mali;

2. *Calls on* the Malian Transition Government to organize free and fair presidential, as well as legislative, regional and local elections and a constitutional referendum, as appropriate, within the 18-month timeline, as announced in the electoral calendar, conducted in a transparent and inclusive manner, with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, youth, refugees and internally displaced persons, *reiterates* in this regard decisions that the Head of the Transition, the Vice-president and the Prime minister of the Transition should not under any circumstances be candidates for the forthcoming presidential election, and *insists* on the need to prioritize building trust, engaging in dialogue and willingness to compromise, in order to make sure the Transition is consensual, inclusive and lays the foundations for a more stable, democratic and peaceful country;

3. *Welcomes* the steps taken in advancing the implementation of the Agreement but *regrets* the slow pace of its implementation, *urges* the Government of Mali and the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups ("the Malian parties") to accelerate this implementation, through significant, meaningful and irreversible measures, and *recalls* its readiness to respond with measures pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) should the parties engage in hostilities in violation of the Agreement, take actions that obstruct, or that obstruct by prolonged delay, or that threaten the implementation of the Agreement;

4. *Urges* the Malian parties to effectively fulfil the following priority measures before the end of MINUSMA's current mandate:

- achieve the Political Transition, the return to constitutional order and the power handover to democratically elected civilian authorities within the 18-month timeline set out in the Transition Charter and in accordance with the demands expressed by ECOWAS on 30 May 2021 with presidential election on 27 February 2022,

- reach agreement on the sequencing of political and institutional reform processes stipulated by the Agreement and the constitutional reform, consistent with the Agreement’s provisions and the conclusions of the National Inclusive Dialogue,
- reach agreement on the design and start implementation of an inclusive security sector reform, consistent with the Agreement’s provisions,
- redeploy all the elements who underwent the accelerated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process, pursue this process with a view to vet, integrate into the MDSF and train 2,000 additional elements of the signatory armed groups, and launch the socio-economic reinsertion of ex-combatants willing to return to a civilian life,
- finalize the legal framework for the Territorial Police and start vetting and recruiting its members, including former members of the signatory armed groups,
- launch all sixteen Sustainable Development Fund projects approved by the steering committee, especially those regarding the Northern Development Zone, and prioritize other interventions of this Fund,
- increase the meaningful representation of women in all the CSA mechanisms, including its subcommittees and operationalize the women’s observatory, including its regional branches;

5. *Calls upon* the Malian authorities and all parties in Mali to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the mechanisms established by the Agreement to support and monitor its implementation, and in the Political Transition and electoral processes, as both candidates and voters, including by meeting at least the 30 per cent quota for women in all political functions and offices as defined in Mali’s legislation, addressing risk of harm and ensuring necessary protection for women in these roles, and providing evidence of progress towards completion of Agreement-related targets laid out in Mali’s third national plan (2019–2023) for the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), and *requests* the Secretary-General to pay specific attention to these points in its regular reporting on MINUSMA;

6. *Encourages* the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) to identify parties responsible for potential lack of implementation of the priority measures referenced in paragraph 4 through its regular reporting and interim updates, *expresses* its intent, should these priority measures not be implemented by the end of MINUSMA’s current mandate, to respond with measures pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) on individuals and entities who are thus obstructing or threatening the implementation of the Agreement, and *stresses* that individuals or entities placed on the 2374 sanctions list shall not benefit from any financial, operational or logistical support from United Nations entities deployed in Mali, until their removal from the list and without prejudice to the exemptions set by paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#);

7. *Calls upon* all parties in Mali to strictly abide by the arrangements in place for a cessation of hostilities, and *demands* that all armed groups reject violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime, take concrete steps to prevent human rights abuses against civilians, put an end to recruitment and use of child soldiers, cease any activities hampering the return of State authority and basic social services, and recognize without conditions the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State within the framework of the Agreement;

8. *Urges* all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and MINUSMA in the implementation of the

Agreement, as well as to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali;

9. *Calls for* the inclusion within national and regional strategies of programs to address the stigma of sexual and gender-based violence, bring justice to victims and survivors, and support their reintegration into their communities, and *further calls* for the views of the victims and survivors to be taken into account in the design, establishment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these programs;

10. *Urges* more structured exchanges between the Malian parties between sessions of the CSA, *acknowledges* the role of the CSA to reconcile disagreements between the Malian parties, *recalls* the provisions of the Pact for Peace signed on 15 October 2018 between the Government of Mali and the United Nations recognizing the enforceability of the decisions and arbitrations of the international mediation team in case of divergence in the implementation of the Agreement, and *calls on* the members of the CSA and other relevant international partners, to increase their engagement in support to the implementation of the Agreement in coordination with the SRSG and MINUSMA;

11. *Calls upon* the Independent Observer to continue to make public, including through presentation to the CSA, regular reports containing concrete recommendations on steps to be taken by all parties to accelerate the full, effective and inclusive implementation of the Agreement, and *further calls upon* all parties to fully cooperate with the Carter Center in order to facilitate the implementation of its mandate as Independent Observer;

12. *Calls upon* the Malian parties to agree on and set-up a national mechanism to follow-up on the recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry;

13. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations agencies, as well as bilateral, regional and multilateral partners to provide the necessary support to contribute to the implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, in particular its provisions pertaining to sustainable development;

Situation in Central Mali

14. *Reiterates* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, *urges* these authorities to take expedited action to protect civilians throughout the country, and to prevent, minimize and address civilian harm that might result from operations undertaken by the MDSF;

15. *Urges* the Malian authorities to fulfil the following priority measures before the end of MINUSMA's current mandate:

- agree on and effectively implement a comprehensive politically-led strategy guided by clear steps and indicators, to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence, and re-establish State presence and authority as well as basic social services in Central Mali, including civil administrators, internal security forces (*police, gendarmerie, garde nationale*), and judicial entities, ensuring their responsiveness and accountability, and addressing the need for extra protection for women and children in vulnerable situations and marginalized groups,
- fight against impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including but not limited to bringing to justice the individuals accused of perpetrating the massacres that killed hundreds of civilians in 2019 and 2020, by holding the corresponding trials, and by communicating progress to the people of Mali, including the families of victims,

- disarm without delay all militias, reinforce reconciliation initiatives, and advance community violence reduction efforts;

16. *Encourages* the Malian authorities, with the help of their partners, to continue pursuing sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development in Central Mali, notably through development projects on education, infrastructures, and public health, with a special attention to youth;

MINUSMA's mandate

General principles

17. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2022;
18. *Decides* that MINUSMA shall continue to comprise up to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel;
19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in light of the growing level of insecurity and physical violence against the civilian populations in Central Mali, to provide no later than 15 July 2021, a report on the progress of the Force Adaptation Plan implementation and recommendations on the force levels and ceiling of MINUSMA uniformed personnel, including planning assumptions and estimated costs, suggesting deployment phases and providing a detailed description and a timeline for the necessary new infrastructure works, information on how this would extend the field capability of MINUSMA, and how it would accompany a government-led strategy for the Centre, and *expresses* its intent to discuss MINUSMA's force level based on this proposal;
20. *Authorizes* MINUSMA to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate;
21. *Decides* that the primary strategic priority of MINUSMA is to support the implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, as well as by other relevant Malian stakeholders, and the Political Transition, and *further decides* that the second strategic priority of MINUSMA is to facilitate the implementation by Malian actors of a comprehensive politically-led strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence, and re-establish State presence, State authority and basic social services in Central Mali, through the implementation of its mandated tasks;
22. *Stresses* that MINUSMA's mandate should be implemented based on a prioritization of tasks established in paragraphs 21 above and 30 and 31 below, *requests* the Secretary-General to reflect this prioritization in the deployment of the mission and to align budgetary resources accordingly, while ensuring appropriate resources for the implementation of the mandate, *affirms*, in this regard, that the support to the implementation of the Agreement and to the full realization of the Political Transition should be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, that the SRSG, in consultation with the Force Commander and the Police Commissioner should be given sufficient flexibility to deploy MINUSMA contingents between sectors to rapidly respond, in line with MINUSMA's mandate, to the dynamic security situation in both North and Central Mali, that the SRSG, in consultation with the Force Commander, should ensure that sufficient mission resources are allocated to the implementation of the second strategic priority;
23. *Requests* MINUSMA to continue to carry out its mandate with a proactive, robust, flexible and agile posture;
24. *Requests* MINUSMA to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, to protect installations and equipment, and, in this context, to periodically review all safety and security measures;

25. *Expresses* its full support to the continuation of the implementation of MINUSMA's adaptation plan, *requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to accelerate this implementation, notably in generating required assets, and *encourages* Member states to contribute to the plan by providing the capabilities needed for its success, particularly air assets;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement and keep under continuous update the integrated strategic framework setting the United Nations' overall vision, joint priorities and internal division of labour to sustain peace in Mali, including enhanced coordination with donors, *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure an efficient division of tasks and complementarity of efforts between MINUSMA, its Trust Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and other UN entities based on their mandates and comparative advantages as well as to continuously adjust their deployment according to the progress made in the implementation of MINUSMA's mandate, while stressing the importance of adequate resources and capacity for the UNCT, *underscores* the critical nature of enhanced UNCT presence and activity in the Northern and Central regions of Mali to facilitate integration across the UN system and longer term peacebuilding, and *calls on* Member States and relevant organizations to consider providing the necessary voluntary funding to this end;

27. *Requests* MINUSMA to increase its efforts to improve coordination between its civil, military and police components, by reinforcing its integrated approach to operational planning and intelligence as well as through intra-mission dedicated coordination mechanisms;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure close coordination and information sharing, where appropriate, between MINUSMA, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), sub-regional organizations, including ECOWAS and the G5 Sahel, as well as Member States in the region;

29. *Requests* MINUSMA to improve its communication efforts to raise awareness on its mandate and its role, as well as to underscore the role and responsibilities of the Malian authorities to protect civilians and implement the Agreement;

Priority tasks

30. *Decides* that MINUSMA's mandate shall include the following priority tasks:

(a) *Support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and to the full realization of the Political Transition*

(i) To exercise the SRSG's good offices, confidence-building, facilitation of dialogue and mediation at the national and local levels, in order to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards reconciliation and social cohesion, to encourage and support the full implementation of the Agreement, notably by heading the Secretariat of the CSA, and to support the full realization of the Political Transition;

(ii) To support the implementation of the political and institutional reforms provided by the Agreement, especially in its Part II, notably to support the Government's efforts for the effective restoration and extension of State authority and rule of law throughout the territory, including through supporting the effective functioning of interim administrations in the North of Mali under the conditions set out in the Agreement;

(iii) To support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement, especially its Part III and Annex 2, notably:

- to support, monitor and supervise the ceasefire, including through the continued implementation of control measures on movement and armament of signatory armed groups, including in designated weapon-free areas, and to report to the Security Council on violations of it,
- to support the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups, including through the integration of elements of the signatory armed groups in the MDSF as an interim measure, and the continued implementation of a community violence reduction program, within the framework of an inclusive and consensual reform of the security sector, taking into account the particular needs of women and children, and persons belonging to marginalised groups such as people with disabilities, and without prejudice to the anticipated plans of the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration and integration commissions,
- to support the establishment by all relevant Malian parties of a comprehensive plan for the redeployment of the reformed and reconstituted MDSF in the North of Mali, including with a view to them assuming responsibility for security, and to support such redeployment including through operational, logistical and transportation support during coordinated and joint operations, planning, strengthened information sharing, and medical evacuation, within existing resources, without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping,
- to ensure coherence of international efforts, in close collaboration with other bilateral partners, donors and international organizations, including the European Union, engaged in these fields, to rebuild the Malian security sector, within the framework set out by the Agreement;

(iv) To support the implementation of the reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement, especially in its Part V, including to support the operations of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the follow-up of the recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry, and to help ensuring the effectiveness of justice and corrections officials as well as Malian judicial institutions, particularly regarding the detention, investigation and prosecution of individuals suspected of, and sentencing of those found responsible for terrorism-related crimes, mass atrocities and transnational organized crime activities (including trafficking in persons, arms, drugs and natural resources, and the smuggling of migrants);

(v) To encourage and support the full implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, and all relevant non-signatory actors, including by promoting the meaningful participation of civil society, including women's organizations, women peacebuilders, and youth organizations and youth peacebuilders, and helping the Government of Mali to raise awareness on the content and the objectives of the Agreement;

(vi) To assist the Malian authorities, together with the UNCT, in the holding of free and fair elections, conducted in a peaceful environment and a transparent and inclusive manner, including regional, local, legislative and presidential elections, and, as appropriate, of a constitutional referendum, consistent with the electoral calendar, with presidential elections scheduled for 27 February 2022, and with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, refugees and internally displaced persons, including through the provision of technical assistance and security arrangements to achieve sustainable peace;

(b) *Support to stabilization and restoration of State authority in the Centre*

(i) To support Malian authorities in agreeing on and implementing a comprehensive politically-led strategy to protect civilians, reduce intercommunal violence, and re-establish State presence, State authority and basic social services in Central Mali, and meeting the priority measures set-out in paragraph 15 above;

(ii) To facilitate the return of State presence, State authority and basic social services in the Centre, ensuring strengthened coordination between the civilian and military components of the mission, and with local and regional communities, groups and military and civilian authorities, and to support the redeployment of the MDSF there, including through continued operational, logistical and transportation support during coordinated and joint operations, on the basis of clear, coherent and dynamic planning, strengthened information and intelligence sharing and medical evacuation, within existing resources;

(iii) To support Malian authorities in ensuring that those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable and brought to justice without delay;

(c) *Protection of civilians*

(i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities, civilians under threat of physical violence;

(ii) In support of the Malian authorities, to take active steps to anticipate, deter and effectively respond to threats to the civilian population, notably in the North and Center of Mali, through a comprehensive and integrated approach, and, in this regard:

- to promote understanding of and strengthen mission-wide early warning and response mechanisms and to systematically record and analyse MINUSMA's rate of response,
- to strengthen community engagement and protection mechanisms, including interaction with civilians, community outreach, reconciliation, mediation, support to the resolution of local and intercommunal conflicts and public information,
- to take mobile, flexible, robust and proactive steps to protect civilians, including through the set-up of a Mobile Task Force, prioritizing the deployment of ground and air assets, as available, in areas where civilians are most at risk, while expecting Malian authorities to assume their responsibilities in the respective areas,
- to mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military or police operation, including by tracking, preventing, minimizing, and addressing civilian harm resulting from the mission's operations,
- to prevent the return of active armed elements to key population centres and other areas where civilians are at risk, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;

(iii) To provide specific protection and assistance for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through Protection Advisors, Child Protection Advisors, Women Protection Advisors and civilian and uniformed Gender Advisors and focal points, as well as consultations with women's organizations, and address the needs of victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

(d) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) To assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the areas of justice and reconciliation, including to support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the Malian authorities, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice without undue delay those responsible for serious violations or abuses 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 ICC;

(ii) To improve efforts to monitor, document, conduct fact-finding missions, help investigate and report publicly and regularly to the Security Council, on violations of international humanitarian law and on violations and abuses of human rights, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, and violations and abuses committed against women and children throughout Mali and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses including by liaising with relevant partners, as appropriate;

(e) Humanitarian assistance

In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, consistent with humanitarian principles, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return, local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors, including relevant UN agencies;

Other tasks

31. *Further authorizes* MINUSMA, without impeding on its capacity to implement its priority tasks, to use its existing capacities to assist in implementing the following other tasks in a streamlined and sequenced manner, bearing in mind that priority and secondary tasks are mutually reinforcing:

(a) Quick impact projects

To contribute to the creation of a secure environment for quick impact projects in direct support to the implementation of the Agreement in the North or in response to specific needs in the Centre on the basis of strong conflict analysis;

(b) Cooperation with Sanctions Committees

To assist and exchange information with the Sanctions Committee and the Panel of experts established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) as well as to assist in raising awareness on their role and their mandate;

To assist the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution [1526 \(2004\)](#), including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#);

(c) Weapons and ammunition management

To assist the Malian authorities with the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices and weapons and ammunition management, within existing resources;

Other security presences in Mali and the Sahel region

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate coordination, exchange of information and, when applicable, support, within their respective mandates and through existing mechanisms, between MINUSMA, the MDSF, the FC-G5S, the

French Forces and the European Union missions in Mali as well as coordination with European partners, including Task Force Takuba, and *further requests* MINUSMA to convene regular meetings of the *Instance de Coordination au Mali* as the main platform for such coordination, exchange of information and support and to also use this platform to assist Mali in getting an encompassing view of the actions undertaken by these security presences, within existing resources;

33. *Stresses* that security responses to the threats faced by Mali can only be effective if conducted in full compliance with international law, and while taking feasible precautions to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in all areas of operations, and *calls upon* all non-United Nations security forces receiving support from MINUSMA to continue cooperating with the United Nations and the relevant monitoring and reporting mechanisms in implementing the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP);

Malian Defence and Security Forces

34. *Urges* MINUSMA and the Government of Mali to redouble their efforts towards ensuring a swift, full and effective implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on support to the redeployment of MDSF;

35. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral partners to continue their support to accelerate the redeployment of the MDSF to the Centre and, once reformed and reconstituted, to the North of Mali, particularly by providing relevant equipment and training, in coordination with the Government of Mali and MINUSMA and within the framework of the Agreement;

36. *Expresses serious concerns* about repeated allegations of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by MDSF in the conduct of counterterrorism operations, *takes positive note* of the measures announced by the Government of Mali in response to these allegations, and *urges* the Government of Mali to effectively implement these measures, notably by carrying out transparent, credible and timely investigations and holding accountable those responsible, especially as it relates to the allegations documented by the MINUSMA Human Rights Division;

37. *Calls upon* the Government of Mali to implement all recommendations made by MINUSMA in the framework of the HRDDP, and *encourages* international partners to insist on respect for international human rights law, international humanitarian law and accountability as a necessary condition when partnering with the MDSF or other armed actors;

Force conjointe du G5 Sahel

38. *Welcomes* the increased autonomy of the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat and of the FC-G5S as steps towards self-sufficiency, *encourages* G5 Sahel States to ensure that the FC-G5S continues to scale up its level of operation in order to demonstrate increased tangible operational results, *further welcomes* the launch of the Civilian Casualties Identification, Tracking and Analysis Cell (MISAD) by the FC-G5S, as part of its implementation of the compliance framework referred to in resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#), *encourages* support to the G5 Sahel programmes, including its police component and Specialized Investigative Units;

39. *Expresses* its support for support provided by MINUSMA to the FC-G5S, as per the conditions set out in resolutions [2391 \(2017\)](#) and [2531 \(2020\)](#), and in the technical agreement between the United Nations, the European Union and the G5 Sahel, through MEDEVAC and CASEVAC, access to life support consumables, and

use of engineering plant equipment, material and enabling units, without affecting MINUSMA's capacity to implement its mandate and strategic priorities referenced in paragraph 21;

40. *Stresses* that operational and logistical support from MINUSMA, as per the conditions set by resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#), is a temporary but vital measure which has the potential to allow the FC-G5S, given its current level of capacities, to enhance its ability to deliver on its mandate, *calls on* the FC-G5S to continue developing its own capacity to support itself, *encourages* a more robust examination of alternative support to the FC-G5S with detailed and operational options of this support, including through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms and organisations, other than MINUSMA and with consideration of all appropriate funding options, and *requests* the Secretary-General to include these as well as an assessment of the implementation of paragraph 13 of resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#), including on the HRDDP, in a report to be issued no later than 30 September 2021, without prejudice to any future Security Council decision;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance exchange of information between MINUSMA and the G5 Sahel States, through provision of relevant intelligence;

42. *Recalls* that adherence to the compliance framework referred to in resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#) is essential in ensuring the required trust among the populations, and thus the effectiveness and legitimacy of the FC-G5S, and *underlines* the need for the continued support of UN OHCHR to the compliance framework's full operationalization;

French forces

43. *Authorizes* French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in this resolution, to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, and *requests* France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 61 below;

European Union contribution

44. *Encourages* the European Union, notably its Special Representative for the Sahel and its EUTM Mali and EUCAP Sahel Mali missions, to continue its efforts to support Malian authorities in Security Sector Reform and reestablishment of State authority and presence throughout the Malian territory, *further encourages* close coordination of these efforts with MINUSMA, and *requests* the Secretary-General to enhance cooperation between MINUSMA and EUTM Mali and EUCAP Sahel missions, including by developing further complementarity between the missions and by exploring modalities for potential mutual support;

Capacities of MINUSMA, safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel

45. *Stresses* the importance to provide MINUSMA with the necessary capacities to fulfill its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats to its personnel and *requests* the Secretary-General, Member States, and the Government of Mali to take all appropriate measures to ensure the best level possible of safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel, in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), and principles to guide the COVID-19 vaccination of uniformed personnel in-theatre and prior to deployment in line with UN guidelines and best practices to improve safety of peacekeepers, recalling as well the Action Plan on

improving safety and security related to the report on “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers”;

46. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates is the responsibility of all stakeholders and is contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic, and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels, adequate resources, policy, planning, and operational guidelines, and training and equipment, *urges* Member States to provide troops and police that have adequate capabilities, including regarding language skills, predeployment and, where appropriate, in situ training, and equipment, including enablers, specific to the operating environment, *requests* troop and police contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020) notes the potential adverse effects on mandate implementation of national caveats which have not been declared and accepted by the Secretary General prior to deployment, *highlights* that lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks on civilians, declining to participate in or undertake patrols may adversely affect the shared responsibility for effective mandate implementation, and *calls on* Members State to declare all national caveats, provide troops and police with the minimum of declared caveats, and to fully and effectively implement the provisions of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed with the United Nations;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the following capacities and existing obligations in the planning and conduct of MINUSMA’s operations:

- to implement peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions 2378 (2017) and 2436 (2018),
- to improve MINUSMA’s intelligence and analysis capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate,
- to provide training, knowledge and equipment to counter explosive devices, including enhanced support to troop and police contributing countries to deploy the environment specific mine-protected vehicles needed under the current Force requirements,
- to improve logistics in mission, in particular by taking all necessary measures to secure MINUSMA’s logistical supply routes, including through the continued deployment of combat convoy battalions and the use of modern technology such as multiple sensors, intelligence fusion and unmanned aerial systems, as well as by exploring potential alternative logistical supply routes,
- to enhance camps protection, including through the urgent deployment, where needed, of appropriate technology systems, such as indirect fire attack, early warning devices, and ground alert radars,
- to implement more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, including the Standard Operating Procedure on Decentralized Casualty Evacuation, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities,
- to take active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of MINUSMA’s safety and security facilities and arrangements,
- to secure long-term rotation schemes for critical capabilities as well as exploring innovative options to promote partnerships between equipment, troop- and police-contributing countries;
- to strengthen the implementation of mission-wide early warning and response, as part of a coordinated approach to information gathering, incident tracking

and analysis, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms;

- to ensure that any of its support to other security presences mentioned in paragraph 32 above is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP;
- to strengthen its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in line with resolution 2467 (2019);
- to implement resolution 1325 (2000) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in MINUSMA in line with resolution 2538 (2020), taking fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate;
- to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue;
- to implement youth, peace and security under resolution 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020);
- to implement the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution 2272 (2016), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur;

48. *Strongly condemns* all attacks against MINUSMA peacekeepers and other United Nations and associated personnel, *underlines* that these attacks may constitute war crimes under international law, *stresses* that those responsible for these acts should be held accountable, *calls* on the Government of Mali to take all possible measures to swiftly investigate, arrest, prosecute and bring to justice the perpetrators of such acts, with a view to prevent impunity from encouraging future violence against peacekeepers, *calls* upon MINUSMA to provide support to the Government of Mali to this end, *requests* the Secretary-General to regularly include in its reports information on the efforts of Mali in that regard, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure troop contributing countries receive sufficient information relevant to up-to-date tactics, techniques, and procedures in reducing troop casualties in an asymmetric environment before deploying to Mali;

49. *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, which are for the exclusive and official use of MINUSMA, in order to facilitate the timely and cost-effective delivery of the logistical supply of MINUSMA;

Obligations under international law, human rights law and related aspects

50. *Urges* the Malian authorities to reinforce efforts to strengthen accountability and ensure that all those responsible for crimes involving violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving sexual and gender based violence, and human trafficking, are held accountable and brought to justice without undue delay, that progress and conclusions of investigations and trials are effectively communicated, and that all victims and survivors of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations have access to justice, and *notes*, in this regard, the Malian authorities' continued cooperation with the ICC, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute, in matters that are within its jurisdiction;

51. *Urges* all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect all civilians, including humanitarian personnel and civilian objects, as well as all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and

equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, 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 humanitarian principles and applicable international law;

52. *Reaffirms* its past resolutions on the Protection of civilians in armed conflicts including resolution [1894 \(2009\)](#), Children and armed conflicts, Women, peace and security, and Youth, peace and security, *calls upon* all military forces operating in Mali to take them into account and to abide by international humanitarian law, international human rights law and refugee law, as applicable, and *recalls* the importance of training in this regard;

53. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Malian authorities of a third action plan to implement resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), *requests* MINUSMA to assist the Malian authorities in ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels in the implementation of the Agreement, including the security sector reform and DDR processes, as well as in reconciliation, Political Transition and electoral processes, and *calls on* the Malian parties to address the need for extra protection for women and children in vulnerable situations as a cross-cutting issue;

54. *Urges* all parties to implement the conclusions on Children And Armed Conflict in Mali adopted by the Security Council working group on 17 December 2020 and to immediately release, without preconditions, all children from their ranks, hand them over to relevant civilian child protection actors, end and prevent further recruitment and use of children, and to ensure that the protection of children's rights is taken into account in the implementation of the Agreement, in DDR processes and in security sector reform, *encourages* the Government of Mali to continue its efforts to strengthen the legal framework on child protection, including through adherence to its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the finalization of the revisions of the Child Protection Code, the implementation of commitments it made in endorsing the Safe Schools Declaration and a mapping of schools that have been closed, targeted or threatened, and *urges* all armed groups to establish and implement action plans to end and prevent all six grave violations against children, as identified by the Secretary-General, including the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children;

55. *Urges* all parties to prevent and eliminate sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, *encourages* the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on sexual and gender-based violence signed by the United Nations and the Government of Mali in March 2019, *further encourages* Malian authorities to continue to take steps towards the enactment of the draft law on prevention, prosecution and response to gender-based violence, *calls upon* the Plateforme armed group to implement the commitments contained in its *Communiqué sur la prévention des violences sexuelles liées au conflit au Mali* of June 2016 and upon the Coordination armed group to make similar commitments, and *requests* MINUSMA to support efforts in this regard, including supporting the provision of medical, sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, mental health, legal and socioeconomic services to all survivors of sexual violence;

56. *Urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including vetting, predeployment and in-mission awareness training, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and

abuse by those units, and to report to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions undertaken;

57. *Calls on* Member States and international and regional organizations to respond swiftly to the significant food and humanitarian crisis in Mali through increased contributions;

Environmental issues

58. *Requests* MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;

Small arms, light weapons and explosive ordnance threat mitigation

59. *Calls upon* the Malian authorities to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, including by ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles and ammunitions in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials, the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and with resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#);

60. *Calls upon* the Malian authorities to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, and private sector in order to give the most appropriate response to explosive ordnance threat;

Reports by the Secretary-General

61. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every three months after the adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution, focusing on:

- (i) progress in achieving the priority measures referenced in paragraphs 4 and 15, and whether and how the mission's activities have contributed toward achieving the mission's strategic priorities referenced in paragraph 21 and priority tasks referenced in paragraph 30,
- (ii) coordination, exchange of information and, when applicable, mutual operational and logistical support, between MINUSMA, the MDSF, the FC-G5S, the French Forces and the European partners, including Task Force Takuba, and the European Union missions in Mali,
- (iii) measures to improve external communication of the mission;

62. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, addressing perspectives from all relevant actors, including the SRSG, in consultation with the Force Commander, to provide every six months the Security Council with a letter exclusively and thoroughly focusing on mission-wide performance and challenges by providing information on:

- (i) progress in mission operations, security challenges, and coordination between security actors, including discussions in the *Instance de Coordination au Mali*,
- (ii) overall performance, including implementation of the Adaptation Plan, roll out of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) and the Comprehensive Planning Performance Assessment System (CPPAS), the improvement and the performance of the Casualty Evacuation System, rotations of uniformed personnel, on the basis of the

methodology referred to in paragraph 47, including information on undeclared caveats, declining to participate in or undertake patrols and their impact on the mission, and how the reported cases of under-performance are addressed,

(iii) integration of all mission's components, including an update on the implementation of the integrated strategic framework referred to in paragraph 26 above, encouraging that this framework also includes a transition plan in line with the SG's roadmap of 25 March 2021 with a view to handing over relevant tasks in the long-term, in a phased, coordinated and deliberate manner, to Malian authorities, the UNCT and other UN entities based on their mandates and comparative advantages as well as on a mapping of capabilities and gaps, and a resource mobilization strategy that involves the full range of multilateral and bilateral partners;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
9 July 2021

Resolution 2585 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8817th meeting, on
9 July 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2042 \(2012\)](#), [2043 \(2012\)](#), [2118 \(2013\)](#), [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2175 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2209 \(2015\)](#), [2235 \(2015\)](#), [2254 \(2015\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2268 \(2016\)](#), [2286 \(2016\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2336 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#) and its Presidential Statements of 3 August 2011 ([S/PRST/2011/16](#)), 21 March 2012 ([S/PRST/2012/6](#)), 5 April 2012 ([S/PRST/2012/10](#)), 2 October 2013 ([S/PRST/2013/15](#)), 24 April 2015 ([S/PRST/2015/10](#)), 17 August 2015 ([S/PRST/2015/15](#)), and 8 October 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/12](#)),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Syria and to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Encouraging efforts to improve cross-line deliveries of humanitarian assistance and all relevant parties to further promote, consistent with United Nations assessments of need, unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Determining that the devastating humanitarian situation in Syria continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

Recalling the need for all parties to respect the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance,

Expressing in this regard grave concern at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, recognizing that the pandemic presents a profound challenge to Syria's health system and humanitarian situation, and recalling the need for full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, without delay, including for humanitarian personnel and medical personnel, their equipment, transport and supplies in order to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and COVID-19 vaccinations to all parts of Syria without discrimination, as contained in resolution [2565 \(2021\)](#) and the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal,

Recognizing that humanitarian activities are broader than solely addressing the immediate needs of the affected population and should include support to essential services through water, sanitation, health, education, and shelter early recovery projects,



Underscoring that Member States are obligated under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations to accept and carry out the Council's decisions,

1. *Demands* the full and immediate implementation of all provisions of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#) [2504 \(2020\)](#), and [2533 \(2020\)](#);

2. *Decides* to extend the decisions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution [2165 \(2014\)](#), for a period of six months, that is, until 10 January 2022, only for the border crossing at Bab al-Hawa with an extension of an additional six months, that is, until 10 July 2022, subject to the issuance of the Secretary General's substantive report, with particular focus on transparency in operations, and progress on cross-line access in meeting humanitarian needs;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to respond with practical steps to address the urgent needs of the Syrian people in light of the profound socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Syria, as a country in situation of complex humanitarian emergency;

4. *Welcomes* all efforts and initiatives to broaden the humanitarian activities in Syria, including water, sanitation, health, education, and shelter early recovery projects, undertaken by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other organizations, and calls upon other international humanitarian agencies and relevant parties to support them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Council monthly and to provide a report on a regular basis, at least every 60 days, on the implementation of resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#) and this resolution and on compliance by all relevant parties in Syria and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports overall trends in United Nations cross-line operations, in particular on the implementation of the above mentioned activities on improving all modalities of humanitarian deliveries inside Syria and early recovery projects, and detailed information on the humanitarian assistance delivered through United Nations humanitarian cross-border operations, including the distribution mechanism, the number of beneficiaries, operating partners, locations of aid deliveries at district-level and the volume and nature of items delivered;

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



Resolution 2586 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8819th meeting, on
14 July 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2014 \(2011\)](#), [2051 \(2012\)](#), [2140 \(2014\)](#), [2175 \(2014\)](#), [2201 \(2015\)](#), [2204 \(2015\)](#), [2216 \(2015\)](#), [2266 \(2016\)](#), [2342 \(2017\)](#), [2402 \(2018\)](#), [2451 \(2018\)](#), [2452 \(2019\)](#), [2481 \(2019\)](#), [2505 \(2020\)](#), [2511 \(2020\)](#), [2534 \(2020\)](#), and [2564 \(2021\)](#) and the Statements of its President of 15 February 2013, 29 August 2014, 22 March 2015, 25 April 2016, 15 June 2017 and 15 March 2018 concerning Yemen,

Recognising armed conflict exacerbates the COVID-19 pandemic and calling for implementation of the ceasefire call in resolutions [2532 \(2020\)](#) and [2565 \(2021\)](#),

Having considered the letters of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council of 31 December 2018, 12 June 2019, 14 October 2019, 15 June 2020, and 3 June 2021 which were submitted pursuant to its past resolutions,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Yemen and its commitment to stand by the people of Yemen,

Reaffirming its endorsement of the agreement reached in Sweden by the Government of Yemen and the Houthis on the City of Hodeidah and the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa (the Hodeidah Agreement), and reiterating its call on the parties to work cooperatively to implement all its provisions,

Reiterating its call upon the parties to work towards the stability of Hodeidah including through cooperation in the Redeployment Coordination Committee (RCC) and with the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA), and *stressing* the importance of the functioning of the RCC and its joint mechanisms to implement the Hodeidah Agreement,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 July 2022 the mandate of UNMHA to support the implementation of the Agreement on the City of Hodeidah and Ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa as set out in the Stockholm Agreement, circulated as [S/2018/1134](#);

2. *Decides further* that, to support the parties in implementing their commitments in accordance with the Hodeidah Agreement, UNMHA shall undertake the following mandate:

(a) to lead, and support the functioning of, the RCC, assisted by a secretariat staffed by United Nations personnel, to oversee the governorate-wide ceasefire, redeployment of forces, and mine action operations;



(b) to monitor the compliance of the parties to the ceasefire in Hodeidah governorate and the mutual redeployment of forces from the city of Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa;

(c) to work with the parties so that the security of the city of Hodeidah and the ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa is assured by local security forces in accordance with Yemeni law; and

(d) to facilitate and coordinate United Nations support to assist the parties to fully implement the Hodeidah Agreement;

3. *Reiterates* its approval of the proposals of the Secretary-General on the composition and operational aspects of UNMHA set out in the annex to his letter of 31 December 2018 to the President of the Council, and notes that the Mission will be headed by the Chair of the RCC at Assistant-Secretary-General level, reporting to the Secretary-General through the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Yemen and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs;

4. *Underlines* the importance of close collaboration and coordination between all United Nations entities operating in Yemen in order to prevent duplication of effort and to maximise the leveraging of existing resources, including the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OESGY), the Resident/Humanitarian Co-ordinator and the UN Country Team in Yemen, UNMHA and the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to fully deploy UNMHA expeditiously, taking into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and *calls on* the parties to the Hodeidah Agreement to support the United Nations as set out in [S/2019/28](#), including by ensuring the safety, security, and health of UNMHA personnel and the unhindered and expeditious movement into and within Yemen of UNMHA personnel and equipment, provisions and essential supplies, and *demands* an end to the hindrances to the movement of UNMHA personnel in Hodeidah governorate, particularly in conflict-affected districts, and *expresses support* for the efforts by UNMHA to reactivate the RCC and its joint mechanisms to implement the Hodeidah Agreement and to meet the access needs of all parties and be equally responsive to their requests;

6. *Requests* Member States, particularly neighbouring States, to support the United Nations as required for the implementation of UNMHA's mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on a monthly basis on progress regarding the implementation of this resolution, including on any obstructions to the effective operation of UNMHA caused by any party; and on resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#), including on any non-compliance by any party;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to present to the Council a further review of UNMHA, at least one month before UNMHA's mandate is due to expire;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
29 July 2021

Resolution 2587 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8827th meeting, on 29 July 2021

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 9 July 2021 on his Good Offices [S/2021/634](#) and on the United Nations operation in Cyprus ([S/2021/635](#)), and *expressing* its full support for his Good Offices, including the existing body of work, to remain available to assist the sides,

Underscoring that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, and *reaffirming* the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement with a sense of urgency,

Welcoming the work of the Secretary-General and that of his team in convening the informal “five plus UN” meeting between the leaders of the two Cypriot Communities and the Guarantor Powers in Geneva on 27–29 April, and *noting* with regret that sufficient common ground could not be found at the meeting to allow for the resumption of formal negotiations at this time,

Expressing full support for the Secretary-General’s ongoing efforts and *noting* the importance of openness, flexibility and compromise in finding common ground with the goal of returning to formal negotiations, and *urging* the sides to renew their efforts to achieve an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, including paragraph 4 of its resolution [716 \(1991\)](#),

Stressing that the status quo is unsustainable, that the situation on the ground is not static, and that the lack of an agreement furthers political tensions and deepens the estrangement of both communities, risking irreversible changes on the ground, and reducing the prospects of a settlement,

Noting the easing of tensions in the eastern Mediterranean over hydrocarbons exploration, remaining convinced of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots and the wider region that would flow from a comprehensive and durable settlement, and *reiterating* the Secretary-General’s previous call to avoid escalatory steps,

Recalling its Presidential Statement ([S/PRST/2021/13](#)), which condemns the 20 July announcement by Turkish and Turkish Cypriot leaders on the issue of Varosha, and calls for the immediate reversal of this course of action and the reversal



of all steps taken on Varosha since October 2020, *reaffirming* the status of Varosha as set out in its previous resolutions, and *reiterating* that no actions should be carried out in relation to Varosha that are not in accordance with those resolutions, and *stressing* the need to avoid any unilateral actions that could trigger tensions on the island and undermine the prospects for a peaceful settlement,

Recalling its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all related resolutions, *recognising* that the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women is essential in building peace in Cyprus and will contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *welcoming* efforts to bring together a broader range of women actors on both sides, *acknowledging* the gender-sensitive socioeconomic impact assessment that was launched on 17 February 2020, and looking forward to the full and swift implementations of its recommendations, *encouraging* the sides to ensure the needs and perspectives of women are addressed in a future settlement,

Recalling its resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#) and related resolutions that recognise the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, and *further encourages* the full, equal and meaningful participation of youth in this process,

Recognising the ongoing efforts made by both communities to suppress the spread of COVID-19 and mitigate its effects, regretting the impact that the largely uncoordinated responses to the COVID-19 pandemic have had on bi-communal engagement, welcoming the reopening of all crossing points and encouraging the return to the status of the crossings as at 29 February 2020,

Expressing concern at the continued deterioration of the law and order situation in Pyla, and *urging* both sides to continue to work with UNFICYP to establish effective measures to tackle criminal activities,

Reiterating the importance of confidence-building measures and their timely implementation, and *encouraging* the sides to consider new military confidence building measures,

Urging the sides to step up their efforts to promote intercommunal contacts, reconciliation and the active engagement of civil society, in particular women and youth, and *recognising* that regular, effective contact and communication between the sides enhances the prospects for settlement and is in the interests of all Cypriots, and helps to address island-wide matters, including migration, health, crime, environmental protection, and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 July 2021,

Welcoming measures to date to strengthen the liaison and engagement capacity of the mission, *noting* the importance of transition planning in relation to the settlement, and *emphasising* the need to review regularly all peacekeeping operations, including UNFICYP, to ensure efficiency and effectiveness,

Expressing appreciation to Member States that contribute personnel to UNFICYP, and *noting* the continued voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP by the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative Elizabeth Spehar, and senior United Nations official Jane Holl Lute,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution [1251 \(1999\)](#) and *recalls* the importance of achieving an enduring, comprehensive and

just settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, including paragraph 4 of its resolution 716 (1991);

2. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General's ongoing engagement and the agreement by the parties to convene a further round of informal talks in the near future, and reiterates the importance of the sides and all involved participants approaching these talks in the spirit of openness, flexibility and compromise and to show the necessary political will and commitment to freely negotiate a mutually acceptable settlement under United Nations auspices;

3. *Notes* the easing of tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean, and underlines that disputes should be resolved peacefully in accordance with applicable international law, and further *calls* upon the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and all involved parties to refrain from any actions and rhetoric that might damage the settlement process;

4. *Recalls* its resolution 2561 (2021) and *calls upon* the two leaders urgently to:

(a) provide the necessary political support and overall guidance to free the Technical Committees from obstructions in their work and enable them to function effectively, and to empower them to submit proposals for their consideration to enhance intercommunal contacts and improve the daily lives of all Cypriots, and consider the advice of the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General regarding further ways to empower the Technical Committees and improve their performance;

(b) engage the Technical Committees more actively to ensure effective coordination and cooperation on matters which have island-wide implications, including through the effective use of the expertise available in the bicomunal Technical Committees on Health, Criminal Matters, Crisis Management, Humanitarian Affairs and Economic Matters;

(c) ensure effective coordination and cooperation on criminal matters;

(d) promote peace education across the island, including by further empowering the Technical Committee on Education to implement the recommendations contained in its joint report of 2017, in particular those concerning policy-making, and to address impediments to peace by conducting a joint review of school materials, including text books, as a contribution to trust-building between the communities, on which there continues to be no progress;

(e) improve the public atmosphere for negotiation to secure a settlement, including by preparing the communities for a settlement through public messages on the way ahead, and delivering more constructive and harmonised messages, including by more explicitly encouraging contact and cooperation between the communities and providing direct support to grassroots people-to-people initiatives, and by refraining from actions or rhetoric that detracts from a successful process or could make it more difficult to achieve;

(f) increase their support to, and ensure a meaningful role for, civil society engagement in peace efforts, in particular strengthening the participation of women's organisations and youth in the process, and to support implementation of the recommendations of the gender sensitive socioeconomic impact assessment to address existing barriers and ensure a future peace agreement can more equally benefit men and women in Cyprus;

5. *Regrets* the ongoing lack of meaningful participation of women's organisations and youth in the Settlement process, *calls on* the leaders of both sides to submit to the Secretary-General by 15 December 2021 an action plan, in

coordination with the Technical Committee on Gender Equality, to increase women's full, equal and meaningful participation in peace talks and to provide direct support and encouragement to civil society organisations to enhance inter-communal contact and trust-building, and *requests* the Secretary-General to include this action plan in his next Good Offices report, and *notes* the Secretary-General's call to ensure the inclusion of at least 30 per cent women in future delegations and *urges* the parties to explore ways to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation and the inclusion of gender considerations in a possible resumed negotiation process;

6. *Regrets* the lack of progress on an effective mechanism for direct military contacts between the sides and the relevant involved parties, and *urges* engagement by the sides and the relevant involved parties, facilitated by UNFICYP, to develop a suitably acceptable proposal on the establishment of such a mechanism, and its timely implementation;

7. *Calls* upon the sides to reduce existing barriers to intercommunal contact, emphasizes the importance of effective communication for risk-mitigation and trust-building between the communities, and *urges* the sides to agree and implement further confidence building measures that can contribute to a conducive environment for settlement, including those related to the military, economic cooperation and trade, and including through the work of the Technical Committees;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of a dialogue between the sides and the UN resulting in the reopening of the crossing points on 4 June, and *calls on* the leaders to continue cooperation in this vein and to return the crossing points to the operating status that existed prior to 29 February 2020, and noting that the opening of the crossings since 2003 has been an important confidence-building measure between both communities and one which is essential for the settlement process;

9. *Commends* the ongoing work of the Committee on Missing Persons, and *calls upon* all parties to continue their cooperation with the Committee's work, in particular through providing full access without delay to all areas and responding in a timely manner to requests for archival information on possible burial sites;

10. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP, and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending on 31 January 2022;

11. *Expresses serious concern* at the continued violations of the military status quo along the ceasefire lines, the reported encroachment by both sides into the Buffer Zone and the risks associated, and the increase in unauthorised construction as outlined in paragraphs 12 to 17 of the Secretary-General's report which poses challenges to UNFICYP's operations and mandated authority;

12. *Urges* the sides and all involved parties to respect UNFICYP's mandated authority in, and delineation of, the buffer zone, *reaffirms* the importance of the use of the 2018 United Nations aide-memoire by the sides to ensure peace and security in the buffer zone, *requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries any actions that impede UNFICYP's ability to fulfil its mandate, and *calls on* both sides to respect the integrity of the buffer zone, to remove all unauthorised constructions and to prevent unauthorised military or civilian activities within and along the ceasefire lines, and *urges* both sides to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of UNFICYP personnel;

13. *Reiterates its calls* on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000, and reaffirms that UNFICYP's freedom of movement should be respected;

14. *Recalls* the status of Varosha as set out in relevant resolutions, including resolutions 550 (1984) and 789 (1992), and its Presidential Statement

(S/PRST/2021/13), which expresses deep regret regarding unilateral actions that run contrary to its previous resolutions and statements on Varosha, and calls for the immediate reversal of this course of action and of all steps taken on Varosha since October 2020, and reaffirms that UNFICYP's freedom of movement should be respected;

15. *Urges* the leaders of both communities to agree and continue a plan of work to achieve a mine-free Cyprus, in order to make expeditious progress towards clearing the 29 remaining suspected hazardous areas on the island;

16. *Requests* UNFICYP to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate; *requests* the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women in UNFICYP and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of uniformed and civilian women at all levels, and in all aspects of its operations including senior leadership positions, and to implement other relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#);

17. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardise a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, *recalls* its requests in its resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#) that the Secretary-General ensure that performance data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations is used to improve mission operations, including decisions such as those regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation and incentives, *reaffirms* its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel working in and supporting peacekeeping operations that facilitates effective and full implementation of mandates, and includes comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives and recognition for outstanding performance, *calls on* the United Nations to apply this framework to UNFICYP as described in its resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), and *notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all UNFICYP personnel, civilian and uniformed, including mission leadership and mission support personnel, with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed about the Mission's progress in this regard, including by reporting on the start, agreed deadlines, and outcomes of UNSCR 2272 reviews, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with its resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue to take appropriate preventative action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and to take appropriate steps to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of allegations by troop- and police-contributing countries, and UNFICYP as appropriate, holding perpetrators to account, and repatriating units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 3 January 2022 a report on his Good Offices, in particular on progress towards reaching a consensus starting-point for meaningful results-oriented negotiations leading to a settlement, *encourages* the leaders of the two communities to provide written updates to the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General on the actions they have taken in support of the relevant parts of this resolution since its adoption, in particular with regard to paragraphs 6 and 7 and 9, with a view to reaching a sustainable and comprehensive settlement, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to include the contents of these

updates in his Good Offices report; *further requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 3 January 2022 a report on implementation of this resolution, drawing on analysis produced through the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System covering all components of the mission, and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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Security Council

Distr.: General
29 July 2021

Resolution 2588 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8828th meeting, on
29 July 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions, statements of its President, and press statements on the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR),

Welcoming the efforts made by the CAR authorities, in coordination with their regional and international partners, to advance the reform of the security sector (SSR), including the ongoing deployment of CAR defence and security forces, *encouraging* them to implement their National Defence Plan, Force Employment Concept, and National Security Policy, and *acknowledging* the urgent need for the CAR authorities to train and equip their defence and security forces to be able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in the CAR and to protect and promote human rights and prevent violations and abuses,

Expressing concern that some signatories to the Peace Agreement continue to disregard their commitments, *urging* all signatories to implement the Peace Agreement in good faith and without delay, *also urging* all stakeholders in the CAR to engage in dialogue to make further progress toward peace, security, justice, reconciliation, inclusivity and development, and *underscoring* the need for international partners to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement and continue coordinating their actions with the CAR Government to bring lasting peace and stability to the CAR,

Taking note of the request of the CAR authorities to lift the arms embargo expressed in their letters of 5 January 2021 and 12 January 2021, *also taking note of* the support for this request expressed by the heads of state of Angola and Congo on behalf of the International Conference on the Great Lake Region (ICGLR) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) during its public meeting of 23 June 2021,

Recalling that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the CAR (“the Committee”) has approved all exemption requests submitted by the CAR authorities under the framework of the arms embargo,

Reiterating its readiness to review the arms embargo measures, through inter alia suspension or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the key benchmarks for the review of the arms embargo measures,



established in the statement of its President of 9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3) (“the key benchmarks”), and *stressing* the need for the CAR authorities to ensure physical protection, control, management, traceability, and accountability of weapons, ammunition and military equipment transferred to their control,

Welcoming the commitment demonstrated and the progress made by the CAR authorities, along with their regional and international partners, to achieve some of the key benchmarks, *noting* in particular progress in the operationalization of the Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères et de petit calibre, *welcoming* the adoption of the Law on the General Regime for Conventional Weapons and Their Component Parts and Ammunition in the Central African Republic and the establishment by the President of the Republic of a Committee for the Coordination of Mechanisms for the Control and Management of arms and ammunition in the Central African Republic,

Encouraging the CAR authorities to continue with their efforts aimed at reforming their security forces, implementing the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Repatriation (DDRR) programme in line with the Peace Agreement and operating an effective weapons and ammunition management system, *calling on* the CAR authorities and MINUSCA to effectively coordinate and *also calling on* the CAR authorities to take all appropriate measures to enhance the safety and security of United Nations personnel and equipment,

Stressing the importance of the CAR authorities achieving the key benchmarks in order to contribute to the advancement of the SSR process, the DDRR process and necessary weapons and ammunition management reforms, *encouraging* the CAR authorities to continue their progress in this regard, *calling on* regional and international partners to provide coordinated support to the CAR authorities in these efforts, *noting* in that regard the roles of MINUSCA in line with its mandate, the European Union Training Mission in the CAR (EUTM) and the African Union Observer Mission in the CAR (MOUACA), as well as joint bilateral commissions, and *calling attention* to the need for the CAR authorities to facilitate access by the Panel of Experts and MINUSCA to the arms and related material exported to CAR in compliance with the arms embargo, to develop an arms registration and management protocol, and to launch the process for marking and tracing weapons,

Welcoming efforts by the Panel of Experts to investigate violations of the arms embargo, and *noting* its intention to hold those who violate the arms embargo accountable,

Recalling that deliveries of weapons, ammunition and military equipment and the provision of technical assistance or training, to the CAR security forces and intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, by Member States or international, regional and subregional organisations should only be used for the purposes specified in the relevant notifications and exemption requests and underlining their contribution to the development of CAR security sector institutions, to the response to the specific needs of the CAR defence and security forces, and to the support to the progressive extension of State authority,

Stressing that the measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the CAR,

Recalling the need for States to ensure that all measures taken by them to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2021 (S/2021/571) submitted pursuant to resolution 2552 (2020),

Taking note of the Secretary-General's letter dated 15 June 2021 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/573) consistent with paragraph 13 of resolution 2536 (2020) and of the CAR authorities' reports addressed on 11 January 2021 and 16 July 2021 to the Committee consistent with paragraph 12 of resolution 2536 (2020),

Further taking note of the final report (S/2021/569) of the Panel of Experts on the CAR established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), expanded by resolution 2134 (2014) and extended pursuant to resolution 2536 (2020) ("the Panel of Experts"), and taking note also of the Panel of Experts' recommendations,

Determining that the situation in the CAR 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 that, until 31 July 2022, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories, and further decides that these measures shall not apply to:*

(a) *Supplies intended solely for the support of or use by MINUSCA and the European Union training missions deployed in the CAR, French forces under the conditions provided by paragraph 52 of resolution 2552 (2020), and other Member States' forces providing training and assistance as notified in advance in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) below;*

(b) *Supplies of non-lethal equipment and provision of assistance, including operational and non-operational training to the CAR security forces, including state civilian law enforcement institutions, intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of security sector reform (SSR), in coordination with MINUSCA, and as notified in advance to the Committee, and requests that MINUSCA report on the contribution to SSR of this exemption, as part of its regular reports to the Council;*

(c) *Supplies brought into the CAR by Chadian or Sudanese forces solely for their use in international patrols of the tripartite force established on 23 May 2011 in Khartoum by the CAR, Chad and Sudan, to enhance security in the common border areas, in cooperation with MINUSCA, as approved in advance by the Committee;*

(d) *Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in advance to the Committee;*

(e) *Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the CAR by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;*

(f) *Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area and by armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR's international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;*

(g) Supplies of weapons with a calibre of 14.5 mm or less, and ammunition and components specially designed for such weapons, and of unarmed ground military vehicles and ground military vehicles mounted with weapons with a calibre of 14.5 mm or less and their spare parts, and of RPG and ammunition specially designed for such weapons, and of mortars with a calibre of 60 mm and 82 mm ammunition specially designed for such weapons, and provision of related assistance, to the CAR security forces, including state civilian law enforcement institutions, and intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(h) Supplies of arms and other related lethal equipment that are not listed in paragraph 1 (g) of this resolution, and provision of related assistance, to the CAR security forces, including state civilian law enforcement institutions, and intended solely for support of or use in the CAR process of SSR, as approved in advance by the Committee; or

(i) Other sales or supply of arms and other related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

2. *Decides* that the supplying Member State is primarily responsible for notifying the Committee and that such notification must be at least 20 days in advance of the delivery of any supplies as permitted in paragraph 1 (d), paragraph 1 (f) and paragraph 1 (g) of this resolution and *affirms* that the supplying international, regional or subregional organisation is primarily responsible for notifying the Committee and that such notification must be at least 20 days in advance of the delivery of any supplies as permitted in paragraph 1 (d), paragraph 1 (f) and paragraph 1 (g) of this resolution;

3. *Decides* to renew until 31 July 2022 the measures and provisions as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#) and in paragraph 2 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and *recalls* paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution [2488 \(2019\)](#);

4. *Decides* to renew until 31 July 2022 the measures and provisions as set out in paragraphs 9, 14, and 16 to 19 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and extended by paragraph 4 of resolution [2536 \(2020\)](#) and *recalls* paragraphs 10 to 13 and 15 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#);

5. *Reaffirms* that the measures described in paragraphs 9 and 16 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraphs 20 to 22 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and extended by paragraph 5 of resolution [2536 \(2020\)](#), including for involvement in planning, directing, sponsoring or committing acts in the CAR that violate international humanitarian law, which include attacks against medical personnel or humanitarian personnel;

6. *Decides* to extend until 31 August 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as set out in paragraphs 30 to 39 of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and extended by paragraph 6 of resolution [2536 \(2020\)](#), *expresses* its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 July 2022, and *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, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the current members of the Panel of Experts;

7. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a midterm report no later than 31 January 2022, a final report no later than 30 June 2022, and progress updates, as appropriate;

8. *Expresses particular concern* about reports of illicit transnational trafficking networks which continue to fund and supply armed groups in the CAR, and *requests* the Panel, in the course of carrying out its mandate, to devote special attention to the analysis of such networks, in cooperation with other Panels or Groups of Experts established by the Security Council as appropriate;

9. *Urges* all parties, and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organisations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and the safety of its members;

10. *Further urges* all Member States and all relevant United Nations bodies to ensure unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate and *recalls* the value of information-sharing between MINUSCA and the Panel of Experts;

11. *Reaffirms* the Committee provisions and the reporting and review provisions as set out in resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) and extended by resolution [2536 \(2020\)](#);

12. *Requests* the CAR authorities to report, by 15 June 2022, to the Committee on the progress achieved regarding the SSR, the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR) process and the management of weapons and ammunition;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with MINUSCA, including UNMAS, and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 June 2022, an assessment on the progress achieved by the CAR authorities on the key benchmarks;

14. *Affirms* that it shall keep the situation in the CAR under continuous review and be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, at any time as may be necessary, in light of the evolution of the security situation in the country, of the progress achieved in relation to the SSR process, the DDRR process and the management of weapons and ammunition, in particular the management and tracking of notified and exempted arms and other related equipment, including in relation to the report and assessment requested in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this resolution, and of compliance with this resolution;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
18 August 2021

Resolution 2589 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8837th meeting, on
18 August 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, *reaffirming* its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and presidential statements addressing issues related to peacekeeping operations,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate,

Underscoring the importance of peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools available to the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security, and affirming that lasting peace is neither achieved nor sustained by military and technical engagements alone, but through political solutions, and strongly convinced that this should guide the design and deployment of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Noting efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to mobilize all partners and stakeholders in support of more effective United Nations peacekeeping through his initiatives “Action for Peacekeeping” and Action for Peacekeeping +, which highlights the importance of, inter alia, accountability for crimes committed against United Nations Personnel serving in peacekeeping operations,

Noting that United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations are deployed in deteriorating and complex political and security environments, *expressing* grave concern about the security threats and targeted attacks against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, which constitute a major challenge to United Nations operations, including threats posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and *recalling* the sacrifices of uniformed and civilian personnel in implementing United Nations mandates in challenging environments,

Condemning in the strongest terms the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, and recalling that such acts against peacekeepers may constitute war crimes,



Condemning violations of status-of-forces or status-of-mission agreements by any party to those agreements, recognizing the grave risks such violations can present to the safety and security of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and *affirming* that the entry of personnel or equipment into the country and freedom of movement, in line with mission's mandate, should not be hindered,

Expressing serious concern regarding challenges in bringing to justice perpetrators of the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, and that the rate of prosecution of such crimes has remained very low, which has further contributed to an environment of impunity, and undermined the safety and security of such personnel, and in this regard, *noting* the commitment expressed by Member States to take all appropriate measures to bring to justice perpetrators of such acts against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations,

Underscoring the importance of peacekeeping missions cooperating closely with concerned member states and United Nations entities, to mitigate the risk of the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction,

Noting the important role United Nations' assistance to police, justice and corrections institutions can play, where mandated, in strengthening the rule of law and security sector reform, *reaffirming* the lead role of national authorities in progressing the reform of police, justice and corrections institutions as part of wider rule of law and security sector reform efforts, including in dedicating national resources towards national police, justice and corrections institutions, and monitoring the impact of police, justice and corrections reform, and *recognizing* that the political leadership and political will of national authorities are critical in this regard and success necessitates national ownership,

Recognizing the critical role of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and that the primary responsibility for the safety and security of United Nations personnel and assets rests with the host state, and *recognizing* further that efforts to enhance safety and security need to be improved at all levels both at headquarters and in the field as a shared endeavour,

Reaffirming the critical link between safety and security and the performance of civilian and uniformed peacekeeping personnel, and that institutionalizing a culture of performance in United Nations peacekeeping will contribute to better delivery of peacekeeping mandates, as well as leading to improvements in the safety and security of peacekeepers, *noting*, in this regard, the development of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework, and *underscoring* the importance of performance assessment and accountability at all levels,

1. *Pays* tribute to all United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including those who have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty for the cause of peace;

2. *Calls upon* Member States hosting or having hosted United Nations peacekeeping operations, to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with their national law, and international law, as applicable, to bring to justice perpetrators of the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, *urges* all parties to armed conflict to fully respect their obligations under international law, *calls on* host states to work with peacekeeping missions to enhance the safety and security of mission personnel,

including in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), and to take all necessary measures to investigate such acts, and arrest and prosecute perpetrators of such acts in line with their national law, consistent with applicable international obligations, including under international humanitarian law, and international human rights law, and in accordance with the relevant status-of-forces or status-of-mission agreement, as appropriate;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States hosting or having hosted United Nations peacekeeping operations to promote accountability for the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, in line with their national law, and consistent with applicable international obligations, including under international humanitarian law, and international human rights law, and *encourages* Member States hosting or having hosted peacekeeping operation, to address impunity for such acts against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including through strengthening their police, justice and corrections institutions; *recognizes*, in this regard, the need to enhance support to Member States hosting United Nations peacekeeping operations, as appropriate, for the implementation of effective and efficient investigation and prosecution measures, including through technical and logistical support, to address impunity and ensure accountability for such acts, and *encourages* the Secretary-General through relevant United Nations entities, as appropriate, on request of the host state, and within existing mandate and capacities, to support and facilitate capacity building and technical assistance to the host state authorities, including relevant law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial and corrections institutions, the collection and preservation of evidence, victim and witness protection, forensics, and safety and security arrangements for courts and detention facilities, as appropriate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to encourage efforts by Member States hosting peacekeeping operations to ensure accountability for the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, by including updates, as appropriate, on the following key tasks in his reports to the Security Council on individual peacekeeping operations, and in his comprehensive annual briefing mandated by the Security Council under its resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#) on cases related to United Nations peacekeeping Missions already closed:

(a) Progress made by Member States hosting or having hosted peacekeeping operations in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cases related to the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, and measures undertaken by Member States hosting or having hosted peacekeeping operation, to promote accountability for such acts within their domestic justice systems, consistent with applicable international obligations, including under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

(b) Measures taken by the United Nations to follow up on cases related to the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, to assist the host states upon their request and within mission mandate and capacities, to support efforts of host state towards ensuring accountability for such acts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a comprehensive online database, within existing resources, accessible to concerned Member States, including host states and troop and police contributing countries, and countries of nationality of civilian personnel, while taking appropriate measures to protect sensitive information, where necessary, of cases related to the killing of, and all acts of violence

against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, and information on capacity building assistance offered by the United Nations to Member States hosting peacekeeping operations; progress made by Member States hosting or having hosted peacekeeping operations, in bringing to justice perpetrators of such acts, and encourages Member States to provide voluntary support, including financial resources for this initiative;

6. *Encourages* Member States, including troop and police contributing countries whose personnel have been the victims of the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction, to actively engage and share information with the Secretary-General, consistent with their national law, as and where necessary to assist Member States hosting or have hosted peacekeeping operations, in bringing to justice the perpetrators of such acts;

7. *Affirms* its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the partnership between the United Nations and regional as well as subregional organizations, including the African Union, to provide capacity building assistance to host states for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cases of killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction;

8. *Calls* on the Secretary-General to notify the relevant national authorities immediately upon receiving reports of the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to their detention and abduction, and *urges* host states to maintain regular communications to keep the Secretary-General informed of the progress of investigations and prosecutions in such cases, as appropriate;

9. *Requests* that each United Nations peacekeeping mission designate within the existing capacities and resources of the mission, a focal point for all issues related to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the killing of, and all acts of violence against United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, including, but not limited to their detention and abduction;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
30 August 2021

Resolution 2590 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8844th meeting, on 30 August 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions, statements of its President and press statements on the situation in Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, *emphasizing* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility for the provision of stability and security throughout the territory of Mali, and *underscoring* the importance of achieving national ownership of peace- and security-related initiatives,

Recalling the provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (“the Agreement”) calling upon the Security Council to give its full support to the Agreement, to closely monitor its implementation and, if necessary, to take measures against anyone hindering the implementation of the commitments contained therein or the realization of its objectives,

Reiterating that the United Nations, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners remain firmly committed to the implementation of the Agreement as a means to achieve long-term peace and stability in Mali, *welcoming* the updated *Feuille de route* on the implementation of the Agreement and the efforts by the Comité de suivi de l’Accord (CSA) to enhance its role in support of this implementation, but *expressing* a significant impatience with parties over the persistent delays in the implementation of the Agreement, which contribute to a political and security vacuum jeopardizing the stability and development of Mali, *stressing* the need for increased ownership and prioritization in the implementation of the Agreement, and *further stressing* the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all the mechanisms established by the Agreement to support and monitor its implementation,

Expressing grave concern about the continued deterioration of the political situation in Mali, in particular following the mutiny of 18 August 2020 and the violation of the Transition Charter of 24 May 2021, both of which the Security Council condemned, *recalling* the establishment of the transitional arrangements in Mali, including a Transition Charter, a Transition Action Plan, and an election calendar unveiled on 15 April 2021, *calling on* all Malian stakeholders to facilitate the full realization of the Political Transition and the handover of power to elected civilian authorities, *urging* the Malian authorities to implement these arrangements



within the established 18-month timeline, including the organization of the presidential election on 27 February 2022 as per the electoral calendar, *reiterating* decisions that the Head of the Transition, the Vice-president and the Prime minister of the Transition should not under any circumstances be candidates for the forthcoming presidential election, and *welcoming* the mediation by ECOWAS and the role of the Monitoring Mechanism it has announced,

Expressing great concern at the violent and unilateral actions taken by non-State actors in Mali hampering the return of State authority and basic social services,

Strongly condemning the activities in Mali and the Sahel region of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida-linked terrorist organizations such as Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP), IS in the Greater Sahara (ISGS), and Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM),

Strongly condemning all abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Mali, including those involving sexual violence in conflict and the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, *calling upon* all parties to bring an end to such violations and abuses and to comply with their obligations under applicable international law,

Stressing that the measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of Mali,

Recalling the need for Member States to ensure that all measures taken by them to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable,

Recalling the provisions of resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#) urging the Malian parties to take immediate and concrete action, in a spirit of genuine cooperation, to fulfil the priority measures listed in its paragraph 4 before the end of MINUSMA's current mandate, encouraging the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) ("the Panel of Experts") to identify parties responsible for potential lack of implementation of these priority measures through its regular reporting and interim updates, and *expressing* its intent, should these priority measures not be implemented by the end of MINUSMA's current mandate, to respond with measures pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) on individuals and entities who are thus obstructing or threatening the implementation of the Agreement,

Stressing that all parties to the Agreement share the primary responsibility to make steadfast progress in its implementation,

Taking note of the decisions of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali ("the Committee") of 20 December 2018 and 10 July 2019 that several individuals be placed on the list of individuals and entities subject to measures pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) ("the 2374 Sanctions List") and *further taking note* of the intention of the Committee to consider the removal of these individuals from the 2374 Sanctions List if the priority measures listed in paragraph 4 of resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#) are fully implemented and the individuals designated cease all illicit activities, including those listed in the statement of case, while *stressing* that the Security Council has not yet seen sufficient progress to merit such consideration,

Reiterating its call for all States, particularly Mali and those in the region, to actively implement the measures contained in this resolution,

Reiterating that individuals or entities placed on the 2374 Sanctions List shall not benefit from any financial, operational or logistical support from United Nations entities deployed in Mali, until their removal from the 2374 Sanctions List and

without prejudice to the exemptions set by paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 2374 (2017), and *welcoming* the measures already taken by United Nations entities deployed in Mali to ensure these individuals or entities do not benefit from such support,

Taking note of the final report (S/2021/714) of the Panel of Experts,

Noting the importance of continued cooperation and information exchange between the Panel of Experts and all other United Nations entities operating in Mali, within their mandates and capabilities,

Determining that the situation in Mali 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 31 August 2022 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 7 of resolution 2374 (2017);

2. *Reaffirms* that these measures shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 2374 (2017), including for involvement in planning, directing, or committing acts in Mali that violate international humanitarian law, which may include attacks against medical personnel or humanitarian personnel;

3. *Decides* to extend until 30 September 2022 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as set out in paragraphs 11 to 15 of resolution 2374 (2017), as well as the request to MINUSMA, as set out in paragraph 16 of resolution 2374 (2017), *expresses* its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding its further extension no later than 31 August 2022, and *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, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the current members of the Panel of Experts;

4. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a midterm report no later than 28 February 2022, a final report no later than 15 August 2022, and periodic updates in between, as appropriate;

5. *Reaffirms* the reporting and review provisions as set out in resolution 2374 (2017) and *requests* the Secretary-General to include in his December 2021 report on MINUSMA an update on the measures taken to ensure that sanctioned individuals do not benefit from any support from United Nations entities deployed in Mali;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
30 August 2021

Resolution 2591 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8845th meeting, on
30 August 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions [425 \(1978\)](#), [426 \(1978\)](#), [1559 \(2004\)](#), [1680 \(2006\)](#), [1701 \(2006\)](#), [1773 \(2007\)](#), [1832 \(2008\)](#), [1884 \(2009\)](#), [1937 \(2010\)](#) and [2004 \(2011\)](#), [2064 \(2012\)](#), [2115 \(2013\)](#), [2172 \(2014\)](#) and [2236 \(2015\)](#), [2305 \(2016\)](#), [2373 \(2017\)](#), [2433 \(2018\)](#), [2485 \(2019\)](#) and [2539 \(2020\)](#) as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon and the Press statements dated 19 December 2016, 27 March 2018, 9 August 2018, 8 February 2019,

Expressing its solidarity with Lebanon and its people in the aftermath of the explosions which struck Beirut on 4 August 2020, causing a significant number of casualties and wounding thousands of people, including some UNIFIL personnel, and causing severe damages to commercial and residential infrastructures as well as to UNIFIL capacities, *stressing* the need for a swift, independent, impartial, thorough and transparent investigation into the explosions by the Lebanese judicial system, and *welcoming* the International Conference on Assistance and Support to Lebanon and Beirut, organized on the 9 August 2020 by France and the United Nations and the follow-up International Conferences organized by France and the United Nations on 2 December 2020 and 4 August 2021, *further calling* the international community to reinforce its support to Lebanon and its people in that context,

Strongly urging the Lebanese political leaders to form, without further delay and with a sense of urgency, a new Government which can respond to the needs and aspirations of the Lebanese population and the current main challenges Lebanon is facing, in particular the reconstruction of Beirut, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the implementation of reforms, which are absolutely necessary to overcome and recover from the current and unprecedented acute social, economic and humanitarian crises, *expressing grave concern* about the obstacles to the political process and implementation of the necessary reforms, and *calling on* the Lebanese authorities to take all necessary steps to ensure the conduct of elections in 2022 according to the planned schedule,

Stressing the urgent need for the Lebanese authorities to respond to the aspirations of the Lebanese people by implementing much needed and meaningful economic reforms, and notably the commitments made in the framework of the CEDRE conference as well as at the International Support Group for Lebanon



meeting held in Paris on the 11 December 2019 and *reiterating*, on the basis of those necessary reforms, support to Lebanon to help it exit the current crisis and to address the economic, security, humanitarian challenges, as well as the impact of COVID-19 facing the country, and called upon the international community, including international organizations, to do so,

Commending UNIFIL for the preventive and responsive measures taken to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and *recalling* resolution 2532 and its request to the Secretary-General to instruct peace-keeping operations to provide support, within their mandates and capacities, to host country authorities in their efforts to contain the pandemic, in particular to facilitate humanitarian access, including to internally displaced persons and refugee camps and allow for medical evacuations, as well as its request to the Secretary-General and Member States to take all appropriate steps to protect the safety, security and health of all UN personnel in UN peace operations, while maintaining the continuity of operations, and to take further steps towards the provision of training for peacekeeping personnel on issues related to preventing the spread of COVID-19,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a period of one year without amendment presented in a letter from the Lebanese Foreign Minister to the Secretary-General of 24 June 2021 and welcoming the letter from the Secretary-General to its President of 4 August 2021 (S/2021/707) recommending this extension,

Reiterating its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon,

Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of all provisions of resolution 1701 (2006), and aware of its responsibilities to help secure a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution as envisioned in the resolution,

Expressing deep concern at the continued lack of progress made towards the establishment of a permanent ceasefire and other key provisions of resolution 1701 (2006) fifteen years after its adoption,

Calling upon all concerned parties to strengthen their efforts, including by exploring concrete solutions with the Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General and the UNIFIL Force Commander, to fully implement all provisions of resolution 1701 (2006) without delay,

Expressing deep concern at all violations, both by air and ground, in connection with resolution 1701 (2006) as underlined by the Secretary-General in his reports, and recalling the importance of control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory,

Underlining the risk that violations of the cessation of hostilities could lead to a new conflict that none of the parties or the region can afford,

Urging all parties to make every effort to ensure that the cessation of hostilities is sustained, exercise maximum calm and restraint and refrain from any action or rhetoric that could jeopardize the cessation of hostilities or destabilize the region,

Condemning the incidents of August-September 2019 and of the 14 April 2020 of 17 April 2020, and of 27 July 2020 and of May 2021, 20 July 2021 and 4–6 August 2021 which occurred across the Blue Line, *calling on* the parties to resort to the Tripartite Mechanism when such incidents occur, and further *commending* the liaison and prevention role played by UNIFIL allowing for de-escalation,

Emphasizing to all parties the importance of full compliance with the prohibition on sales and supply of arms and related materiel established by resolution 1701 (2006),

Recalling the utmost importance that all parties concerned respect the Blue Line in its entirety, *noting* with great and increasing concern that UNIFIL still has not been able to access all relevant locations north of the Blue Line related to the discovery of tunnels crossing the Blue Line which UNIFIL reported as a violation of resolution 1701 (2006), and *urging* the Lebanese authorities to urgently conclude all necessary investigations on the matter, in line with resolution 1701 (2006),

Welcoming the continued progress in the marking of the Blue Line, and *encouraging* the parties to accelerate their efforts in coordination with UNIFIL, including through the tripartite mechanism, to continue working in the ongoing process to delineate and visibly mark the Blue Line in its entirety, as well as to move forward on the marking of its points of contention, as recommended by the Strategic Review,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attempts to threaten the security and stability of Lebanon,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure that no such acts of intimidation prevent UNIFIL from implementing its mandate in accordance with Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), *recalling* the necessity for all parties to ensure that UNIFIL personnel are secure and their freedom of movement is fully respected and unimpeded and continues to respect the separate, supporting mandate under which Observer Group Lebanon operates, *condemning* in the strongest terms all attempts to restrict the freedom of movement of UNIFIL's personnel, all acts of harassment and intimidation and all attacks against peacekeepers, including the attacks against UNIFIL forces on 4 August 2018 near the town of Majdal Zun, on 25 May 2020 in the town of Belida Southern Lebanon, and on the 10 February 2020, in Brashit,

Urging the Lebanese authorities to swiftly provide UNIFIL with further updates and finalise investigations on these matters, and *welcoming* the verdicts of 21 December 2020 and 24 March 2021 by Lebanon's Military Court sentencing the perpetrators of attacks against UNIFIL peacekeepers in 1980 and in July 2011,

Reiterating the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) and resolution 1680 (2006), and of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords,

Encouraging all Lebanese parties to resume discussions towards a consensus on a National Defence Strategy as set out by the President of Lebanon and the Lebanese Defense Minister on 29 April 2019, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions and the Taif Agreement,

Welcoming progress made to implement Lebanon's first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and *encouraging* the Government of Lebanon to continue to fully implement it, with the support of UNIFIL and women's civil society groups, as soon as possible and to ensure the full, equal, effective, and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, *welcoming* the work of UNIFIL in this regard,

Recalling the importance of ensuring the protection of children and taking appropriate measures in this regard, in line with relevant Security Council resolutions on Children and armed conflict,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,

Commending the active role and dedication of the personnel of UNIFIL and expressing its strong appreciation to Member States that contribute to UNIFIL and *underlining* the necessity that UNIFIL has at its disposal all necessary means and equipment to carry out its mandate,

Recognizing that UNIFIL has successfully implemented its mandate since 2006 and has allowed for maintaining peace and security since then,

Recalling the request from the Government of Lebanon to deploy an international force to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, and *reaffirming* UNIFIL's authority to take all necessary action in areas of operations of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind and to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its mandate,

Welcoming the crucial role played by the Lebanese Armed Forces and security forces, as the only legitimate armed forces in Lebanon, in extending and sustaining the authority of the Government of Lebanon, in particular in southern Lebanon, and responding to other security challenges, including the threat of terrorism, and the strong international commitment to support the Lebanese Armed Forces, which has helped strengthen the capability of the Lebanese Armed Forces to provide security for Lebanon, *strongly urging* further and increased international support to the Lebanese Armed Forces in the context of the current economic crisis, and further noting the relevance of this increased capacity in relation to their efforts to coordinate with UNIFIL in the implementation of the UNIFIL mandate, and *calling upon* Member States to urgently assist the Lebanese Armed Forces as needed to enable it to perform its duties in line with resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#),

Expressing concern about the strong negative impact of the current social, economic and humanitarian crises on the capacities of the Lebanese Armed Forces and security forces and *welcoming* the International Conference chaired by France and Italy in support of the Lebanese Armed Forces on 17 June 2021 with the support of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon,

Recalling resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, including peacekeeping performance data, is used to improve analytics and the evaluation of mission operations, based on clear and well identified benchmarks, further *recalling* resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that decisions to recognize and incentivize outstanding performance and decisions regarding deployment, remediation, training, withholding of financial reimbursement, and repatriation of uniformed or dismissal of civilian personnel, are predicated on objective performance data, and *emphasizing* the need to regularly evaluate UNIFIL's performance such that the mission retains the skills and flexibility needed to effectively carry out its mandate,

Also recalling resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to initiate, in collaboration with Member States, a revised strategy, within existing resources, to double the number of women in military and police contingents of UN peacekeeping operations,

Emphasizing the need to regularly review all peacekeeping operations to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, *including* reviews of UNIFIL when appropriate, taking into account developments on the ground,

Bearing in mind the strategic priorities and recommendations identified by the Secretary-General in his letter of 12 March 2012 (S/2012/151) as a result of the Strategic Review of UNIFIL, *taking note* of his letter of 8 March 2017 (S/2017/202) as a result of the most recent Strategic Review of UNIFIL, and *expressing* the need for a follow-up and update,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's 1 June 2020 Assessment of UNIFIL and *noting with appreciation* the recommendations to further increase the efficiency and effectiveness of UNIFIL,

Determining that the situation in Lebanon continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2022;
2. *Commends* the positive role of UNIFIL, whose deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces has helped to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon, *welcomes* the expansion of coordinated activities between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and *calls* for further enhancement of this cooperation without prejudice to UNIFIL's mandate;
3. *Affirms* its strong continuing commitment to the existing UNIFIL mandate and calls for the full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006);
4. *Reiterates* its call for Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution based on the principles and elements set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 1701 (2006);
5. *Strongly reaffirms* the necessity of an effective and durable deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces in southern Lebanon and the territorial waters of Lebanon at an accelerated pace to fully implement the provisions of resolution 1701 (2006) and requests the Secretary-General to include in his future reports assessments of progress made in this regard and *calls* for renewed engagement of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces in the Strategic Dialogue, which aims at carrying out analysis of ground forces and maritime assets and setting a series of benchmarks reflecting the correlation between the capacities and responsibilities of UNIFIL vis-à-vis those of the Lebanese Armed Forces;
6. *Recalls* its request for precise timelines to be jointly and promptly elaborated by the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Secretary-General, for the deployments in paragraph 5, with a view to identifying Lebanese Armed Forces progress in implementing tasks mandated in resolution 1701 (2006);
7. *Reiterates its call* for the Government of Lebanon to present a plan to increase its naval capabilities as soon as possible, including with appropriate support from the international community, with the goal of ultimately decreasing UNIFIL's Maritime Taskforce and transitioning its responsibilities to the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), in close conjunction with the effective build-up of the capabilities of the Lebanese Navy, *takes note* in that regard of the letter dated 12 March 2019 to the United Nations outlining the commitment of the Government of Lebanon and welcomes its ongoing efforts towards that goal; *takes note* of the impact of the Beirut explosions on 4 August 2020 on the operations of the LAF;
8. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the continued relevance of UNIFIL's resources and options for improving the efficiency and effectiveness between UNIFIL and UNSCOL, taking into consideration the troop ceiling and the civilian component of UNIFIL (S/2020/473) and requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of his detailed plan, with timelines and specific modalities, in full and close consultation with the parties, including Lebanon, the troop-contributing countries and the Members of the Security Council,

to implement recommendations, as appropriate, and further requests him to periodically update the Security Council on this process;

9. *Reiterates* its encouragement of the intention of the Government of Lebanon to deploy a model regiment and an offshore patrol vessel in UNIFIL's area of operations to advance the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and the authority of the Lebanese State, *recalls* in this regard the joint statement issued at the end of the 15 March 2018 Rome Conference, in particular Lebanon's concept for a new Model Regiment proposed in the context of the ongoing Strategic Dialogue between the LAF and UNIFIL, *notes* Lebanon's proposed timeline for the deployment of the Model Regiment, and *calls* on the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL to strengthen their coordinated actions;

10. *Strongly urges* further and increased international support for the Lebanese Armed Forces and all state security institutions, which are the only legitimate armed forces of Lebanon, in response to the capabilities development plan of the Lebanese Armed Forces, as well as in the framework of the International Support Group for Lebanon, through additional and expedited assistance in areas where the Lebanese Armed Forces are most critically in need of support, including daily logistical needs and maintenance, counter-terrorism, border protection and naval capacity;

11. *Further requests* UNIFIL, in line with resolution 1701, to take temporary and special measures, that should not be considered as a precedent in the future, to support and assist the Lebanese Armed Forces with the provision of relevant additional non-lethal material (fuel, food and medicine) and logistical support for a limited period of 6 months, within the existing resources and without implications to the increase of the budget level, in the framework of the LAF-UNIFIL joint activities and in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, and without prejudice to the mandate and its implementation, the concept of operations and rules of engagement of UNIFIL, while fully respecting Lebanese sovereignty and at the request of the Lebanese authorities, and that such support be subject to appropriate and immediate oversight and scrutiny;

12. *Condemns* all violations of the Blue Line, both by air and ground, and *strongly calls upon* all parties to respect the cessation of hostilities, to prevent any violation of the Blue Line and to respect it in its entirety, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL;

13. *Welcomes* the constructive role played by the Tripartite Mechanism in facilitating coordination and in de-escalating tensions, and recognizes the mission leadership's active efforts, which has helped to further stabilize the situation along the Blue Line and build trust between the parties, *expresses* in this regard strong support for the continued efforts of UNIFIL to engage with both parties to facilitate liaison, coordination, and practical arrangements on the ground and to continue to ensure that the Tripartite Mechanism enables the parties to discuss a wider range of issues, and encourages UNIFIL, in close coordination with the parties, to implement measures to further reinforce the capacities of the Tripartite mechanism, including the creation of additional ad hoc sub-committees, as recommended in the assessment report of the Secretary-General, *urges* the parties to make a systematic, constructive and expanded use of the Tripartite mechanism, including the sub-committee on the marking of the Blue Line and additional ad hoc sub-committees;

14. *Stresses* the need to foster enhanced cooperation between UNIFIL and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), with the goal of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the missions, *welcomes* in this regard the improvements accomplished by the United Nations in terms of efficiencies and effectiveness between UNIFIL and UNSCOL and *encourages* the Secretary-General to further these efforts;

15. *Urges* all parties to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel, *calls on* them to take all appropriate measures to enhance the safety and security of United Nations personnel and equipment, and reiterates its call for closer cooperation between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces in particular regarding coordinated and adjacent patrols, welcomes the commitment of the Lebanese authorities to protect UNIFIL movements and reiterates its call for the rapid finalization of the investigation launched by Lebanon regarding all attacks against UNIFIL and its personnel, in particular the incidents of 4 August 2018, and 10 February 2020, in order to swiftly bring to justice the perpetrators of these attacks; and *requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council, within a reasonable timeframe, when such incidents occur as well as, when appropriate, on the follow-up of the related pending investigations;

16. *Urges* all parties to ensure that the freedom of movement of UNIFIL in all its operations and UNIFIL's access to the Blue Line in all its parts is fully respected and unimpeded, in conformity with its mandate and its rules of engagement, including by avoiding any course of action which endangers United Nations personnel, condemns *in the strongest terms* all attempts to restrict the freedom of movement of UNIFIL's personnel and all attacks on UNIFIL personnel and equipment as well as acts of harassment and intimidation of UNIFIL personnel; *calls on* the Government of Lebanon to facilitate UNIFIL's prompt and full access to sites requested by UNIFIL for the purpose of swift investigation, including all relevant locations north of the Blue Line related to the discovery of tunnels crossing the Blue Line which UNIFIL reported as a violation of resolution 1701 (2006), in line with resolution 1701, while respecting the Lebanese Sovereignty;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all appropriate measures to review and enhance the safety and security of peacekeeping personnel of UNIFIL, in line with resolution 2518 (2020) and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

18. *Urges* all parties to cooperate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General to make tangible progress towards a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution as envisioned in resolution 1701 (2006) and on all outstanding issues in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1701 (2006), 1680 (2006) and 1559 (2004), and other relevant Security Council resolutions;

19. *Urges* the Government of Israel to expedite the withdrawal of its army from northern Ghajar without further delay in coordination with UNIFIL, which has actively engaged Israel and Lebanon to facilitate such a withdrawal;

20. *Reaffirms* its call on all States to fully support and respect the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani River of an area free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL;

21. *Recalls* paragraph 15 of resolution 1701 (2006) according to which all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent, by their nationals or from their territories or using flag vessels or aircraft, the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to any entity or individual in Lebanon other than those authorized by the Government of Lebanon or UNIFIL;

22. Acting in support of a request from the Government of Lebanon to deploy an international force to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, *recalls its authorization* to UNIFIL to take all necessary action in areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council, and to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment,

ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

23. *Commends* UNIFIL's operational changes in line with resolution [2373 \(2017\)](#) and resolution [2433 \(2018\)](#) and *reiterates* its request that the Secretary-General look at ways to enhance UNIFIL's efforts as regards paragraph 12 of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and paragraph 14 of this resolution, including ways to increase UNIFIL's visible presence, including through patrols and inspections, within its existing mandate and capabilities;

24. *Recalls* the decision that UNIFIL shall assist the government of Lebanon, at its request, as set out in paragraph 14 of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and within its capabilities, to implement resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#);

25. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNIFIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel, civilian and uniformed, in UNIFIL with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Security Council fully informed about the Mission's progress in this regard, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how allegations are addressed in line with its resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and urges troop-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate preventative action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and to take appropriate steps to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of allegations, as appropriate, and to hold perpetrators accountable and repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

26. *Requests* UNIFIL to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Lebanese authorities in ensuring the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, including in the security sector, as well as to support the implementation of the action plan on Women and Peace and Security, including to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence, further requests enhanced reporting by UNIFIL to the Security Council on this issue;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in UNIFIL, as well as to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations and to implement relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#) in this regard;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the planning and conduct of UNIFIL's operations, to implement peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#);

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on the implementation of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#), every four months, or at any time as he deems appropriate, and to include in his reporting a prompt and detailed breakdown of all resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) violations, clarifications by the parties and updates on all pending investigations into such violations of resolution 1701, prompt and detailed reports on violations of the sovereignty of Lebanon, prompt and detailed reports on the restrictions to UNIFIL's freedom of movement, an enhanced annex on the implementation on the arms embargo, reports on specific areas where UNIFIL does not access and on the reasons behind these restrictions, potential risks to the cessation

of hostilities and UNIFIL's response as well as reports on progress made as regards the detailed plan on the implementation of the 1 June assessment report as set out in paragraph 8 of the present resolution and on additional identified efficiencies to most appropriately fulfil its mandated tasks; *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide concrete and detailed information on the aforementioned issues to the Council, in line with changes to enhance reporting since the adoption of resolution [2373 \(2017\)](#), [2433 \(2018\)](#), [2485 \(2019\)](#) and [2539 \(2020\)](#);

30. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003 and [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008;

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



Security Council

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30 August 2021

Resolution 2592 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8846th meeting, on 30 August 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, and underscoring the importance of working to prevent the destabilising effects of regional disputes from spilling over into Somalia,

Welcoming the agreements reached between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Somalia's Federal Member States (FMS) on 17 September 2020 and 27 May 2021, *urging* the FGS and FMS to implement these agreements and conduct inclusive elections in 2021, *regretting* that it was not possible to agree to conduct direct elections in 2020/21, and *reiterating* its expectation that future elections in Somalia ensure the representation of all Somalis, in line with Somalia's long-standing commitments to conduct one-person-one-vote elections,

Expressing concern at the violent clashes between and among Somali Security Forces (SSF), opposition forces and clan-aligned militias in February and April 2021, *reiterating* the importance of peaceful dispute resolution both in the run-up to elections in 2021 and beyond, and *reaffirming* the importance of inclusive politics, and democratic elections in ensuring long-term peace and stability in Somalia,

Reiterating the importance of dialogue and local reconciliation processes for stability in Somalia, *reaffirming* the importance of both the FGS and FMS engaging in constructive dialogue to de-escalate tensions between them, and *encouraging* additional technical and political discussions between Somalia and "Somaliland" to build confidence and strengthen political coordination,

Reiterating that the successful and peaceful conduct of elections in 2021 as planned and agreed can enable Somalia to refocus on addressing pressing problems, including among other things, humanitarian needs, the threat posed by Al-Shabaab, trafficking of weapons and ammunition, floods, drought, and COVID-19 and enable all parties to advance Somalia's national priorities,

Expressing concern about continued delays in consolidating Somalia's federal system, *underscoring* the importance of progress on national priorities, including the National Security Architecture, the Somalia Transition Plan (2021) (STP), the ninth National Development Plan and the jointly-agreed Mutual Accountability Framework



(MAF) (2019), and reaching agreement on a federated police and justice system, fiscal federalism, power- and resource-sharing, and the constitutional review, in this regard *welcoming* the roadmap agreed on 27 May 2021, *urging* the FGS and FMS to implement it without delay, and *underscoring* the importance of cooperation and collaboration if Somalia is to make progress on its national priorities and on wider political, security, social, economic and development reforms necessary to meet the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative Completion Point,

Welcoming the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025 which represents the commitment of the FGS and the United Nations to work together to achieve peace, stability and prosperity for all Somalis in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,

Underscoring the importance of a holistic approach to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, conducted in accordance with applicable international law, as well as efforts to address the governance, security, human rights, humanitarian, development, and socioeconomic dimensions of the challenge, including youth employment and the eradication of poverty,

Emphasising the essential role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) in supporting the FGS and FMS and other relevant actors through the provision of strategic advice and good offices, capacity building, and the coordination of international partners' support, including with respect to elections support, *underscoring* that this mandate is complementary to the mandates of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the United Nations Country Team, and support provided by other international partners, and *underlining* the importance of coordination among international partners,

Expressing its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM, and for the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of AMISOM, and *encouraging* efforts to further strengthen relations between the FGS and the United Nations and the African Union (AU),

Welcoming the FGS' continued engagement with the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in order to further bolster international support for Somalia's peacebuilding objectives,

Reiterating that the immediate and pressing threat to the stability and security of Somalia, to the Somali people and to Somalia's neighbours is posed by Al-Shabaab, *condemning* in the strongest possible terms their attacks in Somalia and beyond, *expressing deep concern* at the loss of civilian life from these attacks, and *reiterating* its determination to support comprehensive efforts to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab in Somalia,

Welcoming the response of the international community to address instability and insecurity in Somalia, including violence perpetrated by Al-Shabaab and armed opposition groups, *commending* the United Nations' and AU's leadership of this response and *paying tribute* to the bravery and sacrifices made by AMISOM and SSF personnel in the fight against Al-Shabaab,

Emphasising the importance of a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace in Somalia, particularly through the prevention of conflict, addressing the root causes of conflict, and undertaking political, economic and security reforms and promoting social development, and *further emphasising* the importance of regional and international cooperation to combat arms trafficking, counter terrorism and combat terrorist finances and illicit financial flows,

Reiterating its objective of transferring responsibility for security to Somali authorities, with the aim of Somalia taking the lead in 2021, and achieving full responsibility by the end of 2023, *welcoming* the publication of the STP in February 2021, *underlining* the need to accelerate implementation of the STP and security sector reforms and *expressing concern* that the lack of sustained dialogue on these issues between the FGS and FMS has delayed progress,

Noting the publication of the United Nations-mandated Independent Assessment in January 2021, anticipating the publication of the African Union-mandated Independent Assessment, *emphasising* the urgent need for coordinated engagement among all stakeholders, especially the United Nations, AU, FGS and donors, on arrangements for security support from 2022 onwards, as outlined in resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#) and *looking forward* to the Secretary-General's proposal, produced jointly with the AU and in consultation with the FGS and donors on the strategic objectives, size and composition of a reconfigured African Union mission from 2022,

Expressing grave concern at ongoing humanitarian crises in Somalia as a result of protracted conflict, recurring events including drought, flooding and locust infestation, and *recognising* that the COVID-19 pandemic presents an additional and profound challenge to Somalia's health system, socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, and social cohesion,

Expressing concern at the number of Somali refugees and increasing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as their increasing humanitarian and protection needs, *welcoming* in this regard the recent adoption of a National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020–2024), and *calling on* the Somali authorities to continue to implement the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (the Kampala Convention) and to make progress on their commitments to deliver durable solutions for displaced persons in Somalia,

Recalling the October 2020 United Nations Protection of Civilians Report and *reaffirming* its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, and civilian objects in situations of armed conflict, as well as the indiscriminate use of weapons in populated areas and their consequences for the civilian population, *calling upon* all parties to the conflict in Somalia to refrain from such practices in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, *welcoming* the efforts by the Somali authorities, the United Nations, and the response and generous support by donors, *encouraging* further cooperation with international and national humanitarian actors to relieve immediate need, and *underlining* the need for greater and diverse investment in resilience, including for IDPs, in order to reduce long term need and support Somalia to achieve sustainable development,

Expressing deep concern about the serious humanitarian threat posed to civilians by, explosive remnants of war (ERW), including landmines, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in Somalia, which causes serious social and economic consequences for the population of Somalia, and to personnel participating in law enforcement, humanitarian, peacekeeping, rehabilitation and clearance programmes and operations, *recognising* that mine action contributes to the protection of civilians and supports stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts, *underlining* the need to accelerate measures to strengthen capacities to mitigate against the threat of landmines, ERW and IEDs in Somalia and *recalling* that Member States are called upon to undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the sale, supply, or transfer of explosive precursors and materials to Somalia that may be used in the manufacture of IEDs,

Recalling its resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) and [2565 \(2021\)](#) demanding a general and immediate cessation of hostilities in all situations on its agenda and reiterating its

demand that all parties to armed conflict engage immediately in a durable, extensive and sustained humanitarian pause to facilitate, inter alia, the equitable, safe and unhindered delivery and distribution of COVID-19 vaccinations in areas of armed conflict,

Condemning continued violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, *expressing deep concern* in particular at violations and abuses committed against children and those involving sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, *recognising* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by these violations and abuses in Somalia, *recalling* the 2020 Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict (S/2020/174) and *urging* their implementation and the swift enactment of the Somali Child Rights Act, *further recalling* resolution 1325 (2000) and all subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, and *urging* the FGS to continue to uphold commitments to ensure equal opportunities for the realisation of women's political rights, and their full, equal and meaningful participation in public spheres, leadership and decision-making, and *underscoring* the need to respect, protect and promote human rights, end impunity, and hold accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and *reaffirming* its support for the United Nations' zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse,

Further recognising the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, other ecological changes, natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Somalia, including through floods, drought, desertification, land degradation, and food insecurity, and *recalling* its Presidential Statement S/PRST/2011/15,

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 May 2022 UNSOM's mandate as set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2158 (2014);

2. *Strongly condemns* continued attacks by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab, including attacks in the region, on the United Nations Compound in Mogadishu and AMISOM facilities, and *urges* the Somali authorities, AMISOM and the United Nations to work closely on strengthening safety and security for the United Nations and AU facilities and staff;

3. *Requests* UNSOM to maintain and strengthen its presence across Somalia, subject to United Nations security requirements and as the security situation allows, *welcomes* the strong relationship between UNSOM, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), the United Nations Country Team and AMISOM, and *underlines* the importance of all entities continuing to strengthen the relationship further at all levels, including through the Senior Leadership Coordination Forum;

4. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for UNSOM's support to the FGS as set out in paragraph 1 of its resolution 2158 (2014), in particular with regard to the development of inclusive politics and preparations for the elections in 2021, the constitutional review process, mediation, prevention and resolution of conflicts, the development of a federated police and justice system, strengthening the rule of law and security sector reform, and coordinating capacity-building support on anti-corruption issues;

5. *Recalls* the need for Somalia and its partners to take a coordinated and cohesive approach towards Somali-led political and security reforms;

6. *Further decides* that UNSOM should continue to coordinate United Nations efforts, maximising joint approaches and joint programming in relevant areas, in full cooperation with the FGS and FMS, and with a particular focus on the following tasks:

(a) provide support to the FGS and the FMS to accelerate Somali Government-led inclusive politics, which ensures the participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth and all Somali clans, and reach political agreement, in order to deliver shared political and security commitments, through inclusive regular high-level dialogue at all levels between the FGS and all FMS;

(b) provide support to efforts undertaken by the FGS and the FMS, including through the National Reconciliation Framework, to pursue inter- and intra-clan reconciliation at the local, regional and national level, as the basis for long-term stability in Somalia, and provide support to efforts to strengthen the dialogue between the FGS and Somaliland;

(c) provide support, through the exercise of its good offices and through technical, operational and logistical assistance to the FGS, FMS, the Somali Parliament, the Technical Electoral Support Team (TEST) the Federal Electoral Implementation Team (FIET), the State Electoral Implementation Teams (SEITs), the Election Dispute Resolution Committee and any other stakeholders with an agreed role in election delivery, in collaboration with UNSOS, for the conduct of elections in accordance with the framework agreed on 27 May 2021, continue to support efforts to make progress towards the objective of universal suffrage elections, in consultation with FGS and FMS authorities, provide good offices, technical and operational support, subject to available resources, to the constitutionally mandated electoral management bodies for the conduct of free, fair, inclusive and transparent one-person, one-vote elections at the federal member state and district levels, in preparation for holding such elections at the federal level in 2025, and support strengthened coordination of international electoral support to Somalia;

(d) provide technical advice and capacity-building to support the FGS and FMS in their efforts to enable the full, equal and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels of decision-making, in the context of elections and peacebuilding and reconciliation processes, as envisaged in the Somali Women's Charter, including by supporting Somali commitments to ensure that women fill at least 30 percent of the seats in both Houses of Parliament and continue its advocacy for increased investment in the Women, Peace and Security agenda;

(e) provide technical advice and capacity-building to support the FGS and FMS in their efforts to enable the full, equal and meaningful participation of all Somalis, including, youth, all Somali clans, persons with disabilities, IDPs and Somali refugees in peace and reconciliation efforts, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and elections, and increasing participation and empowerment of civil society, minority communities and other marginalised groups at all decision-making levels;

(f) provide support to the FGS and the FMS to accelerate implementation of security sector reforms, in conjunction with international partners, the AU and AMISOM, and UNSOS, including a coherent National Security Architecture with a military, police and civilian component, delivery of the STP, agreement on a federated justice and corrections model, the establishment and strengthening of effective, accountable and constitutional rule of law institutions including the integration of regional forces, the transition of the Somali Police Force to a Federal Police service and the development of a supporting legal framework and support AMISOM's military, police, and civilian components in enabling Somalia to take full responsibility for its security in the future, with the aim of Somalia taking the lead in 2021, and achieving full responsibility by the end of 2023 in line with the STP and taking into consideration the situation on the ground;

(g) provide coordination and strategic advice to improve the operation of the Comprehensive Approach to Security and collaboration between the FGS and

international partners, as agreed in the Security Pact at the 2017 London Somalia Conference;

(h) provide support to United Nations entities to ensure system-wide implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy across all United Nations support to AMISOM and the Somali security sector, to include a strong focus on strengthening engagement with the Government, including on implementation of mitigation, compliance and accountability measures;

(i) provide technical advice and capacity-building support to the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and to the FGS, in particular the Ministry for Women and Human Rights Development, to promote and protect human rights in Somalia, including to protect women and girls from sexual and gender based violence, to promote accountability for human rights violations and abuses, including through working with civil society, reinforcing and aligning human rights efforts across humanitarian, security-related, and development agendas, and monitor and include information on the human rights situation in the Secretary-General's reporting in accordance with paragraph 16;

(j) provide support, within its mandate and existing resources, to the FGS in the implementation of the MAF for Somalia;

(k) provide support to the FGS to implement Somalia's National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, in order to strengthen Somalia's capacity to prevent and counter terrorism, including Somalia's capacity to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, in compliance with Somalia's obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, and provide support to Somalia's efforts to become a state party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols;

(l) provide support and strategic policy advice to bolster the FGS's ability to deliver services and attract investment, and help the FGS to establish frameworks for managing resources and power sharing, in order to enable Somalia to strengthen revenue mobilisation, resource allocation, budget execution, and anti-corruption measures, as set out in the New Partnership for Somalia;

(m) support Somalia's efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, working closely with the United Nations Country Team, provide strategic advice to institutional capacity building in line with the Somalia National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, collaborate with the international financial institutions to support the mobilisation of economic and development assistance, and ensure effective and integrated cooperation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and promote cooperation with relevant partners, with a view to making maximum use of development financing in Somalia, including in response to climate change, flooding, drought, locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic, including the safe, effective and equitable distribution of vaccines;

(n) work closely with United Nations Country Team, International Financial Institutions, and all relevant stakeholders to ensure that international support to the FGS and FMS is conflict-sensitive and maximises policy and operational coherence based on a shared understanding of risks and opportunities for peace and development;

7. *Calls on* the FGS and FMS to organise free, fair, credible and inclusive elections in line with the 17 September 2020 and 27 May 2021 agreements without further delay, and *urges* the FGS and FMS to finalise outstanding preparations to this end;

8. *Calls upon* the FGS and the FMS to enhance as a matter of urgency broad-based consultations and consensus building through consultative mechanisms at all levels and with the two Houses of Parliament on national priorities, including the implementation of the National Security Architecture, the delivery of the STP, delivery of further social and economic reforms, the review of the Constitution, and implementation of timely elections in line with the state-building roadmap set out in the 27 May 2021 agreement;

9. *Welcomes* planned direct elections in Puntland and *urges* the FGS and FMS to create a conducive political and security climate for inclusive elections across Somalia and at all levels to foster political pluralism, ensure political space for the role, rights and responsibilities of legally constituted political parties, including opposition parties, uphold the rights of freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly and movement, including the ability of independent journalists to operate freely, and condemn hate speech and incitement to violence;

10. *Expresses its concern* about all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence in conflict, *further calls upon* all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, as applicable, in relation to the protection of the civilian population, and civilian objects, and *further reiterates* the urgent and imperative need to hold accountable all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including against journalists and other media professionals and associated personnel, *emphasises* the importance of protecting and promoting the right to freedom of expression;

11. (a) *Expresses* concern about the high number of instances of the “six grave violations” against children documented in the Secretary-General’s annual report (S/2021/437), *demands* all parties to the conflict to take appropriate measures

(i) to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, including the continued recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, in accordance with obligations under international law;

(ii) to identify those responsible for such violations and abuses;

(iii) to consider primarily as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups as per the Paris Principles endorsed by the FGS; and

(iv) to cease detention of all children on national security charges where it is in violation of applicable international law;

(b) *calls upon* the FGS to implement fully the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (UNCRC), the two Action Plans signed by the FGS in 2012 to end and prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers and the killing and maiming of children, the Somali National Army Command Order on the Protection of Children’s Rights Before, During and After Operations, the roadmap signed in 2019 and the Standard Operating Procedures on the handover of children; and

(c) *underscores* the need to strengthen the legal and operational framework for the protection of children in Somalia, including by Somalia becoming a party to the Optional Protocols to the UNCRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;

12. *Further strongly condemns* any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, including attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel, and against their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities in violation of international law, and *demands* that all parties allow and facilitate, in accordance with applicable international humanitarian law, full, safe, rapid and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across

Somalia in line with the humanitarian principles, including by dismantling illegal checkpoints and removing administrative hurdles, and *underlines* the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support;

13. *Calls upon* the FGS, the FMS and all relevant actors to facilitate, support and, where appropriate, implement durable solutions for internal displacement, including local integration or resettlement, and to create the conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, in consultation with them and with the support of the international community;

14. (a) *Underlines* the need for the FGS to establish and operationalise the National Human Rights Commission, accelerate the appointment of Commissioners, and establish and operationalise the Constitutional Court and the Judicial Service Commission in line with the Provisional Constitution and the relevant legislation;

(b) *calls on* the FGS to promote, protect and ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and persons belonging to minority groups and to implement legislation aimed at protecting human rights and investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of crimes involving violations or abuses of human rights, violations of international humanitarian law, and sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations;

(c) *further calls on* the FGS to ensure that sexual offences legislation is compatible with its obligations under international law and commitments on the protection of children and women;

(d) *urges* the FGS, with the support of the United Nations, to accelerate the implementation of the Joint Communiqué and the adoption and implementation of the new National Action Plan to Combat Sexual Violence in Conflict;

(e) *commends* the FGS for its commitment to fulfilling its reporting obligations under human rights treaty bodies; and

15. *Requests* the United Nations, the FGS and FMS to consider the adverse implications of climate change, environmental degradation, other ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, in their programmes in Somalia, including by undertaking comprehensive risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors, and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide an update in mandated reporting as appropriate;

16. *Affirms* that it shall keep the situation in Somalia under continuing review and be prepared to review the provisions contained in this resolution, at any time as may be necessary, in light of the evolution of the political developments and the situation in the country;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, and to identify and report on progress towards achieving key political benchmarks, in particular progress towards elections, including through oral updates and no fewer than four written reports, with the first written report due by 15 November and every 90 days thereafter;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following consultations with the FGS to undertake a strategic review of UNSOM after the election process has concluded and after the anticipated reconfiguration of security support to Somalia, to include recommendations for clearly defined, measurable and realistic benchmarks to track UNSOM's timely execution and achievement of its mandate and to initiate the development of an Integrated Strategic Framework, and to report to the Security Council by the end of March 2022;

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



Resolution 2593 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8848th meeting, on
30 August 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan and the relevant statements of its President,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of Afghanistan,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the deplorable attacks of August 26, 2021, near Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan, which were claimed by the Islamic State in Khorasan Province, an entity affiliated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), and resulted in deaths and injuries of over 300 civilians and 28 military personnel, and takes note of the Taliban's condemnation of this attack;

2. *Demands* that Afghan territory not be used to threaten or attack any country or to shelter or train terrorists, or to plan or to finance terrorist acts, and reiterates the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan, including those individuals and entities designated pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#), and notes the Taliban's relevant commitments;

3. *Calls* for strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, *calls* on all parties to allow full, safe, and unhindered access for the United Nations, its specialized agencies and implementing partners, and all humanitarian actors engaged in humanitarian relief activity, including with respect to internally displaced persons, to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches all those in need, *calls* on all donors and international humanitarian actors to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and major Afghan refugee-hosting countries, and *underlines* that all parties must respect their obligations under international humanitarian law in all circumstances, including those related to the protection of civilians;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of upholding human rights including those of women, children and minorities, *encourages* all parties to seek an inclusive, negotiated political settlement, with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, that responds to the desire of Afghans to sustain and build on Afghanistan's gains over the last twenty years in adherence to the rule of law, and *underlines* that all parties must respect their obligations;



5. *Notes* the Taliban statement of August 27, 2021, in which the Taliban committed that Afghans will be able to travel abroad, may leave Afghanistan anytime they want to, and may exit Afghanistan via any border crossing, both air and ground, including at the reopened and secured Kabul airport, with no one preventing them from traveling, *expects* that the Taliban will adhere to these and all other commitments, including regarding the safe, secure, and orderly departure from Afghanistan of Afghans and all foreign nationals;

6. *Takes note* of the dangerous security situation around Hamid Karzai International Airport and expresses concern that intelligence indicates further terrorist attacks may take place in the area, *calls on* the relevant parties to work with international partners to take steps to strengthen security and to prevent further casualties, and *requests* that every effort be made to allow for the rapid and secure reopening of the Kabul airport and its surrounding area;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
9 September 2021

Resolution 2594 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8852nd meeting, on 9 September 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and *reaffirming* the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and presidential statements addressing issues of peacekeeping, and *reaffirming* the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate,

Stressing that the primacy of politics should be the hallmark of the approach of the United Nations to the resolution of conflict, including through mediation, good offices, the monitoring of ceasefires, assistance to the implementation of peace accords,

Underscoring the importance of peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools available to the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security, *reaffirming* that lasting peace is neither achieved nor sustained by military and technical engagements alone, but through political solutions and strongly convinced that this should guide the design and deployment of United Nations peace operations, and *understanding* United Nations peace operations as peacekeeping operations and special political missions,

Recognising the crucial role peacekeeping plays in creating conditions for stability and lasting peace, and the need for United Nations peace operations to have integrated strategies that articulate a clear pathway to transition and to achieving sustainable peace, and *underlining* that transitions of United Nations Peace Operations are understood as a strategic process which builds towards a reconfiguration of the strategy, footprint, and capacity of the United Nations in a way that supports peacebuilding objectives and the development of a sustainable peace, in a manner that supports and reinforces national ownership, informed by the operational context and the national priorities and needs of the host State and its population, and that includes engagement with local community and civil society, and, where relevant, regional and sub-regional organisations, and other relevant stakeholders, with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and the inclusion of youth and persons with disabilities,



Reiterating the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territories, *recognising* that reconfigurations of missions may entail increased risks for civilians, in particular for women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, and, where relevant, the need to enhance States' capacity to protect their own civilians, *emphasising* the importance of security sector reform, poverty reduction measures, gender equality, human rights monitoring and reporting, the promotion of rule of law and good governance, and the extension of legitimate State authority in ensuring the protection of civilians over the longer term and in the consolidation of peace and stability, *taking note* of interlinkages between transitional justice, inclusive disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes, functional child protection services, national small arms and light weapons management, and organised crime and anti-corruption measures, for enhancing stability, *reaffirming* that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and *recalling* further the General Assembly resolution, [A/RES/70/1](#), entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Recognising that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law, and *acknowledging* the important role of those who protect and promote human rights, civil society organisations, journalists and other media workers in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming its commitment to addressing the impact of armed conflict on women, youth, and children, and recalling its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women, peace and security, resolution [1265 \(1999\)](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security, resolution [1261 \(1999\)](#) on children and armed conflict, and resolution [2475 \(2019\)](#) on the disproportionate impact of armed conflict and related humanitarian crises on persons with disabilities, as well as all subsequent resolutions concerning these agendas,

Reaffirming its commitment to include in the mandates of peace operations a desired outcome of the implementation of sequenced, mandated tasks and, where appropriate, a clear prioritisation of tasks to achieve this outcome, reflecting the need to create favourable conditions for sustainable peace, *understanding* prioritisation as the mission focussing on those specific mandated tasks which are based on up-to-date conflict analysis and planning and are assessed as responding to the evolving needs on the ground, and *further understanding* sequencing as a logical, flexible implementation of the mandate over time, in line with the strategic vision as set out in the mandate, aligned with the peace and security needs within the host State, building towards a consolidation of peace,

Recognising that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates is the responsibility of all stakeholders and is contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels, adequate resources, policy, planning and operational guidelines and training and equipment, and *welcoming* further engagement and dialogue between United Nations, troop and police contributing countries, and other relevant stakeholders to improve performance and inform decisions regarding mandate design,

Reaffirming its belief that United Nations peacekeeping, including mission transition processes, is a unique global partnership that draws together the contributions and commitments of the entire United Nations system, and reaffirms its commitment to strengthening this partnership, including to ensure a coherent, integrated, and planned approach to transitions at the earliest possible stage,

Noting efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to mobilise all partners and stakeholders in support of more effective United Nations peacekeeping through his

initiatives “Action for Peacekeeping” and “Action for Peacekeeping +”, which highlight the importance of advancing political solutions, strengthening protection of civilians, improving the safety and security of peacekeepers, implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda, supporting effective performance and accountability, improving peacekeeping partnerships, strengthening the conduct of peacekeeping operations and personnel, and strengthening the impact of peacekeeping on peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

Reaffirming that “sustaining peace” should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs and human rights of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities, including promotion of justice and accountability, aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and *emphasising* that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the government and all other national stakeholders and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations’ engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance,

1. *Stresses* the crucial role peace operations play in the pursuit of sustainable political solutions and building peace, and, in this regard, *emphasises* the need for peace operations to engage at the earliest possible stage in integrated planning and coordination on transitions with the Resident Coordinators, United Nations Country Team, other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the host State and other national stakeholders including civil society and further emphasises that in order to be sustainable, the transition planning process should take into account broad challenges, including risks to stability, governance, and the rule of law, as well as the political, economic, development, humanitarian, and human rights context;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to plan for United Nations peace operations transitions which are integrated within the wider country-specific transition to peace and to elaborate mission transition strategies which build towards the reconfiguration of the strategy, footprint and capacity of the United Nations presence, informed by input from stakeholders at all levels, including in close consultation with national authorities, the Resident Coordinator and United Nations Country Team, local communities and organisations, including those that contribute to peacebuilding, with the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women and inclusion of youth, regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as relevant International Financial Institutions and United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and *further requests* that these mission strategies clarify roles and responsibilities for all relevant United Nations stakeholders as well as, where relevant, clear and realistic benchmarks and indicators which measure factors and conditions that might impact the reconfiguration in order to ensure a successful and durable transition;

3. *Encourages* national governments to develop and implement comprehensive national plans, policies, or strategies to protect civilians, which include national benchmarks, in advance of peace operations transitions and requests the Secretary-General to direct United Nations peace operations to engage with host State governments, other United Nations entities, civil society, including women and youth, those who protect and promote human rights, International Financial Institutions, and all relevant stakeholders to assist, when requested by host state governments, in the development, implementation and monitoring of national strategies and plans for transition including on the protection of civilians, human rights and access to justice, in line with the United Nations peace operations transitions strategy;

4. *Stresses* the importance of providing clear, achievable, sequenced, and prioritised mandates, where appropriate, based on accurate and reliable information on the situation on the ground and a realistic assessment of threats against civilians and United Nations personnel, premises and assets, made in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, *requests* the Secretary-General to provide integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, strategic assessments and frank advice to the Security Council to facilitate as necessary a re-evaluation of the mission composition and mandate based on realities on the ground, *reaffirms* the importance of a greater awareness in the Security Council of the security, resource, and field support implications of its decisions and of transparent reporting on these issues in appropriate United Nations fora, stresses the necessity to ensure the execution of tasks that contribute to the protection of civilians in the field, and *further requests* that progress in achieving priority tasks laid down in Security Council resolutions be measured through clear, realistic and measurable benchmarks;

5. *Expresses* the importance of a United Nations presence appropriately configured with necessary capabilities and capacities to provide support to protection of civilians efforts during transitions, *further expresses* its intention, where relevant, to consider the appropriate measures through which a mandated, reconfigured United Nations presence could provide such support, including through supporting the establishment of and training in the use of early warning and rapid response systems, deployment of mobile monitoring teams, facilitating local crisis mediation, utilising communications and outreach strategies with populations at risk of violence including sexual and gender-based violence, advancing conflict prevention, mitigation, and reconciliation, including through promoting and supporting inter-communal dialogue and community violence reduction, building trust between State authorities and local communities, supporting community policing initiatives, or other methods of unarmed civilian protection, and *recalling* the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that comprehensive gender analysis and technical gender expertise are included throughout all stages of mission planning, mandate implementation and review and throughout the transition process, as well as mainstreaming of a gender perspective, and to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, and the inclusion of youth, as well as measures to safeguard the interests of persons with disabilities, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that their needs are fully integrated in all prioritised and sequenced stages of a mission mandate and mission transitions;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further strengthen coordination between United Nations police, justice, and corrections activities, as well as between United Nations uniformed components and as appropriate, the relevant host State authorities, with a view to supporting States' ability to provide critical functions in these fields, *recognises* that, in line with host State needs, strengthening the capacity of representative, responsive, accountable host State security sector and rule of law institutions, which are compliant with applicable international law, is critical for the development of a sustainable peace, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to produce a review across relevant peacekeeping missions of the implementation of mandates to support the restoration and extension of legitimate state authority and security sector reform with a view to identifying lessons learned for transition planning, and in his regular reports on relevant peacekeeping operations to the Security Council to include information on the challenges, best practices, and lessons learned in implementing mandates to support the restoration and extension of legitimate state authority and security sector reform with a view to facilitating transition planning;

8. *Emphasises* the importance of enhancing the safety and security of peacekeepers, in accordance with resolutions [2518 \(2020\)](#) and other relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#) on strengthening accountability for crimes committed against peacekeepers, and the Action Plan on improving safety and security related to the report on “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers”, *notes* the particular risks faced prior to and during a transition, and, in this respect, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all appropriate measures to enhance the safety and security of peacekeeping personnel, including through the provision of advice based on integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, and strategic assessments to the Security Council to facilitate as necessary a re-evaluation of safety and security risks and the mission composition and mandate based on realities on the ground;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and field missions to draw on lessons learned from transitions in the further development and implementation of relevant United Nations transition policies and directives, including the Secretary-General’s Planning Directive for the Development of Consistent and Coherent United Nations Transition Processes and the Integrated Assessment and Planning Policy, and *further calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen planning and management of transition processes and to further enhance organisational learning and guidance on transitions;

10. *Acknowledges* the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with its resolution [S/RES/2282 \(2016\)](#), and, in this regard, *reaffirms its intention* to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for peacebuilding and sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review and reconfiguration of peace operations;

11. *Strongly encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to continue fully utilising its role to convene United Nations bodies, Member States, national authorities and all other relevant stakeholders including regional and sub-regional organisations and international financial institutions to ensure an integrated, strategic, coherent, coordinated and gender-responsive approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace and, in particular, to facilitate the development of joint objectives and priorities prior to transitions and, in this connection, *requests* the Secretary-General to liaise with the Peacebuilding Commission in advance of relevant reporting to the Security Council with a view to facilitating the provision of complementary and timely advice from the Commission to the Council;

12. *Recognises* the contribution of regional and sub-regional organisations to peacebuilding and transitions, and *calls upon* the Secretary-General to consult relevant regional and sub-regional organisations, as appropriate, in the planning and execution of transition processes and to ensure that transition plans clearly articulate the potential roles of these organisations;

13. *Recognises* that peacebuilding financing remains a critical challenge, *takes note* of the General Assembly decision to convene a high-level meeting in the seventy-sixth session to advance, explore and consider options for ensuring adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for peacebuilding, and *reiterates* the importance of adequately resourcing United Nations peace operations including during mission transitions to support the long-term stability and continuity of peacebuilding activities;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate comprehensive reporting on the status of ongoing transitions of United Nations peacekeeping operations in his regular country specific reporting on relevant missions, and to provide updates on the

status of transitions across relevant United Nations peace operations, including those that have transitioned within the previous twenty four months, which includes updates from relevant Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams as well as the view of the Peacebuilding Commission in his comprehensive annual briefing mandated by the Security Council under its resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#), and *further requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report on the status of transitions across relevant United Nations peace operations, including those that have transitioned within the previous twenty four months, before 30 June 2022;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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Resolution 2595 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8858th meeting, on
15 September 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya, including resolutions [2259 \(2015\)](#), [2510 \(2020\)](#), [2542 \(2020\)](#) and [2570 \(2021\)](#),

Recalling its determination in its resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#) that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 September 2021 the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, as an integrated special political mission to carry out its mandate, as set out in resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) and paragraph 16 of resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#);

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





Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2021

Resolution 2596 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8862nd meeting, on 17 September 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution [2543 \(2020\)](#) extending through 17 September 2021 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA),

Stressing the important role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, as well as its continued support for the people of Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment of an inclusive and representative government, further emphasizing the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and upholding human rights, including for women, children and minorities,

Recognizing the need for strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and the important coordination role of the United Nations in this regard, and reaffirming that the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance requires all parties to allow full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, for United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors,

Reaffirming the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan, including those designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and ensuring that the territory of Afghanistan should not be used to threaten or attack any country, to plan or finance terrorist acts, or to shelter and train terrorists, and that no Afghan group or individual should support terrorists operating on the territory of any country,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 2 September 2021 ([S/2021/759](#));

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the United Nations' long-term commitment to support the people of Afghanistan and *reiterates its full support* to the work of UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

3. *Decides* to extend until 17 March 2022 the mandate of UNAMA, as defined in its resolution [2543 \(2020\)](#);



4. *Stresses* the critical importance of a continued presence of UNAMA and other United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes across Afghanistan, and calls upon all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a written report to the Security Council by 31 January 2022 on strategic and operational recommendations for the mandate of UNAMA, in light of recent political, security and social developments, *further requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Council on the situation in Afghanistan and the work of UNAMA every other month until 17 March 2022;

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



Resolution 2597 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8863rd meeting, on
17 September 2021**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions [1265 \(1999\)](#), [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1368 \(2001\)](#), [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [1894 \(2009\)](#), [2106 \(2013\)](#), [2150 \(2014\)](#), [2170 \(2014\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2199 \(2015\)](#), [2242 \(2015\)](#), [2249 \(2015\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2322 \(2016\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#), [2341 \(2017\)](#), [2347 \(2017\)](#), [2354 \(2017\)](#), [2367 \(2017\)](#), [2368 \(2017\)](#), [2370 \(2017\)](#), [2490 \(2019\)](#), [2544 \(2020\)](#) and its relevant presidential statements,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity of Iraq, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) constitutes a global threat to international peace and security through its terrorist acts, its violent extremist ideology, its continued gross, systematic and widespread attacks directed against civilians, its violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, particularly those committed against women and children, and including those motivated by religious or ethnic grounds, and its recruitment and training of foreign terrorist fighters whose threat affects all regions and Member States,

Condemning the commission of acts by ISIL (Da'esh) involving murder, kidnapping, hostage-taking, suicide bombings, enslavement, sale into or otherwise forced marriage, trafficking in persons, rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, recruitment and use of children, attacks on critical infrastructure, as well as its destruction of cultural heritage, including archaeological sites, and trafficking of cultural property,

Recognizing that the commission of such acts which may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide, is part of the ideology and strategic objectives of ISIL (Da'esh), and used by ISIL (Da'esh) as a tactic of terrorism, and that holding ISIL (Da'esh) members accountable, particularly those who bear the greatest responsibility, including in terms of leadership, which can include regional or mid-level commanders, and the ordering and commission of crimes, will further expose this, and could assist in countering terrorism and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism, including by stemming financing and the continued flow of international recruits to the terrorist group ISIL (Da'esh),



Welcoming the considerable efforts of the Government of Iraq to defeat ISIL (Da'esh), and recalling its letter to the Secretary-General and Security Council dated 9 August 2017 calling for the assistance of the international community to ensure that members of ISIL (Da'esh) are held accountable for their crimes in Iraq, including where those may amount to crimes against humanity (S/2017/710),

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2379 (2017), by which the Investigative Team, headed by a Special Adviser, was established; and recalls the terms of reference approved by the Council (S/2018/119);

2. *Takes note* of the request from the Government of Iraq contained in its letter dated 16 September 2021 (S/2021/801) and *decides* to extend until 17 September 2022 the mandate of the Special Adviser and the Team, with any further extension to be decided at the request of the Government of Iraq, or any other government that has requested the Team to collect evidence of acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide, committed by ISIL (Da'esh) in its territory, in accordance with its resolution 2379 (2017);

3. *Requests* the Special Adviser to continue to submit and present reports to the Council on the team's activities every 180 days;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Resolution 2598 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8868th meeting, on
29 September 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2240 \(2015\)](#), [2312 \(2016\)](#), [2380 \(2017\)](#), [2437 \(2018\)](#), [2491 \(2019\)](#) and [2546 \(2020\)](#) and its Presidential Statement of 16 December 2015 (S/PRST/2015/25),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 2 September 2021 (S/2021/767) including its observations on the plight of migrants and refugees in Libya,

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

Welcoming the measures that have been taken to implement resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#) encouraging their continuation, and taking note of Operation EUNAVFOR MED Iriini in this regard,

Reaffirming the necessity to put an end to the ongoing proliferation of, and endangerment of lives by, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking of persons in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Libya, and, for these specific purposes, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya, which undermine further the process of stabilisation of Libya and endanger the lives of hundreds of thousands of people;

2. *Decides* to renew the authorisations as set out in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#), for a further period of twelve months from the date of adoption of this resolution, reaffirms paragraph 11 thereof and reiterates its resolutions [2240 \(2015\)](#), [2312 \(2016\)](#), [2380 \(2017\)](#), [2437 \(2018\)](#), [2491 \(2019\)](#) and [2546 \(2020\)](#) and its Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/25;

3. *Renews* the reporting requests set out in paragraph 17 of its resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#) from the date of adoption of this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council eleven months after the adoption of this resolution on its implementation, in particular with regard to the implementation of paragraphs 7 to 10 of its resolution [2240 \(2015\)](#);



4. *Expresses* its intention to continue to review the situation and consider, as appropriate, renewing the authority provided in this resolution for additional periods;
 5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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Resolution 2599 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8870th meeting, on
30 September 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya, including resolutions [2259 \(2015\)](#), [2510 \(2020\)](#), [2542 \(2020\)](#) and [2570 \(2021\)](#),

Recalling its determination in its resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#) that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 January 2022 the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, as an integrated special political mission to carry out its mandate, as set out in resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) and paragraph 16 of resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#);
 2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.
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Security Council

Distr.: General
15 October 2021

Resolution 2600 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8881st meeting, on 15 October 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Haiti, including resolution [2547 \(2020\)](#), as well as [S/PRST/2021/7](#),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

Recalling in particular its resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), which established the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) beginning on 16 October 2019 based on the report of the Secretary-General of 1 March 2019 (document [S/2019/198](#)),

Condemning in the strongest terms the assassination of the President of Haiti Jovenel Moïse on 7 July 2021, and urging the Government of Haiti to hold the perpetrators accountable in a timely manner,

Noting with deep concern the acute political, economic, security, and humanitarian crises in Haiti and reaffirming the commitment of the international community to continue to support the people of Haiti,

Expressing grave concern about the recent rise in gang violence, and underlining the importance of addressing such violence and its root causes in a comprehensive manner, including through strengthened rule of law, socio-economic measures, violence reduction programs, weapons and ammunition management, and cutting the linkage between political actors and gangs,

Recognizing the important role of neighboring countries, regional and subregional organizations such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and other international partners, and calling on the international community to remain committed to supporting efforts to address Haiti's humanitarian, stabilization, reconstruction and sustainable development challenges,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of Haiti to address longstanding drivers of instability and inequality, and to engage with other stakeholders, including civil society, women, youth, and the private sector, to deliver durable solutions to Haiti's immediate and long-term challenges,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of the earthquake that struck Haiti on 14 August 2021, followed by the passage of Tropical Storm Grace on 16 August 2021, which have resulted in significant loss of lives, damage to property,



displacement of residents and the loss of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, health security and access to social infrastructure, and emphasizing that progress in the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti is crucial to achieving lasting stability, security and socio-economic development,

1. *Decides* to extend, to 15 July 2022 the mandate of BINUH in accordance with its resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#), headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the reporting requirements specified in resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment of the BINUH mandate, including whether and how the mandate could be adjusted to address the ongoing challenges faced by Haiti; to increase the effectiveness of the mission and its efforts to support engagement between Haitian national authorities, civil society and other stakeholders; to strengthen the rule of law; and to promote respect for human rights;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to convey the findings of this assessment to the Security Council within six months following the adoption of this resolution;

4. *Encourages* continued close collaboration and coordination between BINUH, the United Nations Country Team in Haiti, regional organizations and international financial institutions with a view to helping the government of Haiti to take responsibility to realize the long-term stability, sustainable development, and economic self-sufficiency of the country;

5. *Urges* all Haitian stakeholders to commit to an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue to address longstanding drivers of instability by creating a sustainable and commonly accepted framework to permit the organization of inclusive, peaceful, free, fair, and transparent legislative and presidential elections as soon as technically feasible, and with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2021

Resolution 2601 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8889th meeting, on 29 October 2021

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions [1261 \(1999\)](#), [1314 \(2000\)](#), [1379 \(2001\)](#), [1460 \(2003\)](#), [1539 \(2004\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), [1882 \(2009\)](#), [1998 \(2011\)](#), [2068 \(2012\)](#), [2143 \(2014\)](#), [2225 \(2015\)](#), and [2427 \(2018\)](#), and all relevant Statements of its President, which contribute to a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict and facilitating the continuation and the protection of education in armed conflict,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and, in this connection, its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict, including the disruption of access to education, and the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development,

Recognizing the need for States to foster an enabling and secure environment to ensure safe access to education; and recalling the international humanitarian law obligations involving the protection of schools and educational facilities in situations of armed conflict,

Stressing the primary role and responsibility of Governments in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict and *recognizing* the importance of strengthening national capacities in this regard,

Remaining however deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the ground in some situations of concern, where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict,

Underlining in this regard the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing that a strong focus is needed on combating poverty, deprivation and inequality to prevent and protect children from all violations and abuses in particular in the context of armed conflict and to promote the resilience of children, their families and their communities, and the importance of promoting education for all and peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,

Reaffirming the right to education and its fundamental contribution to the achievement of peace and security and further recognizing that investment in universal, and inclusive education and training is an important investment that States



can make to ensure the immediate and long-term development of children, and reiterating that access to inclusive, equitable and quality formal and non-formal education are important factors that enable children and youth to acquire the relevant skills and to build their capacities,

Expressing concerns that children account for many of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and that the disruption of access to education and future economic opportunities has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation,

Expressing grave concern about the significant increase of attacks against schools and education facilities in recent years and the alarming number of children denied their right to education, as well as about attacks on schools and their infrastructure, rising instances of abduction of children, and the targeting of schools for the purposes of abductions, as reported by the United Nations, the severity and frequency of threats of attacks and attacks against schools and civilians connected to schools, including children and teachers, the use of schools for military purposes, as well as the immediate negative impact of attacks on the safety of students and their ability to enjoy their right to education, with long-term negative consequences for them as individuals, their families and their communities,

Acknowledging the disproportionate negative impact of the COVID19 pandemic, notably the socio-economic impact, and the adverse effects on children in armed conflict and children formerly associated with armed groups and armed forces who are undergoing reintegration assistance and *noting* the heightened risk for children in armed conflict, of not resuming their education following school closures, particularly girls, making them more vulnerable to child labor, child recruitment as well as forced marriage,

Expressing deep concerns that girls and women may be the intended victims of attacks targeting their access to and continuation of education, and *expressing* concern about the specific consequences of such attacks including but not limited to incidents of rape and other forms of sexual violence including sexual slavery, threats of attacks, at school and on the way to and from school, abductions, forced marriage, human trafficking, and any resulting stigma and grave consequences on their health, all of which may further impede the continuation of their education,

Expressing deep concern that many children in armed conflict, in particular girls, lack access to education owing to attacks and threats of attacks against schools, damaged or destroyed school buildings, mines and explosive remnants of war, insecurity, the prevalence of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence against children, in and around schools and loss or lack of civil documentation,

Stressing that all parties to armed conflict must comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law for the protection of children in armed conflict, including those contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977 as well as in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of Children in armed conflict, *welcoming* the steps taken by a number of Member States to make commitments to protect children affected by armed conflict, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,

Taking note of ongoing international and regional initiatives on Children and Armed Conflict, including the international conference held in Paris in 2007 on protecting children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups and the follow-up conference held in Paris in 2017, and the commitments during the conferences, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the commemoration of the International Day to Protect Education from attacks,

Taking note of efforts aimed at facilitating the continuation of education in armed conflict, including the efforts of Member States that have endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration,

1. *Strongly condemns* all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools and hospitals as well as denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and all other violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as well as human rights abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict and demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children;

2. *Strongly condemns* the continued attacks as well as threats of attacks that are in contravention of international humanitarian law against schools and civilians connected with schools, including children and teachers, and *urges* all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats of attacks and to refrain from actions that impede access to education;

3. *Calls on* all parties to safeguard, protect, respect, and promote the right to education, including in armed conflict, and *reaffirms* its contribution to the achievement of peace and security, and *emphasizes* the invaluable role that education has for individuals and society including as life-saving safe spaces and *acknowledges* that providing and protecting as well as facilitating the continuation of education in armed conflict should remain a key priority for the international community and Member States, and in this regard *urges* Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society to take specifically into account girls' equal access to education;

4. *Urges* Member States to develop effective measures to prevent and address attacks and threats of attacks against schools and education facilities, and, as appropriate, develop domestic legal frameworks to ensure respect for their relevant international legal obligations as applicable to them, and *encourages* Member States to ensure that national strategic frameworks include, as appropriate, comprehensive measures to prevent attacks and threats of attacks against schools and ensure the protection of schools and civilians connected with schools, including children and teachers during armed conflict as well as in post-conflict phases, with the support of relevant United Nations entities;

5. *Underlines* the importance of coordination between the United Nations, regional and subregional organisations in preventing violations and abuses against children affected by armed conflict, including supporting national authorities to develop and establish appropriate strategies for the protection of schools and continued access to education in situations of armed conflict, as well as to ensure that these strategies strengthen coherence between political, security, human rights, development and rule of law activities, which remain the primary responsibility of Member States;

6. *Condemns* the military use of schools in contravention of international law, and recognizes that use by armed forces and armed groups may render schools legitimate targets of attack, thus endangering children's and teachers' safety as well as their education, and in this regard:

(a) *Urges* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian character of schools and educational facilities in accordance with international humanitarian law;

(b) *Encourages* Member States to take concrete measures to mitigate and avoid the use of schools by armed forces, as appropriate, and deter the use of schools

by armed groups, and to facilitate the continuation of education in situations of armed conflict;

(c) *Calls upon* United Nations country-level task forces to enhance the monitoring and reporting on the military use of schools;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that their armed forces and security forces, within their respective competencies under domestic law, take practical measures for facilitating access to and the continuation of education and the protection of schools and civilians connected to schools, including children and teachers into the planning and conduct of their operations, including through refraining from using schools for military purposes in contravention of international law;

8. *Condemns* the lack of accountability for violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, and for abuses, committed against civilians connected to schools, including children and teachers, in armed conflict, and condemns attacks and threats of attacks against schools and educational facilities in contravention of international humanitarian law, which in turn may contribute to the recurrence of these acts; and urges Member States to ensure that such violations are investigated and those responsible duly prosecuted;

9. *Encourages* Member States affected by armed conflict to take immediate measures to rehabilitate, repair, or replace schools that have been subject to attack and restore children's safe access to schools, emphasizing the importance of protecting and supporting teachers, who play an important role in this regard, and calls for the continued support of relevant United Nations entities, as well as international and regional bodies, in assisting Member States, upon request;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to protect schools as spaces free from all forms of violence, noting that girls may be the intended victims of attack on their education, which can lead to serious violations such as abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, and urges Member States to take steps to address girls' equal enjoyment of their right to education;

11. *Calls upon* member states to halt and prevent recruitment and re-recruitment of children contrary to the obligations of parties to conflict, through, inter alia, quality education provided in a safe environment in conflict areas, noting the particularly high recorded numbers of boys being subject to recruitment and use in this regard;

12. *Urges* Member States to provide necessary protection and assistance to children including those in vulnerable situations such as internally displaced persons, children undergoing reintegration assistance, refugees and children with disabilities, teachers and other persons entitled to protection who are connected to schools affected by attacks on schools, or by the military use of schools in contravention of international law;

13. *Underlines* the importance of providing sustainable, timely, appropriate, inclusive and accessible assistance to children with disabilities who are affected by armed conflict, including reintegration, rehabilitation, and psychosocial support, to ensure that their specific needs are effectively addressed, and *encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure access to education on an equal basis provided in the context of armed conflict;

14. *Calls on* Member States to take necessary steps, within their national jurisdictions, to provide assistance for the continuation of education for refugee and displaced children in realizing their right to education, and calls on national, regional, and international partners to support efforts for including refugees into schools with adequate financing and specialized support;

15. *Stresses* the deleterious effects of humanitarian emergencies and forced displacement due to armed conflict on the mental health and psychological wellbeing of children; and further *stresses* the importance of long-term and sustainable funding for mental health and psychosocial programming in humanitarian contexts and ensuring that those who are affected receive timely and sufficient support, and *encourages* Member States, donors, and relevant parties to integrate mental health and psychosocial services in all humanitarian responses;

16. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to facilitate continuation of education during armed conflict, including, when feasible, through distance learning and digital technology, and in this regard *encourages* Member States to promote the adoption of remote learning solutions, including digital learning, literacy, and skills to facilitate continuity of education in armed conflict by utilizing the innovations and lessons learned during the COVID-19 education response, including when schools are subject to attack;

17. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations agencies as well as regional and international partners to strengthen coordination, cooperation, and investment in support of distance learning facilities, digital literacy and education in armed conflict, as well as digital infrastructure and technology, relevant skills and supporting infrastructure, to close the digital divide across and within regions, while ensuring the protection of personal data and continuing to provide alternatives for those not reached by digital solutions;

18. *Reiterates* its call on parties to armed conflict listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict that have not already done so to prepare and implement, with support of the United Nations, without further delay, action plans to prevent and halt attacks or threats of attacks on schools and persons entitled to protection who are connected to schools, in contravention of international humanitarian law;

19. *Encourages* the Secretary General, together with his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, and relevant United Nations bodies and child protection actors, to carry out and include in his relevant reporting lessons learned and best practices on the children and armed conflict mandate, including the protection and continuation of education in armed conflict, local and community-based initiatives to protect schools and ensure that children are safe, and the prevention of the military use of schools;

20. *Stresses* the importance of regular and timely consideration of violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, in this regard welcomes the sustained activity of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and invites the Working Group to make full use of tools within its mandate to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through increasing engagement with concerned Member States in light of ongoing discussions on enhancing compliance;

21. *Requests* Member States, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, United Nations peacekeeping and political missions and United Nations country teams, and *calls on* regional and subregional bodies, within their respective mandates and in close cooperation with the Governments of the countries concerned, to establish appropriate strategies and coordination mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation relating to facilitating access to and the continuation of education as well as the protection and prevention of attacks against schools, bearing in mind paragraph 2 (d) of its resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) and relevant conclusions by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict;

22. *Recognizes* the role of United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions in the protection of children, particularly the crucial role of child protection advisers in mainstreaming child protection and leading monitoring, prevention and reporting efforts in missions, and in this regard reiterates its decision to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of all relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions, encourages deployment of child protection advisers to such missions, and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for and the number and roles of such advisers are systematically assessed during the preparation and renewal of each United Nations peacekeeping operation and political mission, and that they are speedily recruited, expeditiously deployed, and properly resourced where appointed, in a transparent manner, and encourages the United Nations Secretariat, including DPO and DPPA, to take into account child protection when briefing the Council on country-specific situations;

23. *Underlines* the importance of providing military, police and civilian peacekeepers, with adequate pre-deployment and in-mission training on mission specific child protection issues, including on attacks on schools, and on appropriate comprehensive prevention and protection responses;

24. *Calls upon* Member States and donors, and *encourages* all concerned institutions to consider increasing their contributions to ensuring continuation of education in armed conflict, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring adequate, timely, predictable, flexible and needs-based resources;

25. *Calls for* full, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access, without delay, for humanitarian personnel and medical personnel, their equipment, transport and supplies, in order to facilitate, inter alia, COVID-19 vaccinations, as appropriate, as it is critical for the continuation of education and calls for the protection, safety, and security of such humanitarian and medical personnel, and in this regard urges all parties to protect civilian infrastructure which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian aid for essential services concerning vaccinations and related medical care, in order to facilitate timely return to education in situations of armed conflicts and complex humanitarian emergencies;

26. *Emphasizes* the unity, common origin and solidarity of humanity, and the need for intensified international collaboration in the face of the common threat of the COVID19 pandemic, and *recognizes* that the COVID19 pandemic as well as the inequitable access to vaccines have exacerbated existing inequalities in access to education and the continuation of education in armed conflict; *acknowledges* the adverse short, medium and long term negative impacts of the COVID19 pandemic on the present and future of access to education in armed conflict for all children; *requests* that measures, inter alia by enabling equitable global access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines, and essential health technologies, and their components, as well as equipment for the COVID-19 response, are duly accounted for in facilitating access to education in armed conflict;

27. *Further requests* that preventative and corrective measures be urgently undertaken to ensure equal access to education and the continuation of education in armed conflict, and *recognises* the essential role of education for the prospects of peace and security;

28. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2021

Resolution 2602 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8890th meeting, on
29 October 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling and *reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara,

Reaffirming its strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to implement resolutions [1754 \(2007\)](#), [1783 \(2007\)](#), [1813 \(2008\)](#), [1871 \(2009\)](#), [1920 \(2010\)](#), [1979 \(2011\)](#), [2044 \(2012\)](#), [2099 \(2013\)](#), [2152 \(2014\)](#), [2218 \(2015\)](#), [2285 \(2016\)](#), [2351 \(2017\)](#), [2414 \(2018\)](#), [2440 \(2018\)](#), [2468 \(2019\)](#), [2494 \(2019\)](#), and [2548 \(2020\)](#),

Paying tribute to Horst Köhler, former Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, and commending his efforts in holding the round-table process, which created momentum in the political process,

Welcoming the appointment of Staffan de Mistura as the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and urging the constructive resumption of the political process, building on the progress of the former Personal Envoy,

Welcoming the momentum created by the first round-table meeting on 5–6 December 2018 and the second round-table meeting on 21–22 March 2019, and the engagement by Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria, and Mauritania in the UN political process on Western Sahara in a serious and respectful manner in order to identify elements of convergence,

Encouraging the resumption of consultations between the Personal Envoy and Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria and Mauritania in this regard to build on the progress achieved,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, based on compromise, 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 Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria and Mauritania to cooperate more fully with each other, including through building additional trust, and with the United Nations, as well as to strengthen their involvement in the political process and to achieve progress towards a political solution,



Recognizing that achieving a political solution to this long-standing dispute and enhanced cooperation between the Member States of the Maghreb Arab Union would contribute to stability and security, in turn leading to jobs, growth and opportunities for all the peoples 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 (MINURSO), under close review and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, and effective management of resources,

Recalling resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, including peacekeeping performance data, is used to improve analytics and the evaluation of mission operations, based on clear and well identified benchmarks, and further *recalling* resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that decisions to recognize and incentivize outstanding performance and decisions regarding deployment, remediation, training, withholding of financial reimbursement, and repatriation of uniformed or dismissal of civilian personnel, are predicated on objective performance data,

Recalling resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#) and [2538 \(2020\)](#) and its aspiration to increase the number of women in military and police contingents of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing the important role played by MINURSO on the ground and the need for it to fully implement its mandate, including its role in supporting the Personal Envoy to achieve a mutually acceptable political solution,

Noting with deep concern the breakdown of the ceasefire,

Expressing concern about the violations of existing agreements and *reiterating* the importance of full adherence to these commitments, and *taking note* of the commitments provided by the Frente POLISARIO to the former Personal Envoy,

Taking note of the Moroccan proposal presented on 11 April 2007 to the Secretary-General and *welcoming* serious and credible Moroccan efforts to move the process forward towards resolution; also *taking note* of the Frente POLISARIO proposal presented 10 April 2007 to the Secretary-General,

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 and recommitting to UN efforts in a spirit of realism and compromise, and *further encouraging* the neighbouring countries to make contributions to the political process,

Encouraging the parties to cooperate further with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in identifying and implementing confidence-building measures that can serve to foster the trust necessary for a successful political process,

Stressing the importance of improving the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the Tindouf 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 sustain and prioritize 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,

Welcoming in this regard, steps and initiatives taken by Morocco, and the role played by the National Council on Human Rights Commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco's interaction with Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council,

Strongly encouraging enhancing cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), including through facilitating visits to the region,

Noting with deep concern the continued hardships faced by Sahrawi refugees, their dependency on external humanitarian assistance, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and *further noting with deep concern* insufficient funding for those living in Tindouf refugee camps and the risks associated with the reduction of food assistance,

Reiterating its request for consideration of a refugee registration in the Tindouf refugee camps and *emphasizing* efforts be made in this regard,

Recalling United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325 and 2250 and related resolutions; *stressing* the importance of a commitment by the parties to continue the process of negotiations through the United Nations-sponsored talks and *encouraging* the full, effective and meaningful participation of women and active and meaningful participation of youth in these talks,

Recognizing that the status quo is not acceptable, and *noting further* that progress in negotiations is essential in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Western Sahara in all its aspects,

Affirming its full support for Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of MINURSO Alexander Ivanko,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 October 2021 ([S/2021/843](#)),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 October 2022;
2. *Emphasizes* the need to achieve a realistic, practicable, enduring and mutually acceptable political solution to the question of Western Sahara based on compromise and the importance of aligning the strategic focus of MINURSO and orienting resources of the United Nations to this end;
3. *Expresses* its full support for the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to facilitate the negotiations process in order to achieve a solution to the Western Sahara question, *notes* the intention of the former Personal Envoy to invite Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria, and Mauritania to meet again in the same format, and *welcomes* the engagement of Morocco, the Frente POLISARIO, Algeria, and Mauritania throughout the duration of this process, in a spirit of realism and compromise, to ensure a successful outcome;
4. *Calls upon* the parties to resume 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 noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect;
5. *Invites* Member States to lend appropriate assistance to these talks;
6. *Reaffirms* the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the ceasefire and *calls on* the parties to comply fully with

those agreements, implement their commitments to the former Personal Envoy, and refrain from any actions that could undermine UN-facilitated negotiations or further destabilize the situation in the Western Sahara;

7. *Reiterates* its call upon all parties to cooperate fully with MINURSO, including its free interaction with all interlocutors, and to take the necessary steps 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;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of a renewed commitment by the parties to advancing the political process in preparation for further negotiations, *recalls* its endorsement of the recommendation in the report of 14 April 2008 (S/2008/251) that realism and a spirit of compromise by the parties are essential to achieve progress in negotiations, and *encourages* the neighbouring countries to make important, active contributions to this process;

9. *Calls upon* the parties to demonstrate political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to advance negotiations, thus ensuring implementation of resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), 2218 (2015), 2285 (2016), 2351 (2017), 2414 (2018), 2440 (2018), 2468 (2019), 2494 (2019), and 2548 (2020), and the success of negotiations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council on a regular basis, and at any time he deems appropriate during the mandate period, to include within six months of this mandate's renewal and again prior to its expiration, on the status and progress of these negotiations under his auspices, on the implementation of this resolution, assessment of MINURSO's operations and steps taken to address challenges, *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;

11. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, and *reaffirms* its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel working in and supporting peacekeeping operations that facilitates effective and full implementation of mandates, and includes comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives and recognition for outstanding performance, and calls on him to apply this framework to MINURSO as described in resolution 2436 (2018), *requests* the Secretary-General to seek to increase the number of women in MINURSO, as well as to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations;

12. *Urges* the parties and neighbouring states to engage productively with MINURSO as it further considers how new technologies can be used to reduce risk, improve force protection, and better implement its mandate;

13. *Encourages* the parties to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to identify and implement confidence-building measures, including to engage women and youth, and *encourages* neighbouring states to support these efforts;

14. *Urges* Member States to provide new and additional voluntary contributions to fund food programmes to ensure that the humanitarian needs of refugees are adequately addressed and avoid reductions in food rations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in MINURSO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed through his reports to the Council about the Mission's progress in this regard, and urges troop-contributing and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate preventative action including vetting of all personnel, predeployment and in-mission awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel through timely investigation of allegations by troop-contributing and police-contributing countries and MINURSO, as appropriate;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2021

Resolution 2603 (2021)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8891st meeting, on
29 October 2021**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the peace process in the Republic of Colombia,

Recalling all its resolutions and statements of its President regarding the peace process in Colombia,

Welcoming the progress made towards peace across Colombia since the adoption of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace (the Final Agreement), noting the upcoming fifth anniversary of its signing, and *urging* the parties, with the support of relevant state institutions and security forces, as well as civil society, to work together to build upon this progress and address ongoing challenges, in particular the continued violence in conflict-affected areas, through comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement, including rural reform, inclusive political participation, its ethnic and gender provisions, and countering illicit drugs including through crop substitution programmes,

Recalling in particular its resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#) which established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission) to verify implementation by the Government of Colombia and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) of sections 3.2 and 3.4 of the Final Agreement as called for in section 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement, and *recalling* the positive role played by the Verification Mission in that regard,

Recalling also its resolution [2574 \(2021\)](#) which expanded the mandate of the Verification Mission to include the additional task of verifying compliance with and implementation of the sentences to be issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP), and *welcoming* the preparations being made by the Verification Mission, working with the SJP, in this regard,

Noting that, under the terms of the Final Agreement, the sentences of the SJP will have the overall aim of realising the rights of victims and consolidating peace, and will need to have the greatest restorative and reparative function in relation to the harm caused,

Recognising the contribution the Verification Mission could make to building confidence in the Comprehensive System for Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repitition established under the Final Agreement, which is integral to the



success of the peace process and the fulfilment of the rights of the victims of the conflict,

Acknowledging the letter of 20 October 2021 from the President of Colombia requesting an extension of the mandate of the Verification Mission on behalf of the Government of Colombia and the party of the former FARC-EP,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission until 31 October 2022;
 2. *Expresses its willingness* to work with the Government of Colombia on the further extension of the mandate of the Verification Mission on the basis of agreement between the parties.
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Resolution 2604 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8896th meeting, on
3 November 2021**

The Security Council,

Determining that the situation in the region of the Former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of twelve months, starting from the date of the adoption of this resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, [S/1995/999](#), Annex) in cooperation with the NATO Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that EUFOR ALTHEA will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

2. *Decides* to renew the authorization provided by paragraph 11 of its resolution [2183 \(2014\)](#) for a further period of twelve months starting from the date of adoption of this resolution;

3. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 1 and 2 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for the compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those annexes and the protection of EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence;

4. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR ALTHEA or the NATO Headquarters, in defence of the EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack;

5. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 1 and 2 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to



ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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Resolution 2605 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8902nd meeting, on
12 November 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions, statements of its President, and press statements on the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR),

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

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, *recognising* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, *underlining* that the mandates that it authorises are consistent with the basic principles, *reiterating* that the Security Council expects full delivery of the mandates it authorises, and *recalling* in this regard its resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#),

Recalling that the CAR authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, also *recalling* in this regard the importance of national efforts to restore State authority in all parts of the country,

Emphasizing that any sustainable solution to the crisis in the CAR should be CAR-owned, including the political process, and should prioritise reconciliation of the Central African people, through an inclusive process that involves men and women of all social, economic, political, religious and ethnic backgrounds, including those displaced by the crisis,

Recalling the signing of the Political Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR by the CAR authorities and 14 armed groups in Bangui on 6 February 2019 (“the APPR”), after the peace talks that took place in Khartoum, Sudan, within the framework of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR and under the auspices of the African Union (AU), and *stressing* its centrality and the need for further progress in its implementation,

Reaffirming that implementation of the APPR remains the only mechanism for achieving lasting peace and stability in the CAR and the only framework for dialogue with armed groups that have renounced violence,



Condemning in the strongest terms violations of the APPR and violence perpetrated by all parties to the conflict throughout the country, including through the increased use of explosive ordnance, violence aiming at obstructing the electoral process, incitement to violence and hatred targeting specifically persons belonging to certain ethnic and religious communities resulting in deaths, injuries and displacements, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those committed against children and those involving conflict-related sexual violence,

Taking note of the joint MINUSCA-OHCHR report of 4 August 2021 on violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Central African Republic and *noting with concern* that violations and abuses were committed by all parties to the conflict, *welcoming* the response submitted by the CAR authorities to address the report's findings, and *expressing support* for the implementation of the preventive and corrective measures proposed by the government,

Stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the CAR, *noting* the ongoing work of the Special Commission of Enquiry and *calling on* the CAR authorities to swiftly investigate allegations of crimes and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of violations and abuses of human rights,

Noting that a sustainable solution to the crisis in the CAR and the elimination of the threat posed by armed groups requires an integrated regional strategy and a strong political commitment from the CAR authorities and regional countries, also *noting* the importance of addressing the root causes of conflict, including illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources, and to put an end to the recurring cycles of violence, as indicated in the APPR,

Welcoming the announcement of a ceasefire by President Touadéra on 15 October 2021, following the roadmap adopted by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in Luanda on 16 September under the leadership of Angola and Rwanda ('the roadmap'), *urging* all parties to the conflict in the CAR to respect the ceasefire, *expressing* concern that some signatories to the APPR continue to disregard their commitments and *calling on* neighbouring states, regional organisations and all international partners to support the implementation of the ceasefire, and the APPR via the roadmap,

Underlining the continued need to support national efforts towards the extension of State authority and the reform of the security sector (SSR) in the CAR,

Welcoming the work carried out by MINUSCA, the African Union Observer Mission in the CAR (MOUACA), the European Union Training Mission in the CAR (EUTM-RCA) and the European Union Advisory Mission in the CAR (EUAM-RCA), as well as the support of CAR's other international and regional partners, including France, the Russian Federation, the United States, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Rwanda, to train and enhance the capacities of the CAR defence and security forces, and *encouraging* coherence, transparency and effective coordination of international support to the CAR,

Condemning cross-border criminal activities, such as arms trafficking, illicit trade, illegal exploitation, and trafficking of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, timber, and wildlife, as well as the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, that threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, also *condemning* the use of mercenaries and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by them, *calling upon* the Government of CAR to work with neighbouring countries to

secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the cross-border flows of armed combatants, arms and conflict minerals, *stressing* the need for CAR authorities to finalise and implement, in cooperation with relevant partners, a strategy to tackle the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, and *calling* upon the government of CAR and neighbouring countries to work together to secure their borders,

Welcoming the Republican Dialogue proposed by President Touadéra and *calling* for concrete steps from the government of the Central African Republic and all political actors to engage effectively in an inclusive dialogue, resolve outstanding issues and conclude the electoral process through the organization of local elections,

Taking note of the upcoming local elections in 2022 and *underlining* the primary responsibility of the CAR authorities in their organization, *noting* their efforts to conduct the electoral process in accordance with the Constitution, *stressing* that only inclusive, free and fair elections, carried out in a transparent, credible, peaceful and timely manner, undisturbed by disinformation and other forms of manipulation of information, can bring lasting stability to the CAR, including through the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women, *reaffirming* the importance of the participation of the youth, and *encouraging* the CAR authorities, with the support of relevant partners, to promote the participation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in accordance with the Constitution of the CAR,

Recalling its resolutions on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, on Women, Peace and Security, on Youth, Peace and Security, and on Children and Armed Conflict, *taking note* of the Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic of 15 October 2021 (S/2021/882), *calling upon* all the parties in the CAR to engage with the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and *welcoming* the decision by the CAR government to name a Special Adviser on Sexual Violence in Conflict,

Expressing serious concern about the dire and deteriorating humanitarian situation in the CAR since the last mandate renewal and the consequences of the security situation on humanitarian access, *condemning* in the strongest terms increased attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel and obstruction to humanitarian access, and *emphasising* the current humanitarian needs of more than half of the population of the country, including civilians under threat from violence, as well as the alarming situation of IDPs and refugees, and *welcoming* the collaboration between MINUSCA, UN agencies, the African Union, the World Bank, technical and financial partners of the CAR and NGOs to support development and humanitarian efforts in the CAR and their adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities,

Recalling the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance,

Recalling resolution 2532 (2020) demanding a general and immediate cessation of hostilities in all situations on the Council's agenda, as well as calling upon all parties to armed conflicts to engage immediately in a durable humanitarian pause, in order to enable the safe, timely, unhindered and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of the Central African region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, food insecurity, and energy access, and *stressing* the need for comprehensive risk assessment by the United Nations relating to these factors and for long-term strategies by governments of the

Central African region and the United Nations to support stabilisation and build resilience,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, provocations and incitement to hatred and violence against MINUSCA and other international forces by armed groups and other perpetrators, in particular violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, which must be strictly respected by the CAR authorities, as well as disinformation campaigns including through social media, *paying tribute to* the personnel of MINUSCA who sacrificed their lives in the service of peace, underlining that attacks targeting peacekeepers may constitute war crimes, *reminding* all parties of their obligations under international humanitarian law and *urging* the CAR authorities to work with MINUSCA to enhance the safety and security of MINUSCA's personnel and to take all possible measures to ensure the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators, including in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#) and [2589 \(2021\)](#),

Recalling peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#),

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary-General of 11 October 2021 ([S/2021/867](#)),

Determining that the situation in the CAR continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

Political process, including the implementation of the APPR, and extension of State authority

1. *Encourages* President Faustin-Archange Touadéra and his government to pursue their efforts to promote lasting peace and stability in the CAR through a comprehensive and reinvigorated political and peace process, which includes respect for the ceasefire, an inclusive Republican Dialogue, and implementation of the APPR;

2. *Urges* all parties to the conflict in the CAR to respect the ceasefire, and *calls on* the CAR authorities and the signatory armed groups to fully implement the APPR in good faith and without delay in order to meet the aspirations of the people of the CAR to peace, security, justice, reconciliation, inclusivity and development, and to resolve their disputes peacefully, including through the follow-up and dispute resolution mechanisms of the APPR, and ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women in such mechanisms and in the mechanisms established by the APPR to support and monitor its implementation;

3. *Demands* that all forms of violence against civilians, United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, destabilising activities, incitement to hatred and violence, disinformation campaigns including through social media, restrictions on freedom of movement and obstruction of the electoral process cease immediately and that armed groups lay down their arms and permanently disband in line with their commitments under the APPR;

4. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law committed in the CAR, including attacks on the civilian population, MINUSCA peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, as well as human rights abuses and gender-based violence, *recalls* that individuals or entities that undermine peace and stability in the CAR could be listed for targeted measures pursuant to resolution [2588 \(2021\)](#), and *expresses* its readiness to consider such measures for individuals or entities that violate the ceasefire;

5. *Welcomes* the continued engagement of the region in support of the peace process, including through the roadmap, *calls on* neighbouring states, regional

organisations and all international partners to support the peace process, including the implementation of the APPR via the roadmap, in a manner that is coherent and coordinated with the good offices of MINUSCA, including through financial support and strengthened partnerships, *emphasises* the important role of the guarantors and facilitators of the APPR, including the AU, the ECCAS and neighbouring states, using their influence to enhance adherence by armed groups to their commitments, *also calls on* neighbouring states to support the CAR authorities in their efforts to enable the participation of refugees in the electoral processes, and *further emphasises* the importance of establishing and implementing measures, including sanctions, and mechanisms that could be applied against non-compliant parties pursuant to article 35 of the APPR;

6. *Calls on* the CAR authorities and the authorities of neighbouring countries to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in arms trafficking and in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, *calls for* the reactivation and regular follow-up of bilateral joint commissions between the CAR and neighbouring countries to address cross-border issues, including issues related to arms trafficking, and take agreed next steps to secure common borders;

7. *Encourages* the CAR authorities to cement and broaden national awareness and ownership of the APPR, including through sensitisation campaigns, *recalls* in this regard the crucial role of political parties, including the opposition, civil society and faith-based organisations in the peace and reconciliation process and the need for the CAR authorities to adequately promote its participation in the implementation of the APPR as well as in the comprehensive political process, and *further encourages* the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in this process;

8. *Urges* the CAR authorities to urgently implement a genuinely inclusive process to support reconciliation in the CAR by addressing the root causes of the conflict, including the marginalisation of civilians from specific communities, issues of national identity, local grievances of all the components of society over the whole territory of the CAR, and issues related to transhumance, including through national and local electoral processes and the implementation of political reforms provided under the APPR, national policies on economic development and civil service recruitment, and to promote reconciliation initiatives at the regional, national, prefectural and local levels;

9. *Urges* the CAR authorities and all national stakeholders to ensure the preparation of inclusive, free and fair local elections in 2022, carried out in a transparent, credible, peaceful and timely manner, in accordance with the Constitution of the CAR and the decisions of the Constitutional Court, with the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women as voters and candidates, including by meeting the quota of at least 35 percent of women as required by the law of the CAR, *encourages* the participation of youth, *urges* CAR authorities to support the appropriate legislative framework to enable durable financing of decentralized government and to ensure adequate infrastructure to support newly elected officials, *calls on* all parties to refrain from incitement to hatred and violence, including through social media platforms, and to engage in dialogue, including through the Republican Dialogue, in order to solve any outstanding issues regarding the electoral framework, *further calls upon* CAR authorities to allow political space for the role, rights and responsibilities of legally constituted political parties, including opposition parties, and also ensure secure conditions for the conduct of elections and unrestricted access to the polls, including through cooperation with MINUSCA, consistent with the Mission's role regarding the protection of civilians, and *encourages* the

international community to provide adequate support, including technical and financial support, to the upcoming elections;

10. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of camps and settlements for IDPs and refugees, as such, *also calls upon* the CAR authorities to ensure that national policies and legislative frameworks adequately protect the human rights of all displaced persons, including freedom of movement, create conditions conducive to durable solutions for IDPs and refugees on an informed basis, including their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return, local integration or resettlement, and provide for their participation in the elections;

11. *Urges* the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue, in line with the APPR via the roadmap, and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective DDR process, as well as repatriation (DDRR) in the case of foreign fighters, including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, as well as continuing the implementation of community violence reduction projects, *also urges* the CAR authorities and signatory armed groups to accelerate the implementation of the interim security measures provided for in the APPR, to promote trust and confidence between signatory parties and as a platform for the deployment of State authority, in a manner complementary to DDRR and SSR processes;

12. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to implement the National Security Policy, the National Strategy on SSR and the National Defence Plan, including with the support of the international community, in order to put in place professional, ethnically representative, regionally balanced, taking into account the recruitment of women, and appropriately trained and equipped national defence and security forces, including through the adoption and implementation of appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting, as well as measures to absorb disarmed and demobilised elements of armed groups meeting rigorous eligibility and vetting criteria;

13. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to ensure that redeployments of defence and security forces are sustainable, do not pose a risk to the stabilisation of the country, civilians or the political process, and *urges* the CAR authorities to accelerate efforts to bring all elements of the CAR armed forces under a single, unified chain of command to ensure effective oversight, command and control, including appropriate national vetting and training systems, and to provide appropriate budgetary support and continue to implement a comprehensive national security strategy that is consistent with the peace process, including the APPR;

14. *Expresses* serious concerns about repeated allegations of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by CAR defence and security forces, *takes positive note* of the measures announced by the Government of the CAR to hold accountable those responsible, and *calls on* international partners to insist on respect for international human rights law, international humanitarian and refugee law and accountability as a necessary condition when partnering with the CAR defence and security forces;

15. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to ensure that all security actors in country at the invitation of the government de-conflict their training and operational activities;

16. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to take concrete steps, without delay and as a matter of priority, to strengthen justice institutions at national and local levels as part of the extension of State authority in order to fight impunity and to contribute to stabilisation and reconciliation, including through the restoration of the administration of the judiciary, criminal justice and penitentiary systems throughout the country, the

investigations of the Special Criminal Court (SCC), the demilitarisation of the prisons, the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, based on a victim-centred approach, including the full operationalisation of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, which should be able to work in a neutral, impartial, transparent and independent manner, taking into consideration the recommendations of the inclusive commission provided for in the APPR, to ensure accountability for past crimes and reparation for victims, and by ensuring access to fair and equal justice for all in line with the conclusions of the Bangui Forum held in May 2015;

17. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to continue their efforts to restore the effective authority of the State over the whole territory of the CAR, including by redeploying State administration and providing basic services in the provinces, ensuring the timely payment of salaries to civil servants and defence and security forces, and by swiftly establishing and promulgating the implementing regulations for the law on decentralisation, with the objective of ensuring stable, accountable, inclusive and transparent governance;

18. *Stresses* in this context the valuable role of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in offering strategic advice, providing observations for the Security Council's consideration, and fostering a more coherent, coordinated and integrated approach to international peacebuilding efforts, *welcomes* the active role of the Kingdom of Morocco, and *encourages* continued coordination with the PBC and other relevant international organisations and institutions in support of CAR's long term peace building needs, including for support to the peace process, consistent with the APPR;

Economic recovery and development

19. *Encourages* the CAR authorities, with the support of the international community, in particular with International Financial Institutions leading international efforts, and based on critical peace and State building goals, to improve public financial management and accountability in a manner that allows it to meet the expenses related to the functioning of the State, implement early recovery plans, and revitalise the economy, and that fosters national ownership, and *emphasizes* the importance of international support – financially, technically and in-kind – to the COVID-19 response in the CAR;

20. *Further calls on* Member States, international and regional organisations to disburse pledges made at the international conference in Brussels on 17 November 2016 in support of the implementation of the country's peacebuilding priorities and socioeconomic development and consider providing additional funding, technical expertise and in kind support to the CAR's National Strategy for Recovery and Peace Consolidation (RCPCA) and within the Framework of Mutual Accountability (CEM-RCA);

21. *Encourages* the CAR authorities to accelerate the effective implementation of the RCPCA and relevant partners to support the efforts of the CAR authorities through the RCPCA Secretariat to lay the foundation of durable peace in the CAR and sustainable development of all regions of the country, to boost peace dividends for the population and development projects, including critical investments in infrastructure, which would address logistical challenges in the country and strengthen the CAR authorities' and MINUSCA's mobility and ability to provide security and protect civilians, to combat poverty and to help the population of the CAR build sustainable livelihoods;

Human rights, including child protection and sexual violence in conflict

22. *Reiterates* the urgent and imperative need to hold accountable all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights irrespective of their status or political affiliation, *reiterates* that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, and *recalls* that committing acts of incitement to violence, in particular on an ethnic or religious basis, and then engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR could be a basis for sanctions designations pursuant to resolution [2588 \(2021\)](#);

23. *Recalls* the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 24 September 2014 to open, following the request of the national authorities, an investigation into alleged crimes committed since 2012 and the ongoing cooperation of the CAR authorities in this regard;

24. *Calls on* the CAR authorities to follow-up on the recommendations of the report of the Mapping Project describing serious violations and abuses of international human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed within the territory of CAR between January 2003 and December 2015;

25. *Strongly condemns* all attacks on and use for military purposes of schools, medical centres, humanitarian premises, and other civilian infrastructure in violation of international law, as well as the commandeering of assets belonging to the UN or humanitarian actors;

26. *Urges* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR to end 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, *further calls upon* the CAR authorities to respect their obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that they ratified on 21 September 2017, and to consider those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups primarily as victims as per the Paris Principles endorsed by the CAR, *welcomes* the adoption of the child protection code, underlining the importance of its full implementation, and *calls upon* the CAR authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible, to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector and that all victims have access to justice as well as to medical and support services, including mental health and psychosocial services, *calls for* the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups and for other armed groups to sign such action plans, *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, in particular by establishing standard operating procedures for the rapid handover of these children to relevant civilian child protection actors, *recalls* that the APPR contains several child protection provisions and *urges* the signatories to it to reinforce their efforts to implement those, and *emphasises* the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups, recalling the 2020 Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict Conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic ([S/AC.51/2020/3](#)) and urging their full and swift implementation;

27. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including armed groups, to end sexual and gender-based violence, *further calls upon* the CAR

authorities to swiftly investigate alleged abuses and prosecute alleged perpetrators in order to fight against impunity of those responsible for such acts, and to take concrete, specific and time-bound steps towards implementing the UN and government of CAR joint communiqué to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict and to ensure that those responsible for such crimes are excluded from the security sector and prosecuted, and to facilitate immediate access for all survivors of sexual violence to available services, including mental health and psychosocial services, *calls on* the CAR authorities and international partners to sustain adequate support to the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR);

MINUSCA's mandate

28. *Expresses* its strong support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General Mankeur Ndiaye;

29. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSCA until 15 November 2022;

30. *Decides* that MINUSCA shall continue to comprise up to 14,400 military personnel, including 580 Military Observers and Military Staff Officers, and 3,020 police personnel, including 600 Individual Police Officers and 2,420 formed police unit personnel, as well as 108 corrections officers, and *recalls* its intention to keep this number under continuous review;

31. *Decides* that MINUSCA's mandate is designed to advance a multiyear strategic vision to create the political, security and institutional conditions conducive to national reconciliation and durable peace through implementation of the APPR and the elimination of the threat posed by armed groups through a comprehensive approach and proactive and robust posture without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping;

32. *Recalls* that MINUSCA's mandate should be implemented based on a prioritisation of tasks established in paragraphs 34 to 36 of this resolution, and, when relevant, in a sequenced manner, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to reflect this prioritisation in the deployment of the Mission and to align budgetary resources according to the prioritisation of mandate tasks as set out in this resolution, while ensuring appropriate resources for the implementation of the mandate;

33. *Authorises* MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and areas of deployment;

Priority tasks

34. *Decides* that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following priority tasks:

(a) Protection of civilians

(i) To protect, in line with [S/PRST/2018/18](#) of 21 September 2018, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the CAR authorities and the basic principles of peacekeeping, the civilian population under threat of physical violence;

(ii) To fully implement its protection of civilians strategy in coordination with CAR authorities, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), humanitarian and human right organisations, and other relevant partners;

(iii) In support of the CAR authorities, to take active steps to anticipate, deter and effectively respond to serious and credible threats to the civilian population through a comprehensive and integrated approach and, in this regard:

- to ensure effective and dynamic protection of civilians under threat of physical violence through a comprehensive and integrated approach, including by anticipating, deterring, and stopping all threats of violence against the populations, in consultation with local communities, and by supporting and undertaking local mediation efforts to prevent escalation of violence, in line with the basic principles of peacekeeping, and outbreaks of violence between ethnic or religious rival groups;
- to enhance its interaction with civilians, to strengthen its early warning mechanism, to increase its efforts to monitor and document violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights and to strengthen local community engagement and empowerment;
- to maintain a proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture, including by conducting active patrolling, in particular in high risk areas;
- to mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military or police operation, including by tracking, preventing, minimising, and addressing civilian harm resulting from the Mission’s operations, presence and activities, including in support of national security forces;
- to work with the CAR authorities to identify and report threats to and attacks against civilians and implement existing prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, including joint planning;
- to support the CAR authorities in the prevention, mitigation and response to the threat posed by explosive ordnance;

(iv) To provide specific protection and assistance for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of protection advisers, child protection advisers, women protection advisers and civilian and uniformed gender advisers and focal points, as well as consultations with women’s organizations, and by adopting a gender-sensitive, survivor-centred approach in this regard, especially to provide the best assistance to survivors of sexual violence, and to support women’s participation in early warning mechanisms;

(v) To take concrete measures to mitigate and avoid the use of schools by armed forces, as appropriate, and deter the use of schools by parties to the conflict, and to facilitate the continuation of education in situations of armed conflict;

(vi) To support the implementation of the UN and Government of CAR joint communiqué to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict and to take into account these specific concerns throughout activities of all Mission components, in line with the UN Field Missions policy on Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, and to ensure, in cooperation with the SRSG for Sexual Violence in Conflict, that risks of sexual violence in conflict are included in the Mission’s data collection, threat analysis and early warning system;

(b) Good offices and support to the peace process, including the implementation of the ceasefire and the APPR

(i) To continue its role in support of the peace process, including through political, technical and operational support to the implementation and monitoring of the ceasefire and the APPR, to take active steps to support the CAR authorities in the creation of conditions conducive to the full implementation of the APPR via the roadmap;

(ii) To continue to coordinate regional and international support and assistance to the peace process, in consultation and coordination with the United Nations

Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), stressing the importance in that regard of the implementation of the APPR via the roadmap;

(iii) To ensure that the Mission's political and security strategies promote a coherent peace process, particularly in support of the APPR, that connects local and national peace efforts with the ongoing efforts to monitor the ceasefire, advance the DDRR process, the SSR process, support the fight against impunity, and the restoration of State authority, and promote the participation of women and gender equality;

(iv) To assist the CAR authorities' efforts, at national and local levels, to increase participation of political parties, civil society, women, survivors of sexual violence, youth, faith-based organisations, and where and when possible, IDPs and refugees to the peace process, including the APPR;

(v) To provide good offices and technical expertise in support of efforts to address the root causes of conflict, including those referred to in paragraph 8 of this resolution, in particular to advance national reconciliation and local conflict resolution, working with relevant regional and local bodies and religious leaders, while ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, in line with the CAR national action plan on Women, Peace and Security, including through the support to local dialogue and community engagement;

(vi) To support efforts of the CAR authorities to address transitional justice as part of the peace and reconciliation process, and marginalisation and local grievances, including through dialogue with the armed groups, civil society leaders including women and youth representatives, including survivors of sexual violence, and by assisting national, prefectural and local authorities to foster confidence among communities;

(vii) To provide technical expertise to the CAR authorities in its engagement with neighbouring countries, the ECCAS, the ICGLR and the AU, in consultation and coordination with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) to resolve issues of common and bilateral interest and to promote their continued and full support for the APPR;

(viii) To make more proactive use of strategic communications to support its protection of civilians' strategy, in coordination with the CAR authorities, to help the local population better understand the mandate of the Mission, its activities, the APPR and the electoral process, and to build trust with the CAR citizens, parties to the conflict, regional and other international actors and partners on the ground;

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

To improve coordination with all humanitarian actors, including United Nations agencies, and to facilitate the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and consistent with the humanitarian principles, and for the voluntary safe, dignified and sustainable return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons or refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors, while contributing to alleviate the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic as requested in resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#);

(d) Protection of the United Nations

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

Other tasks

35. *Further authorises* MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate, working in close coordination with the United Nations Country Team, bearing in mind that these tasks as well as those in paragraph 34 above are mutually reinforcing:

(a) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) To monitor, help investigate, report annually to the Security Council, and follow up on violations of international humanitarian law and on violations and abuses of human rights committed throughout the CAR;

(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the UMIRR;

(iii) To assist the CAR authorities in their efforts to protect and promote human rights and prevent violations and abuses and to strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations;

(b) Republican Dialogue and 2022 elections

To assist the CAR authorities in the completion of a fully inclusive Republican Dialogue and the preparation and delivery of peaceful local elections of 2022, as outlined in the preamble and in paragraph 9 of this resolution, by providing good offices, including to encourage dialogue among all political stakeholders, in an inclusive manner, to mitigate tensions throughout the electoral period, by also providing security, operational, logistical and, as appropriate, technical support, in particular to facilitate access to remote areas, and by coordinating with the UN Development Programme regarding international electoral assistance;

(c) Support for the extension of State authority, the deployment of security forces, and the preservation of territorial integrity

(i) To continue to support the CAR authorities in safeguarding State institutions and implementing its strategy for the extension of State authority, including through the implementation of relevant provisions of the APPR, for the establishment of interim security and administrative arrangements acceptable to the population and under CAR authorities' oversight, and through a prioritised division of labour with the UNCT and relevant partners, and address cross-border illicit trade in natural resources;

(ii) To promote and support the rapid extension of State authority over the entire territory of the CAR, including by supporting the deployment of vetted and trained national security forces in priority areas, including through co-location, advising, mentoring and monitoring, in coordination with other partners, as part of the deployment of the territorial administration and other rule of law authorities;

(iii) To provide at the request of the CAR authorities enhanced planning and technical assistance and logistical support for the progressive redeployment of vetted Central African Armed Forces (FACA) or Internal Security Forces (ISF), engaged in joint operations with MINUSCA that include joint planning and tactical cooperation,

in order to support the implementation of MINUSCA's current mandated tasks, including to protect civilians, and to support national authorities in the restoration and maintenance of public safety and the rule of law, in accordance with MINUSCA's mandate, paragraphs 13 and 14 of this resolution and in strict compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), contingent on a determination by MINUSCA of the recipients' compliance with MINUSCA's Status of Forces Agreement, human rights and international humanitarian law, without exacerbating the risks to the stabilisation of the country, civilians, the political process, to UN peacekeepers, or the impartiality of the Mission, to ensure such support be subject to appropriate oversight, and to review this logistical support in one year to ensure its compliance with the benchmarks outlined in the Secretary-General's letter to the President of the Security Council of 15 May 2018 (S/2018/463);

(iv) To support a gradual handover of security of key officials, and static guard duties of national institutions, to the CAR security forces, in coordination with the CAR authorities, based on the risks on the ground and taking into account the electoral context;

(d) Security Sector Reform (SSR)

(i) To provide strategic and technical advice to the CAR authorities to implement the National Strategy on SSR and the National Defence Plan, in close coordination with EUTM-RCA, EUAM-RCA, the African Union Observer Mission in the CAR (MOUACA) and CAR's other international partners, including France, the Russian Federation, the United States, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Rwanda, with the aim of ensuring coherence of the SSR process, including through a clear delineation of responsibilities between the FACA, the ISF and other uniformed entities, as well as the democratic control of both defence and internal security forces;

(ii) To continue to support the CAR authorities in developing an approach to the vetting of defence and security elements which prioritises human rights vetting, in particular to fight impunity for violations of international and domestic law and in the context of any integration of demobilised armed groups elements into security sector institutions;

(iii) To take a leading role in supporting the CAR authorities in enhancing the capacities of the ISF, particularly command and control structures and oversight mechanisms and to coordinate the provision of technical assistance and training between the international partners in the CAR, in particular with EUTM-RCA and EUAM-RCA, in order to ensure a clear distribution of tasks in the field of SSR;

(iv) To continue to support the CAR authorities in the training of police and gendarmerie and in the selection, recruitment, and vetting of police and gendarmerie elements, with the support of donors and the UNCT, taking into account the need to recruit women at all levels, and in full compliance with the United Nations HRDDP;

(e) Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR), including cantonment

(i) To support the CAR authorities in implementing an inclusive, gender-sensitive and progressive programme for the DDR and, in case of foreign elements, repatriation, of members of armed groups, and, as appropriate, and in consultation and coordination with international partners, support possible, temporary, voluntary cantonment sites in support of community-based socioeconomic reintegration, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum in May 2015 and guided by the revitalized 2019 UN Integrated DDRR Standards, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with

armed forces and groups and women combatants, the need to ensure the separation of children from these forces and groups, and the need to prevent re-recruitment, and including gender-sensitive programmes;

(ii) To support the CAR authorities and relevant civil society organisations in developing and implementing CVR programmes, including gender-sensitive programmes, for members of armed groups including those not eligible for participation in the national DDR programme, in cooperation with development partners and together with communities of return in line with the priorities highlighted in the RCPCA;

(iii) To provide technical assistance to the CAR authorities in implementing a national plan for the integration of eligible demobilised members of armed groups into the security and defence forces, in line with the broader SSR process, the need to put in place professional, ethnically representative and regionally balanced national security and defence, and to provide technical advice to the CAR authorities in accelerating the implementation of the interim security arrangements provided for in the APPR, following vetting, disarmament, demobilisation and training;

(iv) To coordinate the support provided by multilateral and bilateral partners, including the World Bank and the Peacebuilding Commission, to the efforts of the CAR authorities on DDR programs to reintegrate eligible and vetted members of the armed groups into peaceful civilian life and to help ensure that these efforts will lead to sustainable socioeconomic reintegration;

(f) Support for national and international justice, the fight against impunity, and the rule of law

(i) To help reinforce the independence of the judiciary, build the capacities, and enhance the effectiveness of the national judicial system as well as the effectiveness and the accountability of the penitentiary system including through the provision of technical assistance to the CAR authorities to identify, investigate and prosecute those responsible for crimes involving violations of international humanitarian law and of violations and abuses of human rights committed throughout the CAR;

(ii) To help build the capacities of the national human rights institution coordinating with the Independent Expert on human rights in the CAR as appropriate;

Urgent temporary measures:

(iii) To urgently and actively adopt, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, at the formal request of the CAR authorities and in areas where national security forces are not present or operational, urgent temporary measures on an exceptional basis, 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 out in paragraphs 34 and 35 (f), to arrest and detain in order to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity and to pay particular attention in this regard to those engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, including those violating the ceasefire or the APPR;

Special Criminal Court (SCC):

(iv) To provide technical assistance, in partnership with other international partners and the UNCT, and capacity building for the CAR authorities, to facilitate the operationalisation and the functioning of the SCC, in particular in the areas of investigations, arrests, detention, criminal and forensic analysis, evidence collection and storage, recruitment and selection of personnel, court management, prosecution

strategy and case development and the establishment of a legal aid system, as appropriate, as well as to provide security for magistrates, including at the premises and proceedings of the SCC, and take measures for the protection of victims and witnesses, in line with the CAR's international humanitarian law and international human rights obligations;

(v) To assist in the coordination and mobilisation of increased bilateral and multilateral support to the functioning of the SCC;

Rule of law:

(vi) To provide support and to coordinate international assistance to build the capacities and enhance the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, within the framework of the United Nations global focal point on rule of law, as well as the effectiveness and the accountability of police and penitentiary system with the support of the UNCT;

(vii) Without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the CAR authorities, to support the restoration and maintenance of public safety and the rule of law, including through apprehending and handing over to the CAR authorities, consistent with international law, those in the country responsible for crimes involving serious human rights violations and abuses and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual violence in conflict, so that they can be brought to justice, and through cooperation with states of the region as well as the ICC in cases of crimes falling within its jurisdiction following the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 24 September 2014 to open, following the request of national authorities, an investigation into alleged crimes committed since 2012;

Additional tasks

36. *Further authorises* MINUSCA to carry out the following additional tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 57 of resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) and the Panel of Experts established by the same resolution;

(b) To monitor the implementation of the measures renewed and modified by paragraph 1 of resolution [2588 \(2021\)](#), in cooperation with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#), including by inspecting, as it deems necessary and when appropriate without notice, all arms and related materiel regardless of location, and advise the CAR authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources;

(c) To support the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) in collecting information about acts of incitement to violence, in particular on an ethnic or religious basis, that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR in accordance with paragraph 32 (g) of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#) extended by paragraph 6 of resolution [2588 \(2021\)](#);

(d) To ensure, with all relevant United Nations bodies, unhindered access and safety for the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#), in particular to persons, documents and sites within their control in order for the Panel to execute its mandate;

(e) To provide transport for relevant CAR authorities as appropriate and on a case by case basis and when the situation allows, as a means to promote and support the extension of the State authority over the entire territory;

Mission effectiveness

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to deploy and allocate personnel and expertise within MINUSCA to reflect the priorities identified by paragraph 34 to paragraph 36 of this resolution, and to continuously adjust this deployment according to the progresses made in the implementation of this mandate;

38. *Recalls* the decision taken by the Security Council in its resolution 2566 to increase the authorized size of MINUSCA's military component by 2,750 and to increase the authorized size of MINUSCA's police component by 940, *welcomes* the deployment of some of the reinforcement thus decided, *stresses* the need for the rest of these reinforcements to be deployed as quickly as possible, especially quick reaction forces, and sequenced through a phased approach, and *recalls* the importance of cooperation between MINUSCA and the CAR authorities in line with its mandate;

39. *Reiterates* its concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSCA and the need to fill gaps, as well as the importance of current and future troop and police contributing countries (T/PCCs) providing troops and police with adequate capabilities, equipment and predeployment training, including with regards to explosive ordnance threat mitigation, in order to enhance the capacity of MINUSCA to operate effectively in an increasingly complex security environment;

40. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates is the responsibility of all stakeholders and is contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic, and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels, adequate resources, policy, planning, and operational guidelines, and training and equipment, urges Member States to provide troops and police that have adequate capabilities and mindset, including regarding language skills, pre-deployment and, where appropriate, in situ training, and equipment, including enablers, specific to the operating environment, requests troop and police contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020) notes the potential adverse effects on mandate implementation of national caveats which have not been declared and accepted by the Secretary-General prior to deployment, highlights that lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks on civilians, declining to participate in or undertake patrols may adversely affect the shared responsibility for effective mandate implementation, and calls on Members State to declare all national caveats, prior to the contingent deployment, provide troops and police with the minimum of declared caveats, and to fully and effectively implement the provisions of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed with the United Nations;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General, Member States, and the CAR authorities to continue to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSCA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the CAR, in line with resolution 2518 (2020), *notes with concern* the grave risks violations of the Status of Forces Agreement can present to the safety and security of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and *requests* the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 2589 (2021) for establishing accountability for crimes against peacekeepers;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General fully implement the following capacities and existing obligations in the planning and conduct of MINUSCA's operations:

- strengthening the implementation of a mission-wide early warning and response strategy, as part of a coordinated approach to information gathering, incident tracking and analysis, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to threats and attacks against civilians that may involve violations and abuses of

- human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities, and ensure gender-sensitive conflict analysis is mainstreamed across all early warning and conflict prevention efforts;
- encouraging the use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, community engagement, and strategic communications to support the mission’s protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;
 - prioritizing enhanced mission mobility and active patrolling to better execute its mandate in areas of emerging protection risks and emerging threats, including in remote locations, and prioritize deployment of forces with appropriate air, land, and water assets, to support the mission’s protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;
 - improving MINUSCA’s intelligence and analysis capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate;
 - providing training, knowledge and equipment to counter explosive devices, including enhanced support to troop- and police-contributing countries to deploy the environment specific mine-protected vehicles needed under the current Force requirements;
 - implementing more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, including the Standard Operating Procedure on Decentralized Casualty Evacuation, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities;
 - taking active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of MINUSCA’s safety and security facilities and arrangements;
 - securing long-term rotation schemes for critical capabilities as well as exploring innovative options to promote partnerships between equipment, troop- and police-contributing countries;
 - ensuring that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP, including the monitoring and reporting on how support is used and on the implementation of mitigating measures;
 - prioritizing mandated protection activities in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, according to resolution [1894 \(2009\)](#);
 - strengthening its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in line with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), including by assisting the parties with activities consistent with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), and by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence are included in the Mission’s data collection and threat analysis and early warning systems by engaging in an ethical manner with survivors and victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and women’s organizations;
 - implementing resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in MINUSCA in line with resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#), as well as to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations, taking fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, and reaffirming the importance of uniformed and civilian gender advisors, gender

- focal points in all mission components, gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner;
- taking fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue;
- implementing youth, peace and security under resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#), [2419 \(2018\)](#) and [2535 \(2020\)](#);
- implementing peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#);
- implementing the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur;

43. *Urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including vetting of all personnel, predeployment and in-mission awareness training, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by troop- and police-contributing countries to hold perpetrators accountable, to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units, and to report to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions undertaken;

44. *Requests* MINUSCA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;

45. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement and keep under continuous update the integrated strategic framework setting the United Nations' overall vision, joint priorities and internal division of labour to sustain peace in CAR, including enhanced coordination with donors, requests the Secretary-General to ensure an efficient division of tasks and complementarity of efforts between MINUSCA and the entities comprising the UNCT based on their mandates and comparative advantages as well as to continuously adjust their deployment according to the progress made in the implementation of MINUSCA's mandate, while stressing the importance of adequate resources and capacity for the UNCT, underscores the critical nature of enhanced UNCT presence and activity in CAR to facilitate integration across the UN system and longer term peacebuilding, and calls on Member States and relevant organizations to consider providing the necessary voluntary funding to this end;

Child protection

46. *Requests* MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in the DDDR and SSR processes, including through quality education provided in a safe environment in conflict areas, in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

Gender

47. *Requests* MINUSCA to take fully into account gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, in all spheres and at all levels,

including in the political and reconciliation process and the mechanisms established for the implementation of the APPR, stabilization activities, transitional justice, the work of the SCC and of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, SSR and DDRR processes, the preparation and holding of the local elections through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, and *requests* troop- and police-contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020) and all other relevant resolutions on reducing barriers to and increasing women's participation at all levels and in all positions in peacekeeping, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations;

Weapon and ammunition management

48. *Requests* MINUSCA to actively seize, record, dispose of, and destroy, as appropriate, weapons and ammunitions of disarmed combatants and armed groups who refuse or fail to lay down their arms and present an imminent threat to civilians or the stability of the State, in keeping with its efforts to seize and collect arms and any related material the supply, sale or transfer of which violate the measures imposed by paragraphs 1 of resolution 2588 (2021);

49. *Requests* MINUSCA to provide support to the CAR authorities in their efforts to achieve progress on the key benchmarks for the review of the arms embargo measures, established in the statement of its President of 9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3) ("the key benchmarks"), and *calls on* other regional and international partners to provide coordinated support to the CAR authorities in these efforts, in line with resolution 2588 (2021);

MINUSCA Freedom of movement

50. *Urges* all parties in the CAR to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSCA, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of the CAR to enable MINUSCA to carry out fully its mandate in a complex environment;

51. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from the CAR 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 MINUSCA;

Humanitarian access and humanitarian appeal

52. *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 CAR, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and consistent with the humanitarian principles;

53. *Further demands* that all parties ensure respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;

54. *Strongly condemns* the continued attacks as well as threats of attacks that are in contravention of international humanitarian law against schools and civilians connected with schools, including children and teachers, and *urges* all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats of attacks and to refrain from actions that impede access to education;

55. *Calls on* Member States and international and regional organisations to respond swiftly to the humanitarian needs identified in the humanitarian response plan through increased contributions and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full and in a timely manner;

Support to MINUSCA

56. *Authorises* French armed forces, within the provisions of their existing bilateral agreement with the CAR and the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, at the request of the Secretary-General, to use all the means to provide operational support to elements of MINUSCA when under serious threat, from the date of adoption of this resolution, and requests France to ensure reporting to the Council on the implementation of this mandate and to coordinate its reporting with that of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 58 of this resolution;

Reports by the Secretary-General

57. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, strategic assessments and frank advice to the Security Council, using the data collected and analysed through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS) and other strategic planning and performance measurement tools to describe the mission's impact, to facilitate as necessary a re-evaluation of the mission composition and mandate based on realities on the ground, and further, *requests* the Secretary-General to review and report on a regular basis the conditions required for the transition, drawdown and withdrawal of the United Nations operation, in a manner which does not prejudice overall efforts to support long term objectives for peace and stability;

58.(a) *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on 15 February 2022, 15 June 2022 and 14 October 2022, including on:

- the situation in the CAR, including the security situation, the respect by all parties of the ceasefire, the political process, the implementation of the APPR, including efforts made by MINUSCA to support the ceasefire and DDRR process, progress on mechanisms and capacity to advance governance and fiscal management, and relevant information on the progress, promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law and on the protection of civilians;
- violations of the Status of Forces Agreement and follow up on efforts to hold perpetrators accountable, including through joint investigations, as well as attacks, provocations and incitement to hatred and violence and disinformation campaigns against MINUSCA;
- the status of the implementation of MINUSCA's mandated tasks, including instances in which MINUSCA was unable to reach civilians in response to POC alerts;
- force and police generation and deployment of all MINUSCA's constituent elements, and information on the progress in the implementation of the measures taken to improve MINUSCA's performance, including measures to ensure force effectiveness as outlined in paragraphs 37 to 45, as well as information on the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse as outlined in paragraphs 42 and 43;
- overall Mission performance, the Mission's implementation of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) and Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS); including information on undeclared caveats, declining to participate in or

undertake patrols and their impact on the mission, and how the reported cases of under-performance are addressed;

- implementation, performance and necessity ahead of each phase of the reinforcements decided in resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#) and recalled in this resolution;

(b) *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Council with:

- an evaluation, no later than May 2022, of the logistical support provided to CAR defence and security forces in line with paragraph 35 of this resolution, including by providing appropriate financial information;
- a mid-report by June 2022 on MINUSCA’s overall effectiveness and configuration, to identify gaps in objectives and outcomes, in order to better achieve its mandate;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
15 November 2021

Resolution 2606 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8904th meeting, on 15 November 2021

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions and Presidential statements concerning the situation in Abyei and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with and implementation of these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 December 2021 the mandate of UNISFA as set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [2575 \(2021\)](#), which refer to relevant provisions in resolutions [1990 \(2011\)](#), [2024 \(2011\)](#), [2075 \(2012\)](#), and [2550 \(2020\)](#);
2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.





Security Council

Distr.: General
15 November 2021

Resolution 2607 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8905th meeting, on 15 November 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, and *underscoring* the importance of working to prevent destabilising effects of regional disputes from spilling over into Somalia,

Welcoming the agreements reached between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Somalia's Federal Member States (FMS) on 17 September 2020 and 27 May 2021, *urging* the FGS and FMS to implement these agreements and conduct peaceful, credible and inclusive elections in 2021,

Believing that sustained progress in state-building in Somalia will prevent terrorist groups, including Al-Shabaab from exploiting the situation in Somalia, *expressing concern* about continued delays in consolidating Somalia's federal system, *underscoring* the importance of progress on national priorities, including the National Security Architecture, the Somalia Transition Plan (2021) (STP), the ninth National Development Plan and the jointly-agreed Mutual Accountability Framework, and reaching agreement on a federated police and justice system, fiscal federalism, power- and resource-sharing, and the constitutional review, in this regard *welcoming* the roadmap agreed on 27 May 2021, and *urging* the FGS and the FMS to implement it without delay,

Encouraging the FGS to coordinate with international and regional partners regarding its needs in developing its National Security Forces, *noting* that these forces require access to weapons and specialist equipment, in accordance with the measures in this resolution, in order to perform their functions effectively,

Welcoming progress made by the FGS on weapons and ammunition management (WAM), including the adoption of the National WAM Strategy, *urging* continued work codifying and implementing weapons and ammunition management policies including developing an accountable weapons distribution and tracing system for all Somali security forces, *recognising* that effective weapons and ammunition management is the responsibility of the FGS and FMS, and *encouraging* Somalia's partners to support the FGS and FMS with this, and in line with Somalia's National Security Architecture and the STP,



Condemning the supply of weapons and ammunition to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo, especially when they reach Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL, and when they undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region, and *further condemning* continued illegal supply of weapons, ammunition and IED components from Yemen to Somalia,

Condemning Al-Shabaab's terrorist attacks in Somalia and beyond, *expressing* grave concern that Al-Shabaab continues to pose a serious threat to the peace, security and stability of Somalia and the region, particularly through its increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and exploitation of the licit financial system, and *further expressing* grave concern at the continued presence in Somalia of affiliates linked to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL also known as Da'esh),

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 law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Recognising that the threat posed by Al-Shabaab to peace, security and stability in Somalia and the region goes beyond the group's conventional military action and asymmetric warfare, *expressing serious concern* at Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue as documented in the final report of the Panel of Experts (the Panel) on Somalia (S/2021/849) *welcoming* the FGS' efforts to strengthen the Somali Financial Sector to identify and monitor money laundering risks and combat terrorist financing, *noting* the steps set out by the FGS in the STP on institutional capacity building, which seek to develop these capabilities, *noting* the importance of financial services in enabling Somalia's economic future, *further welcoming* efforts by the FGS, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Panel to develop a plan to disrupt Al-Shabaab finances, and *urging* engagement from the FGS, FMS, Somali financial institutions, the private sector and the international community to support this process,

Expressing concern at the continued reports of corruption and diversion of public resources in Somalia, *welcoming* efforts made by the FGS to reduce corruption including the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Law on 21 September 2019 and the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission, as well as the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, *welcoming* progress made by the FGS and FMS in strengthening public financial management and the positive work of the Financial Reporting Centre, and *calling* for the FGS and FMS to continue efforts to address corruption, and to continue to accelerate the pace of reform,

Welcoming measures taken by the FGS, FMS and United Nations Member States with charcoal destination markets to reduce the export of charcoal, *urging* monitoring and control of existing charcoal stockpiles at export points, *encouraging* further development of Somalia's National Policy on Charcoal, which aims to develop the sustainable management of domestic charcoal use, to address disposal of stockpiles,

Expressing concern at the reported ability of Al-Shabaab to exploit the trade in sugar and *urging* the FGS, FMS and regional stakeholders to address this,

Expressing concern at continued reports of illegal and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, *noting* the link between illegal fishing and Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue, *encouraging* the Somali authorities, with support from the international community, to ensure fishing licenses are issued in accordance with the appropriate Somali legislation, *further encouraging* the FGS, FMS and Somali authorities to work with the UNODC, their international partners

and other stakeholders to improve maritime domain awareness and enforcement capabilities,

Expressing concern at the situation in Galmadug, *reiterating* the importance of peaceful dispute resolution both in the run-up to elections in 2021 and beyond, and *reaffirming* the importance of inclusive politics, and democratic elections in ensuring long-term peace and stability in Somalia,

Expressing serious concern at the humanitarian situation in Somalia, noting the combined threat posed by flooding, drought, locust infestation, forced displacement, and COVID-19, and *condemning in the strongest terms* any party obstructing the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, any misappropriation or diversion of any humanitarian funds or supplies, and acts of violence against or harassment of humanitarian workers,

Noting with concern reports, including from the Secretary-General, which document worrying levels of sexual and gender-based violence in Somalia, *further noting* with concern that Somalia remains one of the deadliest conflict areas for children, as outlined in the 2021 Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, *further noting* with concern the high levels of recruitment of children in armed conflict in violation of international law and high levels of abductions, with Al-Shabaab continuing to be the main perpetrator, and *urging* the Somali authorities to further strengthen efforts to address these “six grave violations” against children as identified by the Secretary-General, including by implementing measures in line with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#),

Reiterating the importance of inclusive dialogue and local reconciliation processes for stability in Somalia, *reaffirming* the importance of both the FGS and FMS engaging in constructive dialogue to de-escalate tensions between them, and *further reiterating* that the successful and peaceful conduct of elections in 2021 as planned and agreed can enable Somalia to refocus on addressing pressing problems, including among other things, the threat posed by Al-Shabaab, trafficking of weapons and ammunition, humanitarian needs, floods, drought, and COVID-19 and enable all parties to advance Somalia’s national priorities,

Taking note of the final report of the Panel, *welcoming* the increased cooperation between the Panel and the FGS, and *recalling* that panels of experts operate pursuant to mandates from the Security Council,

Expressing support for the FGS in its efforts to reconstruct the country, counter the threat of terrorism, and stop the trafficking of weapons and ammunition, *further expressing* its intention to ensure the measures in this resolution will enable the FGS in the realisation of these objectives, *noting* that the security situation in Somalia continues to necessitate these measures, including strict controls on the movement of arms but *affirming* that it shall keep the situation in Somalia under constant review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including any modification, possible benchmarks, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed in light of the progress achieved and compliance with this resolution,

Recalling paragraphs 1 to 8 of resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), *reaffirming* that it will continue to follow developments towards the normalisation of relations between Eritrea and Djibouti and will support the two countries in the resolution of these matters in good faith,

Underscores its objective in this resolution is to support state- and peace-building in Somalia including by reducing the threat to peace and security posed by Al-Shabaab and by reducing the destabilising impact of Al-Shabaab’s activities, in Somalia and the region, and by supporting Somalia with security sector reforms,

especially weapons and ammunition management, and through the measures and mechanisms outlined in the following operative paragraphs,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

*

Part 1: Degrading Al-Shabaab

1. *Reiterates* that Al-Shabaab poses a threat to peace and security, and that its terrorist and other activities have a destabilising impact in Somalia and the region, and *underscores* the need to target Al-Shabaab's finances, improve maritime domain awareness, prevent illicit revenue generation, including from the sale of charcoal, and reduce the threat posed by IEDs;

1a: Targeting illicit finances

2. *Notes with concern* Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue and launder, store and transfer resources, *calls upon* the FGS to continue working with Somali financial authorities, private sector financial institutions and the international community to identify, assess and mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing risks, improve compliance (including enhanced Know Your Customer and due diligence procedures) and strengthen supervision and enforcement, including through increased reporting to the Central Bank of Somalia and Financial Reporting Centre in line with the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter the Financing of Terrorism Act (2016) as well as the Mobile Money Regulations (2019), *commends* the FGS for signing a National Identification (ID) bill and *encourages* the development of a unique Somali ID as a matter of priority to improve financial access and compliance and counter the financing of terrorism, *further encourages* support from the international community in addressing these risks and *requests* the FGS, UNODC and the Panel to continue exchanging information about Al-Shabaab's finances and to continue working with stakeholders to develop a plan to disrupt Al-Shabaab's finances and exploitation of the licit financial system;

3. *Requests* the FGS to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other United Nations Member States, particularly other Member States in the region, and with international partners to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism, including compliance with resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#), resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#), resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), and relevant domestic and international law, and *requests* the FGS to submit, in its regular reporting to the Council, an update on specific actions taken by the Somali authorities to counter the financing of terrorism;

1b: Maritime Interdiction and improving maritime domain awareness

4. *Encourages* the UNODC, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime, to bring together relevant States and international organisations, including European Naval Force Operation Atalanta, Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and other naval forces in the region to enhance regional cooperation on responding to illicit maritime flows and disrupt all forms of trafficking in licit and illicit goods that may finance terrorist activities in Somalia, and support the FGS and FMS to improve their maritime domain awareness and enforcement, including in relation to the role of fishing vessels in trafficking and illicit trade;

5. *Decides* to renew and expand the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#) until 15 November 2022 and *authorises* Member States, acting

nationally or through voluntary multinational naval partnerships such as “Combined Maritime Forces,” in cooperation with the FGS and which the FGS 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, the charcoal ban, and the IED components 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 resolution 751 (1992); or
- (iv) carrying IED components identified in Part I of Annex C to this resolution in violation of the IED components ban;

1c: Somalia Charcoal ban

6. *Condemns any* exports of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal, *reaffirms* its decision regarding the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of its resolution 2036 (2012) (“the charcoal ban”), and paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014);

7. *Welcomes* measures taken by the FGS, FMS and Member States to reduce the export of charcoal from Somalia, *reiterates* its requests that the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) support and assist the FGS and FMSs in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia, *encourages* further development of Somalia’s National Policy on Charcoal to develop the sustainable management of domestic charcoal use, *encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to provide the FGS with data and enhanced analysis on domestic charcoal production to inform the development of the FGS National Policy on Charcoal and *calls upon* AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the Panel to charcoal exporting ports;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of the efforts of the UNODC and its international partners to monitor and disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia;

1d: IED components restrictions

9. *Noting* the increase in IED attacks undertaken by Al-Shabaab, *decides* that all States shall prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply or transfer of the items in part I of Annex C to this resolution to Somalia from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft if there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the item(s) will be used, or a significant risk they may be used, in the manufacture in Somalia of improvised explosive devices;

10. *Further decides* that, where an item in part I of Annex C to this resolution is directly or indirectly sold, supplied or transferred to Somalia consistent with paragraph 9, the State shall notify the Committee of the sale, supply or transfer no more than 15 working days after the sale, supply or transfer takes place, and *stresses* the importance that notifications pursuant to this paragraph contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use of the item(s), the end user, the technical specifications and the quantity of the item(s) to be shipped;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and

firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the sale, supply, or transfer of explosive precursors and materials to Somalia that may be used in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, including inter alia items in part II of Annex C, to keep records of transactions and share information with the FGS, the Committee and the Panel regarding suspicious purchases of or enquiries into these chemicals by individuals in Somalia and to ensure that the FGS and FMS are provided with adequate financial and technical assistance to establish appropriate safeguards for the storage and distribution of materials;

12. *Encourages* international and regional partners of Somalia to implement continued specialist training of FGS Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams and to provide appropriate equipment and coordinate support to reinforce Somali capacity in the analysis of explosives;

Part 2: supporting state- and peace-building in Somalia

2a: Security sector reform and compliance with international law

13. *Calls upon* the FGS, in coordination with the FMS, to accelerate the implementation of the National Security Architecture and STP, and urges the FGS and FMS to implement the 27 May 2021 roadmap;

14. *Further calls upon* the FGS and FMS to enhance civilian oversight of their security apparatus, to continue to adopt and implement appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting, and to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute individuals responsible for violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, and in this context recalls the importance of the Secretary-General's Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy in relation to the support provided by the United Nations to Somali security forces and AMISOM;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to support implementation of the STP to help develop credible, professional and representative Somali security forces;

16. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in Somalia to comply with international humanitarian law, and *urges* them to continue conducting prompt and full investigations when reports of civilian casualties resulting from military operations arise;

2b: Weapons and ammunition management and preventing illegal movement of weapons to and within Somalia

17. *Welcomes* progress on weapons and ammunition management and *underlines* the responsibility of the FGS and FMS to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment and their distribution, including implementation of a system which allows tracking of all such military equipment and supplies to the unit level;

18. *Reaffirms* that the FGS, in cooperation with the FMS and AMISOM, shall document and register all weapons and 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 Panel of all military items before their redistribution or destruction;

19. *Calls upon* the international community to provide additional and coordinated support to continue to develop the weapons and ammunition management capacity of the FGS and FMS, with a particular focus on training, storage, support for

infrastructure and distribution, technical assistance and capacity building and *encourages* international and regional partners to coordinate their efforts to support the strengthening of FGS bodies in charge of implementing the requirements of this resolution;

20. *Emphasises* that effective weapons and ammunition management will reduce the ability of Al-Shabaab and other armed groups to obtain weapons and reduce the threat to peace and security posed by them, in Somalia and the region, and *reaffirms* that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Somalia, implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, including prohibiting the financing of all acquisitions and deliveries of weapons and military equipment and the direct or indirect supply of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities, until the Council decides otherwise (as initially imposed by paragraph 5 of its resolution [733 \(1992\)](#) and paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1425 \(2002\)](#), hereafter “the arms embargo”;

21. *Recognises* that Somali National Security Forces (SNSF) and Somali Security Sector Institutions other than those of the FGS (SSSIs) will require access to weapons and specialist equipment, in line with Somalia’s National Security Architecture and the STP, in order to perform their functions effectively and *reaffirms* that the arms embargo shall not apply to:

(a) deliveries of weapons and military equipment, or the provision of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities, intended solely for the development of the SNSF, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to items in Annexes A and B to this resolution, which are subject to the applicable approvals and notification procedures as set out in paragraphs 23 and 24 to this resolution;

(b) to deliveries of weapons and military equipment, intended solely for the development of SSSIs, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to items in Annexes A and B to this resolution, which are subject to the applicable approvals and notification procedures as set out in paragraphs 25 and 26 below;

(c) the provision of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities, intended solely for the development of SSSIs, to provide security for the Somali people, which are also subject to the applicable approvals and notification procedures as set out in paragraph 26 below;

22. *Reaffirms* that weapons and military equipment sold or supplied in accordance with the exemption in paragraph 21 of this resolution shall not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by any individual or entity not in the service of the Somali National Security Forces or Somali security sector institution to which it was originally sold or supplied, or the selling or supplying State or international, regional or subregional organisation;

Approvals and notifications required under the arms embargo

23. *Reaffirms* that deliveries of items in Annex A to this resolution, intended solely for the development of SNSF, to provide security for the Somali people, require an advance approval by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, requests for which shall be submitted at least five working days in advance by the FGS or the State or international, regional or subregional organisation delivering assistance;

24. *Reaffirms* that deliveries of items in Annex B to this resolution, intended solely for the development of SNSF, to provide security for the Somali people, are subject to notifications to the Committee for information submitted at least five

working days in advance by the FGS or the State or international, regional or subregional organisation delivering assistance;

25. *Reaffirms* that deliveries of items in Annex A to this resolution, intended solely for the development of SSSIs, to provide security for the Somali people, require an advance approval by the Committee on a case-by-case basis, requests for which shall be submitted at least five working days in advance by the supplying State or international, regional or sub-regional organisation and *requests* States or international, regional and sub-regional organisations to inform the FGS in parallel of any such deliveries at least five working days in advance;

26. *Reaffirms* that deliveries of items in Annex B to this resolution or the delivery of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities, intended solely for the development of SSSIs, to provide security for the Somali people, may be provided in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of receiving a notification from the supplying State or international, regional and sub-regional organisation, and *requests* States or international, regional and sub-regional organisations to inform the FGS in parallel of any such deliveries at least five working days in advance;

27. *Reaffirms* that the delivery of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use shall be notified to the Committee five days in advance for its information only, by the supplying State or international, regional or subregional organisation;

Further information on approvals and notifications

28. *Reaffirms* that the FGS has the primary responsibility to seek approval from or notify the Committee pursuant to paragraph 23 or 24, as applicable, of any deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the SNSF, at least five days in advance, and that all requests for approvals and notifications should include: details of the manufacturer and supplier of the weapons and military equipment, a description of the arms and ammunition including the type, calibre and ammunition, proposed date and place of delivery, and all relevant information concerning the intended destination unit in the SNSF, or the intended place of storage;

29. *Reaffirms* that the State or international, regional or subregional organisation delivering weapons and military equipment to the SNSF pursuant to paragraph 23 or 24, may alternatively, make an advance request for approval or notification, as applicable, in consultation with the FGS, *reaffirms* that a State or international, regional or subregional organisation choosing to do so should inform the appropriate national coordinating body within the FGS of the advance request for approval or notification and provide the FGS with technical support with notification procedures where appropriate, and *requests* the Committee to transmit advance requests for approval and notifications from States or international, regional or subregional organisations to the appropriate national coordinating body in the FGS;

30. *Reaffirms* that a State or international, regional or subregional organisation delivering any weapon and military equipment, technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities to SSSIs, pursuant to paragraph 25 or 26, has responsibility for seeking approval from or notifying the Committee, as applicable, for any deliveries of those items, advice, assistance or training, and informing the FGS in parallel at least five working days in advance and *decides* that all requests for approvals and notifications should include: details of the manufacturer and supplier of the weapons and military equipment including serial numbers, a description of the arms and ammunition including the type, calibre and ammunition, proposed date and place of delivery, and all relevant information concerning the intended destination unit, or the intended place of storage;

31. *Notes with concern* reports that States were not adequately following the notification procedures set out in prior resolutions, *reminds* States of their obligations pursuant to the notification procedures, set out in paragraphs 23–30 above, and *further urges* States to follow strictly the notification procedures for providing assistance to SSSIs including informing the FGS;

32. *Reaffirms* that where paragraphs 23 or 24 apply the FGS shall no later than 30 days after the delivery of weapons and military equipment, submit to the Committee a post-delivery notification in the form of written confirmation of the completion of any delivery to the SNSF, including the serial numbers for the weapons and military equipment delivered, shipping information, bill of lading, cargo manifests or packing lists, and the specific place of storage, and recognises the value of the supplying State or international, regional or subregional organisation doing the same, in cooperation with the FGS;

33. *Decides* that where paragraphs 25 or 26 apply the supplying State or international, regional or sub-regional organisation shall, no later than 30 days after the delivery of weapons and military equipment, submit to the Committee a post-delivery notification in the form of written confirmation of the completion of any delivery to the SSSI, including the serial numbers for the weapons and military equipment delivered, shipping information, bill of lading, cargo manifests or packing lists and the specific place of storage, and inform the FGS in parallel;

Further exemptions to the arms embargo

34. *Reaffirms* that the arms embargo shall not apply to:

(a) Supplies of weapons or military equipment or the provision of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities intended solely for the support of or use by United Nations personnel, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); AMISOM's strategic partners, operating solely under the latest African Union Strategic Concept of Operations, and in cooperation and coordination with AMISOM; and the European Union Training Mission (EUTM) in Somalia, all as per paragraph 10 (a)–(d) of resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#);

(b) Supplies of weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of States or international, regional and subregional organisations undertaking measures to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, upon the request of the FGS and for which the FGS has notified the Secretary-General, and provided that any measures undertaken shall be consistent with applicable international humanitarian and international human rights law;

(c) Supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Somalia by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only;

(d) Entry into Somali ports for temporary visits of vessels carrying weapons and military equipment for defensive purposes provided that such items remain at all times aboard such vessels (as previously affirmed by paragraph 3 of resolution [2244 \(2015\)](#));

Part 3: Targeted Measures

35. *Recalls* its decisions in its resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) which imposed targeted sanctions and its resolutions [2002 \(2011\)](#), and [2093 \(2013\)](#) which expanded the listing criteria, and recalls its decisions in its resolutions [2060 \(2012\)](#) and [2444 \(2018\)](#), and *further recalls* that the listing criteria includes, but is not limited to, planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence, and

reiterates its request for Member States to assist the Panel of Experts in its investigations, and for the FGS, FMS and AMISOM and partners to share information with the Panel of Experts regarding conduct or activities, in particular Al-Shabaab activities, where covered by listing criteria;

36. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to share relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011), and *invites* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to share relevant information with the Committee, as appropriate;

37. *Reaffirms* that without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by paragraph 3 of its 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 assistance in Somalia, by the United Nations, its specialised agencies or programmes, humanitarian organisations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance, and their implementing partners including bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia;

Panel of Experts on Somalia

38. *Decides* to renew, with effect from the date of adoption of this resolution, until 15 December 2022, the Panel on Somalia and that the mandate of the Panel shall include the tasks referred to in paragraph 11 of resolution 2444 (2018) and paragraph 2 of this resolution, *requests* the Secretary-General to include dedicated gender expertise, in line with paragraph 11 of its resolution 2467 (2019) and further requests the Panel to include gender as a cross-cutting issue in its investigations and reporting, and *expresses* its intention to review the mandate of the Panel and take appropriate action regarding any extension to the mandate no later than 15 November 2022;

39. *Recalls* the importance of full co-operation between the FGS and the Panel, *requests* the FGS to facilitate for the Panel interviews of suspected members of Al-Shabaab and ISIL held in custody, *notes* the importance of the Panel carrying out their mandate in line with document S/2006/997, and *requests* the Panel to give recommendations to the Committee on how to support the FGS in weapons and ammunition management, including efforts towards establishing a National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commission;

40. *Reiterates its request* for States, the FGS, the FMS and AMISOM to provide information to the Panel, and assist them in their investigations, *urges* the FGS and the FMS to facilitate access for the Panel, on the basis of written requests to the FGS by the Panel, to all FGS armouries in Mogadishu, all FGS-imported weapons and ammunition prior to distribution, all FGS military storage facilities in Somalia National Army (SNA) sectors and all captured weaponry in FGS and FMS custody, and to allow photographs of weapons and ammunition in FGS and FMS custody and access to all FGS and FMS logbooks and distribution records, in order to enable the Security Council to monitor and assess implementation of this resolution;

Reporting

41. *Requests* the Panel to provide regular updates to the Committee, including a minimum of four different thematic reports delivered on a quarterly basis, including one of smuggling and trafficking on weapons and military equipment, a comprehensive mid-term update and, for the Security Council's consideration,

through the Committee, a final report by 15 October 2022 and *urges* the Panel to seek feedback from the Committee on the findings of their reporting;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Council, no later than 15 September 2022, and following completion of a technical assessment of Somalia's weapons and ammunition management capability, recommendations to improve it further and to articulate options for clear, well identified, and realistic benchmarks that could serve in guiding the Security Council in its review of the arms embargo measures in light of progress achieved to date and compliance with this resolution, and particularly its consideration of possible modification, suspension or lifting of those measures;

43. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to the Security Council by 15 October 2022 on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia;

44. *Requests* the FGS to report to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#) and as requested in paragraph 7 of resolution [2244 \(2015\)](#), by 1 February 2022 and then by 1 August 2022, including:

(a) the structure, composition, strength and disposition of its security forces, and the status of regional and militia forces,

(i) including as annexes the reports of the Joint Verification Team (JVT) requested in paragraph 7 of resolution [2182 \(2014\)](#) and para 37 of resolution [2551 \(2020\)](#), and

(ii) incorporating the notifications regarding the destination unit in the SNSF or the place of storage of military equipment upon distribution of imported arms and ammunition;

(b) an update summarising suspicious activity documented by domestic financial institutions, and investigations and actions undertaken by the Financial Reporting Centre to counter the financing of terrorism and in a manner so as to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information;

(c) an update on the status of individuals designated by the Committee, where information is available;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council with an update, no later than the 31 July 2022 on any further developments towards the normalisation of relations between Eritrea and Djibouti;

46. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex A

Items subject to the Committee's advance approval

1. Surface to air missiles, including Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS);

2. Weapons with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm, and components specially designed for these, and associated ammunition;

Note: (This does not include shoulder fired anti-tank rocket launchers such as RPGs or LAWs (light anti-tank weapon), rifle grenades, or grenade launchers.);

3. Mortars with a calibre greater than 82 mm and associated ammunition;

4. Anti-tank guided weapons, including Anti-tank Guided Missiles (ATGMs) and ammunition and components specially designed for these items;

5. Charges and devices specifically designed or modified for military use; mines and related materiel;

6. Weapon sights with a night vision capability;

7. Aircraft, specifically designed or modified for military use;

Note: "Aircraft" means fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing, tilt rotor or tilt wing vehicle, or helicopter.

8. "Vessels" and amphibious vehicles specifically designed or modified for military use;

Note: "Vessel" includes any ship, surface effect vehicle, vessel of small waterplane area or hydrofoil and the hull or part of the hull of a vessel.

9. Unmanned combat aerial vehicles (listed as Category IV in the UN Register of Conventional Arms).

Annex B

Equipment requiring a notification with regard to deliveries to the Somali National Security Forces and Committee approval for Somalia security sector institutions other than those of the FGS

- All types of weapons with a calibre up to 12.7mm: and associated ammunition;
- RPG-7 and recoilless rifles, and associated ammunition;
- Helmets manufactured according to military standards or specification, or comparable national standards;
- Body armour or protective garments, as follows:
 - Soft body armour or protective garments, manufactured to military standards or specifications, or their equivalents;
Note: military standards or specifications include, as a minimum, specifications for fragmentation protection.
 - Hard body armour plates providing ballistic protection equal to or greater than level III (NIJ 0101.06 July 2008) or national equivalents;
- Ground vehicles specifically designed or modified for military use;
- Communication equipment specifically designed or modified for military use;
- Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) positioning equipment, specifically designed or modified for military use.

Annex C

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Components

Explosive materials, explosives precursors, explosive-related equipment, and related technology

Part I

1. Explosive materials, as follows, and mixtures containing one or more thereof:
 - a. Nitrocellulose (containing more than 12.5% nitrogen w/w);
 - b. Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine (tetryl);
 - c. Nitroglycerin (except when packaged/prepared in individual medicinal doses)
2. Explosive-related goods:
 - a. Equipment and devices specially designed to initiate explosives by electrical or non-electrical means (e.g. firing sets, detonators, igniters, detonating chord).
3. “Technology” required for the “production” or “use” of the items listed at paras. 1 & 2.

Part II

1. Explosive materials, as follows, and mixtures containing one or more thereof:
 - a. Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO);
 - b. Nitroglycol;
 - c. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN);
 - d. Picryl chloride;
 - e. 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT).
 2. Explosives precursors:
 - a. Ammonium nitrate;
 - b. Potassium nitrate;
 - c. Sodium chlorate;
 - d. Nitric acid;
 - e. Sulphuric acid.
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Security Council

Distr.: General
3 December 2021

Resolution 2608 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8917th meeting, on 3 December 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, especially resolutions [1814 \(2008\)](#), [1816 \(2008\)](#), [1838 \(2008\)](#), [1844 \(2008\)](#), [1846 \(2008\)](#), [1851 \(2008\)](#), [1897 \(2009\)](#), [1918 \(2010\)](#), [1950 \(2010\)](#), [1976 \(2011\)](#), [2015 \(2011\)](#), [2020 \(2011\)](#), [2077 \(2012\)](#), [2125 \(2013\)](#), [2184 \(2014\)](#), [2246 \(2015\)](#), [2316 \(2016\)](#), [2383 \(2017\)](#), [2442 \(2018\)](#), [2500 \(2019\)](#), and [2554 \(2020\)](#), as well as the Statements of its President ([S/PRST/2010/16](#)) of 25 August 2010 and ([S/PRST/2012/24](#)) of 19 November 2012,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General ([S/2021/920](#)), as requested by resolution [2554 \(2020\)](#), 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,

Welcoming that there were no successful piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia in the prior 12 months, and *noting* that joint counter-piracy efforts have resulted in a steady decline in pirate attacks as well as in hijackings since 2011, with no successful ship hijackings for ransom reported off the coast of Somalia since March 2017 however, *recognizing* the ongoing threat that resurgent piracy and armed robbery at sea poses, *noting* the letter of 2 December 2021 from the Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations requesting international assistance to counter piracy off its coast, *and recalling* reports of the Secretary General and communiqués of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), which continue to illustrate that piracy off the coast of Somalia has been repressed but not eradicated, and *commending* countries and organizations that have deployed naval counter-piracy missions in the region to suppress piracy and protect ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia and the region,

Reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("The Convention"), sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, including countering piracy and armed robbery at sea,



Recognizing the need and *commending* the efforts of States, including in particular States in the region, 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 including those who plan, organize, facilitate or illicitly finance or profit from such attacks, and *reiterating* its concern over persons suspected of piracy having been released without facing justice, or released prematurely, *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,

Welcoming the work of the CGPCS and the Law Enforcement Task Force (LETF) to facilitate the prosecution of suspected pirates and facilitators, and international efforts to coordinate the work of investigators and prosecutors, inter alia, through the LETF and collect and share information to disrupt the pirate enterprise, as exemplified by INTERPOL's Global Database on Maritime Piracy, *further commending* the Padang Communique and Maritime Cooperation Declaration adopted by the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), and the operationalization of the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Center (RMIFC) in Madagascar and *emphasizing* the need for States and international organizations to further enhance international efforts in this regard,

Welcoming efforts by the CGPCS, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Maritime Security Coordination Committee (MSCC), the financing mechanism provided by the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Combating Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (the Trust Fund), and donors to strengthen regional judicial and law enforcement capacity to investigate, arrest, and prosecute suspected pirates as well as those associated with facilitating piracy and to incarcerate those convicted consistent with applicable international human rights law, *noting* with appreciation the assistance and capacity-building provided by UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme, the Trust Fund, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the funded Djibouti Code of Conduct, and the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia), and *recognizing* the need for all engaged international and regional organizations to coordinate and cooperate fully,

Commending the efforts of the European Union Naval Forces (EUNAVFOR) Operation ATALANTA and EUCAP Somalia, Combined Maritime Forces' Combined Task Force 151 (CMF), the counter piracy activities of the African Union onshore in Somalia and other States acting in a national capacity in cooperation with Somali authorities to suppress piracy and to protect ships transiting through the waters off the coast of Somalia, and *welcoming* the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction Initiative (SHADE), and the efforts of individual countries, including China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation, which have deployed naval counter-piracy missions in the region,

Commending the efforts of the CGPCS and Kenya, which assumed the Chair of the CGPCS for the period 2020 to 2022, and despite their work being severely restrained due to the COVID-19 pandemic welcoming their efforts to convene a successful virtual Friends of the CGPCS Chair meeting, with participants from over 50 countries as well as regional and international organizations, to update on maritime threats and activities off the coast of Somalia and finalise the Terms of Reference for the Strategic Planning Steering Group that will develop a strategic plan on future priorities of the CGPCS, and explore the possibility of establishing a financial mechanism to replace the Trust Fund in consultation with FGS and in line with its policies,

Underlining the importance of cooperation between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States in the development of a coast guard in Somalia, *noting* with appreciation the efforts made by the IMO and the shipping industry to develop and update guidance, best management practices, recommendations to assist ships to prevent and suppress piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, and publishing the fifth version of the Best Management Practices to deter Piracy and Enhance Maritime Security in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea (BMP5),

Reaffirming international condemnation of acts of kidnapping and hostage-taking, including offences contained within the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, and *expressing serious concern* at the inhumane conditions hostages face in captivity, and *noting* the importance of cooperation between Member States on the issue of hostage-taking and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages,

Welcoming the readiness of the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to cooperate with each other and with States who 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, to serve the full terms of their sentences, but *expresses serious concern* regarding the premature release of any convicted prisoners returned from Seychelles to Somalia and reiterates that sentences served must be those passed by the courts of the prosecuting states and that any proposal to vary the sentences must be in conformity with agreements with Seychelles on the transfer of sentenced persons and consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law,

Expressing serious concern over reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), *recognizing* that IUU fishing can contribute to destabilization among coastal communities, and *noting* the complex relationship between IUU fishing and piracy, *welcoming* Somalia's accession to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and the ongoing efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia towards the development of a legal regime for the distribution and enforcement of fishing licences,

Welcoming the release of the three Iranian seafarers from the FV Siraj as a result of the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Hostage Support Partnership who were held as hostages inside Somalia in appalling conditions, and *appreciating* the work of the International Seafarers Welfare and Assistance Network (ISWAN), the Maritime Piracy Response Programme (MPHRP), and the CGPCS Piracy Survivors Family Fund (PSFF) in providing support to victims of piracy and their families, and recognizing the need to continue supporting these initiatives and contributions to funds,

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 Coast Guard and Maritime Police Units, Somali National Army, and Somali Police Force,

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 deplors all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;

2. *While noting* improvements in Somalia, *recognizes* that piracy exacerbates instability in Somalia by introducing large amounts of illicit cash that fuels additional crime, corruption, and terrorism;

3. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive response to prevent and suppress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community in collaboration with Somali authorities and other relevant actors, and *encourages* Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, without impeding the exercise of high seas freedoms or other navigational rights and freedoms by ships of any State, consistent with international law, as reflected in UNCLOS;

4. *Underlines* the primary responsibility of the Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, *values* the recent launch of the Department of Somali Maritime Administration, and *welcomes* the National Maritime Coordination Committee (NMCC) meeting convened by the FGS to initiate a mapping process of all maritime activities, including international support;

5. *Recognizes* the need to continue investigating and prosecuting those who plan, organize, illicitly finance or profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy, and to develop the capacity of Somali authorities to investigate and prosecute such persons, and the capacity of Somalia's Financial Intelligence Unit to identify illicit financial activity and support the prosecution of pirate financiers, 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, investigate and prosecute pirates and to patrol the waters off the coast of Somalia to prevent and suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea;

7. *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 this paragraph shall be consistent with applicable international law, in particular international human rights law;

8. *Encourages* the Federal Government of Somalia to accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and develop a corresponding legal architecture as part of its efforts to target money laundering and financial support structures on which piracy networks survive;

9. *Calls upon* States to cooperate, as appropriate, on the issue of hostage taking, and the prosecution of suspected pirates for taking hostages;

10. *Recognizes* the need for Member 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 arrest,

prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted pirates and 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 43 of resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), and *calls* upon all States to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts on Somalia, including on information-sharing regarding possible violations of the arms embargo or charcoal ban;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of capacity building and request donors to consider providing support to reinforce Somalia's national coast guard capacities through Human Resources development, training, equipping and building of coastal guard stations;

12. *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 this 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;

13. *Highlights* the importance of coordination among Member 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 CGPCS to facilitate such coordination in cooperation with the IMO, flag States, and Somali authorities, encourages the full participation of Somalia in all coordination efforts and urges continued support of these efforts;

14. *Decides* that, for a further period of 3 months from the date of this resolution to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 14 of resolution [2554 \(2020\)](#) 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;

15. *Affirms* that the authorizations renewed in this 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 Convention, with respect to any other situation, and underscores in particular that this resolution shall not be considered as establishing customary international law; and affirms further that such authorizations have been renewed in response to the 2 December 2021 letter conveying the request of Somali authorities;

16. *Decides* that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution [733 \(1992\)](#) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1425 \(2002\)](#) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#) does not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States, international, regional, and sub-regional organizations undertaking measures in accordance with paragraph 14 above, as most recently reaffirmed by OP 34(b) of resolution [2607 \(2021\)](#);

17. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate actions under their existing domestic law, or develop legislative processes, to prevent the illicit financing of acts of piracy and the laundering of its proceeds;

18. *Calls upon* all States, and 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, 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, 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 CGPCS to continue its discussions in this regard;

19. *Further calls upon* all States to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of all persons responsible for or associated with acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, including international criminal networks involved in piracy who plan, organize, facilitate, or illicitly finance or profit from such attack, 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 this resolution;

20. *Urges* all States to ensure that counter-piracy activities, particularly land-based activities, take into consideration the need to protect women and children from exploitation, including sexual exploitation;

21. *Urges* all States to share information with INTERPOL for use in the global piracy database, through appropriate channels;

22. *Welcomes* the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme's continued work with authorities in Somalia and in neighbouring States to ensure that individuals suspected of piracy are prosecuted and those convicted are imprisoned in a manner consistent with applicable international law, including international human rights law, and *welcomes* the work of international and regional organizations to strengthen the capacity of financial intelligence units in Somalia and neighbouring states;

23. *Recognizes* the successful prosecution of piracy cases by Seychelles and *implores* regional authorities to honour transfer agreements;

24. *Urges* States parties to The Convention and the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Convention) and its protocols to implement fully their relevant obligations under these conventions and customary international law and to cooperate with the UNODC, IMO, 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;

25. *Acknowledges* the recommendations and guidance provided by the IMO on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery at sea; and *urges* States, in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries and the IMO, 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;

26. *Welcomes and encourages* efforts by 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 (PCASP) on board ships, aimed at preventing and suppressing piracy off the coast of Somalia, through a consultative process, including through the IMO and ISO;

27. *Invites* the IMO to continue its contributions to the prevention and suppression of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships, in coordination, in particular, with the UNODC, the World Food Program (WFP), the shipping industry, and all other parties concerned, and recognizes the IMO's role concerning privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships in high-risk areas;

28. *Notes* the importance of securing the safe delivery of WFP assistance by sea, and welcomes the ongoing work by the WFP, EUNAVFOR Operation Atalanta, and flag States with regard to Vessel Protection Detachments on WFP vessels;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within eleven months of the adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, including assessment of National Coast Guard capabilities as well as voluntary reports by cooperating States and regional organizations;

30. *Expresses its intention* to review the situation and consider, as appropriate, renewing the authorizations provided in paragraph 14 above for additional periods upon the request of Somali authority;

31. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Resolution 2609 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8932nd meeting, on
15 December 2021**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions and Presidential statements concerning the situation in Abyei and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with and implementation of these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan, and to the purposes and the 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 (CPA), *underscoring* that the future status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the CPA and not by the unilateral actions of either party, and *recalling* prior agreements on the administration and security of the Abyei Area,

Welcoming continued cooperation between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and Government of the Republic of South Sudan in support of peace, security and stability, including with regard to the Juba Peace Agreement and the high-level discussions between Sudan and South Sudan in August 2021, and the convening of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) 8–9 September 2021 and 21 October 2021, and *encouraging* that such meetings and those of other joint mechanisms take place on a consistent basis,

Encouraging the African Union, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), and the United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa to intensify their mediation roles with the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan to encourage them to establish temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei and to achieve a political solution for the status of Abyei, and *commending* the assistance provided to the parties by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),

Acknowledging that over the course of the ten years since establishment of UNISFA, the mission has contributed towards the stabilization and demilitarization



of the Abyei Area and together with the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) played a stabilizing role along the borders between South Sudan and Sudan,

Expressing grave concern over recent developments in Gok Machar, South Sudan, including threats to the safety and security of peacekeepers which resulted in the death of a peacekeeper from Ethiopia on 14 September 2021, undermining the ability of UNISFA to support the JBVMM, *stressing* that the host states have the primary responsibility to ensure safety, security, and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and assets per their obligations under the Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), and *urging* South Sudan to intensify its outreach to the local community in Gok Machar to facilitate redeployment of UNISFA personnel to their previous locations,

Underlining that over the course of ten years the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan have not made progress establishing joint institutions in Abyei, and *encouraging* Sudan and South Sudan to engage in substantive dialogue that can advance the political process for resolution of the Abyei dispute,

Expressing concern over crime in the Abyei Area, and further expressing concern that the delayed deployment of UN police to the level authorized by the Council prevents UNISFA from fulfilling its security mandate and holds the potential to create a security vacuum in Abyei, and *further expressing concern* about Sudan and South Sudan's efforts to impede UNISFA from fully executing its mandate,

Commending the efforts of UNISFA in its attempts to carry out its mandate effectively, including by its ongoing facilitation of peaceful migration throughout the Abyei Area, conflict prevention, mediation and deterrence, and *expressing* grave concern about the security threats and targeted attacks against United Nations peacekeepers in UNISFA, strongly underscoring the unacceptability of any attack on United Nations personnel, and reiterating that such attacks, which may constitute war crimes, should be swiftly and thoroughly investigated, and that those responsible should be held to account,

Noting the 17 September 2021 letter of the Secretary-General (S/2021/805), proposing detailed recommendations for the reconfiguration of the mission,

Bearing in mind that people in the Abyei Area continue to rely on humanitarian assistance, that access for humanitarian organizations to reach people in need remains of crucial importance, and that humanitarian actors continue to provide assistance to 210,000 people in the Abyei Area, and *further bearing in mind* that support to livelihoods and resilience at the community level are critical to ending conflict driven by food insecurity,

Recalling resolutions 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security and emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of these resolutions 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,

Recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 May 2022 the mandate of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990 (2011) and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further decides to extend until 15 May 2022 the tasks of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011);

2. *Decides* to extend until 15 May 2022 UNISFA's mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#), which provides for UNISFA's support to the JBVMM, and further decides that UNISFA shall continue to implement that mandate and tasks in accordance with resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#) and this resolution;

3. *Determines* that both parties should continue to demonstrate measurable progress on border demarcation, specifically by taking the measures listed below:

- (1) UNISFA and JBVMM Patrols: Achieve standing clearance and full freedom of movement for all air and ground patrols,
- (2) JBVMM Team Sites: Support operationalizing the team site in Abu Qussa/Wunkur, and calls upon South Sudan to resolve the challenges with JBVMM's return to Gok Machar, South Sudan, and team sites Safaha/Kiir Adem and Sumayah/War Abar,
- (3) JPSM: Provide clear guidance to JBVMM by convening two meetings of the JPSM, and ensuring conclusions of meetings are widely disseminated,
- (4) Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ): Immediately withdraw from the SDBZ as both parties committed to do in the 28–29 October 2020 JPSM, and to provide notification of such withdrawal to UNISFA for verification,
- (5) Border Crossing Corridors: Operationalize the reopening of border crossing corridors per the decisions of the 28–29 October 2020 and 8–9 September 2021 JPSM meetings, and together with UNISFA verify their functioning and free movement across the border,
- (6) Border Demarcation: Develop a detailed work plan and budget for demarcation discussions, including negotiations on the disputed areas within the framework of the signed agreements, and hold two meetings of the Joint Demarcation Committee
- (7) National Monitors: Maintain deployment of national monitors to participate in JBVMM operational activities;

4. *Decides* to reduce the authorized troop ceiling to 3,250 until 15 May 2022 and expresses its intention to keep under review the recommendations in the 17 September 2021 letter of the Secretary-General ([S/2021/805](#));

5. *Maintains* the authorized police ceiling at 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units, requests the United Nations to continue to take necessary steps regarding sequential deployment of additional police in order to meet the authorized police ceiling of 640, and *expresses* its intention to reduce the authorized police ceiling as the Abyei Police Service is gradually established and providing effective law enforcement throughout the Abyei Area;

6. *Expresses its serious concern* that the Government of Sudan has not issued visas promptly to support personnel critical for the mandate of UNISFA, including police;

7. *Calls upon* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to UNISFA in the implementation of its mandate and deployment of UNISFA personnel, removing any obstacles that hinder the implementation of UNISFA's mandate to protect civilians in Abyei, ensuring the mission's freedom of movement, and facilitating UNISFA's provision of food, medicine, and other supplies to its personnel;

8. *Urges* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to facilitate basing arrangements for UNISFA in the Mission area including Athony airport, and provide necessary flight clearances, and notes that the utilization of Athony airport will reduce UNISFA's transport costs and logistical challenges, facilitate MEDEVAC, official travel, and air cargo needs for the Mission and enhance safety and security for UNISFA personnel in line with resolution 2518 (2020), and *further calls upon* all parties to fully adhere to their obligations called for in its resolution 2518 (2020) and under the SOFAs;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, Member States, and all parties to continue to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNISFA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout Abyei, in line with resolution 2518 (2020), notes with concern the grave risks violations of the SOFAs can present to the safety and security of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 2589 (2021) for establishing accountability for crimes against peacekeepers;

10. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to appoint a civilian Deputy Head of Mission for UNISFA and add additional civilian staff within existing resources to further facilitate liaison between and engagement with the parties in a manner consistent with the Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area of June 2011, including agreement to establish the Abyei Police Service;

11. *Urges* continued progress towards establishing temporary administrative and security arrangements that are agreed to by the parties;

12. *Encourages* the African Union, AUHIP, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to intensify coordinating efforts to establish temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei and facilitate the full implementation of the 2011 Agreement on the Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area and the 2012 Cooperation Agreements between Sudan and South Sudan, to achieve a political solution to the status of Abyei, *further encourages* UNISFA to increase coordination with the African Union, AUHIP and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on reconciliation, community sensitization, and political peace processes, and *reiterates* its requests for the Secretary-General to consult with relevant parties on enhancing the role played by the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa to support the above mentioned efforts;

13. *Urges* renewed efforts to determine conclusively the SDBZ centreline on the ground, and reiterates that the centreline of the SDBZ 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;

14. *Underscores* that UNISFA's protection of civilians mandate as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1990 (2011) includes taking the necessary actions, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the relevant authorities, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, and in that regard underlines that peacekeepers are authorized to use all necessary means, which includes the use of force when required, in order to protect civilians under threat of physical violence, in accordance with mission mandates, the United Nations Charter and other applicable international law, and *stresses* the importance of continued and further engagement by senior mission leadership, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of, trained for, and involved in the mission's protection of civilians mandate and their relevant responsibilities; and commending UNISFA's efforts in that regard;

15. *Condemns* the intermittent presence of South Sudan security service personnel and the deployment of Sudan's Oil Police in Diffra, in the Abyei Area, in violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, as well as any entry of armed 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 Sudan redeploy the Oil Police in Diffra from the Abyei Area, and further reiterates, in accordance with relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1990 (2011) and resolution 2046 (2012), that the Abyei Area shall be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service;

16. *Urges* the two governments to take all necessary steps to ensure that Abyei is effectively demilitarized, including through disarmament programmes as necessary;

17. *Reaffirms* that UNISFA may undertake weapons confiscation and destruction in the Abyei Area as authorized under resolution 1990 (2011), consistent with its mandate and within its existing capabilities, in coordination with the signatories of the June 2011 Agreement on the Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and consistent with the previous AJOC decision to establish the Area as a "weapons free area", calls upon the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan, the AJOC, and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and all other groups to extend full cooperation to UNISFA in this regard;

18. *Welcomes* UNISFA initiatives to support community dialogue and efforts by the Misseriya, Ngok Dinka, and all other communities, such as local peace committees, to strengthen intercommunal relationships and facilitate stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area, and *invites* UNISFA to coordinate with the Juba-appointed administration in Abyei, the Misseriya administration in Muglad, and the Khartoum-appointed administration, using appropriate civilian expertise, to maintain stability, foster intercommunal reconciliation, and facilitate the return of displaced persons to their villages and the delivery of services;

19. *Requests* UNISFA to collaborate with the United Nations Country Teams in Sudan and South Sudan, in consultation with the host governments and the local communities, to engage with the local communities on peacebuilding initiatives, including conflict prevention and mitigation and rule of law, *welcomes* the United Nations' development of an integrated rule of law support strategy in close coordination with the host governments and communities, and strongly encourages all parties to cooperate with UNISFA for the establishment of the Abyei Police Services (APS);

20. *Urges* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to take steps to implement and facilitate confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei Area, providing for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, regardless of area of origin, at all stages, including through reconciliation processes at the grass-roots level as well as through ongoing efforts of non-governmental organizations and by fully supporting UNISFA's efforts in promoting community dialogue, *further urges* Sudan and South Sudan to consider the support of the UN and African Union to help facilitate dialogue amongst all parties in Abyei, and *urges* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to take forward the joint investigation, announced in 2020, to hold perpetrators accountable for violence in the Kolem area of Abyei in January 2020, and hold accountable those responsible for violence in Mabok in April 2020 and Dunguop in May 2021;

21. *Expresses concern* that women remain absent from the leadership of local peace committees, *recognizes* the Juba-appointed Chief Administrator's public support for women's empowerment, *calls upon* all parties to promote the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, including at all levels of intercommunity dialogue and peacebuilding efforts, to ensure a credible, and legitimate process, and *requests* UNISFA to integrate women into peace discussions and to assist these efforts through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers to Abyei where their expertise is urgently needed;

22. *Welcomes* UNISFA's continued efforts, in close coordination with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities, to strengthen the capacities of Community Protection Committees in order to assist with management of law and order processes in Abyei, while ensuring the humane and dignified treatment of suspects and other detainees, and to continue engaging with both governments on this issue;

23. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the findings and recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation and Inquiry Committee's investigation into the killing of a UNISFA peacekeeper and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, following the release of findings by the AU Commission, *welcomes* the 24 March 2015 AUPSC press statement requesting the AU Commission to engage the parties on the findings and recommendations, and *looks forward* to the release of the African Union Commission's report on the killing of the Ngok Dinka chief, as agreed to by the traditional leaders, and for the report to be used as a basis for reconciliation between the communities, bearing in mind the need to promote stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area;

24. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular Sudan and South Sudan, to provide for the free, unhindered and expeditious movement, to and from Abyei and throughout the SDBZ, 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 UNISFA;

25. *Demands* that all parties involved allow, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance and all necessary facilities for their operations, consistent with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;

26. *Welcomes* the Abyei UN Joint Programme Initiative supported by the Sudan and South Sudan United Nations Country Teams;

27. *Encourages* the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to continue to facilitate the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to ensure freedom of movement, as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and SDBZ;

28. *Strongly urges* that all parties cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, and violations of other international law, as applicable, committed against civilians, including women and children, and bring perpetrators of such abuses or violations to justice;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that effective monitoring of human rights violations and abuses, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence and other violations and abuses committed against women and children is carried out, and reiterates its call upon the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General to this end, including by swiftly issuing visas to the concerned United Nations personnel;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the following activities in the planning and conduct of UNISFA's operations within the limits of the mandate and area of operation and in line with existing United Nations guidelines and regulations:

(a) Strengthening the implementation of a mission-wide early warning and response strategy, as part of a coordinated approach to information gathering, incident tracking and analysis, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to threats and attacks against civilians that may involve violations and abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities, and ensure gender-sensitive conflict analysis is mainstreamed across all early warning and conflict prevention efforts;

(b) Encouraging the use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, community engagement, and strategic communications to support the mission's protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;

(c) Prioritizing mission mobility and active patrolling to better execute its mandate in areas of emerging protection risks and emerging threats, including in remote locations, and prioritize deployment of forces with appropriate air and land assets, to support the mission's protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;

(d) Improving UNISFA's peacekeeping-intelligence and analysis capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate,

(e) Improving logistics in mission, in particular by taking all necessary measures to secure UNISFA's logistical supply routes,

(f) Implementing effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, including the Standard Operating Procedure on Decentralized Casualty Evacuation, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities,

(g) Taking active and effective measures to provide the planning and functioning of UNISFA's safety and security facilities and arrangements,

(h) Securing long-term rotation schemes for critical capabilities as well as exploring innovative options to promote partnerships between equipment, troop- and police-contributing countries;

(i) Ensuring that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, including the monitoring and reporting on how support is used and on the implementation of mitigating measures;

(j) Prioritizing mandated protection activities in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, according to resolution [1894 \(2009\)](#);

(k) Strengthening its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in line with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), including by assisting the parties with activities consistent with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), and by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence are included in the Mission's data collection and threat analysis and early warning systems by engaging in an ethical manner with survivors and victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and women's organizations;

(l) Implementing resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in UNISFA in line with resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#), as well as to ensure the full, equal,

and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations, taking fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, and reaffirming the importance of uniformed and civilian gender advisors, gender focal points in all mission components, gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner;

(m) Taking fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue;

(n) Implementing youth, peace and security priorities under resolution 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020);

(o) Implementing peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions 2378 (2017) and 2436 (2018),

(p) Implementing the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution 2272 (2016), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur;

31. *Requests* troop- and police-contributing countries to fully implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020) and all other relevant resolutions on reducing barriers to and increasing women's participation at all levels and in all positions in peacekeeping, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations;

32. *Urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including vetting of all personnel, and pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely survivor-centred investigations of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units, appropriate disciplinary measures, and reporting to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions undertaken;

33. *Notes* the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure close cooperation among United Nations missions in the region, including UNISFA, the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), as well as his Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa;

Reporting and Consultation

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, strategic assessments and frank advice to the Security Council, using the data collected and analyzed through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS) and other strategic planning and performance measurement tools, taking into account performance of all uniformed and civilian personnel, to describe the mission's impact, to facilitate as necessary a re-evaluation of the mission composition and mandate based on realities on the ground, and further, to continue to inform it of progress in implementing UNISFA's mandate, in one written report, no later than 15 April 2022 and include reporting on:

- engagement by the African Union and AUHIP on political mediation of the Abyei dispute and Sudan and South Sudan border issues, and recommendations on the most appropriate framework, structure or organizational mandate for the

region to provide support to the parties that will enable further progress in these areas,

- the efforts deployed by the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa to support the African Union and help the parties to establish temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei and to achieve a political solution to the status of Abyei,
- progress in implementing any steps taken per paragraph 3,
- progress with the increase in police, appointment of a civilian Deputy Head of Mission, usage of Athony airport, and the issuance of visas to support implementation of the mandate,
- results of human rights monitoring as requested in paragraph 28 including information, analysis, and data on violations and abuses of human rights, and steps that have been taken in line with paragraph 29(1),
- a summary of progress on the Abyei UN Joint Programme Initiative,
- results of a joint consultation with the governments of Sudan, South Sudan, and relevant stakeholders, including the local community, to develop clear and realistic benchmarks and indicators for a responsible, successful and durable mission transition, which should prioritize the safety and security of civilians living in Abyei and account for the stability of the region,
- a summary of actions taken to improve mission performance and address performance challenges including lapses in leadership, national caveats that negatively affect mandate implementation effectiveness, and demanding operational environments,
- overall Mission performance, the Mission's implementation of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) and CPAS; including information on undeclared caveats, declining to participate in or undertake patrols and their impact on the mission, and how the reported cases of under-performance are addressed;

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



Resolution 2610 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8934th meeting, on
17 December 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1363 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1566 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1624 (2005), 1699 (2006), 1730 (2006), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), 2133 (2014), 2161 (2014), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2214 (2015), 2249 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2379 (2017), 2388 (2017), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019), 2482 (2019), and 2560 (2020),

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever committed, and *reiterating* its unequivocal condemnation of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property, and greatly undermining stability,

Recognizing that terrorism poses a threat to international peace and security and that countering this threat requires collective efforts on national, regional and international levels on the basis of respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Expressing its gravest concern about the presence, violent extremist ideology and actions of ISIL, and Al-Qaida, and the growing presence of their affiliates around the world,

Reaffirming its commitment to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the importance of Member States fulfilling all of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,



Underscoring the important role of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Security Council, in facilitating international cooperation in countering terrorism,

Stressing that Member States have the primary responsibility in countering terrorist acts and violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

Recalling the Presidential Statements of the Security Council on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts of 15 January 2013 (S/PRST/2013/1), 28 July 2014 (S/PRST/2014/14), 19 November 2014 (S/PRST/2014/23), 29 May 2015 (S/PRST/2015/11), 28 July 2015 (S/PRST/2015/14), 11 May 2016 (S/PRST/2016/6), 13 May 2016 (S/PRST/2016/7), 11 March (S/PRST/2020/5), and 12 January 2021 (S/PRST/2021/1),

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 law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, *stressing* in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Recognizing that development, security, and human rights are mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism, and *underlining* that a particular goal of counter-terrorism strategies should be to ensure sustainable peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists,

Urging all States, including States where ISIL is present, to prevent any trade, economic, and financial ties with ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including through enhancing their border security efforts,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate, and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Emphasizing that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, including in support of countering terrorism, and *stressing* in this regard the need for robust implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution,

Stressing that the measures imposed by this resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for civilian populations,

Stressing the important role the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee plays in identifying possible cases of non-compliance with the measures reaffirmed pursuant to paragraph 1, including its role in determining the appropriate course of action on each case,

Recalling that ISIL originated as a splinter group of Al-Qaida, and *recalling* further that any individual, group, undertaking, or entity supporting ISIL or Al-Qaida is eligible for listing,

Condemning the frequent, recent terrorist attacks perpetrated by ISIL around the world resulting in numerous casualties, as well as the continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law

by ISIL, and *recognizing* the need for sanctions to reflect current threats and, in this regard, *recalling* paragraph 7 of resolution [2249 \(2015\)](#),

Recalling that all States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, and *urges* States to act in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find and bring to justice, extradite or prosecute any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the direct or indirect financing of activities conducted by terrorists or terrorist groups,

Reminding all States that they have an obligation to take the measures described in paragraph 1 with respect to all individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions list created pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1333 \(2000\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#), and [2161 \(2014\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), and [2368 \(2017\)](#) regardless of the nationality or residence of such individuals, groups, undertakings, or entities,

Urging all Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List by contributing additional information pertinent to current listings, submitting delisting requests when appropriate, and by identifying and nominating for listing additional individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities which should be subject to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, while ensuring that such nominations are evidence-based,

Reminding the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to remove expeditiously and on a case-by-case basis individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities that no longer meet the criteria for listing outlined in this resolution, *welcoming* improvements to the Committee's procedures and the format of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, *expressing* its intent to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear, and *recognizing* the challenges, both legal and otherwise, to the measures implemented by Member States that are reaffirmed by paragraph 1 of this resolution,

Recognizing the importance of building capacities of Member States to counter terrorism and terrorist financing,

Welcoming again the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#) and the enhancement of the Ombudsperson's mandate in resolutions [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#), [2161 \(2015\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) *noting* the Office of the Ombudsperson's significant contribution in providing additional fairness and transparency, and *recalling* the Security Council's firm commitment to ensuring that the Office of the Ombudsperson is able to continue to carry out its role effectively and independently, in accordance with its mandate,

Welcoming the Ombudsperson's biannual reports to the Security Council, including the reports submitted on 21 January 2011, 22 July 2011, 20 January 2012, 30 July 2012, 31 January 2013, 31 July 2013, 31 January 2014, 31 July 2014, 2 February 2015, 14 July 2015, 1 February 2016, 1 August 2016, 23 January 2017, 7 August 2017, 8 August 2018, 6 February 2019, 1 August 2019, 7 February 2020, 7 August 2020, 8 February 2021, and 23 July 2021, and the Update of the Office of the Ombudsperson submitted in lieu of a biannual report on 8 February 2018,

Welcoming the continuing cooperation between the Committee and INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular on technical assistance and capacity-building, and all other United Nations bodies, and *strongly encouraging* further engagement with the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism and its Global

Compact Entities to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolutions [2199 \(2015\)](#) and [2133 \(2014\)](#) strongly condemning kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, expressing its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law, *reiterating its call upon* all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, welcoming the endorsement by the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) in September 2015 of the “Addendum to the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists” and *urging* all States to remain vigilant about kidnapping and hostage-taking by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and their affiliates,

Gravely concerned that in some cases ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities continue to profit from involvement in transnational organized crime, and *expressing concern* that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, and artefacts, and from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal, petroleum, and petroleum products, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes including extortion and bank robbery,

Recognizing the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, terrorist organizations, and individual terrorists even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production and trafficking of drugs and their chemical precursors, and recalling paragraph 5 of resolution [1452 \(2002\)](#),

Reiterating the central role of the United Nations, in particular its Security Council, in preventing and combatting terrorism and stressing the essential role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in setting global standards for preventing and combatting money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing and its Global Network of FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs),

Recalling its decision that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to terrorists, as well as its calls on States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding trafficking in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional, and international levels,

Strongly condemning the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs) and their components, improvised explosive device (IED) components, and military equipment including Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems to and between ISIL, Al-Qaida, their affiliates, and associated groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, and *encouraging* Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons, systems and components between ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including through proposing relevant listing requests,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund, or plan terrorist acts,

Stressing the need to effectively counter the ways that ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to incite and recruit others to commit terrorist acts, and *further recalling* in this regard resolution 2354 (2017) and the “Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives” (S/2017/375) with recommended guidelines and good practices,

Expressing concern at the flow of international recruits to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated groups and the scale of this phenomenon, and *recalling* its resolution 2178 (2014) deciding that Member States shall, consistent with international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, prevent and suppress the recruiting, organizing, transporting, or equipping of foreign terrorist fighters and the financing or facilitation of their travel and of their activities,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individual about whom that State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the foreign terrorist fighter-related activities described in paragraph 6 of resolution 2178 (2014), and *reiterating* further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorist groups, in accordance with applicable international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls, and, in this context, to exchange information expeditiously, improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists, and financing that would support terrorists,

Expressing concern at the increasing number of foreign terrorist fighters leaving zones of armed conflict, returning to their countries of origin, transiting through, traveling to or relocating to or from other Member States, and *encouraging* Member States to share relevant information, as appropriate, within and between governments about funding flows and movement of foreign terrorist fighters to mitigate the risk they pose,

Calling upon Member States to continue information sharing, through appropriate channels and arrangements, and consistent with international and domestic law, on individuals, groups, undertakings and entities implicated in terrorist activities, in particular their supply of weapons and sources of material support, and on the ongoing international counter-terrorism coordination including among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities,

Condemning any engagement in direct or indirect trade, in particular of petroleum and petroleum products, modular refineries, and related materiel including chemicals and lubricants, with ISIL, Al-Nusrah Front (ANF), and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities designated by the Committee, and *reiterating* that such engagement would constitute support for such individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities and may lead to further listings by the Committee,

Condemning the destruction of cultural heritage, particularly in Iraq and Syria by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and ANF, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects; and *recalling its decision* that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such items, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the Iraqi and Syrian people,

Recalling its resolution 2396 (2017) expressing concern with the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated

individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and *reaffirming* its resolve to address all aspects of that threat, including terrorist acts perpetrated by foreign terrorist fighters, its resolve to address all aspects of that threat, including terrorist acts perpetrated by foreign terrorist fighters,

Condemning in the strongest terms abductions of women and children by ISIL, Al-Qaida, ANF and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities and recalling resolution 2242 (2015), *expressing* outrage at their exploitation and abuse, including rape, sexual violence, forced marriage, and enslavement by these entities, *encouraging* all State and non-state actors with evidence to bring it to the attention of the Council, along with any information that such human trafficking and related forms of exploitation and abuse may support the perpetrators financially, *emphasizing* that this resolution requires States to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make available any funds, financial assets or economic resources for ISIL's benefit, and *noting* that any person or entity who transfers funds to ISIL directly or indirectly in connection with such exploitation and abuse would be eligible for listing by the Committee,

Recalling its resolution 2331 (2016), condemning all acts of trafficking, *further expressing* its intention to invite the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and on Children and Armed Conflict to brief the Committee, in accordance with the Committee's rules of procedure, and to provide relevant information including, if applicable, the names of individuals involved in the trafficking in persons who may meet the Committee's designation criteria,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretariat to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists to facilitate implementation by national authorities, *further welcoming* the Secretariat's efforts to translate all list entries and narrative summaries of reasons for listing available in all official languages of the United Nations, and *encouraging* the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, as appropriate, to continue its work to implement the data model approved by the Committee,

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

Measures

1. *Reaffirms* its decision in paragraph 1 of resolution 2368 (2017) that all States shall take the following measures as previously imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution 1989 (2011), with respect to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities:

Asset Freeze

(a) Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory;

Travel Ban

(b) Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this

paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis only that entry or transit is justified;

Arms Embargo

(c) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities;

Listing Criteria

2. *Reaffirms* that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida and therefore eligible for inclusion in the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List include:

(a) Participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of;

(b) Supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to;

(c) Recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof;

3. *Notes* that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crime, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors;

4. *Confirms* that any individual, group, undertaking or entity either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting, any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida, including on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, shall be eligible for listing;

5. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting and related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida, ISIL, and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

6. *Confirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to funds, financial assets or economic resources that may be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of listed individuals in connection with their travel, including costs incurred with respect to transportation and lodging, and that such travel-related funds, other financial assets or economic resources may only be provided in accordance with the exemption procedures set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1452 \(2002\)](#), as amended by resolution [1735 \(2006\)](#), and in paragraphs 10, 83 and 84 below;

7. *Notes* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial transactions involving any funds, economic resources or income-generating activities that benefit individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including, but not limited to, trade in petroleum products, natural resources, chemical or agricultural products, weapons, or antiquities by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, kidnapping for ransom, and the

proceeds of other crimes including, trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery;

8. *Confirms* that the requirements reaffirmed in paragraph 1 (a) above shall also apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid;

9. *Reaffirms* that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions reaffirmed in paragraph 1 above of any payment in favour of listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities, provided that any such payments continue to be subject to the provisions in paragraph 1 above and are frozen;

10. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the provisions regarding available exemptions to the measures reaffirmed in paragraph 1 (a) above, set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1452 (2002), as amended by resolution 1735 (2006), *confirms* that exemptions to the travel ban must be submitted by Member States, individuals or the Ombudsperson, as appropriate, including when listed individuals travel for the purpose of fulfilling religious obligations, and *notes* that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution 1730 (2006) may receive exemption requests submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity, for Committee consideration, as described in paragraph 84 below;

Measures implementation

11. *Reiterates* the importance of all States identifying, and if necessary introducing, adequate procedures to implement fully all aspects of the measures described in paragraph 1 above;

12. *Reaffirms* that those responsible for committing, organizing, or supporting terrorist acts must be held accountable, *recalls* its decision in resolution 1373 (2001) that Member States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, *underlines* the importance of fulfilling this obligation with respect to such investigations or proceedings involving ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and *urges* Member States to provide full coordination in such investigations or proceedings, especially with those States where, or against whose citizens, terrorist acts are committed, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find and bring to justice, extradite, or prosecute any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the direct or indirect financing of activities conducted by ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

13. *Reiterates* Member States' obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available economic resources to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, *recalls also* that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in petroleum and refined petroleum products, modular refineries, and related material including chemicals and lubricants, and other natural resources, and *recalls further* the importance of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated individuals or entities;

14. *Encourages* all Member States to more actively submit to the Committee listing requests of individuals and entities supporting ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and directs the Committee to immediately consider, in accordance with its resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#), designations of individuals and entities engaged in financing, supporting, facilitating acts or activities, including in petroleum and antiquities trade-related activities with ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

15. *Recalls* its resolution [2331 \(2016\)](#), reaffirms its intention to consider targeted sanctions for individuals and entities associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida involved in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and in sexual violence in conflict, and encourages all Member States to consider submitting to the Committee listing requests in this regard;

16. *Expresses* increasing concern about the lack of implementation of resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2199 \(2015\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) including the insufficient level of reporting by Member States to the Committee on the measures they have taken to comply with its provisions and *calls upon* Member States to take the necessary measures to fulfil their obligation under paragraph 12 of resolution 2199 to report to the Committee interdictions in their territory of any petroleum, petroleum products, modular refineries, and related material being transferred to or from ISIL, al-Qaida, or ANF, and *calls upon* Member States to report also such interdictions of antiquities, as well as the outcome of proceedings brought against individuals and entities as a result of any such activity;

17. *Strongly urges* all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, particularly Recommendation 6 on targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing; to apply the elements in FATF's Interpretive Note to Recommendation 6, with the final objective of effectively preventing terrorists from raising, moving and using funds, in line with the objectives of Immediate Outcome 10 of the FATF methodology; to take note of, inter alia, related best practices for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing and the need to have appropriate legal authorities and procedures to apply and enforce targeted financial sanctions that are not conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings; to apply an evidentiary standard of proof of "reasonable grounds" or "reasonable basis", as well as the ability to collect or solicit as much information as possible from all relevant sources; and to consider elements in FATF Recommendation 15 on virtual assets as "property," "proceeds," "funds," "funds or other assets," or other "corresponding value" and apply the relevant measures under the FATF Recommendations to virtual assets and virtual asset service providers (VASPs);

18. *Welcomes* the recent FATF reports on ISIL, Al-Qaeda, and Affiliates Financing (October 2021) and ongoing FATF work related to terrorist financing, including the development of risk indicators related to terrorist financing, *welcomes* further the FATF guidance on criminalizing terrorist financing (2016), including Interpretive Note to Recommendation 5, clarifying that Recommendation 5 applies to "funds or other assets" and that this term covers the broadest range of financial assets and economic resources, including petroleum and petroleum products and other natural resources, and other assets which could be used to obtain funds, the relevant elements of resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#), specifically clarifying that terrorist financing includes the financing of the travel of individuals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the

perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;

19. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#) that all States shall, in a manner consistent with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense the wilful provision or collection of funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services, directly or indirectly, with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;

20. *Demands* that Member States ensure that all measures taken to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law;

21. *Encourages* FATF to continue its efforts to prioritize countering terrorist financing, in particular identifying and working with Member States with strategic anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing deficiencies that have hindered Member States from effectively countering the financing of terrorism, including by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, group, entities and undertakings, and in this regard, *reiterates* that the provision of economic resources to such groups is a clear violation of this and other relevant resolutions and is not acceptable;

22. *Clarifies* that the obligation in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) applies to making funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;

23. *Calls upon* States to ensure that they have established as a serious criminal offense in their domestic laws and regulations the wilful violation of the prohibition described in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#);

24. *Calls upon* Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as required by paragraph 1 (a), and *taking into account* relevant FATF Recommendations and international standards designed to enhance financial transparency including effectively supervising the money value transfer systems and detecting and preventing the physical cross-border movement of currency to support terrorism, as well as to protect non-profit organizations, from terrorist abuse, using a risk-based approach, while working to mitigate the impact on legitimate activities through all of these mediums;

25. *Urges* Member States to remain vigilant about the use of information and communication technology for terrorist purposes and act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from recruiting and raising funds for terrorist purposes, including through crowd-funding and virtual assets, and to counter their violent extremist propaganda and incitement to violence on the Internet and social media, including by developing effective counter narratives, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with obligations under international law, and *stresses* the importance of cooperation with civil society and the private sector in this endeavour;

26. *Urges* Member States to promote awareness of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List as widely as possible, including to relevant domestic agencies, the private sector and the general public to ensure effective implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 above and *encourages* Member States to urge that their respective company, property and other relevant public and private registries regularly screen their available databases, including but not limited to those with legal and/or beneficial ownership information, against the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

27. *Highlights* the importance of strong relationships with the private sector in countering the financing of terrorism, *welcomes* the work by FATF to develop risk indicators related to terrorist financing and *calls upon* Member States to engage with financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing (TF) risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential TF activity related to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and to promote stronger relationships between governments and the private sector as well as between private sector entities in countering terrorist financing;

28. *Underscores* that ransom payments to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities continue to be one of the sources of income which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks, and incentivizes future incidents of kidnapping for ransom, and *reaffirms* the call upon Member States in resolution [2133 \(2014\)](#) to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments, or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages;

29. *Urges* Member States to remain vigilant about the growing presence of ISIL and its affiliates around the world, and *further urges* Member States to identify and propose for listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that meet the criteria in paragraph 2 of this resolution;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of information sharing within and between governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, *calls upon* Member States to continue exercising vigilance over relevant financial transactions and improve information-sharing capabilities and practices within and between governments through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services, and financial intelligence units, and also *calls upon* Member States to improve integration and utilization of financial intelligence with other types of information available to national governments to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

31. *Decides* that Member States, in order to prevent ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities from obtaining, handling, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military, civilian or improvised explosives, as well as to raw materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices or unconventional weapons, including (but not limited to) chemical components, detonators, detonating cord, or poisons, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of enhanced vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and storage of such materials, including through the issuance of good practices, and *further encourages* Member States to share information, establish partnerships, and develop national strategies and capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices;

32. *Encourages* Member States, including through their permanent missions, and relevant international organizations to meet the Committee for in-depth discussion on any relevant issues;

33. *Urges* all Member States, in their implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 1 above, to ensure that fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost passports and other travel documents are invalidated and removed from circulation, in accordance with domestic laws and practices, as soon as possible, and to share information on those documents with other Member States through the INTERPOL database;

34. *Encourages* Member States to share, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, with the private sector information in their national databases related to fraudulent, counterfeit, stolen and lost identity or travel documents pertaining to their own jurisdictions, and, if a listed party is found to be using a false identity including to secure credit or fraudulent travel documents, to provide the Committee with information in this regard;

35. *Encourages* Member States that issue travel documents to listed individuals to note, as appropriate, that the bearer is subject to the travel ban and corresponding exemption procedures;

36. *Encourages* Member States to consult the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List when considering whether to grant travel visa applications, for the purpose of effectively implementing the travel ban;

37. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#) that Member States shall require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information (API) to the appropriate national authorities, in accordance with domestic law and international obligations, in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted travel to, entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of foreign terrorist fighters and individuals designated by the Committee and *further reaffirms* its call upon Member States to report any such departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, or the countries of return, transit or relocation, and relevant international organizations as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations, and to ensure API is analysed by all relevant authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting, and investigating terrorist travel offenses and travel;

38. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#) that Member States shall develop the capability to collect, process and analyse, in furtherance of ICAO standards and recommended practices, Passenger Name Records (PNR) data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their national competent authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offenses and related travel, *reaffirms its call* upon Member States, the UN, and other international, regional, and subregional entities to provide technical assistance, resources and capacity building to Member States in order to implement such capabilities, and, where appropriate, *reaffirms* its encouragement for Member States to share PNR data with relevant or concerned Member States to detect foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin or nationality, or traveling or relocating to a third country, with particular regard for all individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), and [2368 \(2017\)](#), and also *reaffirms* its urging of ICAO to work with its Member States to implement ICAO

Standards and Recommended Practices for the collection, use, processing and protection of PNR data;

39. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 2178 (2014) that all States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of such foreign terrorist fighter-related activities described in paragraph 6 of that resolution;

40. *Encourages* Member States to exchange information expeditiously with other Member States, in particular States of origin, destination and transit, when they detect the travel of individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

41. *Calls upon* Member States to improve international, regional, and subregional cooperation to address the issue of foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin, transiting through, traveling to or relocating to or from other Member States, including through increased sharing of information, in accordance with domestic and international law, for the purpose of identifying such movement of foreign terrorist fighters, the sharing and adoption of best practices, and improved understanding of the patterns of travel and financing used by foreign terrorist fighters;

42. *Urges* Member States to expeditiously exchange information, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms and in accordance with domestic and international law, concerning the identity of foreign terrorist fighters, including, as appropriate, foreign terrorist fighters of more than one nationality with Member States whose nationality the foreign terrorist fighter holds, as well as to ensure consular access by those Member States to their own detained nationals, in accordance with applicable international and domestic law;

43. *Encourages* designating States to inform the Monitoring Team whether a national court or other legal authority has reviewed a listed party's case and whether any judicial proceedings have begun, and to include any other relevant information when submitting the standard form for listing;

44. *Encourages* all Member States to designate national focal points in charge of liaising with the Committee and the Monitoring Team on issues related to the implementation of the measures described in paragraph 1 above and the assessment of the threat from ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;

45. *Encourages* all Member States to report to the Committee on obstacles to the implementation of the measures described in paragraph 1 above, with a view to facilitating technical assistance;

46. *Calls upon* all States to submit an updated report to the Committee no later than 180 days from the date of adoption of the form developed pursuant to paragraph 47 on their implementation, in particular the freezing of assets and any exemptions thereto, of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

47. *Requests* the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Monitoring Team, to develop a format for reporting the information requested in paragraph 46 above and submit to the Committee for approval by consensus;

The Committee

48. *Directs* the Committee to continue to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List and for removing them as well as for granting exemptions

per resolution 1452 (2002), and *directs* the Committee to keep its guidelines under active review in support of these objectives;

49. *Requests* the Committee to report, through its Chair, at least once per year, to the Council on its findings regarding Member States' implementation efforts, and identify and recommend steps necessary to improve implementation and on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team in conjunction with other Committee Chairs, as appropriate, and *expresses* its intention to hold informal consultations at least once per year on the work of the Committee and *further requests* the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States;

50. *Directs* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraph 1 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and directs the Chair, in regular reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 49, to provide progress reports on the Committee's work on this issue;

51. *Confirms* that no matter should be left pending before the Committee for a period longer than six months, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that extraordinary circumstances require additional time for consideration, in accordance with the Committee's guidelines;

52. *Requests* the Committee to facilitate, through the Monitoring Team or specialized United Nations agencies, assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

Listing

53. *Encourages* all Member States to submit to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities participating, by any means, in the financing or support of acts or activities of ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;

54. *Reaffirms* that, when proposing names to the Committee for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, Member States shall use the standard form for listing, available on the Committee's website, and provide a statement of case that should include as detailed and specific reasons as possible describing the proposed basis for the listing, and as much relevant information as possible on the proposed name, in particular sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and to the extent possible, the information required by INTERPOL to issue a Special Notice, and *reaffirms* that the statement of case shall be releasable, upon request, except for the parts a Member State identifies as being confidential to the Committee, and may be used to develop the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 57;

55. *Reaffirms* that Member States proposing a new listing, as well as Member States that have proposed names for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List before the adoption of this resolution, shall specify if the Committee or the Ombudsperson may not make known the Member State's status as a designating State;

56. *Encourages* Member States to submit, where available and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices;

57. *Directs* the Committee to continue to update, as necessary, the standard form for listing in accordance with the provisions of this resolution; further *directs* the Monitoring Team to report to the Committee on further steps that could be taken

to improve the quality of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List and Consolidated Sanctions List, including by improving identifying information, as well as steps to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; and further *directs* the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, to implement, disseminate and maintain the data model approved by the Committee in all official languages and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide additional resources in this regard;

58. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in coordination with the relevant designating States, to make accessible on the Committee's website, at the same time a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, a narrative summary of reasons for listing that are as detailed and specific as possible, as well as additional relevant information;

59. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to inform the Committee of any relevant court decisions and proceedings so that the Committee can consider them when it reviews a corresponding listing or updates a narrative summary of reasons for listing;

60. *Calls upon* all members of the Committee and the Monitoring Team to share with the Committee any information they may have available regarding a listing request from a Member State so that this information may help inform the Committee's decision on listing and provide additional material for the narrative summary of reasons for listing described in paragraph 57;

61. *Reaffirms* that the Secretariat shall, after publication but within three working days after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the State or States where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the State of which the person is a national (to the extent this information is known), and *requests* the Secretariat to publish on the Committee's website all relevant publicly releasable information, including the narrative summary of reasons for listing, immediately after a name is added to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

62. *Reaffirms* the requirement that Member States take all possible measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform in a timely manner the listed individual or entity of the listing and to include with this notification the narrative summary of reasons for listing, a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant resolutions, the Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson in accordance with paragraph 43 of resolution 2083 (2012) and annex II of this resolution, and the provisions of resolution 1452 (2002) and paragraphs 86 and 1 (b) of this resolution regarding available exemptions, including the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point mechanism in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 86 of this resolution;

Review of Delisting Requests – Ombudsperson/Member States

63. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904 (2009), as reflected in the procedures outlined in annex II of this resolution, for a period of 30 months from the date of expiration of the Office of the Ombudsperson's current mandate in December 2021, *affirms* that the Ombudsperson shall continue to receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List in an independent and impartial manner and shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any government, and *further affirms* that the Ombudsperson

shall continue to present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that have requested removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting;

64. *Recalls* its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity, where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing in the Comprehensive Report of the Ombudsperson on a delisting request pursuant to annex II;

65. *Recalls* its decision that the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a Comprehensive Report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with annex II of this resolution, where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee Member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Security Council;

66. *Recalls* its decision that the Committee may, by consensus, shorten the 60-day period referred to in paragraph 65 on a case-by-case basis;

67. *Reiterates* that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution are preventative in nature and are not reliant upon criminal standards set out under national law;

68. *Underscores* the importance of the Office of the Ombudsperson, and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsperson by providing necessary resources, including for translation services, as appropriate, and to make the necessary arrangements to ensure its continued ability to carry out its mandate in an independent, effective and timely manner, and to keep the Committee updated on actions in this regard;

69. *Strongly urges* Member States to provide all relevant information to the Ombudsperson, including any relevant confidential information, where appropriate, *encourages* Member States to provide relevant information, including any detailed and specific information, when available and in a timely manner, *welcomes* those national arrangements entered into by Member States with the Office of the Ombudsperson to facilitate the sharing of confidential information, *strongly encourages* Member States' further progress in this regard, including by concluding arrangements with the Office of the Ombudsperson for the sharing of such information, and *confirms* that the Ombudsperson must comply with any confidentiality restrictions that are placed on such information by Member States providing it;

70. *Strongly urges* Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies to encourage individuals and entities that are considering challenging or are already in the process of challenging their listing through national and regional courts

to first seek removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List by submitting delisting petitions to the Office of the Ombudsperson;

71. *Notes* the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) international standards and, inter alia, best practices relating to targeted financial sanctions, as referenced in paragraph 24 of this resolution;

72. *Recalls* its decision that when the designating State submits a delisting request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity after 60 days unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the measures shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee Member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Security Council;

73. *Also recalls* its decision that the Committee may, by consensus, shorten the 60-day period referred to in paragraph 72 on a case-by-case basis;

74. *Further recalls* its decision that, for purposes of submitting a delisting request in paragraph 72, consensus must exist between or among all designating States in cases where there are multiple designating States; and further *recalls* its decision that co-sponsors of listing requests shall not be considered designating States for purposes of paragraph 65;

75. *Strongly urges* designating States to allow the Ombudsperson to reveal their identities as designating States to those listed individuals and entities that have submitted delisting petitions to the Ombudsperson;

76. *Directs* the Committee to continue to work, in accordance with its guidelines, to consider delisting requests of Member States for the removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that are alleged to no longer meet the criteria established in the relevant resolutions, and set out in paragraph 2 of this resolution, and *strongly urges* Member States to provide reasons for submitting their delisting requests;

77. *Encourages* States to submit delisting requests for individuals who are officially confirmed to be dead, and for entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, while at the same time taking all reasonable measures to ensure that assets that had belonged to these individuals or entities will not be transferred or distributed to other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List or any other Security Council sanctions list;

78. *Encourages* Member States, when unfreezing the assets of a deceased individual or an entity that is reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist as a result of a delisting, to recall the obligations set forth in resolution 1373 (2001) and, particularly, to prevent unfrozen assets from being used for terrorist purposes;

79. *Reaffirms* that, prior to the unfreezing of any assets that have been frozen as a result of the listing of Usama bin Laden, Member States shall submit to the Committee a request to unfreeze such assets and shall provide assurances to the Committee that the assets will not be transferred, directly or indirectly, to a listed individual, group, undertaking or entity, or otherwise used for terrorist purposes in line with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and *decides* further that such assets may only be unfrozen in the absence of an objection by a Committee member within

30 days of receiving the request, and stresses the exceptional nature of this provision, which shall not be considered as establishing a precedent;

80. *Calls upon* the Committee when considering delisting requests to give due consideration to the opinions of designating State(s), State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, and other relevant States as determined by the Committee, *directs* Committee members to provide their reasons for objecting to delisting requests at the time the request is objected to, and *requests* the Committee to provide reasons to relevant Member States and national and regional courts and bodies, upon request and where appropriate;

81. *Encourages* all Member States, including designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation to provide all information to the Committee relevant to the Committee's review of delisting petitions, and to meet with the Committee, if requested, to convey their views on delisting requests, *calls upon* the Ombudsperson to provide a copy of the Comprehensive Report to member states that participate in the delisting review process, and for the Committee Chair to invite these member states to the committee meeting where the Comprehensive Report is discussed, and further *encourages* the Committee, where appropriate, to meet with representatives of national or regional organizations and bodies that have relevant information on delisting petitions;

82. *Confirms* that the Secretariat shall, within three days after a name is removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, notify the Permanent Mission of the State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation (to the extent this information is known), and *recalls* its decision that States receiving such notification shall take measures, in accordance with their domestic laws and practices, to notify or inform the concerned individual, group, undertaking or entity of the delisting in a timely manner;

83. *Reaffirms* that, in cases in which the Ombudsperson is unable to interview a petitioner in his or her state of residence, the Ombudsperson may request, with the agreement of the petitioner, that the Committee consider granting exemptions to the restrictions on assets and travel in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) of this resolution for the sole purpose of allowing the petitioner to meet travel expenses and travel to another State to be interviewed by the Ombudsperson for a period no longer than necessary to participate in this interview, provided that all States of transit and destination do not object to such travel, and further directs the Committee to notify the Ombudsperson of the Committee's decision;

Exemptions/Focal Point

84. *Recalls* that the assets freeze measures outlined in paragraph 1 above shall not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources that the Committee determines to be:

(a) 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, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, following notification of intention to authorize access to such funds and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within 3 working days of the notification;

(b) necessary for extraordinary expenses, being expenses other than basic expenses, following notification of the intention to authorize release of such funds and approval of the Committee of the request within 5 working days of the

notification, and where appropriate, there should be specific periods of time requested by the notifying Member States for such expenses;

85. *Decides* that in order to ensure careful consideration of requests for basic and extraordinary exemptions from the assets freeze submitted under paragraphs 84 (a) and 84 (b), the Committee, through the Secretariat, will immediately acknowledge receipt of the request, except in instances where the information provided is insufficient, in which case the Secretariat will inform that a decision cannot be taken until such information is provided;

86. *Reaffirms* that the Focal Point mechanism established in resolution [1730 \(2006\)](#) may:

(a) Receive requests from listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (a) of this resolution, as defined in resolution [1452 \(2002\)](#) provided that the request has first been submitted for the consideration of the State of residence and any other State where assets subject to the exemption request are held, and *reaffirms* further that the Focal Point shall transmit such requests to the Committee for a decision, directs the Committee to consider such requests, including in consultation with the State of residence and any other relevant States, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals, groups, undertaking or entities of the Committee's decision;

(b) Receive requests from listed individuals for exemptions to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 (b) of this resolution and transmit these to the Committee to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether entry or transit is justified, directs the Committee to consider such requests in consultation with States of transit and destination and any other relevant States, and *reaffirms* further that the Committee shall only agree to exemptions to the measures in paragraph 1 (b) of this resolution with the agreement of the States of transit and destination, and further directs the Committee, through the Focal Point, to notify such individuals of the Committee's decision;

87. *Reaffirms* that the Focal Point may receive, and transmit to the Committee for its consideration, communications from:

(a) individuals who have been removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(b) individuals claiming to have been subjected to the measures outlined in paragraph 1 above as a result of false or mistaken identification or confusion with individuals included on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

88. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team and in consultation with relevant States, to carefully consider such communications and to respond, through the Focal Point, to such communications referred to in paragraph 87 (b), as may be appropriate, within 60 days, and *further directs* the Committee, in consultation with INTERPOL as may be appropriate, to communicate with Member States as may be appropriate to address possible or confirmed cases of false or mistaken identity or confusion with individuals included on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

Review and maintenance of the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List

89. *Encourages* all Member States, in particular designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, to submit to the Committee additional identifying and other information, including where possible and in accordance with their national legislation, photographs and other biometric data of individuals along with supporting documentation, on listed individuals, groups,

undertakings and entities, including updates on the operating status of listed entities, groups and undertakings, the movement, incarceration or death of listed individuals and other significant events, as such information becomes available;

90. *Requests* the Monitoring Team to circulate to the Committee every twelve months a list compiled in consultation with the respective designating States and States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, where known, of:

(a) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed upon them;

(b) individuals on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List who are reportedly deceased, along with an assessment of relevant information such as the certification of death, and to the extent possible, the status and location of frozen assets and the names of any individuals or entities who would be in a position to receive any unfrozen assets;

(c) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List that are reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, along with an assessment of any relevant information;

(d) any other names on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List that have not been reviewed in three or more years (“the triennial review”);

91. *Directs* the Committee to review whether these listings remain appropriate, and *further directs* the Committee to remove listings if it decides they are no longer appropriate;

92. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to refer to the Chair for review listings for which, after three years, no relevant State has responded in writing to the Committee’s requests for information, and in this regard, *reminds* the Committee that its Chair, acting in his or her capacity as Chair, may submit names for removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as appropriate and subject to the Committee’s normal decision-making procedures;

Coordination and outreach

93. *Directs* the Committee to continue to cooperate with other relevant Security Council Sanctions Committees, in particular those established pursuant to resolutions [751 \(1992\)](#) and [1907 \(2009\)](#), [1988 \(2011\)](#), [1970 \(2011\)](#) and [2140 \(2014\)](#);

94. *Reiterates* the need to enhance ongoing cooperation among the Committee and United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) established pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution [71/291](#), as well as their respective groups of experts, including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries within their respective mandates, on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, on relations with international and regional organizations and agencies and on other issues of relevance to these bodies;

95. *Encourages* the Monitoring Team and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue their joint activities, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and 1540 Committee experts to assist Member States in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the relevant resolutions, including through organizing regional and subregional workshops;

96. *Requests* the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members to enhance the full and

effective implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with this resolution and resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1333 \(2000\)](#), [1390 \(2002\)](#), [1455 \(2003\)](#), [1526 \(2004\)](#), [1617 \(2005\)](#), [1735 \(2006\)](#), [1822 \(2008\)](#), [1904 \(2009\)](#), [1988 \(2011\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2082 \(2012\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#), and [2133 \(2014\)](#), [2161 \(2014\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2195 \(2014\)](#), [2199 \(2015\)](#), and [2214 \(2015\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#);

97. *Directs* the Committee to consider requests for information from States and international organizations with ongoing judicial proceedings concerning implementation of the measures imposed in paragraph 1 above, and to respond as appropriate with additional information available to the Committee and the Monitoring Team;

Monitoring Team

98. *Decides*, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombudsperson, to extend the mandate of the current New York-based Monitoring Team and its members, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution [1526 \(2004\)](#), for a further period of thirty months from the expiration of its current mandate in December 2021, under the direction of the Committee with the responsibilities outlined in annex I, and *requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect;

99. *Directs* the Monitoring Team, in its comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee referred to in paragraph (a) of annex I, to report on relevant thematic and regional topics and developing trends as may be requested by the Security Council or the Committee following the adoption of this resolution;

100. *Encourages* relevant United Nations Missions, within their existing mandates, resources, and capabilities, to assist the Committee and the Monitoring Team, such as through logistical support, security assistance, and exchange of information in their work relevant to the threat by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in their respective areas of deployment;

101. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to identify, gather information on, and keep the Committee informed of instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in this resolution, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, requests the Monitoring Team to work closely with State(s) of residence, nationality, location or incorporation, designating States, other relevant States, and relevant United Nations Missions, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

102. *Directs* the Committee, with the assistance of its Monitoring Team, to hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Counter Terrorism Committee and CTED, UNOCT, and with the FATF to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

103. *Reiterates* its call in [2462 \(2019\)](#) for UNOCT, in close cooperation with UNODC and in consultation with CTED, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and other Global Compact entities as well as international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and other stakeholders, including the FSRBs, to enhance coordination with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures, including assistance that will improve the capacity of Member States, upon their request, to implement this resolution;

104. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to provide the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) on a quarterly basis oral briefings on its analysis of global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014) including gathered information and analysis relevant to potential sanctions designations by Member States or Committee actions that could be taken;

105. *Recalls* its request in paragraph 14 of resolution 2331 (2016) to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, when consulting with Member States, to include in their discussions the issue of trafficking in persons in the areas of armed conflict and the use of sexual violence in armed conflict as it relates to ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and to report to the Committee on these discussions as appropriate;

ISIL Reporting

106. *Emphasizing* the threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide strategic-level reports that demonstrate and reflect the gravity of the aforementioned threat, including from foreign terrorist fighters joining ISIL and associated groups and entities, foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin, transiting through, traveling to or relocating to or from other Member States, and the sources of financing of these groups and entities including through illicit trade in petroleum, antiquities, and other natural resources, as well as their planning and facilitation of attacks, any support to ISIL, Al-Qaida or any individual included on the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and reflects the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering this threat, the next report to be provided by 31 January 2022 and then every six months thereafter, with the input of CTED, in close collaboration with the Monitoring Team, UNOCT, and other relevant United Nations actors;

Reviews

107. *Decides* to review the measures described in paragraph 1 above with a view to their possible further strengthening in thirty months or sooner if necessary;

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

Annex I

In accordance with paragraph 98 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following mandates and responsibilities:

(a) To submit, in writing, comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, every six months, the first by 31 December 2021, on the following issues:

(i) implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(ii) the global threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, ANF, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, including (but not limited to) the threat posed by the presence of ISIL and its affiliates in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Libya, and Afghanistan and beyond, and the threats presented by Boko Haram;

(iii) the impact of the measures in resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#) and resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#) including progress on implementation of these measures, unintended consequences and unexpected challenges, as mandated in that resolutions in the form of updates on each of the following subjects: petroleum and petroleum products trade; trade in cultural property; kidnapping for ransom and external donations; natural resources; the proceeds of crimes including trafficking in persons, extortion and bank robbery direct or indirect supply; sale or transfer of arms and related material of all types; as part of the impact assessment, pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution [2199 \(2015\)](#);

(iv) the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining Al-Qaida, ISIL, and all other associated groups, undertakings;

(v) any other issues that the Security Council or the Committee requests the Monitoring Team to include in its comprehensive reports as set forth in paragraph 99 of this resolution; and

(vi) specific recommendations related to improved implementation of relevant sanctions measures, including those referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, resolution [2178 \(2014\)](#) resolution [2388 \(2017\)](#), resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), and possible new measures;

(b) To assist the Ombudsperson in carrying out his or her mandate as specified in annex II of this resolution, including by providing updated information on those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking their removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(c) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including by undertaking travel on behalf of the Committee, as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee's record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(d) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(e) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with CTED and the 1540 Committee's group of experts to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;

(f) To work closely and share information with CTED and the 1540 Committee's group of experts to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help facilitate concrete coordination, including in the area of reporting, among the three Committees;

(g) To participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy including within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, established to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, in particular through its relevant working groups;

(h) To gather information, on behalf of the Committee, on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by collating information from all relevant sources, including Member States, the private sector, and engaging with related parties, pursuing case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, and to provide cases of non-compliance and recommendations to the Committee on actions to respond to such cases of non-compliance for its review;

(i) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(j) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing, and preparing a draft narrative summary referred to in paragraph 57 of this resolution;

(k) To consult with the Committee or any relevant Member States, as appropriate, when identifying that certain individuals or entities should be added to, or removed from, the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

(l) To bring to the Committee's attention new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;

(m) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(n) To coordinate and cooperate with the national counter-terrorism focal point or similar coordinating body in the state of visit where appropriate;

(o) To cooperate closely with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies in providing information on the measures taken by Member States on kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom by Al-Qaida, ISIL, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, and on relevant trends and developments in this area;

(p) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, as instructed by the Committee;

(q) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List as updated and accurate as possible;

(r) To encourage Member States to provide information to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the fulfilment of its mandate, as appropriate;

(s) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and ISIL, and the best measures to confront them, including by developing, within existing resources, a dialogue with relevant scholars, academic bodies and experts through an annual workshop and/or other appropriate means, in consultation with the Committee;

(t) To collate, assess, monitor, report on, and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including implementation of the measure in paragraph 1 of this resolution as it pertains to preventing the criminal misuse of the Internet by ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, which shall be included in the Monitoring Team's regular report as outlined in section (a) of this annex; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(u) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations, including the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), INTERPOL, the FATF and its Global Network of FSRBs as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be reflected in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex, such as gaps and challenges in States' implementation of the measures in this resolution;

(v) To consult, in confidence, with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen implementation of the measures;

(w) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions and relevant non-financial businesses and professions, and international and regional organizations, including FATF and its Global Network of FSRBs, and civil society to promote awareness of, and enhanced compliance with, and to learn about the practical implementation of the asset freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of that measure;

(x) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and international and regional organizations, including ICAO, IATA, WCO and INTERPOL, to promote awareness of, and enhanced compliance with, and to learn about the practical implementation of the travel ban, including the use of advanced passenger information provided by civil aircraft operators to Member States, and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of that measure;

(y) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of international and regional organizations and the private sector, in coordination with national authorities, as appropriate, to promote awareness of, enhance compliance with, and to learn about the practical implementation of the arms embargo, with a particular emphasis on measures to counter the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by listed individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and the procurement of related components used to construct IEDs, in particular (but not limited to) trigger mechanisms, explosive precursors, commercial grade explosives, detonators, detonating cords, or poisons;

(z) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance on capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

(aa) To work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs and, in accordance with their national legislation, biometric information of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices, to work with INTERPOL to ensure that INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices exist for all listed individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; and to further work with INTERPOL, as appropriate, to address possible or confirmed cases of false or mistaken identity, with a view to reporting to the Committee on such instances and proposing any recommendations;

(bb) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution [1699 \(2006\)](#), and to work, in consultation with the Secretariat, to standardize the format of all United Nations sanctions lists and the Consolidated Sanctions List so as to facilitate implementation by national authorities;

(cc) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(dd) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

Annex II

In accordance with paragraph 63 of this resolution, the Office of the Ombudsperson shall be authorized to carry out the following tasks upon receipt of a delisting request submitted by, or on behalf of, an individual, group, undertaking or entity on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List or by the legal representative or estate of such individual, group, undertaking or entity (“the petitioner”).

The Council recalls that Member States are not permitted to submit delisting petitions on behalf of an individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Office of the Ombudsperson.

Information gathering (four months)

1. Upon receipt of a delisting request, the Ombudsperson shall:

- (a) Acknowledge to the petitioner the receipt of the delisting request;
- (b) Inform the petitioner of the general procedure for processing delisting requests;
- (c) Answer specific questions from the petitioner about Committee procedures;
- (d) Inform the petitioner in case the petition fails to properly address the original listing criteria, as set forth in paragraph 2 of this resolution, and return it to the petitioner for his or her consideration; and
- (e) Verify if the request is a new request or a repeated request and, if it is a repeated request to the Ombudsperson and it does not contain relevant additional information, return it to the petitioner, with an appropriate explanation, for his or her consideration.

2. For delisting petitions not returned to the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall immediately forward the delisting request to the members of the Committee, designating State(s), State(s) of residence and nationality or incorporation, relevant United Nations bodies, and any other States deemed relevant by the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson shall ask these States or relevant United Nations bodies to provide, within four months, any appropriate additional information relevant to the delisting request. The Ombudsperson may engage in dialogue with these States to determine:

- (a) These States’ opinions on whether the delisting request should be granted; and
- (b) Information, questions or requests for clarifications that these States would like to be communicated to the petitioner regarding the delisting request, including any information or steps that might be taken by a petitioner to clarify the delisting request.

3. Where all designating States consulted by the Ombudsperson do not object to the petitioner’s delisting, the Ombudsperson may shorten the information gathering period, as appropriate.

4. The Ombudsperson shall also immediately forward the delisting request to the Monitoring Team, which shall provide to the Ombudsperson, within four months:

- (a) All information available to the Monitoring Team that is relevant to the delisting request, including court decisions and proceedings, news reports, and information that States or relevant international organizations have previously shared with the Committee or the Monitoring Team;

(b) Fact-based assessments of the information provided by the petitioner that is relevant to the delisting request; and

(c) Questions or requests for clarifications that the Monitoring Team would like asked of the petitioner regarding the delisting request.

5. At the end of this four-month period of information gathering, the Ombudsperson shall present a written update to the Committee on progress to date, including details regarding which States have supplied information, and any significant challenges encountered therein. The Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for information gathering, giving due consideration to requests by Member States for additional time to provide information.

Dialogue (two months)

6. Upon completion of the information gathering period, the Ombudsperson shall facilitate a two-month period of engagement, which may include dialogue with the petitioner. Giving due consideration to requests for additional time, the Ombudsperson may extend this period once for up to two months if he or she assesses that more time is required for engagement and the drafting of the Comprehensive Report described in paragraph 8 below. The Ombudsperson may shorten this time period if he or she assesses less time is required.

7. During this period of engagement, the Ombudsperson:

(a) May submit questions, either orally or in writing, to the petitioner, or request additional information or clarifications that may help the Committee's consideration of the request, including any questions or information requests received from relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team;

(b) Should request from the petitioner a signed statement in which the petitioner declares that they have no ongoing association with Al-Qaida, ISIL, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group, or derivative thereof, and undertakes not to associate with Al-Qaida or ISIL in the future;

(c) Should meet with the petitioner, to the extent possible;

(d) Shall forward replies from the petitioner back to relevant States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team and follow up with the petitioner in connection with incomplete responses by the petitioner;

(e) Shall coordinate with States, the Committee and the Monitoring Team regarding any further inquiries of, or response to, the petitioner;

(f) During the information gathering or dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson may share with relevant States information provided by a State, including that State's position on the delisting request, if the State which provided the information consents;

(g) In the course of the information gathering and dialogue phases and in the preparation of the report, the Ombudsperson shall not disclose any information shared by a state on a confidential basis, without the express written consent of that state; and

(h) During the dialogue phase, the Ombudsperson shall give serious consideration to the opinions of designating States, as well as other Member States that come forward with relevant information, in particular those Member States most affected by acts or associations that led to the original listing.

8. Upon completion of the period of engagement described above, the Ombudsperson, shall draft and circulate to the Committee a Comprehensive Report that will exclusively:

(a) Summarize and, as appropriate, specify the sources of, all information available to the Ombudsperson that is relevant to the delisting request. The report shall respect confidential elements of Member States' communications with the Ombudsperson;

(b) Describe the Ombudsperson's activities with respect to this delisting request, including dialogue with the petitioner; and

(c) Based on an analysis of all the information available to the Ombudsperson and the Ombudsperson's recommendation, lay out for the Committee the principal arguments concerning the delisting request. The recommendation should state the Ombudsperson's views with respect to the listing as of the time of the examination of the delisting request.

Committee discussion

9. After the Committee has had fifteen days to review the Comprehensive Report in all official languages of the United Nations, the Chair of the Committee shall place the delisting request on the Committee's agenda for consideration.

10. When the Committee considers the delisting request, the Ombudsperson, shall present the Comprehensive Report in person and answer Committee members' questions regarding the request.

11. Committee consideration of the Comprehensive Report shall be completed no later than thirty days from the date the Comprehensive Report is submitted to the Committee for its review.

12. After the Committee has completed its consideration of the Comprehensive Report, the Ombudsperson may notify all relevant States of the recommendation.

13. Upon completion of the Comprehensive Report, the Ombudsperson will provide a copy to those non-Security Council members who participated in the delisting review process, along with a notification to such States confirming that:

(a) The Comprehensive Report reflects the basis for the Ombudsperson's recommendation and is not attributable to any individual Committee member; and

(b) The Comprehensive Report, and any information contained therein, should be treated as strictly confidential and not shared with the petitioner or any other Member State without the approval of the Committee.

14. Upon the request of a designating State, State of nationality, residence, or incorporation, and with the approval of the Committee, the Ombudsperson may provide a copy of the Comprehensive Report, with any redactions deemed necessary by the Committee, to such States, along with a notification to such States confirming that:

(a) All decisions to release information from the Ombudsperson's Comprehensive Reports, including the scope of information, are made by the Committee at its discretion and on a case-by-case basis;

(b) The Comprehensive Report reflects the basis for the Ombudsperson's recommendation and is not attributable to any individual Committee member; and

(c) The Comprehensive Report, and any information contained therein, should be treated as strictly confidential and not shared with the petitioner or any other Member State without the approval of the Committee.

15. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends retaining the listing, the requirement for States to take the measures in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity, unless a Committee member submits a delisting request, which the Committee shall consider under its normal consensus procedures.

16. In cases where the Ombudsperson recommends that the Committee consider delisting, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall terminate with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity 60 days after the Committee completes consideration of a Comprehensive Report of the Ombudsperson, in accordance with this annex II, including paragraph 7 (h), unless the Committee decides by consensus before the end of that 60-day period that the requirement shall remain in place with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity; provided that, in cases where consensus does not exist, the Chair shall, on the request of a Committee Member, submit the question of whether to delist that individual, group, undertaking or entity to the Security Council for a decision within a period of 60 days; and provided further that, in the event of such a request, the requirement for States to take the measures described in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall remain in force for that period with respect to that individual, group, undertaking or entity until the question is decided by the Security Council.

17. Following the conclusion of the process described in paragraphs 64 and 65 of this resolution, the Committee shall convey, within 60 days, to the Ombudsperson, whether the measures described in paragraph 1 are to be retained or terminated, and approve an updated narrative summary of reasons for listing, where appropriate. In cases where the Committee informs the Ombudsperson that it has followed his or her recommendation, the Ombudsperson immediately informs the Petitioner of the Committee's decision and submits to the Committee, for its review, a summary of the analysis contained in the Comprehensive Report. The Committee reviews the summary within 30 days of the decision to retain or terminate the listing, and communicates its views on the summary to the Ombudsperson. The purpose of the Committee's review is to address any security concerns, including to review if any information confidential to the Committee is inadvertently included in the summary. Following the Committee's review, the Ombudsperson transmits the summary to the Petitioner. The summary shall accurately describe the principal reasons for the recommendation of the Ombudsperson, as reflected in the analysis of the Ombudsperson. In his or her communication with the Petitioner, the Ombudsperson will specify that the summary of the analysis does not reflect the views of the Committee or of any of its members. In cases where the listing is retained, the summary of the analysis shall cover all the arguments for delisting by the Petitioner to which the Ombudsperson responded. In cases of delisting, the summary shall include the key points of the analysis of the Ombudsperson. In cases where the Committee informs the Ombudsperson that it has not followed his or her recommendation or that the Chair has submitted the question to the Security Council under paragraph 16 of this Annex, the Committee communicates to the Ombudsperson, within 30 days of its decision or the Council's decision, the reasons for this decision for transmission to the Petitioner. These reasons shall respond to the principal arguments of the Petitioner.

18. After the Ombudsperson receives the communication from the committee under paragraph 17 of Annex II, if the measures in paragraph 1 are to be retained, the

Ombudsperson shall send to the petitioner, with an advance copy sent to the Committee, a letter that:

- (a) Communicates the outcome of the petition;
- (b) Describes, to the extent possible and drawing upon the Ombudsperson's Comprehensive Report, the process and publicly releasable factual information gathered by the Ombudsperson; and
- (c) Forwards from the Committee all information about the decision provided to the Ombudsperson pursuant to paragraph 17 of Annex II above.

19. In all communications with the petitioner, the Ombudsperson shall respect the confidentiality of Committee deliberations and confidential communications between the Ombudsperson and Member States.

20. The Ombudsperson may notify the petitioner, as well as those States relevant to a case but which are not members of the Committee, of the stage at which the process has reached.

Other Office of the Ombudsperson Tasks

21. In addition to the tasks specified above, the Ombudsperson shall:

- (a) Distribute publicly releasable information about Committee procedures, including Committee Guidelines, fact sheets and other Committee-prepared documents;
- (b) Where address is known, notify individuals or entities about the status of their listing, after the Secretariat has officially notified the Permanent Mission of the State or States, pursuant to paragraph 82 of this resolution; and
- (c) Submit biannual reports summarizing the activities of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council.



Security Council

Distr.: General
17 December 2021

Resolution 2611 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8935th meeting, on 17 December 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on international terrorism and the threat it poses to Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1333 \(2000\)](#), [1363 \(2001\)](#), [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1390 \(2002\)](#), [1452 \(2002\)](#), [1455 \(2003\)](#), [1526 \(2004\)](#), [1566 \(2004\)](#), [1617 \(2005\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [1699 \(2006\)](#), [1730 \(2006\)](#), [1735 \(2006\)](#), [1822 \(2008\)](#), [1904 \(2009\)](#), [1988 \(2011\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2082 \(2012\)](#), [2083 \(2012\)](#), [2133 \(2014\)](#), [2160 \(2014\)](#), [2255 \(2015\)](#), [2501 \(2019\)](#), [2513 \(2020\)](#), [2557 \(2020\)](#), and [2596 \(2021\)](#) and the relevant statements of its President,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its support for a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan,

Reaffirming the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan, including those individuals and groups designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and *further reaffirming* the demand that the territory of Afghanistan should not be used to threaten or attack any country, to plan or finance terrorist acts, or to shelter and train terrorists, and that no Afghan group or individual should support terrorists operating on the territory of any country,

Reiterating its support for the fight against illicit production and trafficking of drugs from, and chemical precursors to, Afghanistan, acknowledging that illicit proceeds of the drug trafficking in Afghanistan are a source of financing for terrorist groups and non-state actors that threatens regional and international security, and recognizing the threats that terrorist groups and non-state actors involved in narcotics trade, and illicit exploitation of natural resources, continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan,

Underlining that all parties must respect their obligations under international humanitarian law in all circumstances, including those related to the protection of civilians, and *reaffirming* the importance of upholding human rights including those of women, children and members of vulnerable populations and minorities,

Reiterating the need to ensure that the present sanctions regime contributes effectively to ongoing efforts to bring about sustainable and inclusive peace, stability,



and security in Afghanistan, and *noting* the importance of the sanctions review when appropriate,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirming the need to combat this threat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in this effort,

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

Measures

1. *Decides* that all States shall continue to take the measures required by paragraph 1 of resolution 2255 (2015) with respect to individuals and entities designated prior to the date of adoption of resolution 1988 (2011) as the Taliban, as well as other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee established in paragraph 30 of resolution 1988 (“the Committee”) in the 1988 Sanctions List (“the List”);

2. *Decides*, in order to assist the Committee in fulfilling its mandate, that the 1267/1988 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (“Monitoring Team”), established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), shall continue to support the Committee for a period of twelve months from the date of expiration of the current mandate in December 2021, with the mandate set forth in the annex to this resolution, and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to this effect, and highlights the importance of ensuring that the Monitoring Team receives the necessary administrative and substantive support to effectively, safely and in a timely manner fulfil its mandate, including with regard to duty of care in high risk environments, under the direction of the Committee, a subsidiary organ of the Security Council;

3. *Directs* the Monitoring Team to gather information on instances of non-compliance with the measures imposed in resolution 2255 (2015) and to keep the Committee informed of such instances, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building, encourages Committee members to address issues of non-compliance and bring them to the attention of the Monitoring Team or the Committee, and further directs the Monitoring Team to provide recommendations to the Committee on actions taken to respond to non-compliance;

4. *Decides* to actively review the implementation of the measures outlined in this resolution and to consider adjustments, as necessary, to support peace and stability in Afghanistan;

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

Annex

In accordance with paragraph 3 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following responsibilities:

(a) To submit, in writing, an annual comprehensive, independent report to the Committee, on implementation by Member States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;

(b) To assist the Committee in regularly reviewing names on the List, including by undertaking travel on behalf of the Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council and contact with Member States, with a view to developing the Committee's record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(c) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

(d) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel on behalf of the Committee;

(e) To gather information on behalf of the Committee on instances of reported non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including by, but not limited to, collating information from Member States and engaging with related parties, pursuing case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, and to provide recommendations to the Committee on such cases of non-compliance for its review;

(f) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the List;

(g) To assist the Committee in its consideration of proposals for listing, including by compiling and circulating to the Committee information relevant to the proposed listing, and preparing a draft narrative summary referred to in paragraph 26 of resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#);

(h) To bring to the Committee's attention new or noteworthy circumstances that may warrant a delisting, such as publicly reported information on a deceased individual;

(i) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(j) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the List, as instructed by the Committee;

(k) To consult with the Committee or any relevant Member States, as appropriate, when identifying individuals or entities that could be added to, or removed from, the List;

(l) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the List as updated and accurate as possible;

(m) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including by key Afghan institutions and

any capacity assistance requirements; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

(n) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations and bodies, including United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and other United Nations agencies, and engage in regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be reflected in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex;

(o) To cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and engage in a regular dialogue with Member States and other relevant organizations, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and the Combined Maritime Forces, on the nexus between narcotics trafficking and those individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities eligible for listing under paragraph 1 of resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#), and report as requested by the Committee;

(p) To provide an update to the special report of the Monitoring Team pursuant to resolution [2160 \(2014\)](#) Annex (p), as part of its regular comprehensive report;

(q) To consult with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

(r) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

(s) To cooperate closely with the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and other relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies in providing information on the measures taken by Member States on kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom and on relevant trends and developments in this area;

(t) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions and relevant non-financial businesses and professions, and with relevant international organizations, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and its Global Network of FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs), to raise awareness of sanctions and to assist in the implementation of the measures in accordance with FATF Recommendation 6 on asset freezing and its related guidance;

(u) To consult with Member States, relevant representatives of the private sector and other international organizations, including International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the World Customs Organization (WCO), and INTERPOL to raise awareness of and learn about the practical implementation of the travel ban, including the use of advanced passenger information provided by civil aircraft operators to Member States, and assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of the implementation of these measures;

(v) To consult with Member States, international and regional organizations and relevant representatives of the private sector on the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, to raise awareness of the threat and to develop, in line with their responsibilities under paragraph (a) of this annex, recommendations for appropriate measures, to counter this threat;

(w) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

(x) To cooperate with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs, physical descriptions and, in accordance with their national legislation, other biometric and biographic data of listed individuals when available for inclusion in INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices and to exchange information on emerging threats;

(y) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution [1699 \(2006\)](#);

(z) To assist the Committee in facilitating assistance in capacity-building for enhancing implementation of the measures, upon request by Member States;

(aa) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(bb) To study and report to the Committee on the current nature of the threat of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban, in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan and the best measures to confront it, including by developing a dialogue with relevant scholars, academic bodies and experts according to the priorities identified by the Committee;

(cc) To gather information, including from relevant Member States, on travel that takes place under a granted exemption, pursuant to paragraph 20 of resolution [2255 \(2015\)](#), and to report to the Committee, as appropriate;

(dd) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.



Resolution 2612 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8936th meeting, on
20 December 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially its resolutions [2582 \(2021\)](#), [2556 \(2020\)](#), [2528 \(2020\)](#), [2502 \(2019\)](#), [2478 \(2019\)](#), [2463 \(2019\)](#), [2424 \(2018\)](#), [2409 \(2018\)](#), [2389 \(2017\)](#), and previous resolutions regarding the mandate of MONUSCO and the sanctions regime established by resolutions [1493 \(2003\)](#) and [1807 \(2008\)](#),

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 *recognising* that the mandate of each peace-keeping 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 DRC as well as all States in the region and *emphasising* the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Recalling that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,

Noting that the DRC continues to suffer from recurring and evolving cycles of conflict and persistent violence by foreign and domestic armed groups, which exacerbate a deeply concerning security, human rights and humanitarian crisis, as well as inter-communal and militia violence in areas of the DRC, *expressing concern* over reported links between certain armed groups and terrorist networks in eastern DRC and *emphasising* that such links may further exacerbate conflicts and contribute to undermining State authority,

Recognising the efforts of the Government and the people of the DRC aiming at the achievement of peace and national development, *further recognising* the efforts of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and the United Nations Organization Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) in addressing the threat posed by armed groups in the DRC, *encouraging* the continuation of efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, his special envoy for the Great Lakes, the African Union (AU), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and signatory States of the Peace



and Security (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the region to restore peace and security in the DRC, and *encouraging* the Government of the DRC to ensure continuous close cooperation with these and other international parties,

Recognising the importance of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, good offices, and community engagement to achieve peace and security in the DRC, and the need for MONUSCO, as appropriate and when possible, to use these techniques to enhance its ability to support the Mission's protection, its information gathering and situational awareness, and to implement its mandated tasks, including to protect civilians,

Reaffirming the important role of women and youth in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peacebuilding and electoral processes, *stressing* the importance of their full, equal, effective and meaningful participation in all efforts for the maintenance of and promotion of peace and security in the DRC,

Expressing great concern over the humanitarian situation that has left an estimated 27 million Congolese in need of humanitarian assistance, further *expressing deep concern* regarding the growing number of internally displaced persons in the DRC with more than 5 million estimated to have been displaced to date, and the 515,000 refugees in the DRC, as well as the more than 998,000 refugees from the DRC in Africa as a result of ongoing hostilities, *encouraging* member States to commit to a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting refugees in the DRC in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, *further calling upon* the DRC and all States in the region to work towards a peaceful environment conducive to the realization of durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, including their voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration in the DRC, with the support of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), *stressing* that any such solution should be in line with relevant obligations under international refugee law, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and *commending* United Nations humanitarian agencies, partners, and donors for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, *calling* on member States and other international partners to scale up funding and contribute to the United Nations humanitarian appeals for the DRC and the region to help ensure that United Nations humanitarian agencies and other international organizations are fully funded and able to urgently respond to the humanitarian needs in the country, including by addressing the protection and assistance needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, all survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and other vulnerable communities,

Recalling the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance,

Recalling resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) and resolution [2565 \(2021\)](#) demanding a general and immediate cessation of hostilities in all situations on the Council's agenda, as well as calling upon all parties to armed conflicts to engage immediately in a durable humanitarian pause for at least 90 consecutive days, in order to enable the safe, timely, unhindered and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance consistent with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

Commending MONUSCO for the preventive measures taken to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and *recalling* its request to the Secretary-General to instruct peace-keeping operations to provide support, within their mandates and capacities, to host country authorities in their efforts to contain the pandemic, in particular to facilitate humanitarian access, including to internally displaced persons and refugees camps and allow for medical evacuations, as well as its request to the Secretary-General and Member States to take all appropriate steps to protect the safety, security

and health of all UN personnel in UN peace operations, while maintaining the continuity of operations, and to take further steps towards the provision of training for peacekeeping personnel on issues related to preventing the spread of COVID-19,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women, peace and security, on youth, peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, *welcoming* efforts of the Government of the DRC in this regard, further *welcoming* efforts by the Government of the DRC to implement resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), also *recalling* the conclusions on children and armed conflict in the DRC adopted on 10 December 2020 by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to the parties in armed conflicts of the DRC, *expressing* grave concern over the high number of violations against children, in particular sexual and gender-based violence being committed by security forces, *further calling on* all actors to contribute to the rehabilitation and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups and forces,

Welcoming the efforts of MONUSCO and international partners in delivering training in human rights, international humanitarian law, gender mainstreaming, child protection and protection from sexual and gender-based violence to Congolese security institutions and *underlining* their importance,

Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access, among other factors, on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation, volcanic eruptions and food insecurity, *welcoming* the leadership of the DRC in the development of national strategies to address these issues and in the preservation of the Congo basin forest,

Commending the commitment of the Troops and Police Contributing Countries (T/PCCs) in implementing the Mission's mandate in a challenging environment, recalling its expectations on delivering on mandated reforms and enhancements to MONUSCO, *highlighting* the importance of effective command and control, respect for the chain of *command*, adequate equipment and information in order for timely and effective responses to attacks on civilians,

Reiterating its call on all parties to cooperate fully with MONUSCO and to remain committed to the full and objective implementation of the Mission's mandate, *reiterating* its condemnation of any and all attacks against peacekeepers, and *emphasising* that those responsible for such attacks must be held accountable, and *encouraging* all parties to work together to enhance the safety and security of MONUSCO's personnel, including in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#) and to ensure that all peacekeepers in the field are willing, capable and equipped to effectively and safely implement their mandate,

Welcoming the increased collaboration of the Congolese authorities with MONUSCO and with States in the region and *stressing* the importance of coordination and information sharing, including with MONUSCO, in the context of ongoing military operations in eastern DRC,

Reiterating the importance of adequately resourcing United Nations peace operations during mission transitions to support the long-term stability and continuity of peacebuilding activities, and *recalling* resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#) on United Nations peace operations transitions in this regard,

Determining that the situation in the DRC continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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

Political situation

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of Government of the DRC to respond to the needs of the Congolese people above the pursuit of partisan interests and *strongly urges* all Congolese political stakeholders to spare no efforts in implementing the critical governance, security and economic reforms contained in the Government's programme of action 2021–2023, *reiterates* the importance of delivering on President Tshisekedi and his government's commitments to pursue national unity, strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the respect of freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of the press and the right of peaceful assembly, fight against corruption, launch domestic development programmes to significantly reduce poverty, and further political inclusiveness and peacebuilding and *encourages* MONUSCO to continue to support, through its good offices, peaceful, transparent, inclusive and credible political processes;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of President Tshisekedi and his government towards reconciliation and peace and stability in the DRC and to promote regional cooperation and integration, *notes* that political stability and security as well as increased State presence in areas of conflict are critical for sustainable peace in the DRC, *calls upon* the DRC authorities to work towards the stabilisation and strengthening of the capacity of State institutions particularly in areas of conflict, with the support of MONUSCO and the UNCT, in order to fulfil the rights and needs of all Congolese people, *further calls upon* all political stakeholders to work, with the support of MONUSCO's good offices, toward peaceful, transparent, inclusive and credible processes for the presidential and legislative elections scheduled in 2023 as well as for future elections, in accordance with the Constitution and the Electoral law, and to ensure the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women at all stages;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and *calls upon* regional organisations to provide political support to the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC and the restoration of trust among the different parties, including through their good offices, in order to consolidate peace and security, tackle the root causes of conflict in priority areas, as well as foster a broad national consensus around key governance and security reforms, the fight against illegal exploitations of natural resources, and support to current reform and other electoral processes, in line with the government of DRC's national priorities, and *welcomes* the active diplomacy of President Tshisekedi as Chairperson of the African Union and his continued efforts with States in the region to build good relations with neighbouring countries and advance peace, security and regional integration;

Human Rights

4. *Welcomes* the commitments and actions of President Tshisekedi towards ensuring that the Government of the DRC protects and respects human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to combat impunity in all areas, *further welcomes* the steps initiated by the Government of the DRC towards the establishment of a national transitional justice strategy to promote truth and reconciliation while ensuring accountability for past crimes, reparation for victims and safeguards against the reoccurrence of past human rights violations, *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to uphold these commitments, and *further calls* on the Government of the DRC to ensure that the state of siege in Ituri and North Kivu, as part of its further efforts to eliminate the threat of armed groups and to restore State authority, is assessed on a regular basis, responsive to progress in achieving its clearly defined objectives and implemented with full respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

5. *Remains however deeply concerned* by high levels of violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in parts of the country, committed by all parties, as well as the persistently high level of violence and the intensification of intercommunal violence fuelled by hate speech, including through social media platforms, and *recognises* their deleterious effect on the stabilisation, community reconciliation, reconstruction and development efforts in the DRC, *recalls* in that regard that it is prepared to impose targeted sanctions under paragraph 7 (d) and (e) of its resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#), regarding *inter alia* human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law;

6. *Urges* the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, including those involving targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, the forced displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, and in particular those that may amount to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and *stresses* both regional cooperation and the DRC's cooperation with the International Criminal Court following the DRC's referral of the situation in the DRC in 2004, as well as cooperation with the African Court of Human and People's Rights;

7. *Welcomes* the cooperation of the Government of the DRC with the team of international experts on the situation in the Kasai regions mandated by the Human Rights Council in its resolution [45/34](#), *recognises* the improvements in the cooperation since President Tshisekedi's election, *requests* the Government of the DRC to implement all the recommendations made by the team of international experts in its report, and to cooperate with the team of two international human rights experts, charged with monitoring, evaluating, providing support and reporting on the implementation by the DRC of those recommendations, further *welcomes* the Government of the DRC's continued cooperation with the United Nations team deployed, as agreed, to assist the Congolese authorities investigations into the deaths of the two UN experts in March 2017, and *calls on* them to ensure all perpetrators are brought to justice and held accountable;

8. *Welcomes* the steps taken by President Tshisekedi and his government to hold security forces accountable for violations of human rights and fight impunity within their ranks, release political prisoners, and close irregular detention centres, as well as to investigate and prosecute violations of human rights by State agents, *further welcomes* investigations by the Congolese authorities on any disproportionate use of force by security forces on peaceful protesters and *calls on* the Congolese authorities to ensure that those responsible for these acts are brought to justice, *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to facilitate, in line with previous agreements, full and unhindered access for the Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC (UNJHRO) to all detention centres, hospitals and morgues and all other premises required for documenting human rights violations, as applicable, *stresses the need* for the Government of the DRC to continue to ensure the increased professionalism of its security forces, including vetting, training and capacity building of security personnel to fully respect domestic and international human rights law, as well as international humanitarian law, and *underlines* the importance of observing the rule of law;

9. *Strongly condemns* sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations perpetrated by all parties in the DRC, *welcomes* efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, including progress made in the fight against impunity through the arrest, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators from the FARDC and the PNC and towards the establishment of a national reparation fund for victims and survivors, and *urges* the Government of the DRC to continue to strengthen its efforts to combat impunity

for sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC and PNC at all levels, and to provide all necessary services and protection to survivors, victims and witnesses, *and further calls upon* the Government of the DRC to complete investigations into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by members of the FARDC in line with the its zero-tolerance policy and, as appropriate, to prosecute those responsible, *further encourages* the government to take all measures to continue to support the provision of medical, sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, mental health, legal and socioeconomic services to survivors of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations to facilitate their reintegration into their communities and to provide all necessary services, including legal, and protection to survivors;

10. *Encourages* the Government of the DRC to implement in full its National Strategy and the Roadmap agreed during the national conference in Kinshasa from 11–13 October 2016 to evaluate the implementation of the Joint Communiqué between the Government of the DRC and the United Nations on the Fight Against Sexual Violence in Conflict adopted in Kinshasa on 30 March 2013 and its addendum signed in 2019, and to ensure adequate funding is allocated to the implementation of these commitments, *encourages* further progress by the FARDC in implementing the action plan against sexual violence and in implementing the recently signed plan of the PNC, and *recalls* the importance of cooperation with the SRSG for Sexual Violence in Conflict;

11. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to End and Prevent the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including aspects of the plan related to sexual violence against children, and to take all necessary steps to end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors, in line with the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Agency Directives issued in 2013, and *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts, in particular by prosecuting perpetrators within security forces for child recruitment and use and by ensuring that perpetrators of all violations and abuses are held accountable, and *recalls* the importance of cooperating with the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict;

Armed Groups

12. *Strongly condemns* all armed groups operating in the DRC and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights, *reiterates its condemnation* of the violence witnessed in the DRC including a renewed surge in attacks by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), especially those involving attacks on the civilian population, United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian actors, as well as medical personnel and facilities, summary executions and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence and recruitment and use of children, abductions of children and humanitarian personnel, attacks on schools and civilians connected with schools, including children and teachers, and hospitals in violation of applicable international law by armed groups and militias, the use of civilians as human shields, the forced displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, the indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) which represents an increasing threat to civilians and civilian objects and *further reiterates* that those responsible must be held accountable;

13. *Demands* that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilising activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and *further demands* that their members immediately and permanently

disband, lay down their arms, reject violence, end and prevent violations perpetrated against children and release children from their ranks, *recalls* in this regard that recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in the DRC may lead to sanctions under paragraph 7 (d) of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#);

14. *Notes* that the elimination of the threat posed by armed groups requires an integrated regional approach and strong political engagement by the governments of DRC, SADC and the ICGLR to further seize on the positive regional momentum, in close coordination with MONUSCO and the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes, *underscores* that there can be no purely military solutions to these problems, *welcomes* the establishment of a Contact and Coordination Group to oversee the technical implementation of non-military measures for the neutralisation of foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, bearing in mind the need to address the root causes of conflict, including the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and put an end to recurring cycles of violence, as outlined in the PSC Framework, *reaffirms* that the PSC Framework remains an essential mechanism to achieve durable peace and stability in the DRC and the Region *recalls* the commitments undertaken by the region under the PSC Framework not to tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups, *urges* the signatory States, with the support of the PSC Framework Guarantors, to strengthen their collaboration in addressing appropriately and holistically the threat of all remaining foreign armed groups in the DRC and the illicit flow of weapons in the region, *fully supports* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes in fulfilling his mandate to address the remaining challenges in implementation of the PSC Framework and to promote peace and stability in the region, including through good offices, coordinated strategies and shared information with MONUSCO, UNOCA and other UN entities, and *stresses* the need for coordination and cooperation between the Government of the DRC and other national authorities, United Nations entities, civil society organisations and development actors to build and sustain peace, stabilise, improve the security situation and assist in restoration of State authority;

15. *Calls on* the signatory States of the PSC Framework to complete without precondition the repatriation of the remaining former M23 combatants, as well as other combatants seeking voluntary return to their country of origin, within the shortest time frame possible;

16. *Condemns* the continued illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, diamonds, cobalt, and coltan, as well as cocoa, charcoal, timber, and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them, the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and *encourages* the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, *calls on* member States of ICGLR and regional economic communities to jointly fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources by improving and reinforcing the security around mining regions, seeking rapprochement between mining communities, local authorities and security actors to resolve conflicts and promote the rights of person belonging to communities around mining regions, and *encourages* them to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, and *recalls* in this regard its resolutions [2457 \(2019\)](#) and [2389 \(2017\)](#) as well as its presidential statement [S/PRST/2021/19](#);

17. *Notes* that drivers behind different armed groups’ activities and militia violence are varied, internal and external, and that there is no purely military solution to these problems, *underlines* the need for tailored responses in addressing the threat

posed by armed groups, *calls on* the Government of the DRC to take further action in this respect, combining military and non-military approaches in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and including through tailored Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants into civilian life and local peacebuilding initiatives which are sensitive to the needs and experiences of women and girls, in coordination and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate;

18. *Calls for* increased and effective joint operations by the Congolese security forces and MONUSCO including its Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), that include joint planning and tactical cooperation, in accordance with MONUSCO's mandate and in strict compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), to ensure all efforts possible are being made to prevent, deter and stop armed groups and *stresses* the need to carry out all operations, joint or unilateral, in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable;

19. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Community Recovery and Stabilisation Programme (PDDRC-S) and *urges* the Government of the DRC and its partners, including international financial institutions, to urgently provide adequate and timely support for swift and effective implementation of the DDR of eligible former combatants, under coordination of the PDDRC-S, through tailored, community-based and context specific DDR initiatives with sustainable economic alternatives and opportunities in order to effectively attract combatants willing to demobilise and transition into a peaceful civilian life, learning lessons from previous approaches, and ensuring that accountability for serious human rights violations and abuses and international crimes, transitional justice initiatives and the protection of children's rights are an integral part of those processes;

20. *Welcomes* the preliminary commitments and actions taken by President Tshisekedi and his government to advance security sector reform (SSR), promote the consolidation of State authority, reconciliation, tolerance and democracy, *encourages* the Congolese authorities to continue the troop rotations announced by President Tshisekedi, and *calls on* the Government of the DRC to remain fully committed to protecting the civilian population through the swift establishment of professional, accountable and sustainable security forces that respect international humanitarian law and domestic and international human rights law, the deployment of an accountable Congolese civil administration, in particular the police, judiciary, prison and territorial administration, and the consolidation of rule of law and promotion and protection of human rights, *further calls upon* the Government of the DRC to uphold its national commitments to SSR, including by allocating the necessary financial resources, and taking into account women's full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and safety, and *notes with concern* the limited progress in those fields essential for the DRC's stabilisation to date;

21. *Notes with concern* that diversions of arms from national stockpiles continue to constitute a source of supply for armed groups in the DRC, *calls for* continued national efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including inter alia through ensuring the safe and effective management, storage, monitoring and security of their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, and the fight against arms trafficking and diversion, including through capacity building and combating impunity, with the continued support of MONUSCO, as appropriate and within existing resources, and *calls on* the Government of the DRC to expand its support to the National Commission for Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and Reduction of Armed Violence (CNC-ALPC);

MONUSCO's mandate

22. *Decides* to extend until 20 December 2022 the mandate of MONUSCO in the DRC, including, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, its Intervention Brigade;

23. *Decides* that MONUSCO's authorised troop ceiling will comprise 13,500 military personnel, 660 military observers and staff officers, 591 police personnel, and 1,050 personnel of formed police units, and continues to agree to a temporary deployment of up to 360 personnel of formed police units provided they are deployed in replacement of military personnel, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report [S/2019/905](#), and *invites* the Secretariat to consider further reduction of MONUSCO's level of military deployment and area of operations based on the positive evolution of the situation on the ground, in particular in the regions where the threat posed by armed groups is no longer significant, in line with the joint strategy on the progressive and phased drawdown of MONUSCO ([S/2020/1041](#));

24. *Decides* that the strategic priorities of MONUSCO are to contribute to the following objectives:

- (a) Protection of civilians, as described in paragraph 29 (i) of this resolution;
- (b) Support to the stabilisation and strengthening of State institutions in the DRC and key governance and security reforms, as described in paragraph 29 (ii) of this resolution;

25. *Stresses* that MONUSCO's mandate should be implemented based on a prioritization of tasks established in paragraphs 29 to 39 of this resolution and, in this regard, *reaffirms* that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources;

26. *Welcomes* the UN Strategy for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes region as well as its Action Plan, *encourages* ownership and political will by the signatory states of the PSC Framework for their effective implementation, *calls* on the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region to continue his regional and international engagement to support the full implementation of the PSC Framework and *urges* MONUSCO to work with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes to seek political solutions to stop the cross-border flows of armed combatants, arms and natural resources that threaten peace and stability in the DRC, by aligning strategies and conducting information-sharing and coordinating their respective reporting;

27. *Authorises* MONUSCO, in pursuit of its mandated tasks, to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate and *requests* the Secretary-General to immediately inform the Security Council should MONUSCO fail to do so;

28. *Requests* MONUSCO to ensure that any support provided to operations conducted by national security forces, including in the form of rations and fuel, should be only for joint operations, jointly planned and executed, and subject to appropriate oversight and scrutiny, in strict compliance with the United Nations HRDDP, including by the United Nations Country Team, failing which that support should be suspended;

29. *Decides* that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks, and that all MONUSCO's tasks should be implemented in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms:

(i) Protection of civilians

(a) Take all necessary measures to ensure effective, timely, dynamic and integrated protection of civilians under threat of physical violence within its provinces of current deployment, with a specific focus on Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, including the use of good offices, whilst retaining a capacity to intervene elsewhere in case of major deterioration of the situation, through a comprehensive approach and in consultation with local communities, including by preventing, deterring, and stopping all armed groups and local militias from inflicting violence on the populations, by disarming them, and by supporting and undertaking local mediation efforts and national level advocacy to prevent escalation of violence and to counter hate speech, paying particular attention to civilians gathered in displaced persons and refugee camps, peaceful demonstrators, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, in line with the basic principles of peacekeeping, while ensuring the risk to civilians are mitigated before, during and after any military or police operation, including by tracking, preventing, minimising and addressing civilian harm resulting from the mission's operations, including when in support of national security forces;

(b) Maintain a proactive deployment and a mobile, flexible and robust posture, including by conducting active patrolling by foot and by vehicle, in particular in high risk areas;

(c) Work with the Government of the DRC and humanitarian workers to identify threats to civilians and implement joint prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, 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 persons with disabilities;

(d) Enhance its community engagement with civilians, including by the troops and police, to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities, to strengthen its early warning mechanism, and to increase its efforts to monitor and document violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, and continue and strengthen local community engagement and empowerment, as well as strengthening protection of civilians through early warning and response, including prevention, as appropriate, to lay out a strategy with the government of the DRC containing concrete measures to build trust and understanding among the population regarding MONUSCO's efforts in the DRC and to prevent disinformation campaigns aimed at undermining the mission's credibility and hindering its performance, and by ensuring mobility of the mission;

(e) in support of the authorities of the DRC, and on the basis of information collection and analysis, carry out targeted offensive operations in the DRC to neutralise armed groups, to ensure effective, timely, dynamic and integrated protection of civilians, and to contribute to the objective of reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in the DRC and to make space for stabilisation activities, either unilaterally or jointly with the Congolese security forces, through a reconfigured and effective FIB, as determined by the Force Commander, with a view to enabling it to execute its mandate, that includes combat units from additional TCCs functioning as quick reaction forces having undergone pre-deployment training and verification in accordance with UN standards and with appropriate capabilities and equipment, able to cope with asymmetric warfare, which falls under the authority, command and control of MONUSCO Force Commander and with the support of the whole of MONUSCO, in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner and in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and with the United Nations HRDDP and in accordance with the

standing operating procedures applicable to persons who are captured or who surrender, and *underlines* that the entire MONUSCO force, including the Intervention Brigade, must prioritise the implementation of its protection of civilians mandate, including through a mobile, flexible and robust posture;

(f) Work with the authorities of the DRC, leveraging the capacities and expertise of the UN Police, MONUSCO and UNCT justice and corrections capacities including the UN Prosecution Support Cell, UNJHRO and other MONUSCO Justice components, and the technical assistance team deployed by OHCHR, to strengthen and support the DRC judicial system in order to investigate and prosecute all those allegedly responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC, following the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC in June 2004 to open, following the request of the Government of the DRC, an investigation into alleged crimes committed in the context of armed conflict in the DRC since 2002;

(g) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC to promote human rights, in particular civil and political 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, and to engage and facilitate mediation efforts at local level to advance sustainable peace;

(h) Strengthen the Mission's early warning and response mechanisms, including by systematically recording and analysing its rate of response and ensure that risks of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations are included in the Mission's data collection, threat analysis and early warning system;

(ii) Support to stabilisation and the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC, and key governance and security reforms, in order to establish functional, professional, and accountable state institutions, including security and judicial institutions

Stabilisation

(a) Provide coordination between the Government of the DRC, international partners and United Nations agencies in a targeted, sequenced and coordinated approach to stabilisation informed by up to date conflict analysis, through the implementation of the International Security and Stabilisation Support Strategy (ISSSS) and adoption of a conflict-sensitive approach across the Mission;

(b) Provide technical advice to the Government of the DRC in the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable and productive manner the extraction, value addition, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC, in coordination with the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region's technical assistance efforts;

Root causes of conflict

(c) Provide good offices and technical support, in coordination with regional and international partners, with a view to furthering reconciliation, democratisation and inclusion, addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting intercommunal and gender-responsive reconciliation and countering hate speech, including through political support and engagement with interlocutors across the political spectrum, including the Government, opposition parties, local authorities, women and civil society;

(d) Provide good offices, advice and assistance to enable the Government of the DRC to prevent, mitigate, and resolve intercommunal conflicts through, inter alia, mediation and community engagement, by undertaking national and local dialogues on community security, local conflict resolution, promotion of justice and reconciliation initiatives, and to ensure actions against armed groups are supported by civilian and police components as part of consolidated planning which provides a comprehensive response to area-based stabilisation efforts;

(e) Monitor, report immediately to the Security Council, and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law to report on restrictions on political space and violence, including in the context of the elections, and support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided by the United Nations shall be in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy and consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

(f) Provide good offices and strategic and technical advice to the Government of the DRC and play a role in coordinating the support provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system, in consultation with the Government of DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu and Ituri provinces to:

- accelerate national ownership of SSR by the Government of the DRC, including through supporting the development of a common national plan, as well as a clear and comprehensive SSR implementation roadmap including benchmarks and timelines;
- encourage inclusive SSR which delivers security and justice to all through independent, accountable and functioning justice and security institutions which take into account women’s full, equal and meaningful participation and safety, *underlines* in that regard that progress in the fight against impunity is critical for the security forces to no longer be perceived as a threat to civilians;
- promote and facilitate military, police, justice and prison sector reforms to enhance the justice and security sector’s accountability, fighting against impunity and operational effectiveness and effectiveness; in that regard, provide expertise, advice and training to the Congolese security forces to strengthen their capacity, in particular through human rights training and through continued implementation of the Integrated Operational Strategy for the Fight Against Insecurity, developed by MONUSCO police, in strict compliance with the United Nations HRDDP;
- continue to support, via the United Nations Mine Action Service, the Government of the DRC in enhancing the capacities of the Congolese security forces, including through advice, training and capacity development in weapons and ammunitions management, Counter-IED, Explosive Ordnance Disposal;

Disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration (DDR)

(g) Provide good offices, advice and assistance to the Government of the DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu and Ituri provinces in close cooperation with the UNCT and international partners, for the implementation of the PDDRC-S in accordance with order No. 21/038 of 5 July 2021 and for the DDR of Congolese and foreign combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights, into a peaceful civilian life that can be complemented by a Community Violence Reduction (CVR) approach through community-based security and stabilisation measures and a flexible disarmament and

demobilisation approach, coordinated under the framework of the ISSSS, while paying specific attention to the needs of women and children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;

(h) Coordinate with civil society, donor partners and government officials, including local and provincial leaders, to support DDR efforts, especially regarding reintegration into civilian life;

(i) Provide support to the disarmament, demobilisation, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) process to return and reintegrate foreign combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights and their dependants to a peaceful civilian life in their country of origin, or a receptive third country while paying specific attention to the needs of women and children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;

(j) Advise and support the DRC authorities in the disposal of weapons and ammunitions of disarmed Congolese and foreign combatants in compliance with resolution 2424 (2018) as well as applicable international arms control treaties, including the Nairobi Protocol of which the DRC is signatory party and the Kinshasa Convention;

(k) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to Prevent and End the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including on the aspects related to Sexual Violence by the FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of action plans to prevent and end violations and abuses against children;

Protection of the United Nations

30. *Ensure* the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

Child protection

31. *Requests* MONUSCO, with support of the UNCT, to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and *acknowledges* the crucial role of United Nations Child Protection Advisers deployed as a standalone capacity in MONUSCO in that regard, *requests* MONUSCO to continue to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict;

Gender, Sexual Violence

32. *Requests* MONUSCO to take fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC and other relevant stakeholders in creating a legal, political and socio-economic environment conducive to ensuring the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and full involvement and representation of women at all levels, and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, protection of civilians, including by engaging women's networks as partners in protection, support to DDR and SSR efforts, and support to stabilisation efforts through, inter alia, the provision of civilian and uniformed gender and women

protection advisers and focal points at headquarters and field levels, participation of women civil society leaders and organization members with regards to conflict prevention and resolution, public institutions and decision-making, *requests* MONUSCO support the government in advancing women's full, equal and meaningful political participation, in particular achieving the 30% constitutional quota and *further requests* enhanced reporting by MONUSCO to the Council on this issue;

33. *Acknowledges* the important role of United Nations Women Protection Advisers deployed in MONUSCO in supporting the Government of the DRC to implement its commitments on addressing sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and *calls on* MONUSCO to ensure they continue to work closely with the Government of the DRC at both strategic and operational levels;

34. *Reiterates* the urgent and imperative need to hold accountable all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law, *requests* MONUSCO to accelerate the coordinated implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations;

Humanitarian Access

35. *Recalls* all its relevant resolutions on the protection of humanitarian and medical personnel, including resolutions 2439 (2018) and 2286 (2016), and *expresses serious concern* at increased attacks on humanitarian personnel and medical personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, as well as impediments to humanitarian access in eastern DRC, *demands* that all parties allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and consistent with humanitarian principles, the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to refugees and internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC, and *recalls* that individuals and entities may be designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) for planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against medical personnel or humanitarian personnel;

36. *Calls on* MONUSCO to strengthen its collaboration with humanitarian actors and streamline coordination mechanisms with humanitarian agencies to ensure information sharing and an effective response, in line with their respective mandates, to protection risks to the population;

37. *Emphasises* the importance of maintaining international support and engagement – financially, technically and in-kind – to respond rapidly to infectious disease outbreaks and *requests* all relevant parts of the United Nations System to effectively coordinate their activities, in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities, in response to Ebola, COVID-19 and other potential outbreaks and *notes* the positive role of MONUSCO in the 2018-2020 eastern DRC Ebola response and *recognises* that Ebola is one of many serious humanitarian and health challenges in the DRC that need sustainable solutions, including sustained strengthened healthcare systems to contain future epidemics;

Sanctions regime

38. *Requests* MONUSCO to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo as described in paragraph 1 of resolution 2293 (2016) in cooperation with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), and in particular observe and report on flows of military personnel, arms or related materiel across the eastern border of the DRC, including by using, as specified in the letter of the Council dated 22 January 2013 (S/2013/44), surveillance capabilities provided by unmanned aerial systems,

seize, collect, record and dispose of arms or related materiel brought into the DRC in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2293 (2016), and exchange relevant information with the Group of Experts;

39. *Expresses* its full support to the United Nations Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004), *calls for* enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, MONUSCO and the Group of Experts, *requests* timely information exchange between MONUSCO 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 the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

Mission effectiveness

40. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates is the responsibility of all stakeholders and is contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic, and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels, adequate resources, policy, planning, and operational guidelines, and training and equipment;

41. *Stresses* the importance to provide MONUSCO with the necessary capacities to fulfil its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats to its personnel, *requests* the Secretary-General, Member States, and the Government of DRC to take all appropriate measures to ensure the best level possible of safety and security of MONUSCO's personnel, in line with resolution 2518 (2020), and principles to guide the COVID-19 vaccination of uniformed personnel in-theatre and prior to deployment in line with UN guidelines and best practices to improve safety of peacekeepers, recalling as well the Action Plan on improving safety and security related to the report on "Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers, *notes with concern* the grave risks violations of the Status of Forces Agreement can present to the safety and security of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and *requests* the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 2589 (2021) for establishing accountability for crimes against peacekeepers;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the following activities in the planning and conduct of MONUSCO's operations within the limits of the mandate and area of operation and in line with existing United Nations guidelines and regulations:

- strengthening the implementation of a mission-wide early warning and response strategy, as part of a coordinated approach to information gathering, incident tracking and analysis, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to threats and attacks against civilians that may involve violations and abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities, and ensure gender-sensitive conflict analysis is mainstreamed across all early warning and conflict prevention efforts;
- encouraging the use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, community engagement, and strategic communications to support the mission's protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;

- prioritising enhanced mission mobility and active patrolling to better execute its mandate in areas of emerging protection risks and emerging threats, including in remote locations, and prioritise deployment of forces with appropriate air and land assets, to support the mission’s protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;
- improving MONUSCO’s intelligence and analysis capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate;
- providing training, knowledge and equipment to counter explosive devices, including enhanced support to troop- and police-contributing countries to deploy the environment specific mine-protected vehicles needed under the current Force requirements;
- implementing more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, including the Standard Operating Procedure on Decentralized Casualty Evacuation, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities;
- taking active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of MONUSCO’s safety and security facilities and arrangements;
- securing long-term rotation schemes for critical capabilities as well as exploring innovative options to promote partnerships between equipment, troop- and police-contributing countries;
- ensuring that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP, including the monitoring and reporting on how support is used and on the implementation of mitigating measures;
- prioritising mandated protection activities in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, according to resolution [1894 \(2009\)](#);
- strengthening its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in line with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), including by assisting the parties with activities consistent with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), and by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence are included in the Mission’s data collection and threat analysis and early warning systems by engaging in an ethical manner with survivors and victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and women’s organizations;
- implementing resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in MONUSCO in line with resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#), as well as to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations, taking fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, and reaffirming the importance of uniformed and civilian gender advisors, gender focal points in all mission components, gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner;
- taking fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue;
- implementing youth, peace and security under resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#), [2419 \(2018\)](#) and [2535 \(2020\)](#);
- implementing peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#);

- implementing the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur;

43. *Reiterates* the need to further improve the effectiveness of the Force Intervention Brigade to ensure effective, timely, dynamic and integrated protection of civilians and the neutralisation of armed groups by, inter alia, completing implementation of past assessments to reinvigorate the Intervention Brigade's operational effectiveness, attaching additional staff officers, as deemed appropriate by MONUSCO Force Headquarters, and undertaking the action set out in paragraph 29 (i) (e) of this resolution;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all possible steps, including through the full use of existing authorities and at his discretion, to maximise MONUSCO's operational capacity and ability to discharge its mandate, with a specific focus on priority areas, including through enhancing MONUSCO's personnel, mobility assets and capabilities for gathering timely, reliable and actionable information on threats to civilians, especially the linkages between armed groups and local communities, while continuing to strengthen the performance of the Mission;

45. *Requests* MONUSCO to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;

46. *Requests* troop- and police-contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#) and all other relevant resolutions on reducing barriers to and increasing women's participation at all levels and in all positions in peacekeeping, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations;

47. *Urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including vetting of all personnel, predeployment and in-mission awareness training, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by troop- and police-contributing countries to hold perpetrators accountable, to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units, and to report to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions undertaken;

Exit strategy

48. *Welcomes* the Transition plan on the basis of the Joint Strategy on the Progressive and Phased Drawdown of MONUSCO endorsed by resolution [2556 \(2020\)](#), *requests* MONUSCO to withdraw from Tanganyika by mid-2022 and to consolidate its footprint in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, the three provinces where active conflict persists, while pursuing its work on good offices and institutional strengthening at the national level as recommended by the Joint Strategy, including the continuation of an early warning and rapid response system, *encourages* the Joint Working Group between the United Nations and the Government of the DRC to engage in regular discussions on the implementation of the transition plan and progress towards achieving the benchmarks and indicators in liaison with civil society and *further encourages* the United Nations, in collaboration with national and international stakeholders to operationalise the humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus approach in Tanganyika and the Kasai region;

49. *Stresses* the importance of a strategic and coherent approach by the United Nations, the Government of the DRC, international financial institutions and other multilateral and bilateral partners to the mobilisation and use of resources to ensure that the conditions are in place for MONUSCO's responsible and sustainable withdrawal and to sustain peacebuilding gains and *encourages* the international community and donors to support the scaling up of the activities and programming of the UNCT and other United Nations entities operating in the DRC;

50. *Calls upon* MONUSCO, the UNCT and other United Nations entities operating in the DRC to strengthen integration and cooperation to undertake the priority collaborative actions identified in the Transition plan and to enable scaled up programming by the UNCT in preparation for MONUSCO's withdrawal, including by developing a coherent resource mobilisation strategy;

51. *Calls upon* MONUSCO to work closely with the UNCT to identify ways to address gaps in capabilities to prepare for the exit of MONUSCO, *underscores* the need to progressively transfer MONUSCO's tasks to the Government of the DRC, the UNCT and other relevant stakeholders, where appropriate and consistent with mandates and resources, in order to enable the responsible and sustainable exit of MONUSCO and *encourages* the Secretary-General where appropriate to discontinue tasks related to support to stabilisation and the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC, and key governance and security reforms, which can be responsibly and sustainably assumed by other stakeholders and to streamline MONUSCO accordingly;

52. *Recognises* the role played by Radio Okapi in providing information to Congolese population, including local communities while raising awareness and understanding about MONUSCO's mandate and activities and *requests* MONUSCO and relevant partners to explore the available options to sustain Radio Okapi programming in the context of MONUSCO's transition;

53. *Stresses* that MONUSCO's activities should be conducted in such a manner as to facilitate progress towards sustainable and inclusive peace and development and address the root causes of conflict, to reduce the threat posed by domestic and foreign armed groups to a level that can be managed by the DRC's security forces and enables MONUSCO's gradual, responsible and sustainable exit, based upon progress towards satisfying the benchmarks and indicators set out in the Transition plan and taking into consideration the situation on the ground, with a particular focus on reduction of the threat to civilians;

54. *Recognising* the progress made by the Government of the DRC and its efforts to fulfil its commitments, *encourages* the government to swiftly address the following key issues in order to make the support and technical assistance of MONUSCO and other partners more efficient, in particular with regard to priorities identified by the government of the DRC and MONUSCO in the Transition Plan:

(a) Initiate disciplinary and judicial procedures, in accordance with the DRC legislation, against DRC officials who have been found to have engaged in corruption, ordered or participated in violence against civilians or engaged in commercial relations with armed groups;

(b) Initiate appropriate disciplinary and judicial procedures against individuals responsible for human rights violations and abuses, including crimes against children and sexual and gender-based violence, and work towards eliminating human rights violations committed by Congolese security forces;

(c) Devise a security sector reform plan with MONUSCO and other international and regional partners on ways to strengthen the capacity of national

security forces, so that they are able to manage the security situation in areas where armed groups are present and active with a view towards transition;

(d) Conduct information-sharing with security forces in the region to interdict cross-border flows of arms, combatants, and natural resources that threaten peace and stability in the DRC;

Reports by the Secretary-General

55. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months including:

(i) information on the situation in the DRC, including progress towards the strengthening of State institutions, key governance and security reforms;

(ii) information on the implementation of MONUSCO's mandate, including its protection of civilian tasks, as per the requirements set out in paragraph 46 of resolution [2463 \(2019\)](#), as well as on progress made towards consolidating the footprint of MONUSCO in the three provinces where active conflict persists and the progressive transfer of tasks to the Government of the DRC, the UNCT and other relevant stakeholders, cooperation among regional security forces, MONUSCO's performance including on FIB operations, and information on police and force generation and the implementation of the measures taken to improve MONUSCO's performance, including to ensure FIB effectiveness as outlined in paragraphs 40 to 47;

(iii) progress towards the realisation of the 18 benchmarks and indicators set by the Government and the United Nations in the Transition plan;

(iv) updates on efforts to adequately resource and on progress on implementation of the priority collaborative actions with specialised agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations identified in the Transition plan;

(v) updates on the progressive transfer of MONUSCO's tasks to the Government of the DRC, the UNCT and other relevant stakeholders, including where appropriate on the discontinuation of tasks as requested in paragraph 51;

and *further* requests the Secretary-General to include gender analysis in all reports to the Security Council;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every six months, in coordination with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and the SRSG for the DRC on the implementation of the commitments under the PSC Framework and its linkages with the broader security situation in the Great Lakes Region;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2021

Resolution 2613 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8938th meeting, on 21 December 2021

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 28 September 2021 (S/2021/883) and 1 December 2021 (S/2021/994), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Expressing concern that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

Expressing its appreciation in this regard to UNDOF's liaison efforts to prevent any escalation of the situation across the ceasefire line,

Expressing alarm that violence in the Syrian Arab Republic risks a serious conflagration of the conflict in the region,

Expressing concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Noting the Secretary-General's latest report on the situation in the area of operations of UNDOF, including findings about weapons fire across the ceasefire line as well as ongoing military activity on the Bravo side of the area of separation, and in this regard underscoring that there should be no military forces, military equipment, or personnel in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF,

Calling upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operations, and to respect international humanitarian law,

Noting the significant threat to the UN personnel in the UNDOF area of operation from unexploded ordnance, explosive remnants of war and mines, and



emphasizing in this regard the need for demining and clearance operations in strict compliance with the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) or to the Al-Nusra Front (also known as Jabhat Fateh al-Sham or Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham), including those who are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida as listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UNDOF peacekeepers,

Recognizing the necessity of efforts to flexibly adjust UNDOF's posture to minimize the security risk to UNDOF personnel as UNDOF continues to implement its mandate, while emphasizing that the ultimate goal is for the peacekeepers to return to UNDOF's area of operations as soon as practicable,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council and troop-contributing countries having access to reports and information related to UNDOF's redeployment configuration, and reinforcing that such information assists the Security Council with evaluating, mandating, and reviewing UNDOF and with effective consultation with troop-contributing countries,

Underscoring the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely, including technology and equipment to enhance its observation of the area of separation and the ceasefire line, and to improve force protection, as appropriate, and *recalling* that the theft of United Nations weapons and ammunition, vehicles and other assets, and the looting and destruction of United Nations facilities, are unacceptable,

Expressing its profound appreciation to UNDOF's military and civilian personnel, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service in an ongoing, challenging operating environment, *underscoring* the important contribution UNDOF's continued presence makes to peace and security in the Middle East, *welcoming* steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, personnel, and *stressing* the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel,

Strongly condemning incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

Expressing its appreciation to UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, for progress towards expanding its presence in its area of operations through patrols and rehabilitation of positions on the Bravo side,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's plan for UNDOF to return to the Bravo side based on a continuous assessment of security in the area of separation and its surroundings, and continued discussion and coordination with the parties,

Recalls that UNDOF's deployment and the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement are steps toward a just and durable peace on the basis of Security Council Resolution 338 (1973),

Recalling resolution 2378 (2017) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, including peacekeeping performance data, is used to improve analytics and the evaluation of mission operations, based on clear and well identified benchmarks, and further recalling resolution 2436 (2018) and its request of the Secretary-General to ensure that decisions to recognize and incentivize outstanding performance and decisions regarding deployment, remediation, training, withholding of financial reimbursement,

and repatriation of uniformed or dismissal of civilian personnel, are predicated on objective performance data,

Recalling resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#) and its aspiration to increase the number of women in military and police contingents of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls* on the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, *encourages* the parties to take full advantage of UNDOF's liaison function regularly to address issues of mutual concern, as appropriate, and to maintain their liaison with UNDOF to prevent any escalation of the situation across the ceasefire line, as well as to support the enhancement of the UNDOF liaison function, and *underscores* that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that UNDOF remains an impartial entity and stresses the importance to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Expresses* full support for Lieutenant General Ishwar Hamal as Head of Mission and Force Commander;

5. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

6. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and urges prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Calls on* the parties to provide all the necessary support to allow for the full utilization of the Quneitra crossing by UNDOF in line with established procedures and to lift COVID-19 related restrictions as soon as sanitary conditions permit, to allow UNDOF to increase its operations on the Bravo side to facilitate effective and efficient mandate implementation;

8. *Requests* UNDOF, within existing capacities and resources, member states, and relevant parties to take all appropriate steps to protect the safety, security and health of all UNDOF personnel, in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), taking into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;

9. *Welcomes* UNDOF's ongoing efforts to consolidate its presence and to intensify its operations in the area of separation, including the mission's intent to resume inspections in the area of limitation on the Bravo side conditions permitting per the Mission's assessment, as well as the cooperation of the parties to facilitate this return, together with continued efforts to plan for UNDOF's expeditious return to the area of separation, including the provision of adequate force protection, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area;

10. *Underscores* the importance of progress in the deployment of appropriate technology, including counter-improvised explosive device (IED) capabilities and a

sense and warn system, as well as in addressing civilian staffing needs, to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF personnel and equipment, following appropriate consultations with the parties, and *notes* in this regard that the Secretary-General's proposal for such technologies has been delivered to the parties for approval;

11. *Encourages* the parties to the Disengagement Agreement to engage constructively to facilitate necessary arrangements with UNDOF for the force's return to the area of separation, taking into account existing agreements;

12. *Encourages* the Department of Peace Operations, UNDOF, and the UN Truce Supervision Organization to continue relevant discussions on recommendations from the 2018 independent review to improve mission performance and implementation of UNDOF's mandate;

13. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, *recalls* its request in resolution [2378 \(2017\)](#) and resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) that the Secretary-General ensure that performance data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations is used to improve mission operations, including decisions such as those regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation and incentives, and *reaffirms* its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel working in and supporting peacekeeping operations that facilitates effective and full implementation of mandates, and includes comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives and recognition for outstanding performance, and *calls on* the United Nations to apply this framework to UNDOF as described in resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#), *notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system and *requests* the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in UNDOF, as well as to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of uniformed and civilian women at all levels, and in all positions, including senior leadership positions, and to implement other relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#);

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in UNDOF, civilian and uniformed, including mission leadership and mission support personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed through his reports to the Council about the Mission's progress in this regard, including by reporting on the start, agreed deadlines, and outcomes of 2272 reviews, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate preventive action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, and to take appropriate steps to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel through timely investigation of allegations by troop- and police-contributing countries, and UNDOF as appropriate, holding perpetrators to account and repatriating units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

15. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2022, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution [338 \(1973\)](#).



Resolution 2614 (2021)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8939th meeting, on
21 December 2021**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Somalia, and *underlining* the importance of full compliance with these,

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. *Decides* to authorise the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 31 March 2022, *authorises* AMISOM to take all necessary measures in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate, as set out in paragraphs 12 and 13 of its resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package in full compliance of Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to Non-United Nations security forces, through UNSOS for UNSOM, AMISOM uniformed personnel and 70 AMISOM civilians and 13,900 Somali security forces as set out in paragraph 21 of resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#) and on the basis set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2245 \(2015\)](#);

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





Security Council

Distr.: General
22 December 2021

Resolution 2615 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8941st meeting, on 22 December 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan,

Stressing the important role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, as well as its continued support for the people of Afghanistan,

Expressing deep concern regarding the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, including food insecurity, and *recalling* that women, children, and minorities have been disproportionately affected,

Expressing appreciation for the strengthened efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan since 15 August 2021, *calling upon* the United Nations to take an active role in coordinating such assistance going forward, and *noting* the intention of this resolution is to provide clarity to ensure the continued provision of assistance in the future,

Recalling the expectations that the Taliban will adhere to the commitments made, including with regards to humanitarian access, safe passage, counter-terrorism, security, human rights, and counter-narcotics,

Reaffirming the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan, including those individuals and groups designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and ensuring the territory of Afghanistan should not be used to threaten or attack any country, to plan or finance terrorist acts, or to shelter and train terrorists, and that no Afghan group or individual should support terrorists operating on the territory of any country,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. *Decides* that humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs in Afghanistan are not a violation of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution [2253 \(2015\)](#), and that the processing and payment of funds, other financial assets or



economic resources, and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of such assistance or to support such activities are permitted, *strongly encourages* providers relying on this paragraph to use reasonable efforts to minimize the accrual of any benefits, whether as a result of direct provision or diversion, to individuals or entities designated on the 1988 Sanctions List, and *further decides* to review the implementation of this provision after a period of one year;

2. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to brief the Security Council every six months from the adoption of this resolution based on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan including on any available information regarding payments of funds to, or for the benefit of, designated individuals or entities, any diversion of funds by the same, risk management and due diligence processes in place, and any obstacles to the provision of such assistance, and *further requests* relevant providers to assist the Emergency Relief Coordinator in the preparation of such briefings by providing information relevant to paragraph 1 above within 60 days of any such provision;

3. *Calls* on all parties in all circumstances to respect the human rights of all individuals, including women, children, and persons belonging to minorities, and comply with their applicable obligations under international humanitarian law, including those related to the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, and those related to the protection of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, and *demands* all parties allow full, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access for the personnel of United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors regardless of gender; and

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
22 December 2021

Resolution 2616 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8942nd meeting, on 22 December 2021

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life, contribute to instability and insecurity and continue to undermine the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Concerned that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel of all types undermine the rule of law and human rights, and has the potential to undermine the respect for international humanitarian law, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

Recognizing that arms embargoes are, inter alia, aimed at preventing illicit flows of arms, including small arms and light weapons, and related materiel to conflict situations that the Security Council has determined to be a threat to international peace and security, and therefore contribute to respect for international humanitarian law, the safety of and preventing the endangerment of civilians, including the disproportionate impact on women, such as exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence, as well as the impact on children, refugees, internally displaced persons and other groups in vulnerable situations, as well as to the safety of peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and *recalling* the Council's relevant resolutions and statements of its President,

Further recognizing that each Council-mandated arms embargo is context specific and is subject to periodic review by the Security Council,

Emphasizing that the provisions in this resolution on addressing the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and diversion of arms and related materiel in violation of Council-mandated arms embargoes, are to be interpreted in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the important contribution of Council-mandated arms embargoes in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and *noting* the need to improve information sharing on



possible arms embargo violations between groups of experts, peacekeeping missions within their mandates and other relevant United Nations entities,

Condemning the illicit flows of arms and related materiel of all types, in violation of Council-mandated arms embargoes, including when they result in supplies to and between non-State actors, including terrorists and criminals, and when they undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, as a serious threat to peace and stability, and *calling upon* Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons,

Stressing the importance of Member States providing and exchanging timely and up to date information on possible arms embargo violations in order to identify and combat illicit trafficking sources and supply chains,

Recognizing the importance of building Member States' capacities to enable them to gather information on all aspects of networks that use false documentation to evade inspections and facilitate breaches of Council-mandated sanctions, including information on suspected traffickers and trafficking routes, suspected illicit financial transactions and brokering activities for, or diversion of, arms and related materiel of all types,

Welcoming the cooperation between Member States, including through joint border activities, with a focus on the prevention of arms trafficking in violation of Council-mandated embargoes,

Acknowledging with appreciation the efforts made by intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including through regional initiatives, strategies and action plans, in supporting Member States in the effective implementation of arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council, and in capacity-building to prevent and address the illicit trade in, and destabilizing accumulation of, small arms and light weapons, and to prevent their illicit diversion in violation of Council-mandated embargoes,

Reiterating that United Nations peacekeeping operations and other relevant Council-mandated entities, located in a Member State or region with a Council-mandated arms embargo, may, as mandated by the Council, assist with appropriate expertise and capacity-building for host governments in the field of weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes, enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, record keeping and tracing capacities, development of national export and import control systems, enhancement of border security, and strengthening judicial institutions and law enforcement capacity,

Urging the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and recognizing its important contribution to international efforts on this matter,

Noting that marking, tracing, and record-keeping of arms, including small arms and light weapons, by Member States, particularly countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, can serve to detect violations of applicable arms embargoes and identify weaknesses in stockpile management, and *further urging* the full and effective implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument) in this regard,

Stressing the importance of assisting Member States under Council-mandated arms embargoes to monitor and control stockpiles of arms, including small arms and

light weapons, in order to prevent looting or their acquisition from national stockpiles by non-State actors, including terrorists, criminals and other unauthorized recipients,

Acknowledging the value of the Security Council Sanctions Committees' guidance, including through non-binding guidelines, to Member States for complying with the provisions and obligations under the respective resolutions that impose sanctions,

Stressing that measures taken by Member States to comply with Council-mandated arms embargos, including measures to counter illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel, as well as illicit financing, must comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and *further stressing* the importance of Member States sufficiently addressing this matter through domestic authorities, in accordance with their national laws,

Urging Member States to mainstream perspectives that take into account the disproportionate impact of the flows of illicitly trafficked weapons on women and children in policymaking and implementation processes of programmes to combat the illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel of all types, in violation of Council-mandated embargoes, and *recognizing* the importance of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in all such efforts,

Taking note of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report to the Council of 30 September 2021 entitled "Small arms and light weapons" ([S/2021/839](#)),

1. *Resolves* to consider, on a case-by-case basis and when appropriate, during the renewal of mandates of peace operations that coincide where arms embargoes have been mandated by the Security Council, whether and how the peace operations could support relevant national authorities in combating the illicit transfer and diversion of arms in violation of the arms embargoes in their respective areas of operation;

2. *Also encourages* its peace operations and relevant United Nations entities to assist in reinforcing capacities of host nation authorities, at their request, in data collection and training to counter the illicit transfer of arms and related materiel of all types, where appropriate and consistent with their mandates;

3. *Emphasizes* that the capacity of States under Council-mandated embargoes to exert effective control over their existing arms and ammunition stockpiles and future imports with a view to preventing such weapons from being diverted to the illicit market will be duly considered by the Council when evaluating the possible lifting of an arms embargo;

4. *Stresses* that subject to the particular exemptions to each arms embargo, arms and related materiel of all types that are supplied, sold or transferred as security or disarmament assistance under exemptions should not be resold to, transferred to, or in other ways made available for use by parties other than the designated end user or other users explicitly permitted under the relevant embargo, and should not have end uses other than those specified or otherwise explicitly permitted under the relevant embargo;

5. *Encourages*, as a best practice, the establishment of baseline arms inventories by States under Council-mandated embargoes, as well as arms marking and registration systems, in situations where a United Nations arms embargo coincides with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure adequate marking and record-keeping measures are in place to trace arms, including small arms and light weapons,

as required by the international and regional instruments to which they are parties, and consider how best to assist, where relevant and upon their request, neighboring countries of States under Council-mandated embargoes in preventing and detecting illicit trafficking and diversion in violation of embargoes;

7. *Encourages* regional land, air, and maritime cooperation, as applicable, to detect and prevent violations of Council-mandated arms embargoes as well as to report cases of violations in a timely manner to the corresponding sanctions committees;

8. *Requests* the full cooperation of Member States, in particular those under Council-mandated arms embargoes, with the corresponding Panel of Experts, and *further stresses* the importance of allowing such Panels of Experts, whenever and wherever possible, to conduct inspections, or to be provided with samples, of seized military equipment transferred illicitly in contravention of the respective embargoes;

9. *Affirms* its resolve to designate, where appropriate and under applicable sanctions regimes, those individuals who have been involved in activities prohibited by Council-mandated embargoes;

10. *Encourages* Member States to undertake due diligence measures concerning the export of the commercially-available components of weapons systems to States under Council-mandated embargoes that may be used by designated individuals and entities or armed groups in contravention of the respective embargoes;

11. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant international organizations, in a position to do so, to provide capacity building and the training of national customs, border control, and other such relevant agencies, to carry out inspections regarding Council-mandated embargoes;

12. *Recognizes* the value of Member States' engagement with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders and sharing information about the implementation of the provisions and obligations contained in resolutions establishing arms embargoes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider recommendations in his regular country specific reporting to the Security Council, as and when appropriate, on tasks that could be performed by peace operations and relevant UN entities that coincide where arms embargoes have been mandated by the Security Council, in accordance with their mandates, to provide assistance to relevant national authorities, *inter alia*, in monitoring of said embargoes, identification of illicit sources of arms, and tracing seized, found and surrendered arms, as well as tasks to support relevant sanctions committee expert panels;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include further information on general trends of illicit trafficking and diversion in contravention of Council-mandated arms embargoes, as well as further recommendations on this matter, in the biennial reports pursuant to resolution [2220 \(2015\)](#).



Security Council

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Resolution 2617 (2021)

Adopted by the Security Council on 30 December 2021

The Security Council,

Recalling, in particular, resolution 1535 (2004), resolution 1787 (2007), resolution 1805 (2008), resolution 1963 (2010), resolution 2129 (2013), and resolution 2395 (2017), which pertain to the Counterterrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and *reaffirming* the crucial role of its Counterterrorism Committee (CTC) and CTED in ensuring the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and reaffirming its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1325 (2000), 1368 (2001), 1566 (2004), 1624 (2005), 1894 (2009), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2133 (2014), 2150 (2014), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2185 (2014), 2195 (2015), 2199 (2015), 2220 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2249 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2379 (2017), 2388 (2017), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019), 2482 (2019) and its relevant presidential statements,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

Recognizing that terrorism poses a threat to international peace and security and that countering this threat requires collective efforts on national, regional and international levels on the basis of respect for international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures, and intelligence operations alone, and *underlining* the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as outlined in Pillars I and IV of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) including, but not limited to, the need to strengthen efforts for the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged conflict, and the need to promote the rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, good governance, tolerance, and inclusiveness to offer a viable alternative to those who could be susceptible to terrorist recruitment and to radicalization leading to violence,

Recognizing a comprehensive approach to defeating terrorism requires national, regional, subregional and multilateral action, and *reaffirming* the importance of



addressing through a holistic approach the underlying conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law are essential components of counterterrorism, and recognizing that effective counterterrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism,

Reaffirming that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, and *underscoring* that effective counterterrorism measures and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and are an essential part of a successful counterterrorism effort, and noting the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism,

Condemning in the strongest terms terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and all terrorist acts, including those on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, *reaffirming* that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization, or group,

Stressing that Member States have the primary responsibility in countering terrorist acts and violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

Reaffirming its commitment to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its call upon all States to become party to the international counterterrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are a party,

Underscoring the central role of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism and *welcoming* the seventh review of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy (GCTS) (document [A/RES/75/291](#)) of 2 July 2021, which affirmed the importance of integrated and balanced implementation of all four pillars of the GCTS, and *expressing support* for the activities of the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT), in accordance with General Assembly resolution [71/291](#) of 15 June 2017, and its central role in promoting the balanced implementation of the GCTS,

Underscoring the importance of strong coordination and cooperation between CTED and UNOCT, as they work within their mandates and in their distinct roles to ensure effective United Nations engagement with Member States to improve the implementation of the GCTS in a balanced manner as well as other counterterrorism resolutions, and to ensure effective United Nations engagement with other relevant international, regional, and sub-regional organizations, and key partners such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and others whose efforts are critical to preventing and countering terrorism, including relevant civil society, academia, think tanks, and the private sector, and *noting* the importance of engaging, as appropriate, with women-, youth-, and locally-focused entities,

Expressing grave concern that foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) who have joined entities such as ISIL, also known as Da'esh, Al Qaida, the Al-Nusrah Front, and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of ISIL or Al-Qaida, may be seeking to return to their countries of origin or nationality, or to relocate to third countries, *recalling* that all States shall in accordance with their relevant international obligations, including international human rights law, take specific actions to address

the threat posed by FTFs, *underscoring* the urgent need to implement fully and immediately resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017), including their provisions on developing comprehensive and tailored prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, and stressing the importance of assisting women and children associated with FTFs, who may be victims of terrorism,

Welcoming developments and initiatives at the international, regional, and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism, including the CTC's 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles and its 2018 Addendum including special safeguards and legal protections to protect children,

Reiterating further the obligation of Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by, inter alia, effective border controls, and, in this context, urging Member States to exchange information expeditiously, improve cooperation among competent authorities to prevent the movement of terrorists and terrorist groups to and from their territories, the supply of weapons for terrorists and financing that would support terrorists and terrorist groups, and *underlining* that safe havens provided to terrorists continue to be a significant concern and that all Member States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism in order to find, deny safe haven to, and bring to justice, extradite or prosecute, in accordance with applicable international law, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens,

Recognizing the need to improve the collection, handling, preservation and sharing of information and materials collected or received by the military, also referred to as battlefield evidence, consistent with international law, to ensure that FTFs who have committed crimes may be investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted, *emphasizing* that the collection and preservation of evidence, as provided for in respective domestic legal frameworks, are essential to the prosecution, adjudication and sentencing of terrorist crimes, *further emphasizing* the value of "battlefield evidence" as an essential tool for prosecutions and for determining the appropriate punishment for terrorist crimes, when properly obtained and used, as part of the effort to hold terrorists accountable for their crimes, *further emphasizing* the need to educate and train relevant practitioners on the procedures applicable to collection, preservation, and use of "battlefield evidence," *noting* the importance of clear legal authorities, regulations and practices for the collection, sharing, and use of this type of evidence in national courts, in full respect of fair trial guarantees of the accused, and in line with international human rights law, as applicable, and *further noting* the CTED Guidelines to facilitate the use and admissibility as evidence in national criminal courts of information collected, handled, preserved and shared by the military to prosecute terrorist offences,

Noting with concern the increasing global misuse of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) by terrorists to conduct attacks against, and incursions into, restricted commercial and government infrastructure and public places, *acknowledging* the need to balance fostering innovation and preventing misuse of UAS as its applications expand, *noting* international efforts that contribute to raising awareness of and preparedness for terrorist use of UAS as the technology becomes more accessible and broadly used across public and private sectors including the CTED-UNOCT-INTERPOL publication *The protection of critical infrastructures against terrorist attacks: Compendium of good practices*, the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and its *Berlin Memorandum on Good Practices for Countering Terrorist Use of UAS*,

Stressing that the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, with full respect for and commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms within a rule of law framework, must be central to any

successful strategy to prevent and counter terrorism, *noting* the importance of Member State perspectives, and, *noting* the important role, leadership in capacity building, upon the request of Member States, and expertise of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), in coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and relevant stakeholders, and *encouraging* CTED to cooperate closely with these entities,

Expressing concern that terrorist groups are actively seeking ways to defeat or circumvent aviation security, and *affirming* the role of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as the United Nations organization responsible for developing international aviation security standards, monitoring their implementation by States and its role in assisting states in complying with these standards, and *welcoming* the approval by ICAO of the Global Aviation Security Plan as the global framework for progressive aviation security enhancement, and *encouraging* CTED to cooperate closely with ICAO,

Recognizing the challenges faced by Member States in the management of suspected and convicted terrorists in custody, encouraging Member States to collaborate and share best practices regarding well-managed custodial environments where human rights are respected and efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate convicted terrorists are made, and noting the work in this regard of UNODC, UNICRI, and other relevant stakeholders,

Expressing concern regarding the connection, in some cases, between terrorism and transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, arms, and persons, as well as money-laundering, and the trafficking in cultural property, and emphasizing the need to enhance coordination of efforts at the local, national, subregional, regional, and international levels to respond to this serious challenge, in accordance with international law, and in the context of criminal justice and law enforcement systems with full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law,

Stressing the need to effectively counter the ways that ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to incite and recruit others to commit terrorist acts, and further recalling in this regard resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#) and the “Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives” ([S/2017/375](#)) with recommended guidelines and good practices,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, and criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts, and *reaffirming* also the obligation of Member States to freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons or entities who commit, or attempt to commit terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts, and *reaffirming* further the obligation of Member States to prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act, of entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and of persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of such persons,

Recognizing that innovations in financial technologies, products and services may offer significant economic opportunities but also present a risk of being misused, including for terrorist financing,

Acknowledging the important work on countering the financing of terrorism of United Nations entities and other multilateral bodies and forums, *reiterating* the essential role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in setting global standards for preventing and combatting money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing and its Global Network of FATF-style regional bodies, and *encouraging* CTED to deepen its cooperation with these entities,

Recalling its decision that States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to terrorists, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels, and, in this regard, *urging* States to fully implement measures contained in resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#),

Recognizing the need for Member States to prevent, using a risk-based approach, the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations by and for terrorists, and calling upon non-governmental, non-profit, and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse their status through risk mitigation measures, while recalling the importance of fully respecting the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and freedom of religion or belief, and *once again noting* the relevant recommendation and guidance documents of the FATF, and reiterating that States should identify and take, consistent with international law, effective and proportionate actions against non-profit organizations that either are exploited by, or knowingly support, terrorists or terrorist organizations, taking into account the specifics of the case,

Condemning the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorist groups, whether such destruction is incidental or deliberate, and *reemphasizing* that the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage, and the looting and smuggling of cultural property by terrorist groups, and the attempt to deny historical roots and cultural diversity in this context can fuel and exacerbate conflict and hamper post-conflict national reconciliation, thereby undermining the security, stability, governance, social, economic and cultural development of affected States,

Noting the work of the GCTF, in support of the balanced implementation of the GCTS, in particular its publication of several framework documents and good practices, including in the areas of preventing and countering violent extremism as conducive to terrorism, border security, watchlisting, maritime security, protection of soft targets, individuals radicalized to violence or directed by foreign terrorists fighters (FTFs), victims, criminal justice and the rule of law, returning and relocating FTFs and their associated family members who traveled with them, homegrown terrorists, capacity building in Africa, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration, and kidnapping for ransom, complementing the work of relevant United Nations counterterrorism entities in these areas, and *encouraging* CTED to continue its interaction with the GCTF to promote the full implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#) and other relevant counterterrorism resolutions,

Recognizing the importance of civil society, including community-based civil society, grassroots organizations, the private sector, academia, think tanks, media, youth, women, and cultural, educational, and religious leaders in increasing awareness about the threats of terrorism and more effectively tackling them,

Emphasizing the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent and counter the use of information and communication technologies, including the Internet, for terrorist purposes such as recruitment and incitement to commit terrorist acts, as well as the financing, planning and preparation of their activities, in

partnership with the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, while respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, and *encouraging* CTED to deepen its engagement and cooperation with the relevant private sector entities,

Noting the Christchurch Call to Action and the Group of 20 Osaka Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism,

Stressing the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting information and communication technologies, as well as the need for Member States to continue voluntary cooperation with the private sector and civil society to develop and implement more effective means to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including by developing counterterrorist narratives and through technological solutions, all while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with domestic and international law, *taking note* of the industry led Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) and calling for the GIFCT to continue to increase engagement with governments and technology companies globally, and *recognizing* the efforts of the UN-affiliated Tech Against Terrorism initiative to foster collaboration with representatives from the technology industry, including smaller technology companies, civil society, academia, and government to disrupt terrorists' ability to use the internet in furtherance of terrorist purposes, while also respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Urging Member States and the United Nations system to take measures, pursuant to international law, to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and further *emphasizing* that countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, including preventing radicalization to violence, recruitment, and mobilization of individuals into terrorist groups, is an essential element of addressing the threat to international peace and security posed by terrorism, in a balanced manner as set out in the GCTS,

Reaffirming the need to increase attention to women and youth in all work on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and noting the importance of incorporating the participation of women and youth in developing strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism, and *emphasizing* the need to continue efforts to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth across all counterterrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism approaches and strategies,

Underscoring the importance of a whole-of-government approach and *recognizes* the important role civil society organizations can play, including in the health, social welfare and education sectors in contributing to the rehabilitation and reintegration of FTFs and their associated family members, as civil society organizations may have the relevant knowledge of, access to, and engagement with local communities to be able to confront the challenges of recruitment and radicalization to violence, and *encouraging* Member States to engage with civil society organizations proactively when developing rehabilitation and reintegration strategies,

Noting the crucial role of CTED within the United Nations and its expertise in assessing counterterrorism issues and in supporting the development and promotion of well-informed counterterrorism responses, and *urging* UNOCT and all other relevant UN bodies to take into account CTED recommendations and analysis in the implementation of their programs and mandates,

Welcoming continuing cooperation on counterterrorism efforts between CTED, ICAO, UNODC, all other relevant UN bodies, and INTERPOL, in particular on technical assistance and capacity building, and *strongly encouraging* their further engagement with UNOCT to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counterterrorism efforts of the United Nations system,

Taking note of the “Technical Guide to the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and Other Relevant Resolutions” updated by CTED,

1. *Underlines* that the overarching objective of the CTC is to ensure full implementation of resolution 1373 and *recalls* CTED’s central role in supporting the CTC in the fulfilment of its mandate;

2. *Decides* that CTED will continue to operate as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the CTC for the period ending 31 December 2025 and *further decides* to conduct by 31 December 2023 an interim review;

3. *Notes* the forthcoming “Report of the Counterterrorism Committee to the Security Council for its Comprehensive Consideration of the Work of the Counterterrorism Committee Executive Directorate for 2017–2021”;

4. *Underscores* that neutral, expert assessment of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), and other relevant resolutions, is the core function of CTED, and that the analysis and recommendations from these assessments are an invaluable aid to Member States in identifying and addressing gaps in implementation and capacity, and *calls on* UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations funds and programs, Member States, donors, and recipients to use these expert assessments as they design technical assistance and capacity building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the GCTS across all four of its pillars;

5. *Welcomes* CTED’s cooperation with the UN Global Counterterrorism Compact Entities, other relevant UN bodies, and relevant regional organizations, and *urges* CTED to continue to ensure that it invites representatives from these bodies to participate in its assessment work, so that they continue to contribute to the development of prioritized recommendations to build Member States’ capacity in the most pressing areas;

6. *Encourages* CTED to assess, as appropriate, Member States’ efforts to tackle all forms of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including those on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief;

7. *Calls on* CTED to assess Member States’ implementation of the provisions in Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017) calling for strengthened efforts to address the evolving threat of FTFs and counter terrorist travel, including through the collection, use, and sharing of Advance Passenger Information, Passenger Name Record data, and biometrics, and the watchlisting of known or suspected terrorists, and to provide a report on global implementation of those provisions by December 2022, taking note in this regard of good practices and recommendations, including the Madrid Guiding Principles on FTFs and the addendum thereto;

8. *Encourages* CTED to consider, as appropriate, relevant Member States’ policy and capacity gaps and needs in effectively using evidence collected by the military, also referred to as “battlefield evidence,” to facilitate as appropriate the provision by the UN Global Counterterrorism Coordination Compact Entities, including UNODC, of training and assistance to Member States’ criminal justice sectors and to help Member States develop and implement comprehensive strategies

to provide for the proper collection, preservation, sharing, and use of “battlefield evidence,” consistent with international law;

9. *Encourages* CTED to assess as appropriate Member States’ efforts to ensure the criminalization and prosecution of terrorism offences in accordance with their obligations under international law and to consider promoting national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation, while treating those who are being prosecuted for or have been convicted of terrorism offences humanely and respecting their human rights, in accordance with international law, and to consider measures to reduce recidivism, including, where applicable and pursuant to their applicable domestic laws, the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society;

10. *Recognizes* that CTED’s country visits, comprehensive assessments, and related follow-up activity is mutually beneficial for Member States, the CTC, UNOCT, and other UN Global Counterterrorism Coordination Compact entities, other United Nations entities, and relevant partner organizations as they initiate an ongoing dialogue between national actors and counterterrorism experts from across the United Nations system and from relevant partner organizations;

11. *Requests* CTED, within six months of the adoption of this resolution and in consultation with the CTC, to review and make recommendations on the implementation of CTED’s mandate, with reference to the effectiveness, timeliness and impact of its country visits, assessments and recommendations on the counterterrorism policies and practices of Member States, including options to enhance transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity, lessons learned from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to submit them to the CTC for its consideration;

12. *Directs* the CTC, with the support of CTED, to determine on an annual basis a list of Member States that CTED should request consent to visit for the purpose of conducting assessments, and *underscores* that the composition of the list should take a risk-based approach that acknowledges existing gaps, emerging issues, trends, events, and analysis, while also taking into account prior requests by Member States and consent previously expressed, as well as the fact that a number of Member States have never been visited, and *underscores further* that the CTC, with the support of CTED, may decide, after the adoption of the list, on changes to its composition, as necessary, emphasizing transparency in planning for visits, including by making available its country visit schedule in advance of such visits, and producing ensuing reports;

13. *Directs* CTED, through its visits, assessments, and analytical work on emerging issues, trends, and developments to support Member States and United Nations entities in taking measures, pursuant to international law, to address conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in accordance with the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy, in coordination with and support of UNOCT;

14. *Directs* CTED to report to the CTC by 30 March 2023 on ways to continue strengthening its assessment process, including through considering targeted and focused follow-up visits as complements to CTED’s comprehensive assessments, using, as appropriate and bearing in mind CTED’s global mandate, a risk-based approach in response to evolving threats, shortening, in so far as possible, timelines for drafting and review of reports, bearing in mind differences in Member State capacity, enhancing fair and consistent application of assessment tools, and at the behest of Member States, engaging with experts in civil society, academia, think tanks, and the private sector, including in advance of, during and after visits to and assessments of Member States, as a complement to primary engagement with Member

State actors to allow them to highlight productive counterterrorism efforts, so that assessments are more useful, accessible, and targeted to specific audiences;

15. *Welcomes* the close cooperation between CTED and UNOCT in the development and implementation of whole-of-UN initiatives aimed at supporting Member States' efforts to implement relevant Security Council resolutions, *directs* CTED to continue supporting these activities, and *urges* UNOCT and all other relevant UN bodies to take into account the CTC's recommendations and analysis in the implementation of their programs and mandates;

16. *Requests* the CTC Chair to invite senior officials from assessed Member States to attend relevant CTC meetings, and *requests further* the Chair to invite assessed Member States to coordinate with CTED and UNOCT on implementation of CTED recommendations, and for CTED to report within 12 months after the initial assessment report to the CTC on steps taken to implement the recommendations of the assessment, bearing in mind differences in capacity and availability of resources, as well as the need for technical assistance in the implementation of some recommendations, and *directs* CTED to make recommendations to the CTC about the need for additional follow-up activities, as appropriate, to further implementation of assessment recommendations, including, as appropriate, additional technical assistance;

17. *Directs* CTED to report to the CTC in a timely manner, on a regular basis or when the CTC so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of CTED, including its visits to Member States, status of coordination with relevant United Nations bodies, engagement with relevant non-United Nations actors, conduct of assessments, representation of the CTC at different international and regional meetings, and other activities, including during planning stages, and to conduct an annual review and forecast of activities to facilitate implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#), and other relevant resolutions, and, in this context, *requests* the CTC, with the support of CTED, to continue to hold periodic meetings, including with a regional or thematic focus, for all Member States, and *underscores* the importance of CTED's work to the CTC;

18. *Requests* the CTC to report, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council on the state of the overall work of the CTC and CTED, and, as appropriate, in conjunction with the reports by the Chairs of the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), and taking into account its efforts to strengthen coordination with other United Nations bodies, facilitate provision of consent from Member States for country visits and reports, improve implementation of recommendations, how its assessments and analytical work has contributed towards improvements in Member States' counterterrorism efforts, and *expresses* its intention to hold informal consultations at least once per year on the work of the CTC;

19. *Directs* CTED to make country assessments, recommendations, surveys, and analytical products available throughout the United Nations system, especially to UNOCT and United Nations counterterrorism-relevant agencies, funds, and programs, in order to better align United Nations technical assistance and capacity building with gaps in implementation and capacity identified by CTED, as well as in support of balanced implementation of the GCTS, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential, and further *directs* CTED to enhance sharing of its findings with Member States and relevant counterterrorism partners, as appropriate and in consultation with the CTC, in international, regional, and subregional organizations, the GCTF, academia, think tanks, civil society, and the private sector, including through improved web access,

outreach, workshops, open briefings, and utilization of the CTED Global Research Network (GRN), noting the importance of its geographic diversity;

20. *Reiterates* the essential role of CTED within the United Nations to identify and assess issues, trends, and developments relating to the implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), and [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#), [2462 \(2019\)](#) and [2482 \(2019\)](#), and other relevant resolutions, and in cooperation with UNOCT, to support balanced implementation of the GCTS, and also to advise the CTC on practical ways for Member States to implement these resolutions, and reiterates also the importance of work with relevant partners in this area, including through the GRN;

21. *Recognizes* CTED's relationships with relevant experts and practitioners in Member States, relevant international, regional, and subregional organizations, academia, think tanks, civil society, and the private sector, and *takes note of* the value of these experts and practitioners in briefings, workshops, the GRN, and open meetings to support the efforts of the CTC to advance implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), and [2396 \(2017\)](#), and other relevant counterterrorism resolutions and to promote analysis of emerging threats, trends, and developments;

22. *Encourages* Member States to consider developing comprehensive and integrated national counterterrorism strategies and effective mechanisms to implement them that include attention to the conditions conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and *encourages further* CTED to cooperate with Member States and international, regional, and subregional organizations, and other relevant partners, upon request, to assess and advise on formulating comprehensive and integrated national and regional counterterrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them, in close cooperation with UNOCT and other relevant UN agencies, with a view to ensuring coherence and complementarity of efforts and to avoid any duplication in the effort to further implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) and other relevant resolutions, and to support balanced implementation of the GCTS;

23. *Welcomes* the adoption by the CTC, in accordance with resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), of the updated Global Implementation Surveys (GIS) of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1624 \(2005\)](#), *takes note of* the identified shortfalls with regard to the implementation of the aforementioned resolutions, *welcomes also* the adoption of the Electronic Detailed Implementation Survey and the revised Overview of Implementation Assessment by the CTC, and *calls on* CTED to make the quantitative and qualitative analysis offered by these tools available to Member States, donors, recipients, UNOCT, and other United Nations agencies for the purpose of designing technical assistance and capacity-building support;

24. *Stresses* that the heads of CTED and UNOCT should meet regularly to discuss areas of mutual interest and the incorporation of CTED recommendations and analysis into UNOCT's work, particularly in implementation of technical assistance and capacity building, and *directs* UNOCT and CTED to draft jointly a report by 30 March 2022 setting out practical steps to be taken by both bodies to ensure the incorporation of CTED recommendations and analysis into UNOCT's work, to be considered by the CTC, as well as the General Assembly in the context of the GCTS review;

25. *Encourages* the Chair of the CTC to invite UNOCT at the most senior level to brief the CTC on a twice annual basis on UNOCT's work, especially progress in incorporating CTED recommendations and analysis into the implementation of its programs and mandates, and *further encourages* the CTC Chair, with the assistance

of CTED, to conduct follow-up meetings with UNOCT on coordination with CTED, as well as to invite UNOCT to participate regularly in meetings on relevant issues;

26. *Encourages* CTED to also support the work of UNOCT, by advising its leadership and assisting in development of counterterrorism information shared with the Secretary-General and other senior leaders of the United Nations, as well as by supporting and joining UNOCT leadership, as appropriate, in preparation for, participation in, and hosting of workshops and conferences;

27. *Reminds* Member States that effective measures to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism and respect for human rights are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and essential to success, *notes* the importance of respect for the rule of law in effectively combating terrorism, *welcomes* the role, in this regard, of relevant civil society, academia, think tanks, and the private sector, especially women-, youth-, and locally-focused actors, and *encourages* CTED to further develop its activities to ensure that all human rights and rule of law issues relevant to the implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#), and other relevant resolutions are addressed as an important component of CTED's country visits, assessments, analysis of emerging issues, trends, and developments, and facilitation of technical assistance;

28. *Reiterates* the obligation of Member States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists, and encourages CTED to continue to fully take this obligation into account throughout its activities, and stresses the importance of full and effective implementation of the relevant resolutions and appropriately addressing the issues related to the lack thereof;

29. *Encourages* CTED, in close cooperation with UNOCT, to continue to pay close attention to resolution [1624 \(2005\)](#) in its dialogue with Member States, and to work with them to develop, in accordance with their obligations under international law, strategies which include countering incitement of terrorist acts motivated by violent extremism and intolerance and to facilitate technical assistance for its implementation, as called for in resolution [1624 \(2005\)](#) and the United Nations GCTS;

30. *Expresses* its profound solidarity with the victims of terrorism and their families, and *encourages* CTED, in close cooperation with UNOCT, to consider the important roles victims and their networks can play, including through the credibility of their voices, in countering terrorism;

31. *Recognizes* FATF expertise in countering terrorist financing, in particular identifying and working with Member States with strategic anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing deficiencies, and *welcomes* the FATF report on ISIL, Al-Qaida and Affiliates Financing (2021), and ongoing FATF work related to terrorist financing, and *calls upon* the FATF to undertake further work on identifying how to improve global implementation of counter-terrorist financing measures, and *strongly urges* all Member States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the FATF revised Forty Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation, and *encourages* CTED to pursue close cooperation with the FATF to advance effective implementation of counter terrorist financing recommendations, including in particular on Recommendation 6: targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing, and enhancing use by Member States of this key counter-terrorist financing tool;

32. *Encourages* CTED to raise awareness of the importance of Member State cooperation with investigations, prosecutions, seizure and confiscation as well as the return, restitution and repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property, through appropriate channels and in accordance with relevant legal frameworks as well as with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and relevant regional, subregional and bilateral agreements;

33. *Expresses concern with* the use of UAS by terrorists, and *encourages* CTED to raise awareness of the threats by posed by terrorist use of UAS, to launch attacks, or to traffic drugs and arms, and the need for Member States to address these threats;

34. *Recognizes* CTED's work on countering use of the internet, other information and communications technology (ICTs), and other emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and taking into account Member State compliance with applicable obligations under international law, and taking note of the need to preserve global connectivity and the free and secure flow of information facilitating economic development, communication, participation and access to information, and stresses the importance of cooperation with civil society and the private sector in this endeavor;

35. *Welcomes* the collaboration between CTED and the 1267 Committee Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, and *reiterates* the need to enhance ongoing cooperation among the CTC and CTED and United Nations Security Council counter-terrorism bodies, including the Committee established pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2255 \(2015\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), as well as their respective groups of experts, including through: enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries, coordination on facilitating and monitoring technical assistance, and other cooperative measure to assist Member States in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the relevant resolutions;

36. *Reiterates* the call for CTED to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities, including within country-specific assessments and reports, recommendations made to Member States, facilitating technical assistance to Member States, and briefings to the Council, *requests* CTED to hold consultations with women and women's organizations to inform its work, and *urges* CTED in collaboration with UN Women and other relevant UN Global Counterterrorism Compact Entities to conduct and gather gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization to terrorism for women, and the impacts of counterterrorism strategies on women and girls, and on women's human rights and women's organizations;

37. *Encourages* CTED to integrate into its work the impact of terrorism on children and children's rights, as appropriate, especially in regard to issues related to the families of returning and relocating FTFs;

38. *Encourages* continued, closer cooperation between ICAO and CTED, in particular by working together on identifying gaps and vulnerabilities relevant to counterterrorism and aviation security, promoting the work and tools of each agency, and coordinating closely on CTED assessments and the development of recommendations, *notes* that Annex 9 and Annex 17 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation contain standards and recommended practices relevant to the detection and prevention of terrorist threats involving civil aviation, including cargo screening, *welcomes* ICAO's establishment of Standards and Recommended Practices on the collection, analysis, and use of Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) data by its Member States, and *reaffirms* the obligation of Member States to develop the capability to collect, process and analyze,

in furtherance of ICAO standards and recommended practices, PNR data and to ensure PNR data is used by and shared with all their competent national competent authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, for the purpose of preventing, detecting, and investigating terrorist offenses and related travel;

39. *Encourages* CTED to work with relevant partners, including UNODC and UNOCT, and in consultation with the CTC, to avoid duplication of effort and to support efforts to enhance international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, including by, inter alia, identifying areas where it is appropriate to deliver technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, including through the training of prosecutors, judges, and other relevant officials involved in international cooperation, particularly by providing analysis on capacity gaps and recommendations based on CTED's assessments and analysis, including on the designation of Central Authorities or other relevant criminal justice authorities involved with mutual legal assistance and extradition activities, and to ensure that such authorities have adequate resources, training and legal authority, in particular for terrorism related offences;

40. *Encourages* CTED to support Member States in developing or further improving their strategies for reducing risks to critical infrastructure and soft targets from terrorist attacks, to include, inter alia, assessing and raising awareness of the relevant risks, taking preparedness measures, including effective responses and resilience to such attacks, and promoting better interoperability, across all levels of government as well as with private industry and civil society, as appropriate, in line with UNSC resolution [2341 \(2017\)](#), and in cooperation with UNOCT to create and promote the use of good practices, *recalls* the adoption by the GCTF of the "The Antalya Memorandum on the Protection of Soft Targets in a Counterterrorism Context," and *encourages* CTED to take it into account, including in facilitation of facilitating technical assistance to Member States; and

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