EXERCISE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
FOR THE MILITARY COMPONENT OF
THE UNITED NATIONS IN MISSION X

INTRODUCTION

1. This document, including all of its Annexes (A–E), constitutes the entire Rules of Engagement (ROE) for the United Nations Mission X (MISSION X).

2. This document provides the authority for the use of force and explains the policies, principles, responsibilities and definitions of the ROE.

3. These ROE are directions to operational commanders, which delineate the parameters within which force may be used by the military component of MISSION X while executing its mandated activities. They are founded on Security Council resolution (S/RES/XXXX) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including Security Council resolution XXXX (S/RES/XXXX). Where issued as prohibitions, they are orders not to take specific actions. Where issued as permissions, they are the authority for commanders to take certain specific actions if they are judged necessary to achieve the aim of the Mission. While remaining predominantly defensive in nature, the ROE allow for offensive action, if necessary, in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks assigned to MISSION X’s military component. The ROE also provide the circumstances in which the use of force by MISSION X military personnel may be justified.

4. In addition to the main document, the key elements are attached as follows:

   a. Annex A: Authorised Numbered ROE for the Military Component of MISSION X;

   b. Annex B: Definitions;

   c. Annex C: Supporting directions and procedures, including those for challenging, warning shots, search and apprehension;

   d. Annex D: Weapon States;


AUTHORITY

5. The powers and authority of MISSION X are provided for in Security Council resolution XXXX (S/RES/XXXX), and all subsequent resolutions of the Security Council on MISSION
X, including resolution XXXX (S/RES/XXXX). They must be exercised in a manner consistent with MISSION X’s Mandate.

MANDATE

6. MISSION X was established by the Security Council in its resolution XXXX (2011). Its current mandate is provided for in resolution XXXX (2014). The circumstances in which force may be used by MISSION X to implement its mandate are set out in annex A – “Authorised Numbered Rules.”

EXECUTION OF ROE

7. Principles

a. General

1) The conduct of MISSION X military operations is governed by the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant principles of international law, including the Law of Armed Conflict.

2) MISSION X military personnel must operate within the framework of this document, which has been formulated in accordance with the parameters established in Security Council resolution XXXX (2011) as revised by subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolution XXXX (2014).

3) MISSION X ROE provide direction to commanders at all levels, governing the use of force within the Mission Area. They define the degree of force that may be used and the manner in which it may be applied. They are designed to ensure that the application of force is controlled and legal. The ROE inform commanders of the constraints imposed and the degrees of freedom they have, in the course of carrying out their mission.

4) The ROE is to be translated in a clear and concise way into the language(s) of each participating nationality. Throughout the conduct of military operations, where armed force is to be used, MISSION X military personnel must comply with the international legal principles of proportionality, the minimum use of force and the requirement to minimize the potential for collateral damage.

5) While the ROE may restrict the maneuver and operation of specific weapons systems, they do not:

   i. Describe specific doctrine, tactics and procedures;

   ii. Address safety-related restrictions.

b. International Law, including Law of Armed Conflict.
MISSION X military personnel are required to comply with International Law, including the Law of Armed Conflict, and to apply the ROE in accordance with those laws.

c. Self-Defence

1) Nothing in these ROE negates a commander’s right and obligation to take all necessary and appropriate action for self-defence. All personnel may exercise the inherent right of self-defence.

2) Pre-emptive self-defence against an anticipated attack must be supported by credible evidence or information that justifies a reasonable belief that hostile units or persons are about to launch an immediate attack.

3) Self-defence against a hostile force(s) may be exercised by individuals or by individual units that are under attack or in danger of being attacked, as well as by other UN forces that are able to assist those individuals or individual units. Potentially hostile forces which are beyond the range of their known weapon systems or which are not closing on friendly forces are not to be attacked without authority from a superior commander or clear and credible evidence or information that justifies a reasonable belief that a hostile act from those forces is imminent.

d. Military Necessity. The principle of military necessity authorizes the use of only that amount of force which is required to accomplish the authorized objective. Military necessity does not and cannot authorize acts that are otherwise prohibited under international law, including the Law of Armed Conflict.

e. Alternatives to the Use of Force. Whenever the operational situation permits, every reasonable effort must be made to resolve a potentially hostile confrontation by means other than the use of force (e.g. through negotiations or assistance from the local authorities).

f. Duty to Challenge and Warn. Before resorting to the use of force, every reasonable step must be taken to deter a person or group from committing a hostile act. The procedure required by the UN to challenge and warn is given at Annex C.

g. Duty to Identify Target - Observe Fire. Positive identification of hostile forces is required before opening fire. All fire must be aimed and controlled, and only the minimum number of rounds necessary is to be fired. Firing procedures are given at Annex C.

h. Duty to Use Minimum and Proportional Force

1) Any force used must be limited, in its intensity and duration, to that which is necessary to achieve the authorized objective. In some circumstances, operational urgency may dictate the immediate use of deadly force.

2) The use of force must be commensurate with the level of the threat. However, the level of response may have to be higher than the level of the threat in order to minimize UN casualties and civilian casualties and/or losses.
3) Commanders should, where appropriate, consider the use of alternatives to the use of physical force, such as deception, psychological methods, negotiation and other non-lethal means, including the deployment or maneuver of larger forces in order to demonstrate resolve.

i. **Avoidance of Collateral Damage.** When force is used, all feasible precautions are to be taken with a view to avoiding and in any event to minimizing, collateral damage.

j. **Duty to Report.** Each and every confrontation resulting in a detention, or involving the use of force, is to be reported through the chain of command as soon as possible, whether it results in casualties or not. More details are contained in Annex C.

k. **Right to Maintain Position.** MISSION X military personnel may maintain their position, personnel and equipment when confronted with a hostile act or intent. In such circumstances, they may also use necessary force to maintain their position, as authorised in these ROE.

l. **Use of Force Beyond Self-Defence**

   1) The use of force beyond self-defence may only be applied in the circumstances set out in paragraph 2 of Annex A of these ROE and is subject to the conditions set out in these ROE.

   2) The Force Commander, or the commander to whom the authorisation has been delegated, retains direct control over the use of force in these circumstances.

8. **Applicability.** The ROE set out in this document apply to all military personnel assigned to the military component of MISSION X as authorised by the Security Council.

9. **Responsibility of Force Commander and Subordinate Commanders**

   a. The implementation of these ROE is a command responsibility. These ROE are addressed to the Force Commander, who is then responsible for issuing them to all subordinate commanders. **The Force Commander is ultimately responsible for the enforcement of these ROE.**

   b. The Force Commander and his/her subordinate commanders are not permitted to exceed the limits of these ROE, but may, when and as appropriate, authorize more restrictive limits on the actions of assigned forces, subject to United Nations Headquarters (UNHQ) approval. A commander may issue these ROE as received from UNHQ, may add additional guidance or amplification, or may incorporate them into appropriate orders or instructions.

   c. All commanders have an obligation to seek clarification if these ROE are considered to be unclear or inappropriate for the military situation.

   d. It is the responsibility of the commanders of all National Contingents to ensure that all those under their command understand these ROE. To assist in this process, they must issue a ROE
Aide-Mémoire (Blue Card), translated into the language(s) appropriate for their own contingent, to each individual under their command. This must be done before the contingent can be considered to be fully operational.

e. Training in the application of these ROE is the responsibility of commanders at all levels. ROE training sessions should be conducted on a regular basis and, at a minimum, once per month and whenever MISSION X military personnel, including individual replacements or reinforcements as authorised by the Security Council, are deployed into the Mission Area.

10. **ROE Contravention.** The following procedures apply in dealing with ROE contravention:

a. Any ROE contravention is to be reported to DPKO at United Nations Headquarters (UNHQ) through the UN chain of command, by the quickest possible means.

b. Flanking and subordinate commands should be informed, if the consequences are likely to affect them.

c. Remedial measures, including training, should be taken in order to avoid reoccurrence.

d. Any contravention must be subject to a formal investigation. The Force Commander is to convene a board of inquiry (BOI), which is to forward its findings together with the Head of Mission’s comments to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations as soon as possible. The findings will also be forwarded to the Troop Contributing Countries concerned for follow-up and disciplinary action as appropriate.

11. **Security Classification.** The ROE should be classified as CONFIDENTIAL.

12. **ROE Changes.** These ROE can only be amended or changed with the authority of the Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION X

AUTHORIZED NUMBERED RULES

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION


AUTHORIZATION TO USE FORCE

2. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council has authorized MISSION X to use all necessary means, including the use of force beyond self-defence, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out the tasks mandated by operational paragraph (OP) 4 of Security Council resolution XXXX (2014) including the following:

   a. To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment;

   b. To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, with particular attention to displaced civilians, including those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders in areas of high risk of conflict;

   c. To maintain public safety and security within and of MISSION X protection of civilians sites;

   d. To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees;

   e. To contribute to the creation of the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, where appropriate, and to ensure the security of installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks;

   f. To provide mobile and dedicated fixed site security to IGAD’s MVM and its members.

SPECIFIC RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION X

3. The following ROE have been authorized for use by military personnel assigned to the military component of MISSION X:

Rule 1 — Level of Force

Use of force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized:
Rule No 1.1 To defend oneself, one’s unit, other UN personnel and humanitarian personnel against a hostile act or a hostile intent.

Rule No 1.2 To resist attempts to abduct or detain oneself, members of one’s unit, other UN personnel and humanitarian personnel.

Rule No 1.3 To defend other individuals designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander against a hostile act or a hostile intent.

Rule No 1.4 To resist attempts to abduct or detain other individuals designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander.

Rule No 1.5 To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence.

Rule No 1.6 To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, with particular attention to displaced civilians, including those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders in areas of high risk of conflict.

Rule No 1.7 To maintain public safety and security within and of MISSION X protection of civilians sites against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No 1.8 To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.

Rule No 1.9 To provide mobile and fixed site security to the IGAD MVM and its members that your unit has been assigned to assist or support in order to defend them against a hostile act or a hostile intent or to resist attempts to abduct or detain them.

Rule No 1.10 To protect IGAD MVM facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No 1.11 To protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No 1.12 To protect key facilities, installations, areas, equipment or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No 1.13 Against any individual or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of UN personnel.
personnel, in order to ensure their freedom of movement. When and where practicable, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

Rule No. 1.14 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel or vital humanitarian goods in order to ensure their freedom of movement. When and where practicable, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

Rule No. 1.15 To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through roadblocks, checkpoints or cordons whose establishment has been authorized by the Battalion Commander if that forcible passage involves a grave threat to life or of seriously bodily injury.

**Use of force, excluding deadly force, is authorized:**

Rule No. 1.16 To maintain public safety and security within and of MISSION X protection of civilians’ sites against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No. 1.17 To protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods, against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No. 1.18 To protect IGAD MVM facilities, installations equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No. 1.19 To protect key facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No. 1.20 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of UN personnel, in order to ensure their freedom of movement.

Rule No. 1.21 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel, in order to ensure their freedom of movement.

Rule No. 1.22 To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through roadblocks, checkpoints or cordons whose establishment has been authorized by the Battalion Commander if that forcible passage does NOT involve a grave threat to
EXERCISE ONLY
UN RESTRICTED

Annex A
Mission X ROE

life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No 1.23 To prevent the escape of any apprehended or detained person, pending release or
hand-over to appropriate national authorities.

Rule 2 — Use of Weapon Systems

Rule No 2.1 Use of explosives in order to destroy weapons, ammunition, mines and
unexploded ordnance, in the course of the disarmament exercise and/or
demining, is authorized. Rule No 2.2 Use of explosives in order to destroy
installations, facilities, equipment, or supplies as designated by the Force
Commander is authorized, in the course of operations to prevent the provision of
support to illegal armed groups.

Rule No 2.3 Indiscriminate pointing of weapons in the direction of any person is prohibited.

Rule No 2.4 Firing of weapons, other than for organized training and as authorized in these
ROE, is prohibited.

Rule No 2.5 Firing of warning shots is authorized.

Rule No 2.6 Use of riot-control equipment and agents is authorized.

Rule No 2.7 Use of lasers for survey, range-finding and targeting is authorized.

Rule 3 — Authority to Carry and Deploy Weapons

Rule No 3.1 Carriage of loaded personal weapons is authorized.

Rule No 3.2 Overt carriage by individuals of hand-held support weapons, such as machine
guns, light mortars and hand-held anti-tank weapons is authorized.

Rule No 3.3 Carriage and deployment of weapons on or in vehicles, aircraft (including
attack helicopters) and vessels is authorized.

Rule 4* — Authority to Detain, Search and Disarm

Rule No 4.1 Detention of a person or member of a group is authorized in all situations where the
use of force against that person or group is authorized.

Rule No 4.2 Searching, including of detained person(s), for weapons, ammunition and explosives,
is authorized.

Rule No 4.3 Disarming of individuals or groups, when so directed by the Force
Commander is authorized.
*Note.* The DPKO and DFS Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in Peace Operations dated 25 January 2010 must be consulted for the details on detention. Higher Authorities and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) must be promptly informed when detention is carried out.

**Rule 5 — Duty to Release or Hand-over Detained Persons to Appropriate Authorities**

Rule No 5.1 Any person detained by United Nations personnel shall be released or handed over to national law enforcement officials of the Host State or other relevant national authorities as soon as possible, as set forth in the Interim Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations dated 25 January 2010.

Rule No 5.2 A detained person shall not be held by United Nations personnel for more than 48 hours before being: a) released; or b) handed over to the national authorities. Persons may be held for an additional 24 hours if they are in transit and in the process of being handed over to the national authorities. Conditions to extend custody beyond 72 hours are described in Para 74 and 75 of the aforementioned interim SOP.
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION X

DEFINITIONS

1. **Civil Unrest.** The commission, perpetration or instigation of acts of violence which affect peace and order.

2. **Collateral Damage.** Incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, or damage to civilian property not part of an authorised target.

3. **Cordon.** A deployment of MISSION X personnel around an object or location with the intent to isolate an area and restrict and/or control both access and exit.

4. **Force.** The use, or threat of the use, of physical means to impose one's will.
   a. **Armed Force.** The use of weapons, including firearms and bayonets.
   b. **Deadly Force.** The level of force which is intended, or is likely to cause death, regardless of whether death actually results. This is the ultimate degree of force.
   c. **Minimum Force.** The minimum degree of authorised force that is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances to achieve the authorized objective. The minimum degree of force is applicable whenever force is used. Minimum Force can be Deadly Force, when appropriate.
   d. **Unarmed Force.** The use of physical force short of the use of “Armed Force”.

5. **Hostile Act.** An action where the intent is to cause death, serious bodily harm or destruction of UN or designated property.

6. **Hostile Intent.** The threat of imminent and direct use of force, which is demonstrated through an action or behaviour which appears to be preparatory to a hostile act. Only a reasonable belief in the hostile intent is required, before the use of force is authorised. Whether or not hostile intent is being demonstrated must be judged by the on-scene commander, on the basis of one or a combination of the following factors:
   a. The capability and preparedness of the threat.
   b. The available evidence which indicates an intention to attack.
   c. Historical precedent within the Mission’s Area of Responsibility (AOR).

7. **Loaded Weapon.** A weapon that has ammunition attached to it, but none of the ammunition has been placed into the chamber.

8. **Positive Identification.** Assured identification by a specific means. This can be achieved by any
of the following methods: visual, electronic support measures, flight plan correlation, thermal imaging, infrared, passive acoustic analysis or Identify Friend or Foe (IFF) procedures.

9. **Pre-emptive Self-Defence.** Action taken to pre-empt an imminent hostile act, where one has a reasonable belief, supported by credible evidence or information, that an attack is about to be made against oneself, one's unit or other UN personnel.

10. **Proportionality.** The amount of force which is reasonable in intensity, duration and magnitude, based on all facts known to the commander at the time, to decisively counter a hostile act or hostile intent.

11. **Reasonable Belief.** Reasonable belief is when the commander or an individual logically and sensibly concludes, based on the conditions and circumstances in which he or she finds him or herself, that a hostile intent exists.

12. **Self-Defence.** Self-Defence is the use of such minimum force as is necessary and reasonable to protect oneself, one’s unit or other UN personnel against a hostile act or hostile intent.

13. **UN Personnel.** The following persons are considered “UN Personnel” for the purposes of these ROE:

   a. Members of MISSION X (including locally recruited personnel while on duty);

   b. Officials of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies and related organizations;

   c. Experts on mission for the United Nations and for its specialized agencies and related organizations;

   d. United Nations Volunteers (UNVs);

   e. Other associated personnel designated by the SRSG, in consultation with United Nations headquarters (UNHQ), including:

      1) Persons engaged by the Secretary-General or by one of the specialized agencies or related organizations of the United Nations;

      2) Persons assigned by a Government or an intergovernmental organization operating with the authority of the Security Council or General Assembly;

      3) Persons deployed by authorized humanitarian non-government organizations or agencies to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of MISSION X or of programmes of the United Nations, including programmes of its offices, programmes and funds.
14. **Other International Personnel.** Other individuals or groups specifically designated by the Head of Mission in consultation with the Force Commander.

15. **MISSION X Protection of Civilians Site.** A site or compound established by MISSION X, within or adjacent to UN premises, where MISSION X is providing protection to civilians, including IDPs and refugees.

16. **Warning Shots.** A warning shot is a signal demonstrating resolve, or a capability to convince persons to stop threatening actions, or as a warning and potential precursor to the actual use of deadly force. A warning shot is a shot fired with no intent to cause death, injury or severe damage.
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION X

SUPPORTING DIRECTIONS AND PROCEDURES GENERAL

GENERAL

11. **Identification.** Positive identification of hostile forces prior to engagement is required. Unobserved indirect fire is prohibited.

12. **Civil Action.** MISSION X military personnel should avoid any action which would result in the disruption of legitimate civil activities in the mission area.

13. **Prohibitions.** The following prohibitions are to be observed,

   a. Use of any incendiary weapon is prohibited. (This does not include use of ammunition when used solely for target marking, illumination, signaling or identification and where an incendiary purpose is not intended and in which the incendiary effect is not specifically designed to cause burn injury to persons).

   b. The use of mines and booby traps, or chemical assets used as weapons, is prohibited.

   c. The use of weapons or methods of warfare which may cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, or which are intended, or may be expected to cause, widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.

   d. The use of explosives for purposes other than those authorised in these ROE is prohibited.

   e. The destruction of civilian goods not being used for military purposes is prohibited.

   f. Punitive use of force and retaliation are prohibited.

14. **Weapons/Weapon Systems Restrictions.** The use of certain weapons and weapon systems, while authorised for use in MISSION X operations, may nevertheless be restricted. Authority to authorise the use of the weapons and weapon systems shown in the table below is restricted to the commanders indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Weapons/Weapon Systems/Targets</th>
<th>Release Authority</th>
<th>Lowest Level of Delegation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Attack/Utility Helicopters</td>
<td>Force Commander</td>
<td>Battalion Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Mortars</td>
<td>Battalion Commander or equivalent</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Anti-tank</td>
<td>Platoon Commander</td>
<td>Platoon Commander or Vehicle Crew Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Other Crew Served Weapons (canons, machine guns)</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
<td>Company Commander or Vehicle Crew Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Riot/Crowd Control Means</td>
<td>Battalion Commander or equivalent</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explosive Demolitions</td>
<td>Force Commander</td>
<td>Force Engineer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cordon and Search</td>
<td>Battalion Commander</td>
<td>Battalion Commander or equivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. **Air to Ground Weapons Release.** Air-to-ground weapons will not be released unless the target is positively identified by visual, electro-optic, radar, infrared or thermal imaging means.

**WARNING PROCEDURES**

16. **General.** The use of armed force is normally a measure of last resort, in response to any hostile act or hostile intent. If a confrontation threatens MISSION X military personnel on the scene, the UN aim must be to dissuade the parties concerned from carrying on. To this end, the application of a graduated response, through the demonstration of determination and force as directed below, is intended to provide a warning as well as a deterrence to prevent escalation. If, as a result of initiating the action specified in paragraph 7 below, it becomes possible to achieve the UN aim through the use of unarmed force or other peaceful means, the opportunity to de-escalate the situation must be taken.

17. **Graduation.** The following graduated procedures are to be observed:

a. **Verbal Negotiation and/or Visual Demonstration.** Every effort must be made to warn any potential or actual aggressor before MISSION X military personnel respond with force. The aim is to prevent or stop hostile activity.

b. **Unarmed Force.** If the preceding step is unsuccessful, minimum unarmed force must be used, if at all possible. If riot-control equipment or other nonlethal weapons have been issued to the MISSION X military personnel concerned and those personnel have been trained in their use, then that equipment or those weapons may be used, if the on-scene commander considers they may be an effective means to prevent or stop hostile activity.

c. **Charge Weapons.** If the preceding measures remain ineffective or are without promise of achieving the authorized objective specified in these ROE, an attempt must be made, if possible, to make use of the visual and audible effect of charging weapons in order to try to convince any aggressor that failure to stop the aggressive activity may result in the use of deadly force. [This may only be done if the use of deadly force would ultimately be authorized in the prevailing situation under these ROE.]

d. **Warning Shots.** If the preceding measures remain ineffective or are without promise of achieving an authorized objective specified in these ROE, single aimed warning shots must, if possible, be fired at a safe point of aim, and preferably into the air, so as to avoid causing personal injury or collateral damage. [This may only be done if the use of deadly force would ultimately be authorized in the prevailing situation under these ROE.]

e. **Armed Force.** If all the preceding steps, including the use of unarmed force, remain ineffective and there are no other choices available (i.e. in last resort) or if those
measures do not hold out any promise of achieving an authorized objective specified in these ROE, then the necessary minimum armed force may be used. The decision to open fire will be made only on the order and under the control of the on-scene commander unless there is insufficient time or communication with the on-scene commander is not possible. Before opening fire, MISSION X military personnel:

1. Must give a clear and final warning, as described in paragraph 9 below, of their intent to use armed force; and
2. Must give enough time for that warning to be obeyed, unless to do so would:
   a. Unduly place themselves at risk of death or serious bodily injury; or
   b. Create a risk of death or serious bodily injury to other UN personnel or to other persons who are under the protection of MISSION X as specified in these ROE; or
   c. Would clearly be inappropriate, counter-productive or pointless in the circumstances.

18. **Opening Fire Without Warning.** The only circumstances in which it is permitted to open fire without following the graduated procedures set out in paragraph 7 above are:

   a. If an attack or threat of an attack comes so unexpectedly that even a moment’s delay could lead to the death of, or serious bodily injury to, oneself, other UN personnel or other persons who are under the protection of MISSION X, as specified in these ROE; or

   b. If those procedures do not hold out any promise of achieving an authorized objective specified in these ROE.

**FIRING PROCEDURES**

19. **Warning Procedure.** The following procedures must be followed in giving the final warning provided for in paragraph 7 above:

   a. The warning may be given:

      1) Verbally; or

      2) Visually, in which case it may be given:

         i. By a sign; or

         ii. By illumination (e.g. hand-held red flares, searchlights).
b. Where the warning is given verbally, whichever of the following challenge which is most likely to be understood shall be used:

1) “OMAM MOTAhideh KEF WEA LA ADRAB NAR” (Arabic);
2) “UNITED NATIONS, STOP OR I FIRE” (English);
3) “AKUTDIT DE MAAT NE PINYNHOM, KACE KA BA MOOC” (Dinka);
4) “MAT DÖRI-DIAL (UN) CE WE I: “KÄPNI RÒDU CUOŊ, KIE BA JI YUAT MAC” (Nuer).

c. The verbal or visual warning should be repeated:

1) at least three times; and
2) as many more times as is reasonable to ensure understanding or compliance.

10. **Procedures during Firing.** The following procedures must be followed during firing:

a. Any use of firearms must be aimed and controlled. There must be no indiscriminate firing.

b. Automatic fire should only be used as a last resort, except in the case of weapons that can fire in automatic mode only.

c. Minimum rounds are to be fired to achieve the authorized objective specified in these ROE.

d. All necessary precautions must be taken with a view to avoiding and in any event to minimizing, collateral damage.

11. **Procedures after Firing.** After any weapon firing, the following actions are to be taken:

a. **Medical Assistance.** All injured persons must be given first aid as soon as possible, when such aid can be given without endangering lives.

b. **Recording.** Details of the incident are to be recorded, including:

1) Date, time and place of firing;
2) Unit and personnel involved;
3) The events leading up to firing;
4) Why MISSION X personnel opened fire;
5) Who or what was fired on;

6) The weapons fired and the number of rounds discharged;

7) The apparent results of the firing; and

8) A diagram of the incident scene and, if possible, photographic images of the damage done at the scene.

c. Reporting. Following an immediate report that firing has taken place, the above information together with a description of the current situation, is to be immediately reported through the UN chain of command, to the Head of Mission through the Force Commander and to UNHQ (DPKO).

SEARCH AND APPREHENSION PROCEDURES

12. Authority to Stop and Search. Persons wishing to enter UN premises and other installations and areas under MISSION X protection may be requested to submit to a consensual search of their person and property. Refusal to be searched, or a refusal to surrender weapons, constitutes grounds for refusal of entry.

a. Persons unlawfully attempting to enter or having unlawfully entered UN premises or other installations or areas under MISSION X protection may be stopped and searched for security purposes, using, where necessary, minimum force. Weapons may be seized in such instances and, if and when appropriate, handed over to appropriate host-country authorities as soon as possible.

13. Search Procedure. The following principles must be followed during all search procedures:

a. Searchers must not humiliate or embarrass persons being searched;

b. The search procedure must take into account gender and be sensitive to other factors such as race, religion and local customs. Where possible, the search should be conducted by a person of the same gender as the individual who is to be searched;

c. The purpose of the search must be clearly stated in the orders to those conducting the search and to the individuals to be searched;

d. A searcher should always be protected by another armed member of his or her unit; and

e. Searches must be reported promptly to higher headquarters.

14. Authority to Apprehend.

a. Persons may not be apprehended otherwise than in accordance with the authorisation given under Rule No 4 of Annex A of these ROE.
b. All apprehended persons are to be released or handed over to appropriate local authorities as soon as possible in accordance with Rule No. 5.1 of Annex A of these ROE.

c. If and when appropriate, any weapons seized are to be handed over to appropriate local authorities.

d. In order to prevent the escape of a detainee or apprehended person, force may be used, as authorised by Rule No. 1.21 of Annex A of these ROE.

15. **Detention procedures.** Detention should follow the UN DPKO/DFS Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations dated 25 January 2010, with the following general principles:

a. It must be ensured that detained persons are handled humanely and in a manner consistent with applicable international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, norms and standards.

In particular, the United Nations shall not subject anyone to arbitrary or unlawful detention. Detainees shall not be subject to intimidation, discrimination, deprivation, humiliation, mistreatment or abuse.

b. Detained persons are to be given food, shelter and access to medical care. Until hand-over takes place, the military personnel who are detaining a detainee are fully responsible for his/her safety and well-being, in compliance with International Law, including the applicable international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, norms and standards.

c. A detained person shall not be held by United Nations personnel for more than 48 hours before being: a) released; or b) handed over to the national authorities in accordance with Rules 5.1 and 5.2 of Annex A of these ROE. Persons may be held for an additional 24 hours if they are in transit and in the process of being handed over to the national authorities.

d. It must be ensured that a complete detention, release, transfer, and handover information is delivered through the MISSION X chain of command to the Force Commander, the Detention Focal Points within 36 hours of the commencement of detention.

16. **Reporting.**

a. Details of the detention are to be recorded straight away, including:

1) Detained person’s details, including full name and address;

2) Date, time and place of detention;

3) Reasons for detention, including the events leading up to detention;
4) Personal details of any witnesses to the incident that resulted in the detention;

5) Details of anything the detained person may have said;

6) Whether the detained person was searched and, if so, the reasons;

7) Details of any items seized from the detained person;

8) The physical condition of the detained person, including any visible or alleged injuries;

9) Whether medical assistance was provided and, if so, its nature;

10) Details of all MISSION X personnel involved, including ID number(s).

b. The above information is to be immediately reported through the MISSION X chain of command to the Force Commander and UNHQ (DPKO).
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION X

WEAPON STATES

1. **General.** The weapon states provided below may be authorised by the Force Commander as he or she believes operationally appropriate, provided that the state selected does not exceed the authority given by Security Council Resolution XXXX (2011) and subsequent relevant resolutions and as defined in the Numbered ROE for the military component of MISSION X (Annex A).

2. In urgent circumstances, a commander or individual soldier may increase weapon readiness. As soon as the immediate danger has passed, weapon-readiness status will be returned to that ordered by higher authority.

3. **Graduated Weapon States**

   **State 1 — Side Arms**

   1.1 Side arms may be carried by all personnel serving in MISSION X military units, but ammunition is to be carried separately from the weapon.

   1.2 Side arms may be carried and have a loaded magazine inserted in or attached to the weapon. However, no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

   1.3 Side arms may have a loaded magazine inserted in or attached to the weapon and a round of ammunition inserted into the breech or chamber.

   **State 2 — Personal Weapons (rifles, sub-machine guns and machine pistols, light machine guns, including vehicle-mounted machine guns up to 12.7mm / .5" calibre).**

   2.1 Personal weapons should be carried in a non-offensive manner.

   2.2 Personal weapons may be carried by all personnel serving in MISSION X military units, but ammunition is to be carried separately from the weapon.

   2.3 Personal weapons may be carried and have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. However, the weapon may not be cocked and no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

   2.4 Personal weapons may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. The weapon may be cocked, and ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

   **State 3 — Anti-tank weapons**

   3.1 Anti-tank weapons/RPGs may be carried covertly by designated MISSION X military
Personnel.
3.2 Anti-tank weapons/RPGs may be carried overtly by designated MISSION X military personnel.

**State 4 — Riot Control Weapons**

4.1 No riot control weapons may be carried.

4.2 Riot control weapons may be issued to UN patrols, but are to be carried in patrol vehicles and must remain out of sight of non-UN personnel.

4.3 Riot control weapons may be carried openly.

**State 5 — Infra Red Equipment**

5.1 Ground/vehicle IR sources may only be used in the "Passive" state.

5.2 Ground/vehicle IR sources may be used in the "Active" mode. All reasonable precautions are to be taken to ensure that no injuries are inflicted as a result of the use of IR.

**State 6 — Mortars**

6.1 Mortars may be carried covertly by patrols and in vehicles.

6.2 Mortars may be carried overtly on patrol and in vehicles.

**State 7 — Ground, Vehicles and Aircraft-Mounted Anti-Armour Weapons**

7.1 Ground, vehicles, vessels and aircraft-mounted anti-armour weapons may be deployed, but not loaded with missiles or shells. Where the weapon system contains ammunition integral to the system, the weapon is not to be prepared for firing — not “charged”.

7.2 Ground, vehicles, vessels and aircraft-mounted anti-armour weapon systems may be prepared for firing — “charged.”

**State 8 — Helicopter-Mounted Weapons**

8.1 Helicopter-mounted missiles may not be deployed.

8.2 Helicopter-mounted guns and missiles may be deployed. Guns may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon, but they may not be cocked and no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber. Missiles may not be prepared for immediate firing.
8.3 Helicopter-mounted guns and missiles may be deployed. Guns may have a loaded magazine or belt ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. They may be cocked and ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber. Missiles may be prepared for immediate firing.
General Rules for Use of Force

1. The principles of minimum force and proportionality apply at all times and in all circumstances. Any force used must be limited in its intensity and duration to what is necessary to achieve the authorized objective, commensurate with the threat. Some situations may dictate the immediate use of deadly force. OPENING FIRE IS A LAST RESORT.

2. Wherever possible, you must make every reasonable effort to control a situation through measures short of force. Your response should, if possible, be graduated and include non-lethal measures prior to resorting to the use of deadly force. You may use force, unarmed or armed, only if all other means to control the situation have failed, or such means do not hold out any promise of achieving your authorized objective.

3. You may open fire only on the order and under the control of the on-scene commander, unless there is insufficient time or opportunity for you to obtain an order from him/her and to do so would endanger your life or those whom it is your duty to protect.

4. Before opening fire, you must give a final warning, at least three times, in the Arabic, English, or other local language as follows:

   (Arabic); OMAM MOTAHIDEH KEFWAELAADRAB

   (English); UNITED NATIONS, STOP OR I WILL FIRE

   “AKUTDIT DE MAAT NE PINYNHOM, KACE KA BA MOOC” (Dinka);

   “MAT DÖRI-DIAL (UN) CE WE I: “KÄPNI RÔDU CUŎN, KIE BA JI YUAT MAC” (Nuer).

You may open fire without warning only when (i) an attack is so unexpected that a moment’s delay could lead to the death or serious injury of yourself, your fellow soldiers or other persons it is your duty to protect or (ii) if giving such a warning does not hold any promise of achieving your immediate authorized objective.

6. If you have to open fire:

   a) Shots must be aimed and controlled. Indiscriminate fire is not permitted.
   b) Take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event minimize, collateral damage.
   c) Fire no more shots than necessary.
7. After firing:

a) Render medical assistance.
b) Record the details of the incident, whether or not casualties have occurred.
c) Report those details through the chain of command without delay.

8. When in doubt, always seek clarification from higher command.

**Specific Rules for Use of Force**

**You are authorized to use force, up to and including deadly force**

1. To defend (i) yourself, (ii) your unit, (iii) other UN personnel, (iv) humanitarian personnel, (v) IGAD MVM and its members that your unit has been assigned to assist or support and (vi) other individuals designated by the SRSG against (a) a hostile act or a hostile intent or (b) to resist an attempt to abduct or detain them.

2. To protect civilians, including foreign nationals, displaced civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence.

3. To protect UN, IGAD MVM and other designated facilities, including the MISSION X protection of civilians sites, UN and IGAD MVM installations, equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

4. To provide mobile and dedicated fixed site security to IGAD’s MVM and its members that your unit has been assigned to assist or support.

5. To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.

6. Against any individual or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of (i) yourself, (ii) your unit (iii) other UN personnel and (iv) humanitarian personnel.

7. To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through a roadblock, checkpoint or cordon whose establishment has been authorized by the Battalion Commander, if that forcible passage is a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

**You are authorized to use force excluding deadly force**

1. To protect UN, IGAD MVM or designated facilities, including the MISSION X protection of civilians sites, UN and IGAD MVM installations, equipment, areas or goods, against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

2. Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits
3. or intends to limit the freedom of movement of UN personnel, humanitarian personnel.

4. To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through roadblocks, checkpoints or cordons whose establishment has been authorized by the Battalion Commander if that forcible passage does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of seriously bodily injury.

5. To prevent the escape of any apprehended or detained person, pending release or handover to appropriate national authorities.
INTRODUCTION

1. This document constitutes excerpts from the Rules of Engagement (ROE) for scenario I in the training package for the implementation of the “Inventory” based on situations in the Country Y.

2. This document provides the authority for the use of force and explains policy, principles, responsibilities and definitions of the ROE.

3. These ROE are directions to operational commanders, which delineate the parameters within which force may be used by designated United Nations military personnel during the UN peacekeeping operation MISSION Y. They are founded on Security Council resolution 1856 (S/RES/1856/2008) of 22 December 2008, as well as on subsequent resolutions of the Security Council on MISSION Y. Where issued as prohibitions, they are orders not to take specific actions. Where issued as permissions, they provide the authority for commanders to take certain specific actions if they are judged necessary to achieve the aim of the mission. The ROE allow for the use of the necessary degree of force to guarantee self-defence and define the circumstances under which the use of force by UN military personnel may be justified.

4. In addition to the main document, the key elements are attached as follows:
   a. Authorized Rules of Engagement (ROE) for MISSION Y: Annex A
   b. ROE for MISSION Y – DEFINITIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS: Annex B
   c. ROE for MISSION Y – DIRECTIONS & PROCEDURES: Annex C
   d. ROE for MISSION Y – WEAPON STATES: Annex D
   e. ROE for MISSION Y – SOLDIERS CARD: Annex E

AUTHORITY
5. The powers and authority of MISSION Y derive from Security Council resolution 1856 (S/RES/1856/2008) of 22 December 2008, as well as from subsequent resolutions of the Security Council on MISSION Y and must be exercised in a manner consistent with the UN mandate in case as described in these resolutions.

AREA OF OPERATIONS

6. The area of operations for the application of these ROE is defined by the territory of the Y. This includes the adjacent territorial sea, superjacent airspace and any designated air and sea corridors to be utilized by the mission.

MISSION

7. The relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions are contained in Annex A - Authorized ROE for MISSION Y.

EXECUTION OF ROE


a. General:

(1) The conduct of peacekeeping operations is guided by the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant principles of International Law.

(2) All MISSION Y military personnel must operate within the framework of this document, which has been formulated in accordance with the parameters set out by relevant Security Council Resolutions.

(3) MISSION Y ROE provides direction to commanders at all levels, governing the use of force within the mission area. They define the degree and the manner in which force may be applied and are designed to ensure that the application of force is controlled and legal. The ROE inform commanders of the constraints imposed and the degree of freedom they have in the course of carrying out their mission.
Throughout the conduct of peacekeeping operations, where force is to be used, all MISSION Y military personnel must comply with the international principles of proportionality, the minimum use of force and the requirement to minimize the potential for collateral damage.

Contingents are only to use weapons authorized by the United Nations in accordance with the respective MOU.

While the ROE may restrict the manoeuvre and operation of specific weapons systems, they do not:

I. Describe specific doctrine, tactics and procedures.

II. Address safety-related restrictions.

b. Self-Defence:

(1) Nothing in these ROE negates a Commander’s right and obligation to take all necessary and appropriate action for self-defence. All personnel may exercise the inherent right of self-defence.

(2) Self-defence against a hostile force(s) may be exercised by individuals, or individual units under attack, as well as other UN military personnel who are able to assist those individuals or individual units under attack, or which are in imminent danger of being attacked.

c. Military Necessity. The principle of military necessity authorizes the use of only that force which is required to accomplish the mission. Military necessity does not authorize acts otherwise prohibited under international law.

d. Alternatives to the Use of Force: Whenever the operational situation permits, every reasonable effort must be made to resolve a potential hostile incident by means other than the use of force (e.g., through negotiations or assistance including from local authorities).

e. Duty to Challenge and Warn. Before resorting to the use of force, every reasonable step must be taken to deter any person or group from displaying hostile intent or committing a hostile act. The procedure required by the UN to challenge and warn is given at Annex C.
f. **Duty to Observe Fire/Target Identification.** See Annex C, paragraphs 1 and 6.

g. **Duty to Use Minimum and Proportional Force:**

(1) Any force used must be limited, in its intensity and duration, to that which is necessary and proportionate to achieve the objective. In some circumstances operational urgency may dictate the immediate use of deadly force.

(2) The use of force should be commensurate with the level of the threat. However, the level of response may have to be higher in order to minimize the cost in terms of UN casualties and civilian casualties.

(3) Commanders should, where appropriate, consider the use of alternatives to the use of physical force such as negotiation, psychological methods, and other non-lethal means, which may include the deployment or manoeuvre of larger forces in order to demonstrate resolve.

h. **Avoidance of Collateral Damage.** When force is used, all necessary measures are to be taken to minimize collateral damage.

i. **Duty to Report.** Each confrontation resulting in a detention, or involving the use of force, is to be reported through the chain of command as soon as possible, whether it results in casualties and/or damages or not. More details are included in Annex C.

j. **Use of Force beyond Self-Defence.**

(1) The use of force beyond self-Defence may be applied only where necessary to fulfill the MISSION Y mandate, in the particular circumstances listed below, consistent with the relevant provisions of relevant Security Council resolution and subject to the conditions set out in these ROE:

I. To afford to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

II. To ensure security and freedom of movement of MISSION Y personnel;

III. To ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment;
IV. Permit MISSION Y personnel to discharge their duties.

(2) The Force Commander, or the commander to whom the authorization has been delegated, retains direct control over the use of force in these circumstances.

9. **Applicability.** The ROE set out in this document apply to all armed military personnel assigned to MISSION Y as authorized by the Security Council.

10. **Responsibility of the Force Commander and Subordinate Commanders:**

a. The implementation of the ROE is a command responsibility. The ROE are addressed to the Force Commander, who is then responsible for issuing them to all Subordinate Commanders.

b. The Force Commander and his/her Subordinate Commanders are not permitted to exceed these ROE, but may, when and as appropriate, recommend more restrictive limits on the actions of assigned forces, for United Nations Headquarters (UN HQ) approval. The Force Commander will issue the ROE to all contingents as received from UNHQ. He/she will ensure that all military personnel understand and apply these ROE correctly. The Force Commander and/or the subordinate commanders may issue additional guidance on the ROE and may incorporate these ROE into appropriate orders or instructions. The subordinate commanders must inform the Force Commander of such instructions issued by them.

c. All commanders must seek clarification if they consider the authorized ROE to be unclear or inappropriate for the military situation.

d. It is the responsibility of the contingent commanders to ensure that all those under their command understand these ROE. To this end, the ROE must be translated in a clear and concise way into the language of each troop-contributing country. To assist in this process, they must issue to each individual an ROE Aide-Memoir (Blue Card), translated into the language(s) appropriate for each contingent.

e. Training in the application of ROE is the responsibility of commanders at all levels. ROE training sessions must be conducted on a regular basis and as a minimum once per month and whenever MISSION Y military personnel, including individual replacements or reinforcements as authorized by the Security Council, are deployed into the mission area.
f. The Force Commander shall issue a Detention and Disarmament Policy setting out his directives for implementing the ROE, including:

   (1) grounds for apprehension/detention;
   (2) search procedure following apprehension;
   (3) detention procedure following apprehension
   (4) weapons confiscation and disarmament;
   (5) treatment of detainees

11. ROE Contravention. The following procedures apply in dealing with a UNPKO ROE contravention:

   a. Any ROE contravention must be reported to UN HQ (DPKO), through the UN chain of command, by the quickest possible means.

   b. Flanking and subordinate commands should be informed where the consequences are likely to affect them.

   c. Remedial measures, including training, must be taken to avoid reoccurrence.

   d. Any contravention must be subject to a formal investigation. Any alleged contravention of the ROE must be investigated in accordance with the MISSION Y Standard Operating Procedures and the United Nations Directives for Disciplinary Matters involving Military members of National Contingents. The findings will be forwarded to United Nations Headquarters, which will provide relevant evidence and findings to the troop contributing country for follow-up and disciplinary action. The troop contributing country may also undertake its own investigation.

12. Security Classification. These ROE are excerpts, for exercise only and should be classified as EXERCISE ONLY UN RESTRICTED.
13. **ROE Changes.** These ROE can only be amended or changed with the authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

14. **Revocation.** N/A

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**ANNEX A TO**

**AUTHORIZED EXERCISE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Y**

**Security Council Resolution**


**MISSION Y Mandate: see Annex A to Scenario I Y**

**Authorization to use force**

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**Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations**

31 Oct 2010

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**Annexes:**

A. Authorized Rules of Engagement for MISSION Y
B. ROE for MISSION Y – Definitions and Amplifications
C. ROE for MISSION Y – Supporting Directives and Procedures
D. ROE for MISSION Y – Weapon States
E. MISSION Y Soldiers Card
2. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter and in pursuance of its mandate, MISSION Y may use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, to carry out the following tasks:

(a) Ensure the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular violence emanating from any of the parties engaged in the conflict;

(b) Contribute to the improvement of the security conditions in which humanitarian assistance is provided, and assist in the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(c) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment;

(d) Ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(e) Carry out joint patrols with the national police and security forces to improve security in the event of civil disturbance;

(f) Deter any attempt at the use of force to threaten the Goma and Nairobi processes from any armed group, foreign or Congolese, particularly in the eastern part of the Y, including by using cordon and search tactics and undertaking all necessary operations to prevent attacks on civilians and disrupt the military capability of illegal armed groups that continue to use violence in that area;

(g) Coordinate operations with the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Y and support operations led by and jointly planned with these brigades in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law with a view to:

   - Disarming the recalcitrant local armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (DDR) and the release of children associated with those armed groups;

   - Disarming the foreign armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process (DDRRR) and the release of children associated with those armed groups;
- Preventing the provision of support to illegal armed groups, including support derived from illicit economic activities;

(i) Contribute to the implementation of the national programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Congolese combatants and their dependants, with particular attention to children, by monitoring the disarmament process and providing, as appropriate, security in some sensitive locations, as well as supporting reintegration efforts pursued by the Congolese authorities in cooperation with the United Nations Country Team and bilateral and multilateral partners;

(k) Provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based violence, to various members and units of the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Y, as part of international broader efforts to support the security sector reform;

SPECIFIC RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Y

3. The following ROE have been authorized for use by armed personnel serving in MISSION Y:

Rule 1 — Level of Force

Use of force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized:

Rule No 1.1 To defend oneself or other UN personnel against a hostile act or a hostile intent.

Rule No 1.2 To resist attempts to abduct or detain oneself or other UN personnel.

Rule No 1.3 To defend against a hostile act or hostile intent members of units of the Armed Forces of the Y (FARDC) or the Congolese National Police (PNC) that one’s unit has been assigned to assist or support.

Rule No 1.4 To resist attempts to abduct or detain members of units of the Armed
Forces of the Y (FARDC) or the Congolese National Police (PNC) that one's unit has been assigned to assist or support.

**Rule No 1.5**  To defend individuals designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander against a hostile act or a hostile intent.

**Rule No 1.6**  To resist attempts to abduct or detain individuals designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander.

**Rule No 1.7**  To protect civilians, including humanitarian workers, under imminent threat of physical violence. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

**Rule No 1.8**  To protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

**Rule No 1.9**  To protect key facilities, installations, areas, equipment or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

**Rule No 1.10**  Against any individual or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of UN personnel, in order to ensure their freedom of movement. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

**Rule No 1.11**  Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or tends to limit the freedom of movement of humanitarian workers, in order to ensure their freedom of movement. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

**Rule No 1.12**  Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of members of units of the Armed Forces of the Y (FARDC) or of the Congolese National Police (PNC) that one's unit has been assigned to assist or support, in order to ensure their freedom of movement. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.
Rule No1.13  To prevent or put a stop to the commission of a particularly serious crime that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No1.14  To prevent or put a stop to acts of civil unrest. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

Rule No1.15  To prevent the supply of weapons, related materiel, military advice and training and other supplies and logistic support to illegal armed groups, including illegal foreign armed groups, when supporting the Armed Forces of the Y (FARDC). When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

Rule No1.16  To prevent or suppress hostile activities or operations by illegal armed groups, including illegal foreign armed groups. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

Rule No1.17  To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through roadblocks, checkpoints or cordons whose establishment has been authorized by the Force Commander if that forcible passage involves a grave threat to life or of seriously bodily injury.

Rule No1.18  Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, is preventing or demonstrating an intent to prevent oneself or other members of one’s unit from carrying out lawful orders issued by a superior commander, in order to ensure the ability of oneself or of other members of one’s unit to carry out those orders.

Use of force, excluding deadly force:

Rule No1.19  To protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No1.20  To protect key facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No1.21  Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of UN
personnel, in order to ensure their freedom of movement.

Rule No.1.22 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of humanitarian workers, in order to ensure their freedom of movement.

Rule No.1.23 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of members of units of the Armed Forces of the Y (FARDC) or of the Congolese National Police (PNC) that one’s unit has been assigned to assist or support, in order to ensure their freedom of movement.

Rule No.1.24 To prevent or put a stop to the commission of a crime when providing assistance to the Congolese National Police or to the Armed Forces of the Y (FARDC).

Rule No.1.25 To disperse assemblies that are unlawful but not violent. When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

Rule No.1.26 To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through roadblocks, checkpoints or cordons whose establishment has been authorized by the Force Commander if that forcible passage does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of seriously bodily injury.

Rule No.1.27 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, is preventing or demonstrating an intent to prevent oneself or other members of one’s unit from carrying out lawful orders issued by a superior commander, in order to ensure the ability of oneself or of other members of one’s unit to carry out those orders.

Rule No.1.28 To prevent the escape of any apprehended or detained person, pending hand-over to appropriate civilian authorities.

Rule 2 — Use of Weapon Systems

Rule No 2.1 Use of explosives in order to destroy weapons, ammunition, mines and unexploded ordnance, in the course of the disarmament exercise, is authorized.
Rule No. 2.2 Use of explosives in order to destroy installations, facilities, equipment, supplies or workings is authorized, in the course of operations to prevent the provision of support to illegal armed groups.

Rule No 2.3 Indiscriminate pointing of weapons in the direction of any person is prohibited.

Rule No 2.4 Firing of weapons, other than for organized training and as authorized in these ROE, is prohibited.

Rule No 2.5 Firing of warning shots is authorized.

Rule No 2.6 Use of riot-control equipment and agents is authorized.

Rule No 2.7 Use of lasers for survey, range-finding and targeting is authorized.

**Rule 3 — Authority to Carry and Deploy Weapons**

Rule No 3.1 Carriage of loaded personal weapons is authorized.

Rule No 3.2 Overt carriage by individuals of hand-held support weapons, such as machine guns, light mortars and hand-held anti-tank weapons, is authorized.

Rule No 3.3 Carriage and deployment of weapons on or in vehicles, aircraft (including attack helicopters) and vessels is authorized.

**Rule 4 — Authority to Detain, Search and Disarm**

Rule No 4.1 If the use of force against a person or group is authorized by Rule 1, detention of that person or of members of that group is also authorized.

Rule No 4.2 Searching, including of detained person(s), for weapons, ammunition and explosives, is authorized.

Rule No 4.3 Disarming of individuals or groups, when so directed by a superior commander, is authorized.

**Rule 5 — Duty to Hand-over Detained Persons to Appropriate Authorities**

Rule No 5.1 All detained persons are to be handed over to appropriate local authorities as soon as possible.
ANNEX B TO
AUTHORIZED EXERCISE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Y

DEFINITIONS AND AMPLIFICATIONS

1. **Civil unrest**: the commission, perpetration or instigation of acts of violence, which affect public peace and order.

2. **Collateral Damage**: Incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, or damage to civilian property not part of an authorized target.

3. **Cordon**: A deployment of UNAC personnel around an object or location with the intent to isolate an area and restrict and/or control both access and exit.

4. **Detainee**: A detainee or detained person means any person deprived of personal liberty except as a result of conviction of an offence.

5. **Force**: The use of, or threat to use, physical means to impose one's will. Such means are used by formed, armed and disciplined bodies of UNAC and generally imply the potential to use appropriate and authorized levels of violence.
   a. **Armed Force**: The use of weapons, including firearms and bayonets. Note: Such weapons are generally designed to inflict deadly force, but can also be used in a non-deadly manner.
   b. **Deadly Force**: The level of force that is intended, or is likely to cause, death regardless of whether death actually results. This is the ultimate degree of force.
   c. **Non-deadly Force**: The level of force that is neither intended nor likely to cause death, regardless of weather death actually results.
   d. **Minimum Force**: The minimum degree of authorized force that is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances, to achieve the objective.
The minimum degree of force is applicable whenever force is used. Minimum force can be deadly force if appropriate.

e. **Unarmed Force**: The use of physical force, short of the use of “armed force”.

NOTE: Riot control equipment and other ‘non-lethal weapons’ may be used as a means of unarmed force as they are designed and intended to be used so as not to inflict deadly force.

6. **Hostile Act**: An action where the intent is to cause death, serious bodily harm or destruction of designated property.

7. **Hostile Intent**: The threat of imminent and direct use of force, which is demonstrated through an action which appears to be preparatory to a hostile act. Only a reasonable belief in the hostile intent is required, before the use of force is authorized. Whether or not hostile intent is being demonstrated must be judged by the on-scene commander, on the basis of one or a combination of the following factors:

   a. The capability and preparedness of the threat.

   b. The available evidence which indicates an intention to attack.

   c. Historical precedent within the Mission’s Area of Operations (AO).

8. **Loaded Weapon**: A weapon that has ammunition attached to it but none of the ammunition has been placed into the chamber.

9. **Positive Identification**: Assured identification by a specific means. This can be achieved by any of the following methods: visual, electronic support measures, flight plan correlation, thermal imaging, passive acoustic analysis or Identify Friend or Foe (IFF) procedures.

10. **Proportionality**: The amount of force which is reasonable in intensity, duration and magnitude, based on all facts known to the commander at the time, to decisively counter a hostile act or hostile intent, or to achieve an authorized objective.
11. **Reasonable Belief**: Reasonable belief is when the Commander, or individual, logically and sensibly concludes, based on the conditions and circumstances in which he or she finds him or herself that a hostile threat exists.

12. **Self-Defence**: Self-Defence is the use of such necessary and reasonable force, including deadly force, by an individual or unit in order to protect oneself, one’s unit and all UN personnel against a hostile act or hostile intent.

13. **Preemptive Self-Defence**: Action taken to pre-empt an imminent hostile act, where there is clear indication that an attack is about to be made against oneself, one’s unit and UN personnel.

14. **UN Personnel**: All members of UNAC (including locally recruited personnel whilst on duty), UN officials and experts on mission on official visits.

15. **Other International Personnel**: Personnel belonging to international agencies associated with UNAC in the fulfilment of its mandate, and other individuals or groups formally and specifically designated by the SRSG in consultation with UN HQ, including:

   a. Members of organisations operating with the authority of the UN Security Council (SC) or General Assembly (GA);

   b. Members of authorized charitable, humanitarian or monitoring organisations;

   c. Other individuals or groups specifically designated by the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG); but excluding foreign nationals such as businessmen and journalists.

16. **Warning Shots**: A warning shot is a signal demonstrating resolve, or a capability to convince persons to stop threatening actions, or as a warning and potential precursor to the actual use of deadly force. A warning shot is a shot fired at a safe point of aim with no intent to cause death, injury or severe damage.

**ANNEX C TO**
**EXERCISE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Y**
**SUPPORTING DIRECTIONS AND PROCEDURES**
General

1. **Identification.** Assured identification (positive identification) of hostile forces (groups and persons) prior to engagement is required. Unobserved indirect fire is prohibited.

2. **Civil Action.** MISSION Y military personnel should avoid any action that would result in the disruption of legitimate civil activities in the mission area.

3. **Prohibitions.** The following prohibitions are to be observed, even when authorized ROE are being used:
   a. Use of certain weapons and methods of combat under the relevant instruments of international humanitarian law, including, in particular, the prohibition on the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and biological methods of warfare; bullets which explode, expand or flatten easily in the human body; and certain explosive projectiles. The use of certain conventional weapons, such as non-detectable fragments, anti-personnel mines, booby traps and incendiary weapons is prohibited.
   b. Use of weapons or methods of warfare which may cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, or which are intended, or may be expected to cause, widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.
   c. Use of weapons or methods of combat of a nature to cause unnecessary suffering.
   d. Attacks on monuments of art, architecture or history, archaeological sites, works of art, places of worship and museums and libraries which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples. In its area of operation, the UNPKO shall not use such cultural property or their immediate surroundings for purposes which might expose them to destruction or damage. Theft, pillage, misappropriation and any act of vandalism directed against cultural property are strictly prohibited.
   e. Use of methods of warfare to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuff, crops, livestock and drinking water installations and supplies.
f. Making installations containing dangerous forces, namely dams, dikes and nuclear electrical generating stations, the object of military operations if such operations may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population.

g. Engaging in reprisals against objects and installations protected under this paragraph above.

h. Engaging in punitive use of force and retaliation.

4. **Cordon Principles.** Cordons may only be conducted if the Force Commander judges that the situation warrants isolation of the area and that such action is consistent with the mandate of MISSION Y.

**WARNING PROCEDURES**

5. **General.** The use of armed force is normally a measure of last resort, in response to a hostile act or hostile intent. If a confrontation threatens the MISSION Y military personnel on the scene, the UN aim must be to dissuade the parties concerned from carrying on.

6. **Graduation.** The following graduated procedures are to be observed:

   a. **Verbal Negotiation and/or Visual Demonstration.** Every effort must be made to warn any potential or actual aggressor before MISSION Y military personnel respond with force. The aim is to stop hostile activity.

   b. **Unarmed Force.** If the preceding step is unsuccessful, where possible, minimum unarmed force may be employed. If riot control equipment or other non-lethal weapons are possessed by MISSION Y personnel trained to use those weapons, and where they would be an effective means to bring the threat to an end before having to resort to deadly force, then they may be used if authorized by the on-scene commander.

   c. **Charge Weapons.** An attempt should be made to make use of the visual and audible effect of charging weapons to convince any aggressor that failure to stop the aggressive activity may result in the use of deadly
d. **Warning Shots.** If the threat continues, and subject to the orders of the commander on the scene, warning shots should be fired at a safe point of aim, to avoid causing personal injury or collateral damage.

e. **Armed Force.** If all the preceding steps, including the use of unarmed force, are unsuccessful and there are no other choices available, the necessary armed force may be used. The decision to open fire will be made only on the order and under the control of the on-scene Commander, unless there is insufficient time. Before opening fire, a final warning is to be given as follows:

i. The warning may be given verbally (in English and in the local language and / or visually by a sign or by illumination (e.g. hand-held red flares, searchlights, etc).

ii. You are to challenge in English:

iii. “UNITED NATIONS, HALT OR I SHOOT.”

iv. This challenge will be repeated in French as follows:

v. “NATIONS UNIES HALTE OU JE TIRE.”

vi. The verbal or visual warning should be repeated as many (and at least three) times as necessary to ensure understanding or compliance.

**FIRING PROCEDURES**

7. **Opening Fire Without Warning.** The only circumstance, under which it is permitted to open fire without attempting to follow the warning sequence, would be if an attack by an aggressor comes so unexpectedly that, even a moment’s delay could lead to death of, or grievous injury to oneself, UN personnel and those who are under the protection of MISSION Y as specified in this ROE.
8. **Procedures During Firing.** The use of firearms must be controlled, and there should be no indiscriminate firing. Automatic fire should only be used as a last resort. The following points must be kept in mind during fire:

   a. Fire must be aimed.

   b. Minimum rounds are to be fired to achieve the authorized objective.

   c. All necessary precautions are to be taken to avoid collateral damage.

9. **Procedures After firing.** After any weapon firing, the following actions are to be taken:

   a. **Medical Assistance.** All injured persons should be given first aid as soon as possible, when such aid can be given without endangering lives.

   b. **Recording.** Details of the incident are to be recorded, including:

      i. Date, time and place of firing;

      ii. Unit and personnel involved;

      iii. The events leading up to firing;

      iv. Why MISSION Y personnel opened fire;

      v. Who or what was fired on;

      vi. The weapons fired and the number of rounds discharged;

      vii. The apparent results of the firing; and

      viii. A diagram of the incident scene.

10. **Reporting.** Following an immediate report that firing has taken place, the above information and the current situation are to be reported through the UN chain of
command, to the Force Commander and UN HQ (DPKO), as rapidly as possible.

SEARCH AND APPREHENSION PROCEDURES

11. See the Force Commander’s Detention and Disarmament Policy issued separately.

ANNEX D
EXERCISE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Y
WEAPON STATES

1. **General.** The weapon states provided below may be authorized by the Force Commander as he believes operationally appropriate provided the state selected does not exceed the authority given by Security Council resolution 1856 (S/RES/1856/2008) of 22 December 2008 and all other relevant subsequent resolutions and as defined in the Numbered ROE for MISSION Y.

2. In urgent circumstances, a commander or individual soldier may increase weapon readiness. As soon as the immediate danger has passed, weapon readiness status will be returned to that ordered by higher authority.

3. **Graduated Weapon States:**

   **State 1 — Personal Weapons (Rifles, carbines, light machine guns and pistols);**

   1.1 Personal weapons should be carried in a non-offensive manner.

   1.2 Personal weapons may be carried by all military personnel serving in formed MISSION Y military units, but ammunition is to be carried separately from the weapon.

   1.3 Personal weapons may be carried and have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. However, the weapon may not be cocked and no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

   1.4 Personal weapons may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. The weapon may be cocked and ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

   **State 2 — Anti-tank weapons;**
2.1 Anti-tank weapons/RPG may be carried covertly by designated MISSION Y military personnel.

2.2 Anti-tank weapons/RPG may be carried overtly by designated MISSION Y military personnel.

State 3 — Riot Control Weapons;

3.1 No riot control weapons may be carried.

3.2 Riot control weapons may be issued to MISSION Y patrols, but are to be carried in patrol vehicles and must remain out of sight of non-UN personnel.

3.3 Riot control weapons may be carried openly.

State 4 — Laser Equipment;

4.1 Ground/vehicle laser sources may only be used in the "Passive" state.

4.2 Ground/vehicle laser sources may be used in the "Active" mode. All reasonable precautions are to be taken to ensure that no injuries are inflicted as a result of the use of laser.

State 5 — Mortars;

5.1 Mortars may be carried covertly by MISSION Y patrols and in MISSION Y vehicles.

5.2 Mortars may be carried overtly by MISSION Y patrols and in MISSION Y vehicles.

State 6 — Ground, Vehicle and Aircraft- Mounted Weapons (Crew served weapons);

6.1 Ground, vehicle, vessel and aircraft-mounted weapons may be deployed, but not loaded with missiles or shells. Where the weapon system contains ammunition integral to the system, the weapon is not to be prepared for firing, i.e., not “charged.”

6.2 Ground, vehicle, vessel and aircraft mounted weapon systems may be prepared for firing, i.e., “charged.”
State 7 — Helicopter- Mounted Weapons;

7.1 Helicopter-mounted missiles may not be deployed.

7.2 Helicopter-mounted guns and missiles may be deployed. Guns may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon, but they may not be cocked, and no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber. Missiles may not be prepared for immediate firing.

7.3 Helicopter mounted guns and missiles may be deployed. Guns may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon and may be cocked and ammunition inserted into the breech or chamber. Missiles may be prepared for immediate firing.

ANNEX E
EXERCISE UNITED NATIONS Force (MISSION Y)
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT – AIDE-MEMOIRE (SOLDIERS CARD)

GENERAL RULES FOR USE OF FORCE

1. The principles of minimum force and proportionality shall apply at all times and in all circumstances.

2. Wherever the operational situation permits, every reasonable effort shall be made to control a situation through measures short of force, including personal contact and negotiation, visual signals, maneuvers, charging of weapons and firing warning shots.

3. The use of force, including deadly force, shall only be resorted to if all other means to control the situation have failed or do not hold any promise of achieving the authorized objective.

4. Any force used must be limited in its intensity and duration to what is necessary to achieve the authorized objective and must be commensurate with the level of the threat. In some cases, operational urgency may dictate the immediate use of deadly force.
5. Use force only when absolutely necessary to achieve your immediate aim, to protect yourself, your soldiers, UN or other designated personnel, installations, equipment and civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.

6. The decision to open fire shall be made only on the order and under the control of the on-scene Commander, unless there is insufficient time to obtain such an order. Before opening fire, give a final warning at least three times, either in French, which is the national and administrative language in the mission area, or in English which is also an official language of the National Government:

   “NATIONS UNIES HALTE OU JE TIRE”
   “UNITED NATIONS, STOP OR I WILL FIRE”

You may open fire without warning only when an attack is so unexpected that a moment’s delay could lead to death or grievous injury to yourself, to other members of the MISSION Y military component or to other persons who are under protection of MISSION Y military component as specified in these ROE.

7. Fire must be aimed and controlled. Automatic fire will be opened only as last resort. If possible, a single shot should be aimed at non-vital parts of the body in order not to kill. Indiscriminate fire is not permitted. Fire for effect must not last longer than necessary to achieve the immediate aim.

8. Avoid or minimize collateral damage.

9. After fire has ceased, render medical assistance and record the details of the incident and report them as soon as possible through the chain of command, whether or not casualties have occurred.

10. When in doubt, always seek clarification from higher command.

   You are allowed to use force: UP TO AND INCLUDING DEADLY FORCE:

1. To defend oneself, other UN personnel, individuals designated by the Head of Mission or other international personnel against a hostile act or a hostile intent;

2. To resist attempts to abduct or detain oneself, other UN personnel, other international personnel or individuals designated by the Head of Mission;
EXERCISE ONLY
UN RESTRICTED

3. To protect installations, facilities, equipment, areas or goods designated by the Head of Mission against a hostile act or hostile intent;

4. To protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, when competent local authorities are not in a position to render immediate assistance*;

5. To resist attempts by any person or group that limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of UN personnel, humanitarian workers or individuals designated by the Head of Mission*;
   * when and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

You are allowed to use force, EXCLUDING DEADLY FORCE:

6. To prevent the escape of any apprehended or detained person, pending hand-over to appropriate civilian authorities;

7. To prevent forcible passage by individuals or groups through a checkpoint** and to detain those who have forcibly effected passage through a checkpoint**.

** Whose establishment has been authorized by the Force Commander.

8. Detained persons are to be handed over to appropriate local authorities as soon as possible.

Hostile Act. A hostile act is defined as an action where the intent is to cause death, bodily harm or destruction of designated property.

Hostile Intent. Hostile intent is defined as the threat of imminent use of force, demonstrated through an action, which appears to be preparatory to a hostile act. Only a reasonable belief in the hostile intent is required, before the use of force is authorized. Whether or not hostile intent is being demonstrated must be judged by the on-scene commander, on the basis of one or a combination of the following factors:

• The capability and preparedness of the threat;
• The available evidence which indicates an intention to attack;

• Historical precedent within the Mission’s Area of Responsibility.
INTRODUCTION

1. This document, including all of its Annexes (A-E), constitutes the entire Rules of Engagement (ROE) for Mission Z.

2. This document provides authority for the use of force and explains policy, principles, procedures and responsibilities relating to the use of force.

3. These ROE are directions to operational commanders, which delineate the parameters within which force may be used by military personnel of national contingents assigned to Mission Z’s military component. They are founded on Security Council resolution XXXX (XXX). Where issued as prohibitions, they are orders not to take specific actions. Where issued as permissions, they are the authority for commanders to take certain specific actions if they are judged necessary to achieve the aim of the Mission. While remaining predominantly defensive in nature, the ROE also allow for offensive action in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks assigned to Mission Z’s Military component.

4. In addition to the main document, the key elements are attached as follows:
   a) **Annex A**  Authorized Numbered ROE.
   b) **Annex B**  Definition.
   c) **Annex C**  Supporting directions and procedures, including those for challenging, warning shots, search and apprehension.
   d) **Annex D**  Weapon States.
   e) **Annex E**  Aide-Memoire (Blue Card).

AUTHORITY

5. The powers and authority of Mission Z derive from Security Council resolution XXXX (XXX). They must be exercised in a manner consistent with Mission Z’s Mandate.

MISSION

6. The relevant provisions of Security Council resolution Z that set out the circumstances in which force may be used by Mission Z to implement its mandate are set out in Annex A - "Authorized Numbered ROE".
EXECUTION OF ROE

7. Principles
   a. General
      (1) The conduct of military operations is controlled by the provisions of international law.
      (2) Mission Z’s military personnel must operate within the framework of this document, which has been formulated in accordance with the parameters set out in Security Council Resolution Z.
      (3) These ROE provide direction to commanders at all levels, governing the use of force within the Mission Area. They define the degree of force that may be used and the manner in which it may be applied. They are designed to ensure that the application of force is controlled and legal. The ROE inform commanders of the constraints imposed and the degrees of freedom they have in the course of carrying out their mission.
      (4) The ROE are to be translated in a clear and concise way into the language(s) of each participating nationality. Throughout the conduct of military operations, where armed force is to be used, Mission Z’s military personnel must comply with the international legal principles of proportionality, the minimum use of force and the requirement to avoid, and in any event to minimize, collateral damage.
      (5) While the ROE may restrict the maneuver and operation of specific weapons systems, they do not:
         (a) Describe specific doctrine, tactics and procedures;
         (b) Address safety-related restrictions.
   b. International Law, including Law of Armed Conflict. Mission Z’s military personnel are required to comply with International Law, including the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC), and to apply the ROE in accordance with those laws, as and when applicable. Fundamental principles and rules of international humanitarian law applicable to United Nations forces that are actively engaged as combatants in situations of armed conflict are contained in Secretary-General's Bulletin "Observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law" (ST/SGB/1999/13).
   c. Self-Defense
      (1) Nothing in these ROE negates a Commander's right and obligation to take all
necessary and appropriate action for self-defence. All personnel may exercise the inherent right of self-defence.

(2) Pre-emptive (or anticipatory) self-defence against an anticipated attack must be supported by evidence or information that justifies a reasonable belief that hostile units or persons are about to attack.

(3) Self-defence against a hostile force(s) may be exercised by individuals or by individual units that are under attack or about to be attacked, as well as by other UN forces that are able to assist those individuals or individual units. Potentially hostile forces are not to be attacked without authority from a superior commander or clear and credible evidence or information that justifies a reasonable belief that a hostile act from those forces is imminent.

d. **Military Necessity.** The principle of military necessity authorizes the use of only that force which is required to accomplish the authorized objective. Military necessity does not and cannot authorize acts that are otherwise prohibited under international law, including the law of armed conflict.

e. **Alternatives to the Use of Force.** Whenever the operational situation permits, every reasonable effort must be made to resolve a potentially hostile confrontation by means other than the use of force (e.g. through negotiations or assistance from the local authorities).

f. **Duty to Challenge and Warn.** Before resorting to the use of force, every reasonable step must be taken to deter a party (‘s) or person from committing a hostile act. The procedure required by the UN to challenge and warn is given in Annex C.

g. **Duty to Identify Target - Observe Fire.** Positive identification of hostile forces prior to engagement is required. Unobserved indirect fire is prohibited. All fire must be aimed and controlled, and only the minimum number of rounds necessary is to be fired. Firing procedures are given in Annex C.

h. **Duty to Use Minimum and Proportional Force**

(1) Any force used must be limited, in its intensity and duration, to that which is necessary to achieve the authorized objective. In some circumstances, operational urgency may dictate that immediate use of deadly force may be necessary for this purpose.

(2) The use of force must be commensurate with the level of the threat. However, the level of force that is used may have to be higher than the level of the threat in order to avoid or minimize UN or civilian casualties, or, in the case of offensive action, to ensure that the authorized objective is achieved.

(3) Commanders should, where appropriate, consider the use of alternatives to the use of physical force, such as deception, psychological methods, negotiation and other non-lethal means, including the deployment or maneuver of larger forces in order to demonstrate resolve.
1. **Avoidance of Collateral Damage.** When force is used, all feasible precautions are to be taken with a view to avoiding and in any event to minimizing, collateral damage. Force shall not be used where collateral damage is deemed excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

J. **Duty to Report.** Each and every confrontation resulting in a detention, or involving the use of deadly force, is to be reported through the chain of command as soon as possible, whether it results in casualties or not. More details are contained in Annex C.

k. **Right to Maintain Position.** Mission Z’s military personnel may maintain their position and equipment when confronted with a hostile act or intent. In such circumstances, they may also use necessary force, as authorized in these ROE.

L. **Use of Force other than in Self-Defence**

(1) The use of force beyond self-defence may be applied in the circumstances set out in paragraph 2 of Annex A of these ROE and is subject to the conditions set out in these ROE.

(2) The Force Commander, or the commander to whom the authorization has been delegated, retains direct control over the use of force in these circumstances.

(3) When and where possible, permission to use force should be sought from the immediate superior commander.

8. **Applicability.** The ROE set out in this document apply to all military personnel of national contingents assigned to the military component of Mission Z, as authorized by the Security Council.

9. **Responsibility of Force Commander and Subordinate Commanders.**

   a. The implementation of these ROE is a command responsibility. These ROE are addressed to the Force Commander, who is then responsible for issuing them to all subordinate commanders. The Force Commander is ultimately responsible for the enforcement of these ROE.

   b. The Force Commander and his/her subordinate commanders are not permitted to exceed the limits of these ROE, but may, when and as appropriate, authorize more restrictive limits on the actions of assigned forces, subject to United Nations Headquarters (UNHQ) approval. A commander may issue these ROE as received from UNHQ, may add additional guidance or amplification consistent with their terms, or may incorporate them into appropriate orders or instructions.

   c. All commanders have an obligation to seek clarification if these ROE are considered to be unclear or inappropriate for the military situation.

   d. It is the responsibility of the commanders of all National Contingents to ensure that all those under their command understand these ROE. To assist in this process, they must issue a ROE Aide-Memoire (Blue Card), translated into the language(s) appropriate for
their own contingent, to each individual under their command. This must be done before the contingent can be considered to be operational.

e. Training in the application of these ROE is the responsibility of commanders at all levels. ROE training sessions should be conducted on a regular basis and, at a minimum, once per month and whenever Mission Z's military personnel, including individual replacements or reinforcements as authorized by the Security Council, are deployed into the Mission Area.

10. ROE Contravention. The following procedures apply in dealing with ROE contravention:

a. Any ROE contravention is to be reported to DPKO at United Nations Headquarters (UNHQ) through the UN chain of command, by the quickest possible means.

b. Flanking and subordinate commands should be informed, if the consequences are likely to affect them.

c. Remedial measures should be taken in order to avoid recurrence.

d. Any contravention must be subject to a formal investigation. The Force Commander is to convene a Board of Inquiry (BOI), which is to forward its findings, together with the HoM’s review/comments, to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations as soon as possible. The findings will also be forwarded to the Troop Contributing Countries concerned for follow up and disciplinary action.

11. Security Classification. These ROE are a document of the United Nations and are classified as CONFIDENTIAL.

12. ROE Changes. These ROE can only be amended or changed by or with the authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Under-Secretary-General
for Peacekeeping Operations
Day Month Year

Annex A Authorized Numbered ROE.
Annex B Definitions.
Annex C Supporting directions and procedures, including those for challenging, warning shots, search and apprehension
Annex D Weapon States.
Annex E Aide-Memoire.
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Z
AUTHORIZED NUMBERED RULES

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

1. The mandate of the United Nations Mission Z is set out in Security Council resolution Z.

AUTHORIZATION TO USE FORCE

2. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council has authorized Mission Z’s military component to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and areas of deployment.

SUMMARY OF MISSION Z MANDATE

3. The Security Council established Mission Z by its resolution Z with the following mandate:
   a. to protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Z’s authorities, the civilian population from the threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, including through active patrolling, including specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict;
   b. to support the implementation of the transition process, including efforts in favour of the extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity, including support for the provision of security for key national stakeholders, including members of the Transitional Government;
   c. to facilitate the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance and the voluntary, safe and dignified and sustainable of IDPs and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors;
   d. to protect UN personnel, installations, equipment and goods and ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN and associated personnel;
   e. to assist the Z’s authorities in the effort to protect and promote human rights, including to prevent violations and abuses against children and women, including all forms of sexual violence, and to contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators;
   f. to support national and international justice and the rule of law including to support and work with Z’s Transitional Authorities to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity;
   g. to regroup and canton combatants and confiscate and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunition of elements of personnel who refuse or fail to lay down their
arms and to support Z’s Transitional Authorities in designing and implementing a
disarmament, demobilization, reintegration (DDRR) strategy.

4. In addition, the mandate authorizes Mission Z, at the formal request of the Transitional
Authorities and in areas where national security forces are not present or operational, to adopt
urgent temporary measures. These are limited in scope, time bound and consistent with the
objectives to maintain basic law and order, and fight impunity.

5. Mission Z should also plan, as conditions permit, to undertake the following additional
mandated tasks:
   a. to support to security sector reform and vetting processes;
   b. to coordinate international assistance as appropriate;
   c. to assist the Committee and Panel of Experts established pursuant to SCR XXXX
      (XXXX);
   d. to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 54 of SCR
      XXXX including by inspecting, as Mission Z deems necessary and appropriate without
      notice, all arms and related materiel regardless of location; and
   e. to seize and collect arms and any materiel.

SPECIFIC RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Z

6. The following ROE have been authorized for use by armed military personnel of national
contingents assigned to the military component of Mission Z:

Rule I - Level of Force

Use of force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized:

Rule No. 1.1 To defend oneself or other UN or associated personnel against a hostile act or a
hostile intent.

Rule No. 1.2 To resist attempts to abduct or detain oneself or other UN or associated personnel.

Rule No. 1.3 To defend, against a hostile act or hostile intent, members of the authorities of
Z that one’s unit has been tasked to assist or support.

Rule No. 1.4 To resist attempts to abduct or detain members of the Authorities of Z that one's
unit has been assigned to assist or support.

Rule No. 1.5 To protect civilians, including IDPs and refugees, under threat of physical
violence.

Rule No. 1.6 To contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led
delivery of humanitarian assistance, including to protect humanitarian personnel under threat of physical violence.

Rule No. 1.7 To protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No. 1.8 To protect key non-UN facilities, installations, areas, equipment or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

Rule No. 1.9 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of Mission Z’s personnel.

Rule No. 1.10 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of members of the authorities of Z that one's unit has been assigned to assist or support.

Rule No. 1.11 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel, in order to ensure their freedom of movement.

Rule No. 1.12 To provide appropriate support, in coordination with the authorities of Z, for the provision of security for key national stakeholders, including assigned members of the authorities of Z.

Rule No. 1.13 To support the authorities of Z in the rapid extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity;

Rule No. 1.14 To support the authorities of Z to arrest, apprehend or prevent the escape of those indicted by the International Criminal Court or others charged with possible war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Rule No. 1.15 To regroup and canton combatants including to search, confiscate and destroy the weapons and ammunition of those who refuse or fail to lay down their arms;

Rule No. 1.16 To support urgent temporary measures adopted by Mission Z in line with Security Council mandate to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity;

Rule No. 1.17 Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, is preventing or demonstrating intent to prevent oneself or other members of one's unit from carrying out lawful orders issued by a superior commander, in
order to ensure the ability to carry out those orders.

**Use of force, excluding deadly force, is authorized:**

**Rule No. 1.18** To protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

**Rule No. 1.19** To protect key non-UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or a hostile intent that does NOT involve a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

**Rule No. 1.20** Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of Mission Z’s personnel.

**Rule No.1.21** Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of members of the authorities of Z that one's unit has been assigned to assist or support.

**Rule No.1.22** Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel.

**Rule No.1.23** Against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of unarmed force, is preventing or demonstrating an intent to prevent oneself or other members of one's unit from carrying out lawful orders issued by a superior commander, in order to ensure the ability of oneself or of other members of one's unit to carry out those orders.

**Rule No.1.24** To prevent the escape of any apprehended or detained person, pending hand-over to appropriate national authorities.

**Rule 2 -Use of Weapon Systems**

**Rule No. 2.1** Indiscriminate fire is prohibited.

**Rule No. 2.2** Indiscriminate pointing of weapons in the direction of any person is prohibited.
Rule No. 2.3  Firing of weapons, other than for organized training and as authorized in these ROE, is prohibited.

Rule No. 2.4  Use of explosives in order to destroy weapons, ammunition, mines and unexploded ordnance, in the course of the disarmament exercise and/or demining, is authorized.

Rule No. 2.4  Firing of warning shots is authorized.

Rule No. 2.5  The use by trained personnel of riot-control equipment and agent is authorized.

Rule No. 2.6  Use of lasers for survey, range-finding and targeting is authorized.

Rule No. 2.7  Use of Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) is authorized.

Rule 3 - Authority to Carry and Deploy Weapons

Rule No. 3.1  Carriage of loaded personal weapons is authorized.

Rule No. 3.2  Overt carriage by individuals of hand-held support weapons, such as machine guns, light mortars and hand-held anti-tank weapons, is authorized.

Rule No. 3.3  Carriage and deployment of weapons on or in vehicles, aircraft (including attack helicopters) and vessels are authorized.

Rule 4 - Authority to Detain, Search and Disarm

Rule No. 4.1  Detention is authorized in all situations where the use of force is authorized.

Rule No. 4.2  Detention of those indicted by the ICC for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Z is authorized.

Rule No. 4.3  Detention of persons charged with possible war crimes and crimes against humanity, as designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander or as requested by the Transitional authorities of Z is authorized.

Rule No. 4.4  Detention of those arrested pursuant to UTMs, including for the most serious crimes, specifically serious violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law is authorized.

Rule No. 4.5  Searching, including of detained person(s), for weapons, ammunition and explosives, is authorized.

Rule No. 4.6  Disarming of individuals or groups, including confiscation and destruction of their weapons and ammunition, when so directed by a superior commander, is authorized.
Rule No. 4.7  Stopping and searching of vehicles and personnel and confiscation of illegal weapons is authorized.

Note: Higher authorities and the ICRC must be promptly informed when detention is carried out. Further guidance on detention procedures is set out in the DPKO/DFS Interim Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Detention in UN Peace Operations.

Rule 5 - Duty to Release or Hand-over Detained Persons to Appropriate Authorities

Rule No. 5.1 Any person detained by United Nations personnel NOT under indictment by the ICC shall either be released or else handed over to the authorities of Z as soon as possible, in accordance with the Interim SOP on Detention.

Rule No. 5.2 A person detained by United Nations personnel NOT under indictment by the ICC shall not be held by United Nations personnel for more than 48 hours before either being released or else handed over to the national authorities. Persons may be held for an additional 24 hours if they are in transit and in the process of being handed over to the national authorities. Conditions to extend custody beyond 72 hours are described in the Interim SOP on Detention.

Rule No. 5.3 A person detained by United Nations personnel shall be handled in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Interim SOP on Detention. In particular detained persons shall not be handed over to the authorities in situations where there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk the detained person will be tortured or ill-treated, persecuted, that they would be detained in conditions amounting to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, subjected to the death penalty or arbitrarily deprived of life. In such cases, detained persons shall be released.
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Z

DEFINITIONS

1. Civil Unrest. The commission, perpetration or instigation of acts of violence, which affect public peace and order.

2. Collateral Damage. Incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, or damage to civilian property not part of an authorized target.

3. Cordon. A deployment of Mission Z’s armed personnel around an object or location with the intent to isolate an area and restrict and/or control both access and exit.

4. Force. The use, or threat of the use, of physical means to impose one's will.
   a. Armed Force. The use of weapons, including firearms and bayonets.
   b. Deadly Force. The level of force which is intended, or is likely to cause, death, regardless of whether death actually results. This is the ultimate degree of force.
   c. Minimum Force. The minimum degree of authorized force that is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances to achieve the authorized objective. The minimum degree of force is applicable whenever force is used. Minimum Force can be Deadly Force, in certain circumstances.
   d. Unarmed Force. The use of physical force short of the use of "Force".

5. Hostile Act. An action where the intent is to cause death, serious bodily harm or destruction of property.

6. Hostile activities. Activities undertaken by armed elements without the consent of the Transitional Authorities of Z that have the effect of bringing new positions, locations or areas under the control of that armed element.

7. Hostile Intent. The threat of imminent use of force, which is demonstrated through an action or behavior which appears to be preparatory to a hostile act. Only a reasonable belief in the hostile intent is required before the use of force is authorized in response. Whether or not hostile intent is being demonstrated must be judged by the on-scene commander, on the basis of one or a combination of the following factors:
   a. The capability and preparedness of the threat.
   b. The available evidence which indicates an intention to attack.
   c. Historical precedent within the Mission's Area of Responsibility (AOR).
8. **Loaded Weapon.** A weapon that has a live round or ammunition inserted or carried in the chamber or breach.

9. **Persons under the Protection of Mission Z.** Persons other than UN personnel including members of Transitional authorities of Z that one's unit has been assigned to assist or support; individuals designated by the SRSG, in consultation with the Force Commander; civilians, including IDPs and refugees; and humanitarian personnel, who are under imminent threat of physical violence.

10. **Positive Identification.** Assured identification by a specific means. This can be achieved by any of the following methods: visual, electronic support measures, flight plan correlation, thermal imaging, passive acoustic analysis or Identify Friend or Foe (IFF) procedures.

11. **Pre-emptive Self-Defence.** Action taken to pre-empt an imminent hostile act, where one has a reasonable belief, supported by credible evidence or information, that an attack is about to be made against oneself, one's unit or other UN personnel.

12. **Prevent.** To take action for the purpose of ensuring that an event or activity which one has a reasonable belief, supported by credible evidence or information, will soon occur does not in fact take place.

13. **Proportionality.** The amount of force which is reasonable in intensity, type, duration and magnitude, based on all facts known to the commander or individual soldier at the time, to decisively counter a hostile act or hostile intent or to otherwise achieve an authorized objective specified in these ROE.

14. **Reasonable Belief.** A belief which a reasonable person would sensibly hold on the basis of the facts as they are known to the commander or individual soldier concerned at the time.

15. **Self-Defence.** Self-defence is the use of such minimum force as is necessary and reasonable to protect oneself, one's unit or other UN personnel against a hostile act or hostile intent.

16. **UN Personnel.** The following persons are considered "UN Personnel" for the purposes of these ROE:

   (a) Members of Mission Z (including locally recruited personnel while on duty);

   (b) Officials of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies and related organizations;
(c) Experts on mission for the United Nations and for its specialized agencies and related organizations;
(d) United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) who are present in Z in the performance of their official duties or missions;
(e) Other associated personnel designated by the SRSG, in consultation with United Nations headquarters (UNHQ), including:
   (i) Persons engaged by the Secretary-General or by one of the specialized agencies or related organizations of the United Nations;
   (ii) Persons assigned by a Government or an intergovernmental organization operating with the authority of the Security Council or General Assembly;
   (iii) Persons deployed by authorized humanitarian non-governmental organizations or agencies under an agreement with the Secretary-General or with a specialized agency or related organization of the United Nations to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of Mission Z or of programmes of the United Nations, including programmes of its offices, programmes and funds.

17. **Warning Shots.** A warning shot is a shot fired with no intent to cause death, injury or severe damage, but as a signal, demonstrating capability and resolve to stop another person from committing a hostile act or as a warning of an intention to use deadly force, if necessary.
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Z
SUPPORTING DIRECTIONS AND PROCEDURES

GENERAL

1. **Identification.** Positive identification of hostile forces or targets prior to engagement is required. Observed indirect fire is prohibited.

2. **Civil Action.** As a general rule, Mission Z’s military personnel should avoid any action which would result in the disruption of legitimate civil activities in the mission area. When undertaking military operations, full account should be taken of the importance of minimizing displacement of the civilian population and the need to minimize and mitigate risks to civilians before, during and after any such operation. Effective warning shall be given of military operations which may affect the civilian population, unless circumstances do not permit.

3. **Prohibitions.** The following prohibitions are to be observed, even when authorized ROE are being used:
   
   a. Use of any incendiary weapon is prohibited. (This does not include use of ammunition when used solely for target marking, illumination or identification and where an incendiary purpose is not intended.)
   
   b. The use of mines and booby traps is prohibited.
   
   c. The use of chemical assets as weapons is prohibited.
   
   d. The use of weapons or methods of warfare which may cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, or which are intended, or may be expected to cause, widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment;
   
   e. The destruction of civilian goods not being used for military purposes is prohibited.
   
   f. Punitive use of force and retaliation are prohibited.

4. **Weapons/Weapon Systems Restrictions.** The use of certain weapons and weapon systems, while authorized for use in Mission Z’s operations, is nevertheless restricted. Authority to authorize the use of the weapons and weapon systems shown in the table below is restricted to the commanders indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Weapons/Weapon Systems/Targets</th>
<th>Release Authority</th>
<th>Lowest Level of Delegation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Attack helicopters</td>
<td>Force Commander</td>
<td>Brigade Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Mortars</td>
<td>Battalion Commander or Equivalent</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Air to Ground Weapons Release**. Air-to-ground weapons will not be released unless the target is positively identified by visual, electro-optic, radar, infrared or thermal imaging means.

6. **Cordon and Search Operations**. Cordon and search operations may be conducted, if the Force Commander judges that the situation warrants isolation of an area. The lowest level to which Force Commander may delegate such authority is that of Brigade or Sector Commanders.

### WARNING PROCEDURES

7. **Scope**. The following Warning Procedures apply to the use of armed force pursuant to Rules prescribed in Annex A of these ROE.

   **General**. The use of armed force is normally a measure of last resort, in response to a hostile act or hostile intent. If a confrontation threatens Mission Z’s military personnel on the scene, the UN aim must be to dissuade the parties concerned from carrying on. To this end, the application of a graduated response, through the demonstration of determination and force as directed below, is intended to provide a warning as well as a deterrence to prevent escalation. If, as a result of initiating the action specified in paragraph 9 below, it becomes possible to achieve the UN aim through the use of unarmed force or other peaceful means, the opportunity to de-escalate the situation must be taken.

8. **Graduation**. The following graduated procedures are to be observed:

   a. **Verbal Negotiation** and/or Visual Demonstration. Every effort must be made to warn any potential or actual aggressor before Mission Z’s military personnel respond with force. The aim is to stop hostile activity.

   b. **Unarmed Force**. If the preceding step is unsuccessful, minimum unarmed force must be used, if at all possible. If riot-control equipment or other non-lethal weapons have been issued to trained mission Z’s military personnel then that equipment or those weapons may be used, if the on-scene commander consider they may be an effective means to prevent or stop hostile activity.

   c. **Charge weapons**. If the preceding measures remains ineffective or are without promise of achieving the authorized objective specified in these ROE,
an attempt must be made, if possible, to make use of the visual and audible effect of charging weapons in order to try to convince any aggressor that failure to stop the aggressive activity may result in the use of deadly force. This may only be done if the use of deadly force would ultimately be authorized in the prevailing situation under these ROE.

d. **Warning Shots.** If the preceding measures remain ineffective or are without promise of achieving an authorized objective specified in these ROE, single aimed warning shots must, if possible, be fired at a safe point of aim, and preferably into the air, so as to avoid causing personal injury or collateral damage. This may only be done if the use of deadly force would ultimately be authorized in the prevailing situation under these ROE.

e. **Armed Force.** If all the preceding steps remain ineffective and there are no other choices available (i.e. in last resort) or if those measures do not hold out any promise of achieving an authorized objective specified in these ROE, then the necessary minimum armed force may be used. The decision to open fire will be made only on the order and under the control of the on-scene commander, unless there is insufficient time or communication with the on-scene commander is not possible. Before opening fire, Mission Z’s military personnel:

(i) must give a clear and final warning, as described in paragraph 11 below, of their intent to use armed force; and

(ii) must give enough time for that warning to be obeyed, unless to do so would:

(a) unduly place themselves at risk of death or serious bodily injury or,

(b) create a risk of death or serious bodily injury to other UN personnel or to other persons who are under the protection of Mission Z’s as specified in these ROE; or

(c) would clearly be inappropriate or pointless in the circumstances.

10. **Opening Fire Without Warning.** The only circumstances in which it is permitted to open fire without warning following the graduated procedures set out in paragraph 9 above are:

a. If an attack comes so unexpectedly that even a moment’s delay could lead to the death of, or serious bodily injury to, oneself, other UN personnel or other persons who are under the protection of Mission Z, as specified in these ROE;
b. If there is a reasonable belief that an attack is imminent and that even a moment's delay could lead to the death of, or serious bodily injury to, oneself: other UN personnel or other persons who are under the protection of Mission Z, as specified in these ROE; or

c. If those procedures do not hold out any promise of achieving an authorized objective specified in these ROE.

11. **Warning Procedure.** The following procedures must be followed in giving the final warning provided for in paragraph 9 above:

   a. The warning may be given:
      (i) verbally; or
      (ii) visually, in which case it may be given:
         (aa) by a sign; or
         (bb) by illumination (e.g. hand-held red flares, searchlights).

   b. Where the warning is given verbally, the challenge - "UNITED NATIONS, HALT OR I FIRE" - shall be used in the following languages:
      (i) "NATIONS UNIES, HALTE OU JE TIRE" (French) or
      (ii) "TI BENDO TI GUI GUI, LOUTI TONGASSO PEPE MBIYEKE PIKA NGOMBE" (local language)

   c. The verbal or visual warning should be repeated:
      (i) At least three times; and
      (ii) As many more times as is reasonable to attempt compliance.

**PRECAUTIONS**

12. **Scope.** The following precautions must be taken:

   a. Everything feasible must be done to verify that the objectives to be attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects, but are military objectives within the meaning of these terms under the law of armed conflict;

   b. All feasible precautions must be taken in the choice of means and methods of attack with a view to avoiding, or at least to minimizing, collateral damage;

   c. When a choice is possible between several military objectives for obtaining a similar military advantage, the objective to be selected shall be that the attack on which may be expected to cause the least danger to civilian lives and to civilian objects;
d. An attack must not be launched if it may be expected to cause collateral damage which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated;

e. Effective advance warning shall be given to the civilian population of Mission Z’s actions that may affect them, unless circumstances do not permit.

FIRING PROCEDURES

13. **Procedures during Firing.** The following procedures must be followed during firing:

   a. Use of firearms must be aimed and controlled. Indiscriminate fire is prohibited.

   b. Use deadly force only as permitted in Annex A when other means, including non-deadly force, do not hold out any promise of removing the threat.

   c. The minimum necessary shots are to be fired to achieve the authorized objective specified in these ROE.

   d. All feasible precautions must be taken with a view to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, collateral damage.

   e. Firing must cease if it becomes apparent that the target is not a military objective or that further firing may be expected to cause collateral damage which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

PROCEDURES AFTER FIRING

14. **Procedures after Firing.** After any weapon firing, the following actions are to be taken:

   a. **Medical Assistance.** All injured persons must be given first aid as soon as possible, when such aid can be given without endangering lives.

   b. **Recording.** Details of the incident are to be recorded, including:

      (i) Date, time and place of firing;

      (ii) Unit and personnel involved;

      (iii) The events leading up to firing;

      (iv) Why Mission Z’s personnel opened fire;

      (v) Who or what was fired on;

      (vi) The weapons fired and the number of rounds discharged;

      (vii) The apparent results of the firing; and

      (viii) A diagram of the incident scene.
c. **Reporting.** The above information, together with a description of the current situation, is to be immediately reported through the UN chain of command, to the Force Commander and to UNHQ (DPKO).

**SEARCH AND APPREHENSION PROCEDURES**

17. **Authority to Stop and Search.**
   
a. Persons wishing to enter UN premises and other installations and areas under Mission Z’s protection may be requested to submit to a consensual search of their person and property. Refusal to be searched, or a refusal to surrender weapons, constitutes grounds for refusal of entry.

b. Persons unlawfully attempting to enter, or who have unlawfully entered, UN premises or other installations or areas under Mission Z’s protection may be stopped and searched for security purposes, using, where necessary, minimum force. Weapons may be seized in such instances and must be handed over to appropriate host-country authorities as soon as possible.

c. Persons detained in accordance with these ROE may be searched for weapons, ammunition and explosives.

18. **Search Procedure.** The following principles must be followed during all search procedures:
   
a. Searchers must not humiliate or embarrass persons being searched;

b. The search procedure must take into account gender and be sensitive to other factors such as race, religion and local customs. Where possible, the search should be conducted by a person of the same gender as the individual who is to be searched;

c. The purpose of the search must be clearly stated to the individuals to be searched;

d. A searcher should always be protected by another armed member of his or her unit; and

e. Searches must be reported promptly to higher headquarters.

19. **Authority to Apprehend.**
   
a. Persons may not be apprehended otherwise than in accordance with the authorizations given under Annex A of these ROE.

b. In order to prevent the escape of a detainee or apprehended person, force may be used, as authorized by Annex A of these ROE.

20. **Detention procedures.** Detention should be conducted in accordance with the DPKO/DFS Interim Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Detention in United Nations
Peace Operations or any subsequent revision of those SOP and with the following general principles:

a. Any person detained by United Nations personnel shall either be released or else handed over to national law enforcement officials of the Transitional authorities of Z or other relevant national authorities as soon as possible in accordance with Rules Nos. 5.1 and 5.2 of Annex A of these ROE.

b. Detained persons are entitled to the rights provided in applicable international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, norms and standards. In particular, the United Nations shall not subject anyone to arbitrary unlawful detention, and shall ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are treated in a humane manner and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

c. The fundamental principles and rules of international humanitarian law are applicable to United Nations forces when they are actively engaged as combatants in situations of armed conflict to the extent and for the duration of that engagement. Nothing in the Interim SOP or in any subsequent revision of those SOP shall affect the applicability of international humanitarian law to operations conducted by the United Nations or the obligation of United Nations personnel to respect such law.

21. Reporting

a. Details of the detention are to be recorded straight away, including:

   (1) Detained person's details, including full name and address;

   (2) Date, time and place of detention;

   (3) Reasons for detention, including the events leading up to detention;

   (4) Personal details of any witnesses to the incident that resulted in the detention;

   (5) Details of anything the detained person may have said;

   (6) Whether the detained person was searched and, if so, the reasons;

   (7) Details of any items seized from the detained person;

   (8) The physical condition of the detained person, including any visible or alleged injuries;

   (9) Whether medical assistance was provided and, if so, its nature; and

   (10) Details of all Mission Z's personnel involved, including ID number(s).
(11) The above information is to be immediately reported through Mission Z’s chain of command to the Force Commander and UNHQ (DPKO).

Note. Higher Authorities and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) must be promptly informed when detention is carried out. Further guidance on detention procedures is set out in the DPKO/DFS Interim SOP on Detention in UN Peace Operations (SOP on Detention).
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Z's
WEAPON STATES

1. **General.** The weapon states provided below may be authorized by the Force Commander as he or she believes operationally appropriate, provided that the state selected does not exceed the authority given by Security Council Resolution XXXX (XXXX) of 10 April 2014 and as defined in the Numbered ROE for Mission Z (Annex A).

2. **In urgent circumstances,** a commander or individual soldier may increase weapon readiness. As soon as the immediate danger has passed, weapon-readiness status will be returned to that ordered by higher authority.

3. **Graduated Weapon States**

   **State 1 - Side Arms**

   1.1 Side arms may be carried by all personnel serving in formed Mission Z’s military units, but ammunition is to be carried separately from the weapon.

   1.2 Side arms may be carried and have a loaded magazine inserted in or attached to the weapon. However, no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

   1.3 Side arms may have a loaded magazine inserted in or attached to the weapon and a round of ammunition inserted into the breech or chamber.

   **State 2 - Personal Weapons (rifles, sub-machine guns and machine pistols, light machine guns, including vehicle-mounted machine guns up to 12.7mm / .5" calibre)**

   2.1 Personal weapons should be carried in a non-offensive manner.

   2.2 Personal weapons may be carried by all personnel serving in formed Mission Z’s military units, but ammunition is to be carried separately from the weapon.

   2.3 Personal weapons may be carried and have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. However, the weapon may not be cocked and no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.
2.4 Personal weapons may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. The weapon may be cocked and ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber.

State 3 - Riot Control Weapons
3.1 No riot control weapons may be carried.
3.2 Riot control weapons may be issued to UN patrols, but are to be carried in patrol vehicles and must remain out of sight of non-UN personnel.
3.3 Riot control weapons may be carried openly.

State 4 - Mortars
4.1 Mortars may be carried on patrol and in vehicles.
4.2 Mortars may be prepared for firing.

State 5 - Ground, Vehicles and Aircraft-Mounted Anti-Armour Weapons
5.1 Ground, vehicles, vessels and aircraft-mounted anti-armour weapons may be deployed, but not loaded with missiles or shells. Where the weapon system contains ammunition integral to the system, the weapon is not to be prepared for firing - not "charged".
5.2 Ground, vehicles, vessels and aircraft-mounted anti-armour weapon systems may be prepared for firing - "charged".

State 6 - Helicopter-Mounted Weapons
6.1 Helicopter-mounted guns and missiles may not be deployed.
6.2 Helicopter-mounted guns and missiles may be deployed. Guns may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon, but they may not be cocked and no ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber. Missiles may not be prepared for immediate firing.
6.3 Helicopter-mounted guns and missiles may be deployed. Guns may have a loaded magazine or belted ammunition inserted in or attached to the weapon. They may be cocked and ammunition may be inserted into the breech or chamber. Missiles may be prepared for immediate firing.
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR MISSION Z's TROOPS AIDE-MEMOIRE (SOLDIERS' s BLUE CARD)

General Rules for Use of Force

1. The principles of minimum force and proportionality apply at all times. However, the level of force that is used may have to be higher than the level of the threat in order to avoid or minimize UN or civilian casualties or, in the case of offensive action, to ensure that the authorized objective is achieved.

2. Except where engaged in offensive action in support of mandate implementation, you must make every reasonable effort, wherever possible, to control a situation through measures short of force. Your response should, if possible, be graduated and include personal contact and negotiation, voice and visual signals, radio or other electronic means of communication, maneuvers, charging of weapons and warning shots. You may use force, unarmed or armed, only if all other means to control the situation have failed, or such means do not hold out any promise of achieving your authorized objective.

3. You may open fire only on the order and under the control of the on-scene commander, unless there is insufficient time or opportunity for you to obtain an order from him/her.

4. Before opening fire, you must give a final warning ("UNITED NATIONS, HALT OR I WILL FIRE"), at least three times, in French or the local language, as follows:

   • "NATIONS UNIES, HALTE OU JE TIRE" (French)
   • "TI BENDO TI GUI GUI, KAI TONGASSO PEPE MBIYEKE PIKA NGOMBE" (local language)

You may open fire without warning only when:

   (i) An attack is so unexpected that a moment's delay could lead to the death or serious injury of yourself, your fellow soldiers or other persons under the protection of Mission Z's military component.

   (ii) There is a reasonable belief that an attack is imminent and that even a moment's delay could lead to the death of, or serious bodily injury to, oneself, other UN personnel or other persons who are under the protection of Mission Z's, as specified in these ROE.

   (iii) If giving such a warning does not hold any promise of achieving your immediate authorized objective.

5. If you have to open fire:
   (a) Fire must be aimed and controlled. Indiscriminate fire is prohibited.
(b) Use deadly force as authorized in the ROE when other means, including non-deadly force, do not hold out any promise of removing the threat.

(c) Fire no more shots than are necessary to achieve the authorized objective specified in these ROE.

(c) Take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event minimize, collateral damage.

6. After firing:
   (a) Render medical assistance.
   (b) Record the details of the incident, whether or not casualties have occurred.
   (c) Report those details through the chain of command without delay.

7. When in doubt, always seek clarification from higher command.

Specific Rules for Use of Force

You are authorized to use force, up to and including deadly force

1. to defend:
   (i) yourself.
   (ii) your unit.
   (iii) other UN or associated personnel.
   (iii) members of the Authorities of Z you have been tasked to protect against: (a) a hostile act or a hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury. (b) or to resist an attempt to abduct or detain them.

2. to protect civilians, including IDPs and refugees, under threat of physical violence.

3. to protect humanitarian personnel under threat of physical violence.

4. to protect UN facilities, installations, equipment, areas or goods against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

5. to protect key non-UN facilities, installations, areas, equipment or goods designated by the SRSG in consultation with the Force Commander, against a hostile act or hostile intent that involves a grave threat to life or of serious bodily injury.

6. against any individual or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, limits or intends to limit the freedom of movement of (i) yourself, (ii) your unit, (iii) other Mission Z’s personnel, (iii) designated members of the Transitional authorities of the Z and (iv) humanitarian personnel.

7. to provide appropriate support, in coordination with the authorities of Z, for the provision of security for key national stakeholders, including assigned members of the authorities of Z.

8. To support the authorities of Z in the rapid extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity;
9. to support the authorities of Z to arrest, apprehend or prevent the escape of those indicted by the International Criminal Court or responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity;

10. to regroup and canton combatants, including to search, confiscate and destroy the weapons and ammunition of those who refuse or fail to lay down their arms

11. to support urgent temporary measures adopted by Mission Z in line its mandate to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity;

12. against any person or group that, through the use or threat of the use of armed force, is preventing or demonstrating intent to prevent you or your unit from carrying out lawful orders issued by a superior commander.

_When and where possible, seek permission from your immediate superior commander._
AIM
This exercise is intended as a review of Modules 1 to 3. The aim of the exercise is to enhance learners’ understanding of how military contingents may respond to situations at the tactical level to protect children’s rights and promote an integrated and comprehensive response to child protection in the mission area.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
- Examine the role of the military component at the tactical level in support of child protection in the United Nations mission area;
- Recognize appropriate military responses to realistic situations at the tactical level and identify legal sources of authority and obligation to take action;
- Discuss the roles and functions of other mission components and external partners in dealing with child protection issues;
- Recognize the processes and issues related to coordination among mission actors;
- Identify the military tasks involved in an integrated mission response to mitigate threats to children and reduce their vulnerabilities.

BACKGROUND
Below are six scenarios depicting incidents that actually occurred in United Nations peacekeeping mission areas.


Note: Since the rules of engagement for current operations cannot be distributed, all references to specific missions have been removed from the handouts for this exercise.
SCENARIO A
The area of Wula in South Kivu is hilly with bush, open agricultural land and small villages — most of them are secluded. Legal and illegal mining is carried out in several places, many of which are highly disputed. Local teachers, village elders, female groups and priests play an important role in the communities. Infrastructure is very poor and the area is easily infiltrated. Negative forces, such as the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), Interahamwe, Rasta, Mayi Mayi, dissident splinter groups and non-aligned bandits (henceforth referred to as “rebels groups”) harass the local population. The United Nations does not have a sufficient number of troops in South Kivu to cover the whole province. Rebel groups move relatively freely in certain areas and harass the local population. Elements of the government’s armed forces (FARDC) have been conducting joint operations with MONUSCO. Although incidents resulting from their indiscipline and human rights violations have been gradually decreasing, they are still common.

You are a Platoon Commander on a four-vehicle patrol. About halfway through your patrol, your lead vehicle comes to a halt because a girl is stumbling into the middle of the road. She is bleeding profusely and her clothes are ripped. The female platoon medical officer applies first aid, but the girl will need more medical assistance. Once the girl, who looks about 14 years, has calmed down, she volunteers the information that, about an hour ago, she was assaulted and raped by four men in uniform. The armed men had suddenly arrived in her village, started shouting at everyone and demanded food. She is very worried about her younger sister and is not sure if she was able to escape. The village is about a kilometre away.

The Force Commander of the mission has issued directions that, in order to accelerate decision-making, rules 1 to 5 of the Rules of Engagement apply and he has authorized their application.

SCENARIO B
You are a United Nations Battalion Commander in MONUSCO and based in the Kivus. Late one night, you receive an urgent phone call from one of your company commanders requesting your advice. You are aware that there have been a number of raids by armed groups on villages in the southern part of your area of responsibility. According to the Company Commander, yesterday, an armed group attacked the village of Toku, which is within the area of responsibility of his/her company. In addition to food being stolen, some buildings, including the village school, were burned down, and three girls and a boy were abducted.

The Company Commander informs you that, owing to the medical assistance and support that the company and other components of the mission have provided to villages in the area after recent raids, a level of trust has been established with the village leader in Toku. The village leader has informed the company that a 15-year-old girl from Toku knows where the armed group has its camp. The girl believes that it is the FDLR and she can show the United Nations troops the route. The village leader has asked the Company Commander to rescue the children abducted by the FDLR, as soon as possible.

The Company Commander is uncertain about what action to take and is seeking your guidance.
Before issuing guidance, you recall that there is a government military battalion (FARDC) nearby, which should be taking the lead in this; however, it is suspected of being sympathetic to FDLR.

**SCENARIO C**
Sudan has been plagued by conflict for decades. In 2011, various referendums led to the creation of South Sudan as the world’s newest country. Decades of conflict in the area has made South Sudan one of the least developed countries in the world, even though it is rich in oil and the land is fertile. The country enjoys an equatorial climate with a rainy season from May through October.

Communications and infrastructure are poor in this landlocked country, and the River Nile, which flows through the central parts of the country, is an essential waterway for transporting goods and people. Herding cattle is a way of life for many South Sudanese and a person’s wealth is measured by the size of their herd.

In December 2013, serious fighting broke out between followers of President Salva Kiir, who is from the Dinka tribe, and followers of Riek Machar, the Vice President, who is from the Nuer tribe. The ongoing violence, often along tribal/ethnic lines, which targets civilians, has led to thousands of civilians being killed and three million people displaced. The increase in violence has led to a large portion of the population seeking refuge in the vicinity of United Nations compounds. Overwhelmed by the crisis, the United Nations mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) established, together with humanitarian partners, eight protection of civilians (POC) sites, including in the capital and throughout the country.

Despite efforts by the United Nations and the international community, the conflict along tribal and communal lines continues to pose a serious threat to civilians, including children. Sexual violence is rampant, and thousands of children are used as soldiers by rebel groups and government security forces.

Unity State is the most volatile area where UNMISS peacekeepers operate. The southern Unity region, in particular, has experienced a high level of violence. Attacks against civilians, including humanitarian workers, and recent killings of humanitarian personnel have forced NGOs and humanitarian agencies to evacuate their staff from the region.

Based on intelligence reports and assessments, UNMISS plans an integrated patrol to one of the most affected villages in the region to investigate and assess the extent of the aftermath of the fighting between government and opposition forces.

You are the Patrol Leader. The integrated patrol consists of the patrol escort, one platoon of UNMISS military troops (40 soldiers and 4 armoured personnel carriers (APCs)), a Civil Affairs Officer, a Human Rights Officer, a UN police officer and two language assistants. As required during an integrated patrol, the requisite clearance has been obtained from the force controlling the area that the patrol is visiting, and the patrol proceeds to the affected village.
Along the way, the integrated patrol encounters a checkpoint manned by five child soldiers armed with AK-47s and wearing the uniform of the host country’s military (SPLA). They appear to be intoxicated. The child soldiers will not allow the patrol to proceed. You explain to the checkpoint leader that the patrol has been granted clearance by the host country’s military leadership in the area. The child soldiers respond that they are not under the command of any other military leader but the checkpoint leader. The child soldiers demand that the integrated patrol discontinue the patrol and return to their base. The child soldiers also attempt to extort money from the civilian members of the integrated patrol, but the patrol members explain that they are United Nations staff and that they do not give money to soldiers. Unable to convince/negotiate with the child soldiers, you decide that the integrated patrol should turn back and report the incident to Field Integrated Operations Centre.

SCENARIO D
Unity State has the largest protection of civilians (POC) camp hosting an estimated 112,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The camp residents leave the POC camp every day to look for utilities such as firewood, grass and soil to thatch their “tukuls” (grass huts). UNMISS Forces provide protection for the residents three times a week when they go to collect firewood between 0800 hours and 1200 hours at pre-identified locations. Some residents do not come out with the firewood collection patrols or some do not fetch enough firewood and have to venture out by themselves without force protection (FP). One day, six girls, aged between 12 and 16 years, and three boys, aged between 13 and 15 years left the POC camp through the southern side, which is located a few kilometres from the nearby town, where the national army’s regional force is headquartered. On the way to the collection site, armed men wearing the uniform of the national army abducted the children. Two girls managed to escape and ran back to the southern gate of the POC camp, and reported the incident to the security guards and UN police (UNPOL) personnel manning the gate. The information was also relayed to UNMISS Force Sector Headquarters for action.

SCENARIO E
The Central African Republic, a landlocked country in Africa, is bordered by the Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, the Congo to the southwest, Cameroon to the west and Chad to the north. It has a population of 4.6 million people, divided into 80 different ethnic groups. The majority of the population is Christian (89%), while Muslims constitute a minority (approximately 9%).

The country enjoys a tropical climate with a rainy season from June to September. The Central African Republic has two official languages, French and Sango. The country is rich in minerals, oil and uranium; however, it is one of the poorest countries in the world.

Since gaining independence in 1960, the Central African Republic has been plagued by instability. The situation worsened in 2012–2013, when a Muslim rebellion, under the name of Seleka, took control of the capital, Bangui, and seized power.
A band comprised of mostly Christian militias, many of which were self-defence groups in various villages, was formed to counter Seleka. It became known as the anti-Balaka. The ensuing sectarian violence along religious lines caused tremendous suffering; thousands of civilians were killed and hundreds of thousands have been displaced.

The Security Council responded by authorizing the deployment of MINUSCA, a United Nations integrated peacekeeping mission with the priority task of protecting civilians under threat of physical violence, in particular women and children affected by the conflict.

Despite peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections in late 2015, the Central African Republic continues to experience serious violence along religious lines throughout the country. Attacks on humanitarian workers and peacekeepers are on the increase, with MINUSCA taking an alarming number of casualties.

You are a Contingent Commander deployed in the vicinity of a United Nations Field Office. You have one Company Operating Base deployed 100 km away, and two infantry companies co-located in the area, which provides security for the Field Office and conducts protection operations.

In recent weeks, a large reactionary internally displaced persons (IDP) site has grown outside the Field Office, and an armed group of the same ethnicity and religious affiliation as the residents has established a base outside the site. A smaller local village of the opposing religious affiliation is located 5 kilometres away from the Field Office.

You have just been informed by the Field Office Joint Operations Centre (JOC) that the rebel group has carried out an operation within the IDP camp. Two humanitarian workers associated with a local UNICEF programme have been abducted and are being detained illegally by the armed group. This armed group was on a rampage; it passed through the village and grabbed three children: two girls aged 9 and 11 years, and a 14-year-old boy. The armed group is known for sexual violence and it is likely that the civilians and the children are seriously mistreated. The rebel camp location is known; in the past, United Nations negotiations with this rebel group have proved unsuccessful.

You, as a Contingent Commander, coordinate a response with your Sector HQ and carry out an operation aimed at rescuing the humanitarian workers and the children, and detaining the base commander of the armed group and his followers. During the operation, you manage to rescue the civilians and the three children. The children seem traumatized.

All but one of the armed elements escaped your cordon. You bring the captured rebel to your battalion HQ and inform Sector HQ so that further investigation can be undertaken. You expect the authorities to arrive in a few hours or by the next morning. After several hours and questions, the rebel you are holding states that he is 16 years old.
SCENARIO F
South-eastern Central African Republic has been ravaged by armed conflict over the last decade, since Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), led by Joseph Kony, was dislodged from northern Uganda and started operating in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. The group has committed heinous crimes against the population of both countries, including looting and pillaging villages, killing and maiming across borders. Adults and children have been abducted and used as porters, sex slaves, messengers and in other functions. In most cases, the adults are released after a few days, while the children (both boys and girls) are retained for the purposes mentioned above.

Between 2014 and 2017, the United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (UNCTFMR) on grave violations against children verified 120 victims of abduction by LRA. This number does not reflect the scale of violations by LRA, as victims are mostly interviewed when they escape from the group and recount their ordeals to child protection actors. Many incidents go unreported and unverified for several reasons, including insecurity and remoteness of the localities where they occur.

You are the Commander of a Temporary Operating Base (TOB) in a remote town in southeast Central African Republic, 227 km from the nearest Field Office with a Child Protection Adviser. Early one morning, a village chief informs you that a group of strangers, comprising a 32-year-old man, an 18-year-old woman, two girls aged 16 and 12 years, and a 2-year-old boy are in his home. They claim that they escaped from LRA. The man has an AK-47 and three magazines of ammunition; the 18-year-old woman and the 16-year-old-girl are both pregnant; and the man says they are his wives. Further information reveals that the 18-year-old woman is of Congolese nationality and was abducted by LRA in a Congolese village bordering the Central African Republic when she was 13 years old, and has since been used by LRA as a sex slave and for domestic chores. She became pregnant two years ago and delivered the 2-year-old boy. The 16-year-old girl is of Central African nationality, but also claims to be of Congolese (DRC) nationality; she was abducted by LRA in 2015. She says she was raped continuously by LRA leaders. The 12-year-old girl told the village leader’s wife that she had been abducted by the same group in January 2018 in a village in Central African Republic, and was also raped by LRA members. The 32-year-old man (a member of LRA), says he spent 18 years in the group and that he, himself, had been abducted at the age of 14 years from northern Uganda. He decided to leave the group and take along the others who he refers to as his family, as the 18-year-old and 16-year-old girls have “fulfilled their duties” as wives.

Your base has only one unoccupied tent, which is reserved for accommodating visitors. The nearest NGO office is located 80 km away.
REQUIREMENTS
Working in assigned groups, learners should discuss and analyse the scenario(s) and prepare a 10-minute presentation to be delivered in plenary, taking into account the following:

1) Is it an imminent and/or a physical threat? What would happen if no action is taken?

2) What actions should the military tactical commander facing the situation on the ground (e.g., patrol or company commander) take, considering the mission’s mandate and rules of engagement? Should the military response be different if the alleged perpetrators represent government forces or rebel/faction forces?

3) What specific action(s) should the Force take with respect to the victim(s)?

4) Which mission components and external actors should be informed of this event, and why? Also, explain how you would share information with the stakeholders concerned.

5) Recommend actions to take to reduce threats to children and prevent similar violations against children from recurring in the future. Identify other child protection actors and stakeholders that should be involved, and explain why.

6) What are the key observations of the events that you would include in your report?

CONDUCT OF THE EXERCISE
Learners should be divided into groups for this exercise. The exercise will be conducted over six periods, with a minimum of two scenarios for each group. To begin, the trainer(s) should introduce the exercise and explain the requirements in plenary. Then the groups should separate to discuss the scenarios, formulate responses and prepare the 10-minute PowerPoint presentations highlighting the key issues. Emphasize the need to be concise in the presentations. 300 minutes (5 hours) will be allocated for this exercise.
Resolution 2499 (2019)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8666th meeting, on 15 November 2019

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, and recalling in this regard the importance of restoring 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 prioritize 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,

Welcoming the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR by the CAR authorities and 14 armed groups in Bangui on 6 February 2019 (“the Peace Agreement”), after the peace talks that took place in Khartoum, Sudan, from 24 January to 5 February 2019, within the framework of the African Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation in the CAR and under the auspices of the African Union (AU),

Condemning in the strongest terms violations of the Peace Agreement and violence perpetrated by armed groups and other militias, throughout the country, including in Paoua in May 2019 and in the Vakaga prefecture in September and October 2019, 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,

**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 abuses and violations of human rights,

**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 and the European Union Training Mission in the CAR (EUTM-RCA), as well as the support of CAR’s other international and regional partners, including France, the Russian Federation, the United States and the People’s Republic of China, 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 smuggling of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, wildlife poaching and trafficking, the use of mercenaries, 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 and **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,

**Taking note** of the upcoming presidential, legislative and local elections in 2020 and 2021 and **underlining** the primary responsibility of the CAR authorities to organise inclusive, free, fair, transparent, credible, and peaceful electoral processes in accordance with constitutional timelines, including the full, effective 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,

**Recalling** its resolutions on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, on Children and Armed Conflict, and on Women Peace and Security and **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,

**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 continued attacks against humanitarian workers, and **emphasising** the current humanitarian needs of more than half of the population of the country as well as the alarming situation of IDPs and refugees in neighbouring countries,

**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 adequate 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 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, reminding all parties of their obligations under international humanitarian law and urging the CAR authorities to take all possible measures to ensure the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators,

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 MINUSCA’s performance such that the mission retains the skills and flexibility needed to effectively carry out its mandate,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 2019 (S/2019/822),

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 Peace Agreement

1. Reiterates its support to President Faustin-Archange Touadéra and to his government in their efforts to promote lasting peace and stability in the CAR through a comprehensive political process and to adhere to their commitments under the Peace Agreement;

2. Urges the CAR authorities and the signatory armed groups to implement the Peace Agreement in good faith and without delay in order to meet the aspirations expressed by 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 Peace Agreement, and further calls on all political stakeholders in the CAR to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement;

3. Recalls in this regard the priorities that were presented by the CAR authorities during the meeting of the International Support Group on 17 June 2019 in Bangui including, inter alia, the cessation of hostilities, raising awareness on the Peace Agreement, the operationalisation of the monitoring and implementation mechanisms, the launch of the inclusive commission on justice and of the Truth, Justice, Reparations and Reconciliation commission, the continuation of the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegation and repatriation (DDRR) process, the establishment of the special mixed security units, the adoption of laws on decentralisation, the status of former heads of state and on political parties, the preparation of 2020/2021 elections, the reinforcement of local reconciliation mechanisms, and the provision of basic services to the population;

4. Demands that armed groups cease violations of the Peace Agreement and all forms of violence against civilians, United Nations peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, destabilising activities, incitement to hatred and violence and restrictions on freedom of movement, and lay down their arms, immediately and unconditionally, in line with their commitments under the Peace Agreement;

5. Recalls that individuals or entities that undermine peace and stability in the CAR could be listed for targeted measures pursuant to resolution 2454 (2019);
6. **Calls on** neighbouring states, regional organisations and all international partners to support the peace process, including the implementation of the Peace Agreement, in a coherent and coordinated manner and through strengthened partnerships, **emphasises** the important role of the guarantors and facilitators of the Peace Agreement, including the AU, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and neighbouring states, using their influence to enhance adherence by armed groups to their commitments, and **further emphasises** the importance of establishing measures, including sanctions, and mechanisms that could be applied against non-compliant parties pursuant to article 35 of the Peace Agreement;

7. **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 of joint bilateral commissions between the CAR and neighbouring countries to address cross-border issues, including issues related to arms trafficking, and **urges** the joint bilateral commissions between the CAR and Cameroon and the CAR and the Republic of Congo to take agreed next steps to secure common borders;

8. **Encourages** the CAR authorities to cement and broaden national ownership of the Peace Agreement, including through sensitisation campaigns, **recalls** in this regard the crucial role of civil society in the peace and reconciliation process and the need for the CAR authorities to adequately promote its participation in the implementation of the Peace Agreement as well as in the comprehensive political process, and **further encourages** the full, effective and meaningful participation of women and youth in this process;

9. **Urges** the CAR authorities to urgently implement a genuine and 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 electoral processes, national policies on economic development and civil service recruitment, and to promote reconciliation initiatives at the regional, national, prefectural and local levels;

10. **Urges** the CAR authorities and all national stakeholders to ensure the preparation of inclusive, free, fair, transparent, credible, peaceful, and timely presidential, legislative and local elections in 2020 and 2021, in accordance with the Constitution of the CAR, including the full, effective and meaningful participation of women, **encourages** the participation of youth, **calls on** all parties to refrain from incitement to violence and to ensure that any outstanding issues regarding the electoral framework and related reforms are finalised, **further calls upon** CAR authorities to 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;

11. **Also calls upon** the CAR authorities to ensure that national policies and legislative frameworks adequately protect the human rights of IDPs, including freedom of movement, and support safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable returns, local integration or resettlement for IDPs and refugee populations, and provide for IDPs and refugees to participate in the elections;

12. **Urges** the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and
effective DDR 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, and calls on the CAR authorities to implement the interim security measures provided for in the Peace Agreement, including the special mixed security units following vetting, disarmament, demobilisation and training, 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;

13. 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;

14. 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 demonstrate that the CAR authorities have strengthened oversight, command and control, and appropriate budgetary support and to continue to implement a comprehensive national security strategy that is consistent with the peace process, including the Peace Agreement;

15. 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 operationalisation of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission and the finalisation of the works of the inclusive commission provided for in the Peace Agreement, 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;

16. 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 adopting and implementing the law on decentralisation, with the objective of ensuring stable, accountable, inclusive and transparent governance;

17. Stresses in this context 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, recognises 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;

Economic recovery and development

18. 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 continue consolidating 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;

19. **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 as outlined in the CAR’s National Strategy for Recovery and Peace Consolidation (RCPCA) and within the Framework of Mutual Accountability (CEM-RCA);

20. **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**

21. **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 2454 (2019);

22. **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;

23. **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;

24. **Urges** all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including armed groups, 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 swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector, **calls for** the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups in 2018 and 2019 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, and *emphasises* the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;

25. *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 in order to fight against impunity of those responsible for such acts, and to develop a structured and comprehensive framework to address sexual violence in conflict 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, *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), and *further calls for* the swift prosecution of alleged perpetrators;

**MINUSCA’s mandate**

26. *Expresses* its strong support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General Mankeur Ndiaye;

27. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSCA until 15 November 2020;

28. *Decides* that MINUSCA shall continue to comprise up to 11,650 military personnel, including 480 Military Observers and Military Staff Officers, and 2,080 police personnel, including 400 Individual Police Officers and 1,680 formed police unit personnel, as well as 108 corrections officers and *recalls* its intention to keep this number under continuous review;

29. *Decides* that MINUSCA’s strategic objective is to support the creation of the political, security and institutional conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups through a comprehensive approach and proactive and robust posture without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping;

30. *Recalls* that MINUSCA’s mandate should be implemented based on a prioritisation of tasks established in paragraphs 32 to 34 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;

31. *Authorises* MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and areas of deployment;

**Priority tasks**

32. *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) 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:
(b) Good offices and support to the peace process, including the implementation of the Peace Agreement, elections, national reconciliation, social cohesion and transitional justice at national and local levels

(i) To continue its political role in the peace process, including through political, technical and operational support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to take active steps to support the CAR authorities in the creation of the conditions conducive to the full implementation of the Peace Agreement;

(ii) To ensure that the Mission’s political and security strategies promote a coherent peace process, particularly in support of the Peace Agreement, that connects local and national peace efforts with the ongoing efforts to advance DDRR process, the SSR process, the fight against impunity, and the restoration of State authority;

(iii) To assist the CAR authorities’ efforts, at national and local levels, for an increased 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 Peace Agreement;

(iv) To provide good offices and technical expertise in support of efforts to address the root causes of conflict, including those referred to in paragraph 9 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, effective and meaningful participation of women, including survivors of sexual violence, in line with the CAR action plan on Women, Peace and Security, including through the support to local dialogue and community engagement;

(v) 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;

(vi) To provide technical expertise to the CAR authorities in its engagement with neighbouring countries, the ECCAS, 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 Peace Agreement;

(vii) 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 Peace Agreement 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;

(viii) To continue to coordinate international support and assistance to the peace process, including through the International Support Group, as appropriate;

(c) **2020/2021 elections**

To assist the CAR authorities in the preparation and delivery of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections of 2020/2021 by providing good offices, security, operational, logistical and, as appropriate, technical support, in particular to facilitate access to remote areas, and by coordinating international electoral assistance;

(d) **Facilitate the creation of a secure environment for 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 United Nations guiding humanitarian principles and relevant provisions of international law, 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;

(e) **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**

33. *Further authorises* MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate, bearing in mind that these tasks as well as those in paragraph 32 above are mutually reinforcing:
(a) 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 implementing its strategy for the extension of State authority, including through the implementation of relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement, 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;

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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 police and gendarmerie 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;

(iv) To provide enhanced planning and technical assistance and limited logistical support for the progressive redeployment of a limited number of Central African Armed Forces (FACA) units trained or certified by EUTM-RCA, and a limited number of vetted or trained 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 and the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), without exacerbating the risks to the stabilisation of the country, civilians, the political process, to UN peacekeepers, or the impartiality of the Mission, to perform this task by reallocating approved resources, and to review this limited 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);

(b) 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 and CAR’s other international partners, including France, the Russian Federation, the United States and the People’s Republic of China, and 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 includes human rights vetting, in particular to promote accountability 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, 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;

(c) **Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)**

(i) To support the CAR authorities in implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the DDR and, in case of foreign elements, repatriation, of members of armed groups, based on the Principles of DDR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum in May 2015, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups, 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 DDRR 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 implementing the interim security arrangements provided for in the Peace Agreement, such as the special mixed security units following vetting, disarmament, demobilisation and training;

(iv) To coordinate the support provided by multilateral and bilateral partners, including the World Bank, to the efforts of the CAR authorities on DDRR 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;

(d) **Promotion and protection of human rights**

(i) To monitor, help investigate, and timely report to the Security Council and publicly 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;

(e) **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 32 and 33 (e), 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;

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

34. *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 paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2488 (2019), 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 3 of resolution 2454 (2019);

(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

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to deploy and allocate personnel and expertise within MINUSCA to reflect the priorities identified by paragraph 32 to paragraph 34 of this resolution, and to continuously adjust this deployment according to the progresses made in the implementation of this mandate;

36. *Reiterates* its concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSCA and the need to fill gaps, in particular in the field of military helicopters, 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 in order to enhance the capacity of MINUSCA to operate effectively;

37. *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;

38. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, *recalls* its requests 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 MINUSCA as described in resolution 2436 (2018), in particular by investigating and taking immediate action following significant performance failures to implement the protection of civilians strategy, to include the rotation, repatriation, replacement or dismissal of the under-performing MINUSCA uniformed or civilian personnel, including mission leadership and mission support personnel, consistent with resolution 2436 (2018); notes the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system and requests the Secretary-General and the troop and police contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in MINUSCA, as well as to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations;

39. Commends the commitment of the T/PCCs in implementing the Mission’s mandate in a challenging environment, and in this connection highlights that undeclared national caveats, lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks on civilians, and inadequate equipment may adversely affect the shared responsibility for effective mandate implementation and should not be accepted by the Secretary-General;

40. Encourages MINUSCA to continue implementing the recommendations of the independent investigation led by Brigadier General Amoussou to improve MINUSCA’s response to protect civilians;

41. Requests the Secretary-General to implement a zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, fraud, corruption, trafficking in natural resources or wildlife, including by making full use of the existing authority of the SRSG to ensure accountability of the Mission’s staff and through effective mission support arrangement, recalls its Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/22 and its resolution 2272 (2016), further requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in MINUSCA 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 2272 reviews, and urges T/PCCs to take appropriate preventative action, including vetting of all personnel, predeployment and in-mission awareness training, timely investigations of allegations, as appropriate, and to take appropriate steps to hold perpetrators accountable and repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systematic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

42. 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;

Child protection

43. 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 DDRR and SRR processes in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

Gender

44. 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, effective 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 implementation of the Peace Agreement, 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 2020/2021 elections through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers;

**Weapon and ammunition management**

45. *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 and 2 of resolution 2488 (2019);

46. *Calls upon* the CAR authorities in coordination with MINUSCA, including UNMAS, and international partners to address the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the CAR, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and *further requests* MINUSCA to provide technical assistance to the CAR authorities in the operationalisation of the “Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères et de petit calibre”;

**MINUSCA Freedom of movement**

47. *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;

48. *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**

49. *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 the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;

50. *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;

51. *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

52. 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 54 of this resolution;

Reports by the Secretary-General

53. 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;

54. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on 15 February 2020, 15 June 2020 and 10 October 2020, including on:

– the situation in the CAR, including the security situation, the priority political elements as defined above regarding the political process, including as set out in paragraph 13 of this resolution, and the implementation of the Peace Agreement, 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;

– the status of the implementation of MINUSCA’s mandated tasks, including support to non-United Nations security forces in strict compliance with the HRDDP, including by providing appropriate financial information;

– 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 35 to 42;

55. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Resolution 2502 (2019)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8692nd meeting, on 19 December 2019

The Security Council,

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

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, and community engagement to achieve peace and security in the DRC, and the need for MONUSCO, as appropriate and when possible, to continue to explore how it can 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 and resolution of conflicts, and in peacebuilding, stressing the importance of their full, 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 at least 15.6 million Congolese in need of humanitarian assistance, further expressing deep concern regarding the growing number of internally displaced persons in the DRC with 5.01 million estimated to have been displaced as of December 2019, and the 538,000 refugees and 10,000 asylum seekers in the DRC, as well as the more than 865,000 refugees from the DRC in Africa as a result of ongoing hostilities, 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 eventual voluntary return and reintegration in the DRC in conditions of safety and dignity, 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 internally displaced persons, all survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and other vulnerable communities,

Expressing grave concern about the current outbreak of the Ebola virus in the DRC, which has affected more than 3,300 people and claimed the lives of more than 2,100 people to date, highlighting the urgency of the Ebola response and recalling its PRST/2019/6 in that regards,

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 (S/AC.51/2018/2) adopted on 7 August 2018 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 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, 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 ensure that all peacekeepers in the field are willing, capable and equipped to effectively and safely implement their mandate,

Welcoming the commitment of the Congolese authorities to closely collaborate with MONUSCO and their support to a reconfiguration of the Mission,

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 encourages all Congolese political stakeholders to put these needs above the pursuit of partisan interests, 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;

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 the consolidation of the current political transition and sustainable peace in the DRC, calls upon the DRC authorities to work towards the stabilisation and strengthening of the capacity of State institutions, with the support of MONUSCO, in order to fulfil the rights and needs of all Congolese people, further calls upon all political stakeholders to work toward a climate of peace, transparency, inclusion and credibility during preparations for the holding of future elections, including local elections in accordance with the Constitution and the Electoral law, and to ensure the full, 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;

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, and calls upon the government of the DRC to uphold these commitments;

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, 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 35/33, 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 perpetrated by all parties in the DRC, welcomes efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against impunity through the arrest, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators from the FARDC and the PNC, and urges the Government of the DRC to continue to strengthen its efforts to combat impunity for sexual violence in conflict, 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 support the psychological and medical support of survivors of sexual violence in conflict 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 to ensure adequate funding is allocated to the implementation of these commitments, and recalls the importance of cooperation with the SRSG for sexual violence in conflicts;

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 in armed conflicts;

**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, 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 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, 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 and the region 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, calls upon the Government of the DRC to appoint a senior coordinator to address Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and to establish a strategy for DDR focused on returning ex-combatants to peaceful civilian life, including a focus on the specific needs of female and male ex-combatants, welcomes the renewed commitments of the DRC and its neighbours to work together to tackle insecurity in Eastern DRC and to promote long lasting regional development, 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. Welcomes the repatriation of FDLR disarmed combatants and some former M23 combatants, 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. Expresses concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal 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, 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);

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 joint operations by the FARDC and MONUSCO, that include joint planning and tactical cooperation, in accordance with MONUSCO’s mandate and 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 expression of readiness by some armed groups to lay down their weapons and, in that regard, calls upon the Government of the DRC and its partners to urgently provide adequate and timely support for the DDR of eligible former combatants, 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 and the protection of children’s rights is an integral part of those processes, acknowledges that the absence of a credible DDR process adjusted to current armed groups dynamics is preventing armed elements from laying down their weapons;

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 swiftly implement 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, 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 and effective participation and safety, and notes with concern the limited progress in those fields essential for the DRC’s stabilisation to date;

21. 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 and security of their stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, with the continued support of MONUSCO, as appropriate and within existing resources;

MONUSCO’s mandate

22. Decides to extend until 20 December 2020 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 14,000 military personnel, 660 military observers and staff officers, 591 police personnel, and 1,050 personnel of formed police units, further agrees to a temporary deployment of an additional 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;

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. 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 conflict minerals 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, 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 Eastern DRC 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 to prevent escalation of violence, 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 and 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 FARDC, through an expanded Intervention Brigade with enhanced effectiveness, as determined by the Force Commander, with a view to enabling it to execute its mandate, that includes...
additional units with appropriate training, capabilities and equipment, which operates with unity of command of the FIB under the FIB Headquarters, 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;

(f) Work with the authorities of the DRC, leveraging the capacities and expertise of the UN Police, MONUSCO justice and corrections capacities including the UN Prosecution Support Cell, UNJHRO and other MONUSCO Justice components, 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;

(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 manner the extraction, 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, democritisation and inclusion, addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting intercommunal reconciliation, 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 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 consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law as applicable;

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

(f) Provide strategic and technical advice to the Government of the DRC and play a leading role in coordinating the support provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system, in consultation with the Government of DRC, 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 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 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 compliance with the United Nations HRDDP;

Disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration (DDR)

(g) Provide good offices, advice and assistance to the Government of the DRC, in close cooperation with other international partners, 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 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 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 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, 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 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 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;

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, including in particular those against humanitarian workers and medical personnel responding to the Ebola outbreak, which risk jeopardising the response, demands that all parties allow and facilitate 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 internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the DRC, respecting the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and relevant provisions of international law;

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 bring the Ebola outbreak successfully to an end, requests all relevant parts of the United Nations System to effectively coordinate their activities in response to the Ebola outbreak, and notes the positive role of MONUSCO in that regard, recognises that Ebola is one of many serious humanitarian and health challenges in Eastern 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, encourages timely information exchange between MONUSCO and the Group of Experts, further encourages all parties and all States to ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control and 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. Recognises 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. Welcomes the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardise a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, recalls its requests 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 MONUSCO, as described in resolution 2436 (2018), in particular by investigating and taking immediate action following significant performance failures to implement the protection of civilians strategy, to include the rotation, repatriation, replacement or dismissal of the under-performing MONUSCO uniformed or civilian personnel, including mission leadership and mission support personnel, consistent with resolution 2436 (2018), notes the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system and requests the Secretary-General and the troop- and police-contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in MONUSCO, as well as to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations;

42. Underlines 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, welcomes in this regard the Secretary-General’s decision to send an evaluation mission to assess the ability of MONUSCO’s Force to effectively deliver on its protection of civilians mandate, identify operational deficiencies and gaps and make practical recommendations on how to improve the Force’s performance in these domains, and looks forward to its results;

43. 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;

44. 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;

45. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement a zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, fraud, corruption, trafficking in natural resources or wildlife, including by making full use of the existing authority of the SRSG to ensure accountability of the Mission’s staff and through effective mission support arrangement, recalls its presidential statement S/PRST/2015/22 and its resolution 2272 (2016), welcomes the commitment of the Secretary-General to enforce strictly his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), further requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in MONUSCO, 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, 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 T/PCCs 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, including through timely investigation of allegations by T/PCCs and MONUSCO, and to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, hold perpetrators accountable and repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse or other serious misconduct by those units;

Exit strategy

46. Takes note of the independent strategic review and the conditions it highlights for a successful, gradual transition and a responsible exit of MONUSCO, in particular the importance of meaningful action by the people and Government of the DRC to address the drivers of instability and violence, the need for a whole-of-government transformative strategy to lay the foundations for durable peace and inclusive development and the importance of tangible regional cooperation initiatives, further notes the assessment made by the review that an absolute minimum transition period of three years is required, that the achievement of this timeline would require
the implementation of the Government of the DRC’s announced reforms to address the structural drivers of conflict, and that this tentative timeline would have to remain flexible and to take into account the security situation based on ongoing assessments, as well as the red lines set out in the review justifying a pause in the transition;

47. 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 exit based on the improvement of the situation on the ground, with a particular focus on reduction of the threat to civilians;

48. Underscores the need to progressively transfer MONUSCO’s tasks to the Government of the DRC, the UNCT and other relevant stakeholders in order to enable the responsible and sustainable exit of MONUSCO, in this regard emphasises the need for joint analysis and effective strategic planning with the Government of the DRC, the UNCT, humanitarian actors and other partners, and recognises the important role of strategic planning officers and field-level coordinators in supporting these efforts, requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the gradual transfer of MONUSCO’s programmatic activities to the relevant partners based on such analysis and planning;

49. Stresses the importance of a comprehensive dialogue between the government of the DRC and MONUSCO on the progress of the political and security reform agenda, also with a view towards transition, and in that regards further requests the Secretary-General to engage with the Government of the DRC to articulate a joint strategy and identify a set of measurable benchmarks, to be proposed to the Security Council no later than 20 October 2020, that would allow for a progressive transfer of MONUSCO’s tasks to the Congolese authorities, UNCT and other stakeholders, and a further reduction of MONUSCO’s level of deployment and area of operations by focusing its military presence in the regions most affected by persistent high levels of insecurity and shifting towards a UN police and civilian presence in more stable regions;

50. Recalls the commitments made by the Government of the DRC, 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, not precluding other priorities jointly identified between the government of the DRC and MONUSCO ahead of the elaboration of the joint strategy as outlined above:

(a) Appoint, empower, and resource a senior coordinator to lead DRC government efforts on disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration (DDR) programs and a DDR strategy to transition eligible former combatants into peaceful civilian life;

(b) Initiate disciplinary and judicial procedures, in accordance with the DRC legislation, against DRC officials who have been found to have engaged in corruption, ordered violence against civilians or engaged in commercial relations with armed groups;

(c) 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;
(d) Conduct information-sharing with regional security forces to interdict cross-border flows of arms, combatants, and conflict minerals;

**Reports by the Secretary-General**

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the situation in the DRC, including progress towards the strengthening of State institutions, key governance and security reforms, and 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 the progressive transfer of tasks to the Government of the DRC, the UNCT and other relevant stakeholders, cooperation among regional security forces, and information on police and force generation and the implementation of the measures taken to improve MONUSCO’s performance, including to ensure force effectiveness as outlined in paragraphs 40 to 45, *further requests* the Secretary-General to include gender analysis in all reports to the Security Council;

52. *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;

53. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.
Resolution 2514 (2020)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8744th meeting, on 12 March 2020

The Security Council,

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

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

Reiterating its grave alarm and concern regarding the political, security, economic, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, and subsequent violence caused by the country’s political and military leaders since December 2013, and emphasizing there can be no military solution to the situation in South Sudan,

Strongly condemning all fighting and other violations of the 21 December 2017 “Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians, and Humanitarian Access” (the ACOH), welcoming the rapid assessment of violations by the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM), encouraging the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to share reports with the Security Council rapidly, and noting that the African Union, IGAD, and the United Nations Security Council demanded that parties that violate the ACOH must be held accountable,

Expressing appreciation for the leadership of IGAD in advancing the peace process for South Sudan and welcoming the commitment and efforts of IGAD and its member states, the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC), the African Union (AU), the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), the United Nations (UN), and countries in the region to continue engaging with South Sudanese leaders to address the current crisis, and encouraging their continued and proactive engagement,

Underlining that the 2018 “Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan” (the Revitalised Agreement) is an important step forward in the peace process that provides a window of opportunity to achieve sustainable peace and stability in South Sudan, calling on South Sudanese parties to demonstrate the political will to peacefully resolve the conflict, stressing that the negotiation of power-sharing and security arrangements and the
safe return of all South Sudanese parties to Juba are essential to advance the peace process, and calling on parties to ensure full, effective, and meaningful participation of women in the peace process, to recognize the need to protect women’s rights organizations and women peacebuilders from threats and reprisals, and fulfil the commitments set out on inclusivity, including in respect of national diversity, gender, youth and regional representation in the Revitalised Agreement.

Welcoming encouraging developments in South Sudan’s peace process, including the beginning of the formation of a Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, recognizing that this represents a significant step towards sustainable peace by the parties to the Revitalized Agreement, and further welcoming the spirit of compromise and political will demonstrated by the parties in order to create the conditions necessary to advance the peace process,

Recognizing the reduction in political violence since the signing of the Revitalised Agreement and that the permanent ceasefire was upheld in most parts of the country, and further recognizing confidence building measures between signatories of the Revitalised Agreement, and the formation of most of the pre-transitional mechanisms of the Revitalised Agreement,

Welcoming the ongoing mediation by the Community of Sant’Egidio to foster political dialogue between signatories and non-signatories of the Revitalised Agreement and encouraging all parties to continue their efforts to peacefully resolve disputes in order to achieve an inclusive and sustainable peace,

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

Noting the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 2428 (2018) and renewed in 2471 (2019),

Recalling that individuals or entities 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, may be designated for targeted sanctions pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015), 2271 (2016), 2280 (2016), 2290 (2016), 2353 (2017), 2428 (2018), and 2471 (2019), including individuals who plan, direct, or commit acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, acts that constitute human rights abuses or acts involving sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in South Sudan, and who engage in attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel and further recalling its willingness to impose targeted sanctions,

Stressing the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including its travel ban measures, and the key role that neighbouring states, as well as regional and subregional organizations, can play in this regard, encouraging efforts to further enhance cooperation, and reaffirming that it shall be prepared to adjust measures set forth in resolution 2428 (2018) and renewed in 2471 (2019) in light of progress achieved in the peace, accountability, and reconciliation process,

Commending the work of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), stressing the importance of effective engagement and liaison with local communities, as well as humanitarian actors, including through regular communication about the UNMISS mandate, including its planned actions and capacities, security threats and related information, both within and outside the protection of civilians sites, and encouraging UNMISS to improve community
engagement, including during patrols, in order to fulfil UNMISS’s protection of civilians mandate,

Recognizing that unarmed civilian protection can often complement efforts to build a protective environment, particularly in the deterrence of sexual and gender-based violence against civilians, and encouraging UNMISS, as appropriate and when possible, to explore how it can use civilian protection techniques, including through community engagement, and the mission communication strategy, to enhance its ability to protect civilians, and to train UNMISS staff accordingly,

Recognizing the dire humanitarian situation and high levels of food insecurity in the country, condemning attacks on the means of livelihood and denial of access to food, and noting the importance of UNMISS’s contribution to creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to realizing through coordination with humanitarian and development actors, displaced communities, and authorities the conditions for the safe, informed, voluntary and dignified return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees,

Strongly condemning the continued obstruction of UNMISS by the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and opposition groups, including severe restrictions on freedom of movement, assault of UNMISS personnel, and constraints on mission operations, including restrictions on patrols and UNMISS efforts to, inter alia, monitor human rights conditions, many of which were reported by the Secretary-General as violations of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) by the GoSS, and recalling that, according to the SOFA, UNMISS, as well as its contractors, shall enjoy full and unrestricted freedom of movement without delay throughout South Sudan by the most direct route possible without the need for travel permits or prior authorization or notification, and the right to import equipment, provisions, supplies, fuel, materials, and other goods free of duty, taxes, fees and charges and free of other prohibitions and restrictions,

Demanding that all relevant actors, particularly the GoSS, and including the South Sudan People’s Defense Forces (SSPDF), the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), the National Security Service (NSS), the SPLA-IO, and the National Salvation Front (NAS), end all obstructions to UNMISS, including, inter alia, obstructions that hamper UNMISS carrying out its mandate to monitor and investigate human rights,

Recalling its strong condemnation of all instances of attacks against civilians, including those involving violence against women, children, and persons in vulnerable situations, ethnically targeted violence, hate speech, and incitements to violence, and further expressing deep concern at the possibility that what began as a political conflict could continue to transform into an outright ethnic war, as noted by the Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide Adama Dieng,

Expressing grave concern at ongoing reports of sexual and gender-based violence, including the findings of the report of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to the Security Council (S/2019/280) of the use of sexual violence as a tactic by parties to the conflict against the civilian population in South Sudan, including use of rape and gang-rape of women and girls, and abduction, forced marriage and sexual slavery, and where persistent levels of conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls has become normalized and continued after the signing of the Revitalised Agreement and despite the suspension of most military offensives, as documented in the February 2019 UNMISS and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on “Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Northern Unity” between September and December 2018, underlining the urgency and importance of timely
investigations and the provision of assistance and protection to victims of sexual and gender-based violence,

Strongly condemning all human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, further condemning harassment, targeting, and censorship of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that South Sudan’s government bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and expressing concern that despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations including rape and sexual violence continue to occur which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Reiterating the urgent need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, stressing the importance of transitional justice measures, including those in the Revitalised Agreement, to end impunity, facilitate national reconciliation and healing, and ensure a sustainable peace, as recognized by Chapter V in the Revitalised Agreement, and in this regard, supporting the African Union’s efforts to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and sharing the concern of the AUPSC about delays and lack of cooperation from the government of South Sudan, as stated by the AU Chairperson in February 2020 during the Opening Session of the AU’s Executive Council,

Expressing grave concern regarding the reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan issued by UNMISS and the Secretary-General, further expressing grave concern that according to the AU Commission of Inquiry report on South Sudan, released on 27 October 2015, and the reports of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, released on 23 February 2018, 20 February 2019, and 20 February 2020 war crimes and crimes against humanity may have been committed, emphasizing its hope that these and other credible reports will be duly considered by any transitional justice mechanisms for South Sudan including those established pursuant to the Revitalised Agreement, stressing the importance of collection and preservation of evidence for eventual use by the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and other accountability mechanisms, and encouraging efforts in this regard,

Acknowledging the significance of the GoSS’s ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, strongly calling for its full and immediate implementation, welcoming the signature of the Comprehensive Action Plan to End and Prevent all Grave Violations Against Children by the GoSS on February 7, taking note of the role played by the GoSS in negotiating the release of children by parties to conflict, however noting that some 19,000 children were thought to still be in the ranks of the SSPDF and armed opposition groups as of July 2019 according to the February 2020 Report of the Commission on Human Rights, urging all parties to make further efforts to end immediately the recruitment of children and to release all children that have been recruited to date, and encouraging further efforts in this regard, in particular through the GoSS’s endorsement of the Paris principles,

Taking note of the joint UNMISS and OHCHR “Report on the Freedom of Opinion and Expression in South Sudan Since the July 2016 Crisis” issued in February 2018, expressing ongoing concern on the severe restriction of freedoms of opinion, expression, and association, condemning the use of media to broadcast hate
speech and transmit messages instigating violence against a particular ethnic group, a practice that has the potential to lead to widespread violence and exacerbate armed conflict, and calling on the GoSS to immediately condemn and counter increasing hate speech and ethnic violence and to promote reconciliation among its people,

Expressing serious concern about the dire situation of persons with disabilities in South Sudan, including abandonment, violence and lack of access to basic services, and emphasizing the need to ensure that the particular needs of persons with disabilities are addressed in the humanitarian response,

Recognizing the adverse effects of extreme weather events on the humanitarian situation and stability in South Sudan, and emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by the GoSS and the UN relating to these events,

Expressing serious and urgent concern over the nearly 3.9 million displaced persons and ongoing humanitarian crisis, and an estimated 5.29 million that face severe food insecurity according to the February 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification report, and 7.2 million in need of life-saving assistance, commending United Nations humanitarian agencies, partners, and donors for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population, and calling upon the international community to continue these efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of the people of South Sudan,

Condemning the obstructions by all parties to civilians’ movement and to humanitarian actors’ movement to reach civilians in need of assistance, expressing concern at the imposition of taxes and fees which hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country, noting with concern reports that forced displacement and denial of humanitarian access is exacerbating food insecurity for the civilian population, and recalling the need for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need, in particular to IDPs and refugees,

Strongly condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities that resulted in the deaths of at least 116 personnel since December 2013, including the attack on the Terrain compound on 11 July 2016 and attacks against medical personnel and hospitals, noting with alarm the increasing trend of harassment and intimidation of humanitarian personnel, and recalling that attacks against humanitarian personnel and objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by UNMISS peacekeepers and Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries in implementing the UNMISS mandate in a challenging environment, including in protecting civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation within and beyond UNMISS sites, stressing that any national caveat that negatively affects the implementation of mandate effectiveness should not be accepted by the Secretary-General, and highlighting that lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks on civilians, declining to participate in or undertake long-range patrols in rural parts of the country, inadequate equipment, and financial resources may adversely affect the shared responsibility for effective mandate implementation,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General to enforce strictly his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, noting the various measures
taken by UNMISS and troop- and police-contributing countries to combat sexual exploitation and abuse, but still expressing grave concern over allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reportedly committed by peacekeepers in South Sudan, stressing the urgent need for troop- and police-contributing countries and, as appropriate, UNMISS, to promptly investigate those allegations in a credible and transparent manner and for those responsible for such criminal offences or misconduct to be held to account, and further stressing the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution 2272 (2016),

Recognizing the significant resource and capacity challenges UNMISS faces in implementing its mandate, expressing appreciation for UNMISS’s ongoing efforts to ensure the safety of IDPs seeking protection on its sites, while recognizing the importance of finding sustainable solutions for IDPs in keeping with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and underlining in this regard the need to extend its presence, including through proactive deployment and patrolling, to areas of displacement, and areas of potential and actual return, and emphasizing the importance of flexibility in UNMISS’s posture within and outside POC sites and that decisions on posture and deployment remain linked to threat analysis,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace, and security including 2242 (2015), will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women’s empowerment, participation, and human rights, concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women’s engagement in all levels of decision-making,

Strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), the April 2013 attack on a United Nations convoy, the December 2013 attack on the UNMISS camp in Akobo, the August 2014 shooting down of a United Nations helicopter by unidentified armed groups, the August 2014 arrest and detention of an IGAD monitoring and verification team, the October 2015 seizure and detention of UNMISS personnel and equipment in Upper Nile State by opposition forces, the February 2016 attack on the Malakal protection of civilians site, the July 2016 attack on the Juba protection of civilians site, and the Terrain Compound attack, the detention and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel, the repeated attacks on the UNMISS camps in Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Melut, and the disappearance purportedly caused by SPLA forces, and deaths of three United Nations-affiliated national staff and one national contractor in Upper Nile State, and the December 2018 detention and abuse of the CTSAMVM team by GoSS officials, and calling upon the GoSS to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

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

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

1. Demands that all parties to the conflict immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan and engage in political dialogue, and further demands that South Sudan’s leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Revitalised Agreement and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016 and 22 May 2017, as well as the ACOH signed on 21 December 2017, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented;
2. **Demands** that the GoSS comply with the obligations set out in the SOFA between the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations, and immediately cease obstructing UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, **further demands** the GoSS immediately cease obstructing international and national humanitarian actors from assisting civilians, and facilitate freedom of movement for the CTSAMVM, **calls on** the GoSS to take action, to deter, and to hold those responsible to account for any hostile or other actions that impede UNMISS or international and national humanitarian actors, **reminds** the GoSS that, pursuant to the SOFA, UNMISS does not require prior authorization or permission to undertake its mandated tasks, and **urges** the GoSS to build an environment of mutual cooperation for UNMISS and its partners to conduct their work;

3. **Expresses** its intention to consider all appropriate measures, as demonstrated by adoption of resolutions 2206 (2015), 2290 (2016), 2353 (2017), 2428 (2018), and 2471 (2019), against those who take actions that undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, **stresses** the sanctity of United Nations protection sites, specifically **underscores** that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against UNMISS personnel and premises and any humanitarian personnel, may meet the designation criteria, and in this regard **takes note** of the 20 February 2018 Special Report of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (S/2018/143) that the steady re-supply of weapons and ammunition to South Sudan has directly affected the safety of UN personnel and UNMISS’s ability to carry out its mandate, **further takes note** of the AUPSC’s 8 February 2018 communique which states that signatories to the ACOH should be deprived of the means to continue fighting, and **underscores** the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 2428 (2018), including the arms embargo to deprive the parties of the means to continue fighting and to prevent violations of the ACOH;

4. **Welcomes** encouraging developments in South Sudan’s peace process, demonstrations of political will by the parties in order to create the conditions necessary to advance the peace process, and the reduction in political violence among the warring parties, and **calls on** parties to implement fully the Revitalised Agreement, and establish its institutions without delay;

5. **Condemns** violations of the ACOH by all parties, including the continuing use of sexual and gender-based violence in attacks, and the assault of CTSAMVM monitors that undermines confidence building measures between the warring parties, **underscores** that lack of feasible security arrangements may delay the peace process, **calls upon** all parties to ensure full, effective, and meaningful participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, and civil society in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, and **further calls upon** UNMISS to assist all parties in these efforts;

6. **Decides** to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 15 March 2021;

7. **Decides** to maintain the overall force levels of UNMISS with a troop ceiling of 17,000 personnel, which includes a Regional Protection Force, and a police ceiling of 2,101 personnel, including 88 corrections officers, and **expresses** its readiness to consider making the necessary adjustments to UNMISS to match security conditions on the ground;

8. **Decides** that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and **authorizes** UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:

   (a) **Protection of civilians:**
(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously;

(ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to IDPs, including, but not limited to, those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against civilians, including through regular interaction with civilians and working closely with humanitarian, human rights, civil society, and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict including, as appropriate, schools, places of worship, hospitals, oil installations and areas of potential return, in particular when the GoSS is unable or failing to provide such security;

(iii) To strengthen the implementation of a mission-wide early warning strategy, including the establishment of an Information Acquisition Plan 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;

(iv) To maintain public safety and security of and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites;

(v) To deter and prevent sexual and gender-based violence within its capacity and areas of deployment, as highlighted in paragraph 41 of the Special Report of the Secretary-General of 10 November 2016 (S/2016/951);

(vi) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of intercommunal conflict through, inter alia, mediation and community engagement in order to foster sustainable local and national reconciliation as an essential part of preventing violence and long-term state-building activity, as well as to provide support, within existing resources, for the relevant authorities and civil society organizations in developing and implementing gender-sensitive community violence reduction (CVR) programs, in cooperation and coordination with development partners and community representatives, especially women and youth;

(vii) To foster a secure environment for the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified, return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for IDPs and refugees including through monitoring of, ensuring respect for human rights by, where compatible and in strict compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), coordination with police services, security and government institutions, and civil society actors in relevant and protection-focused activities, such as sensitization to issues of sexual and gender-based violence and children and armed conflict as well as technical assistance or advice on international humanitarian law, investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as other human rights violations and abuses, in order
to strengthen protection of civilians, combat impunity, and promote accountability;

(viii) To support the facilitation of the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified return, relocation, or integration of IDPs from United Nations protection of civilian sites, in coordination with humanitarian actors and other relevant stakeholders, and within existing resources;

(b) Creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance:

(i) To contribute, in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of security conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, so as to allow, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, including IDPs and refugees, recalling the need for compliance with the relevant provisions of international law and respect for the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;

(ii) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel where appropriate, and to ensure the security of its installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks;

(c) Supporting the Implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and the Peace Process:

To carry out, within its capabilities, the following tasks in support of the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and the peace process, and recognizing that the tasks outlined in paragraph 10 are essential to creating an enabling environment for implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and the peace process:

(i) Using good offices to support the peace process and implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, including through advice or technical assistance;

(ii) Participating in and supporting the CTSAMVM in implementation of its ceasefire monitoring and verification mandate, including through facilitating and supporting the CTSAMVM in its implementation of monitoring and reporting of violations and overall effectiveness in identifying those responsible for these violations;

(iii) Actively participating in and supporting the work of the RJMEC, and other implementation mechanisms, including at the sub-national level;

(d) Monitoring and investigating human rights:

(i) To monitor, investigate, verify, and report immediately, publicly, and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, and accelerate implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;
(iii) To monitor, investigate and report on incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide;

(iv) To coordinate with, share appropriate information with, and provide technical support to international, regional, and national mechanisms engaged in monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, as appropriate;

9. *Stresses* that the peace process only remains viable with the full commitment by all parties and inclusion of civil society, women, and youth, *urges* all the parties to participate in the peace process in good faith in order to reach the compromises necessary for the peace and stability of South Sudan, and *notes* its intention to keep the tasks and composition of UNMISS under active review based on progress with the peace process and implementation of the Revitalised Agreement;

10. *Decides* that, in line with resolution 2304 (2016), the mandate of UNMISS shall include the responsibility of providing a secure environment in and around Juba and in other parts of South Sudan as necessary, and *authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means, including undertaking robust action where necessary and actively patrolling to:

   (i) Facilitate the conditions for safe and free movement into, out of, and around Juba, including through protecting the means of ingress and egress from the city and major lines of communication and transport within Juba;

   (ii) Protect the airport to ensure the airport remains operational, and protect key facilities in Juba essential to the well-being of the people of Juba, as identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

   (iii) Promptly and effectively engage any actor that is credibly found to be preparing attacks, or engages in attacks, against United Nations protection of civilians sites, other United Nations premises, United Nations personnel, international and national humanitarian actors, or civilians;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of IGAD, the AU, the AUPSC, and countries in the region to find durable solutions to peace and security challenges in South Sudan, *encourages* their continued firm engagement with South Sudan’s leaders to meet without delay all commitments made under cessation of hostilities agreements and the Revitalised Agreement, *underlines* the support by IGAD of the national dialogue, in cooperation with the UN and AU, and *urges* IGAD to appoint a Chairperson for the RJMEC;

12. *Affirms* the critical importance of the ability of UNMISS to use all of its bases without restrictions in order to execute its mandate including, but not limited to, its base in Tomping and in this regard, *calls on* the Government of South Sudan to uphold its obligations to guarantee UNMISS unimpeded access to United Nations premises per the SOFA;

13. *Recalls* its resolution 2086 (2013), *reaffirms* the basic principles of peacekeeping, as set forth in Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/22, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizes* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and that the Security Council expects full delivery of the mandates it authorizes;

14. *Emphasizes* that protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission,
stresses that UNMISS’s mandate as set out in paragraphs 8 and 10 above includes authority to use all necessary means in order to accomplish its mandated tasks, particularly the protection of civilians, and further stresses that such actions include, but are not limited to, within UNMISS’s capacity and areas of deployment, defending protection of civilians sites, establishing areas around the sites that are not used for hostile purposes by any forces, including by extending weapons free zones to UNMISS protection of civilians sites where appropriate, addressing threats to the sites, searching individuals attempting to enter the sites, seizing weapons from those inside or attempting to enter the sites, and removing from and denying entry of armed actors to the protection of civilians sites;

15. Recognizes the important use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, and community engagement, and encourages UNMISS as appropriate and when possible, to explore how it can use these techniques to enhance its ability to support the Mission’s protection, information gathering and situational awareness activities, and to implement its mandated tasks, including to protect civilians;

16. Requests UNMISS prioritize enhanced force mobility to better execute its mandate in areas of emerging protection risks and emerging threats, including in remote locations, and encourages UNMISS to prioritize deployment of forces with appropriate air, land, and water assets within existing financial resources;

17. Requests and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS and coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and to exercise his or her good offices to lead the UN system in South Sudan in assisting the RJMEC, the AU, IGAD and other actors, as well as the parties, with implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and to promote, peace and reconciliation, underscores in this regard the critical role of CTSAMVM as well as the importance of the support provided to it by UNMISS in delivering on its mandate, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that the UN plays, in coordination with regional organizations and other actors, to advance political dialogue between parties and contribute to achieving an enduring cessation of hostilities and lead the parties to an inclusive peace process;

18. Requests UNMISS to strengthen its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities, including by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence is included in the Mission’s data collection, threat analysis and early warning systems, by engaging with victims of sexual violence, and women’s organizations, further requests UNMISS to take fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, and reaffirms 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;

19. Requests UNMISS to continue to intensify and extend its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, or where there are emerging protection risks or threats such as high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, and including areas which include high concentrations of IDPs and refugees, with particular attention to women and children, including as guided by its early warning strategy, in all areas, and key routes for population movement, in order to contribute to a secure environment for the safe, informed, voluntary and dignified return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for IDPs and refugees, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to fulfil its mandate;

20. 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; training and equipment; policy, planning and operational guidelines;

21. \textit{Welcomes} the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, \textit{recalls} its requests 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, \textit{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, \textit{calls on} the United Nations to apply this framework to UNMISS, as described in resolution 2436 (2018), in particular by investigating and taking immediate action on underperformance, to include the rotation, repatriation, replacement or dismissal of the under-performing UNMISS uniformed or civilian personnel, including mission leadership and mission support personnel, consistent with resolution 2436 (2018), \textit{notes} the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system and \textit{requests} the Secretary-General and the troop- and police-contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in UNMISS, as well as to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations;

22. \textit{Requests} the Secretary-General to implement a zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, including by making full use of the existing authority of the SRSG to ensure accountability of the Mission’s staff and through effective mission support arrangement, \textit{recalls} its Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/22 and its resolution 2272 (2016), \textit{requests} the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in UNMISS, civilian and uniformed, including mission leadership and mission support personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, to conduct investigations of all allegations of 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 reviews, \textit{stresses} the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution 2272 (2016), and \textit{urges} troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate preventive action, including vetting of all personnel, pre-deployment and in-mission awareness training, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by troop- and police-contributing countries, as appropriate, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

23. \textit{Requests} UNMISS to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP on United Nations Support to non-United Nations security forces;

24. \textit{Requests} UNMISS to assist the Committee, within existing resources, established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) and the Panel of Experts established by the same resolution, regarding the measures adopted in resolution 2428 (2018), including its provisions related to the arms embargo, and in
particular encourages timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, urges all parties and Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations 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;

25. Condemns in the strongest terms attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and United Nations facilities, as well as those of IGAD, including the December 2018 obstruction, detention, and abuse of a CTSAMVM team by GoSS officials in December 2018, stresses that such attacks may constitute violations of the SOFA and/or war crimes, demands that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities, reiterates that the GoSS is bound by the terms of the SOFA, and further demands the immediate and safe release of detained and kidnapped United Nations and associated personnel;

26. Condemns the clash that took place in Malakal in February 2016 and the fighting in Juba in July 2016, and urges the UN to continuously incorporate lessons learned to conduct reforms across UNMISS to better enable it to implement its mandate, in particular regarding the protection of civilians, and to improve UNMISS chain of command, increase the effectiveness of UNMISS operations, strengthen safety and security of personnel, and enhance UNMISS’ ability to manage complex situations;

27. Condemns in the strongest terms attacks on and looting of humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, and premises, including hospitals and medical facilities and warehouses, and demands that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need throughout South Sudan in particular to IDPs and refugees, and end use of hospitals, schools and other civilian premises for purposes that could make them subject to attack, stresses the obligation to respect and protect 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, stresses also that any returns or other durable solutions for IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety, and notes that freedom of movement of civilians and their right to seek asylum should be respected;

28. Demands that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and hold those responsible accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity;

29. Condemns all violations of applicable international law committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, strongly urges all parties to the conflict to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 17 December 2018, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks and take steps to end and prevent the killing and maiming of children, welcomes the release of children by some groups, strongly urges the GoSS to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan addressing all violations and abuses against children, and further strongly urges the SPLA-IO to implement its action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children
and the killing and maiming of children, underlines the importance of the GoSS providing timely and appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to children affected by armed conflict and minimize the risk of re-recruitment, while ensuring that the specific needs of girls as well as children with disabilities are addressed, including access to health care, psychosocial support, and education programmes, and calls on the international community to assist these efforts;

30. Requests UNMISS continue to engage in dialogue with the parties to the conflict regarding the development and implementation of action plans, in line with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict and to support efforts aimed at releasing children associated with armed groups and forces in all parts of the country;

31. Welcomes the commitment to the inclusion of women in the Revitalised Agreement, including the 35% minimum for women’s representation, and calls on all parties to do more to ensure that these minimum commitments are achieved and to ensure the full, effective, and meaningful participation and involvement of women in all spheres and levels of political leadership, the peace process, and the transitional government, and requests UNMISS to assist in these efforts;

32. Strongly urges the SSPDF and the SPLA-IO, and other armed groups, to prevent further commission of sexual violence, urges the GoSS and the SPLA-IO to implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with focus on prevention, accountability, and enhancing assistance to victims, encourages the GoSS and the SPLA-IO to adopt a survivor-centred approach in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and to establish internal disciplinary mechanisms including a confidential reporting mechanism to report and ensure it is disseminated within the forces and among civilians, strongly urges SSPDF leadership to issue specific command orders regarding prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, demands the GoSS show concrete steps to hold those responsible within its ranks accountable for crimes of sexual violence, including through the prompt investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, as well as reparations for victims as appropriate, consistent with UNSCR 2467 (2019), and requests UNMISS to assist the parties with these activities consistent with paragraph 17;

33. Urges the parties to the Revitalised Agreement to demilitarize civilian areas as required in chapter 2 of the R-ARCSS, thereby reducing the proliferation and misuse of small arms and other weapons;

34. Underscores that truth-seeking and reconciliation is essential for achieving peace in South Sudan and in this regard stresses that the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, as stipulated in the Revitalised Agreement, is a critical part of the peacebuilding process in South Sudan, to spearhead efforts to achieve national cohesion, promote peace, national reconciliation and healing;

35. Calls upon the GoSS, while taking note of paragraph 3.2.2 of Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, to hold to account all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes, notes that implementing transitional justice measures, including those in the Revitalised Agreement, are key to healing and reconciliation, and underscoring the importance of the rule of law to advancing the peace process, urges the GoSS to prioritize restoration and reform of the rule of law and justice sector, welcomes steps the GoSS has taken with the deployment of mobile courts facilitated by UNMISS, and further urges the GoSS to take further steps in this
regard, and encourages UNMISS to support these efforts, including through technical assistance and capacity building;

36. Takes note of the steps taken by the African Union towards the setting up of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan as provided for under Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, as well as the work done to date by the UN, welcomes the African Union’s formal invitation for the UN to provide technical assistance towards the setting up of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available technical assistance to the Commission of the African Union and to the GoSS in setting up the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and for the implementation of other aspects of Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, including with regard to the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing and the Compensation and Reparation Authority;

37. Takes note of the 8 February 2018 African Union Peace and Security Council communique and in this regard calls upon the GoSS to sign without further delay the Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and further calls on the international community to extend support to establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan;

38. Calls upon the GoSS to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the ongoing investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses in a manner consistent with its international obligations, and encourages it to release the reports of those investigations;

Reports

39. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with best practices, to conduct and provide the Security Council, no later than 15 December 2020, with an independent strategic review of UNMISS assessing the challenges to peace and security in South Sudan and providing detailed recommendations for the possible reconfiguration of the UNMISS mandate and its civilian, police, and military components to account for developments in the peace process, based on broad consultations, including, but not limited to, relevant transitional government bodies, humanitarian and development actors, and civil society organizations;

40. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report violations of the SOFA or obstructions to UNMISS on a monthly basis;

41. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on implementation of the UNMISS mandate and the obstructions UNMISS encounters in doing so in a comprehensive written report to be submitted within 90 days of the date of adoption of this resolution, every 90 days thereafter, and underscores that such reporting should include attention to the below listed issues and that perspectives should be gathered from all relevant actors:

• specific and detailed reporting on how UNMISS is working toward fulfilling its protection of civilian duties, including but not limited to troop responsiveness and performance and new patrol areas, proactive deployment and community engagement,

• the consideration of gender as cross cutting throughout the mandate,

• steps taken to deter and prevent sexual and gender-based violence,

• the participation of women in peace processes, and an analysis of the mission’s political engagement on this issue,

• steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UN personnel,
• analysis of troop and police performance and rotations, including progress in mission operations and accountability measures taken for underperformance, including any information on national caveats that negatively affect implementation of the mandate,

• strengthened reporting on human rights issues, and

• reporting on progress in implementing the HRDDP;

42. Requests the Secretary-General to report, through his regular 90-day reports, on the technical assistance provided consistent with paragraph 36 above, invites the African Union to share information on progress made in the establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, with the Secretary-General to inform his report, and expresses the Security Council’s intention upon receipt of the Secretary-General’s reports to assess the work that has been done in the establishment of the Hybrid Court in line with international standards;

43. Decides to remain seized of the matter.