



Security Council

Distr.: General
27 January 2022

Resolution 2618 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8956th meeting, on 27 January 2022

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 2021 on his Good Offices ([S/2021/1109](#)) and on the United Nations operation in Cyprus ([S/2021/1110](#)), and *expressing* its full support for his Good Offices, including the existing body of work, to remain available to assist the sides,

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

Welcoming the continuing personal engagement of the Secretary-General and that of his team, including his proposal for a United Nations envoy to lead further engagement which could provide critical support in the search for common ground with the goal of returning to formal negotiations as set out in his Good Offices report ([S/2021/1109](#)),

Expressing full support for the Secretary-General's ongoing efforts and *reiterating* the importance of openness, flexibility and compromise in finding common ground with the goal of returning to formal negotiations, and *urging* the sides to renew their efforts to achieve an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, including paragraph 4 of its resolution [716 \(1991\)](#),

Noting with regret the lack of progress made towards restarting formal negotiations at this time and *stressing* that the status quo is unsustainable, that the situation on the ground is not static, and that the lack of an agreement furthers political tensions and deepens the estrangement of both communities, risking irreversible changes on the ground, and reducing the prospects of a settlement,

Recalling its Presidential Statement ([S/PRST/2021/13](#)), and all relevant resolutions and statements of its President regarding Varosha,

Recalling its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all related resolutions, *recognising* that the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women is essential in building peace in Cyprus and will contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *welcoming* efforts to bring together a broader range of women actors on both sides and the joint action plan on ensuring women's participation in peace talks,



and *encouraging* the sides to ensure the needs and perspectives of women are addressed in a future settlement,

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

Recalling the critical importance of full adherence to applicable international law in the handling of asylum seekers and refugees,

Recognising the ongoing efforts made by both communities to suppress the spread of COVID-19 and mitigate its effects, *welcoming* the cooperation between the sides on epidemiological issues, and *encouraging* further cooperation in this area, in particular initiatives to enable greater access to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, and echoing the Secretary-General's finding that COVID-19 has further widened the socio-economic disparity between the two Cypriot communities,

Expressing concern at the continued deterioration of the law and order situation in Pyla, *welcoming* the agreement in principle reached to establish an extension of the existing Joint Contact Room to Pyla, and *urging* both sides to continue to work with UNFICYP to establish effective measures to tackle criminal activities,

Reiterating the importance of confidence-building measures and their timely implementation, and *encouraging* the sides to consider new military confidence building measures,

Urging the sides to step up their efforts to promote intercommunal contacts, reconciliation and the active engagement of civil society, in particular women and youth, and *recognising* that regular, effective contact and communication between the sides enhances the prospects for settlement and is in the interests of all Cypriots, and helps to address island-wide matters, including migration, health, crime, environmental protection, and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 31 January 2022,

Welcoming measures to date to strengthen the liaison and engagement capacity of the mission, *noting* the importance of transition planning in relation to the settlement and in line with resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#) and other relevant resolutions, and *emphasising* the need to review regularly all peacekeeping operations, including UNFICYP, to ensure efficiency and effectiveness,

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

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, and welcoming the appointment of Colin Stewart as Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution [1251 \(1999\)](#) and *recalls* the importance of achieving an enduring, comprehensive and just settlement based on a bicomunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions, including paragraph 4 of its resolution [716 \(1991\)](#);

2. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General's ongoing engagement with the sides and encourages further rounds of informal talks and *reiterates* the importance of the sides and all involved participants approaching this process in the spirit of openness,

flexibility and compromise and to show the necessary political will and commitment to freely negotiate a mutually acceptable settlement under United Nations auspices, and *urges* the sides to engage actively and with an increased sense of urgency with the Secretary-General and his team to this end, including by reaching an agreement regarding the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations envoy;

3. *Recalls* the status of Varosha as set out in relevant resolutions, including resolutions [550 \(1984\)](#) and [789 \(1992\)](#), and its Presidential Statement ([S/PRST/2021/13](#)) which condemns the 20 July 2021 announcement by Turkish and Turkish Cypriot leaders on the further reopening of a part of the fenced-off area of Varosha, expresses deep regret regarding unilateral actions that run contrary to its previous resolutions and statements on Varosha and calls for the immediate reversal of this course of action and of all steps taken on Varosha since October 2020, and *reiterates* that no actions should be carried out in relation to Varosha that are not in accordance with its resolutions and *continues to stress* the need to avoid any unilateral actions that could raise tensions on the island and undermine the prospects for a peaceful settlement;

4. *Expresses* concern at the continuing tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean, and underlines that disputes should be resolved peacefully in accordance with applicable international law, remains convinced of the many important benefits, including economic benefits, for all Cypriots and the wider region that would flow from a comprehensive and durable settlement, *reiterates* the Secretary-General's previous call to avoid escalatory steps, and further *calls* upon the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and all involved parties to refrain from any actions and rhetoric that might damage the settlement process and that could raise tensions on the island;

5. *Recalls* its resolution [2587 \(2021\)](#) and calls upon the two leaders urgently to:

(a) reinvigorate their efforts to provide the necessary support and overall guidance to free the Technical Committees from political obstructions in their work and enable them to function effectively in coordination and cooperation on matters which have island-wide implications, including through the effective use of the expertise available in the bicomunal Technical Committees on Health, Criminal Matters, Crisis Management, Humanitarian Affairs and Economic Matters, and to empower them to submit proposals for their consideration to enhance intercommunal contacts and improve the daily lives of all Cypriots, and consider the advice of the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General regarding further ways to empower the Technical Committees and improve their performance;

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

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

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

(e) increase their support to, and ensure a meaningful role for, civil society engagement in peace efforts, in particular strengthening the participation of women's

organisations and youth in the process, and to support implementation of the recommendations of the gender sensitive socioeconomic impact assessment to address existing barriers and ensure a future peace agreement can more equally benefit men and women in Cyprus;

6. *Regrets* the ongoing lack of meaningful participation of women's organisations and youth in the Settlement process, *welcomes* the Technical Committee on Gender Equality's convergence on a set of practical recommendations to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the settlement process, to support and encourage engagement with civil society, including women's organisations, and to include a gender perspective in a future settlement process and *urges* the leaders of both sides to ensure thorough and effective implementation of all recommendations under the joint action plan on women's participation, and to empower the Technical Committee on Gender Equality to carry out recommendations pertaining to the Committee and to review implementation of the plan every six months and provide recommendations as appropriate, and continues to *note* the Secretary-General's call to ensure the inclusion of at least 30 per cent women in future delegations;

7. *Deeply regrets* the lack of progress on an effective mechanism for direct military contacts between the sides and the relevant involved parties, and *urges* flexibility and engagement by the sides and the relevant involved parties, facilitated by UNFICYP, to develop a suitably acceptable proposal on the establishment of such a mechanism, and its timely implementation;

8. *Calls* upon the sides to reduce existing barriers to intercommunal contact, emphasizes the importance of effective communication for risk-mitigation and trust-building between the communities, and in this regard *welcomes* the continuation of the regular dialogue between the sides and the United Nations, *urges* the sides to agree and implement further confidence building measures that can contribute to a conducive environment for settlement, including those related to the military, economic cooperation and trade, and including through the work of the Technical Committees, and in this regard *welcomes* the proposal of the Secretary-General for a dialogue between the parties and the Special Representative to explore a possible agreement on surveillance technology and unmanning of positions adjacent to the buffer zone;

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

10. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP, and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending on 31 July 2022;

11. *Expresses serious concern* at the continued violations of the military status quo along the ceasefire lines, the reported encroachment by both sides into the Buffer Zone and the risks associated, the challenges to the mission's delineation of the buffer zone and the increase in unauthorised construction as outlined in paragraphs 11, 14, 15 and 18 of the Secretary-General's report (S/2021/1110) which poses challenges to UNFICYP's operations and mandated authority;

12. *Strongly urges* the sides and all involved parties to respect UNFICYP's mandated authority in, and delineation of, the buffer zone, *reaffirms* the importance of the use of the 2018 United Nations aide-memoire by the sides to ensure peace and security in the buffer zone, continues to *request* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries any actions that impede UNFICYP's ability to fulfil its mandate, and renews its *call on* both sides to respect the integrity of the buffer zone, to remove all unauthorised constructions and to prevent unauthorised military or civilian activities within and along the ceasefire lines;

13. *Stresses* that UNFICYP's mandated authority extends throughout Cyprus and *reaffirms* the importance of respect for UNFICYP's freedom of movement throughout Cyprus, including to ensure systematic and effective monitoring and reporting by the mission particularly on the situation in Varosha, as well as elsewhere, *stresses* that restrictions on freedom of movement can present risks to the safety and security of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and *requests* the Secretary-General, Member States and all parties to continue to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security and freedom of movement of UNFICYP personnel with unhindered and immediate access, in line with resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#);

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

15. *Urges* the leaders of both communities to agree and continue a plan of work to achieve a mine-free Cyprus, and to overcome the existing barriers to this work as outlined in paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's report ([S/2021/1110](#)), in order to make expeditious progress towards clearing the 29 remaining suspected hazardous areas on the island;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the following activities and existing obligations in the planning and conduct of UNFICYP's operations within the limits of the mandate and area of operations and in line with existing United Nations guidelines and regulations:

(a) women, peace and security requirements under resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in UNFICYP in line with resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#), including through ensuring the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women at all levels, and in all aspects of its operations including senior leadership positions, and through ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations, as well as taking fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, and reaffirming the importance of sufficient gender expertise in all mission components and capacity strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner;

(b) peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions [2378 \(2017\)](#) and [2436 \(2018\)](#);

(c) the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur;

(d) implementing more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities;

(e) taking active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of UNFICYP's safety and security facilities and arrangements;

(f) youth, peace and security requirements under resolutions [2250 \(2015\)](#), [2419 \(2018\)](#) and [2535 \(2020\)](#);

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

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

18. *Requests* troop- and police-contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution [2538 \(2020\)](#) and all other relevant resolutions on reducing barriers to and increasing women's participation at all levels and in all positions in peacekeeping, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 5 July 2022 a report on his Good Offices, in particular on progress towards reaching a consensus starting point for meaningful results-oriented negotiations leading to a settlement, *encourages* the leaders of the two communities to provide written updates to the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary-General on the actions they have taken in support of the relevant parts of this resolution since its adoption, in particular with regard to paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8, with a view to reaching a sustainable and comprehensive settlement, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to include the contents of these updates in his Good Offices report; *further requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 5 July 2022 a report on implementation of this resolution that provides integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, strategic assessments and frank advice to the Security Council, drawing on data collected and analysed through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS), the mission's implementation of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) and other strategic planning and performance measurement tools to describe the mission's impact and overall mission performance, including information on undeclared caveats, declining to participate in or undertake patrols and their impact on the mission, and how the reported cases of under-performance are addressed, and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
31 January 2022

Resolution 2619 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8961st meeting, on 31 January 2022

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya, including resolutions [2259 \(2015\)](#), [2510 \(2020\)](#), [2542 \(2020\)](#) and [2570 \(2021\)](#),

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

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 April 2022 the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), as an integrated special political mission to carry out its mandate, as set out in resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) and paragraph 16 of resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#);
2. *Recalls* that UNSMIL should be led by a Special Envoy and recognises the Secretary-General's responsibility to appoint a Special Envoy as set out in resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#);
3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.





Security Council

Distr.: General
15 February 2022

Resolution 2620 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8964th meeting, on 15 February 2022

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Sudan, in particular [1591 \(2005\)](#), [1651 \(2005\)](#), [1665 \(2006\)](#), [1672 \(2006\)](#), [1713 \(2006\)](#), [1779 \(2007\)](#), [1841 \(2008\)](#), [1891 \(2009\)](#), [1945 \(2010\)](#), [1982 \(2011\)](#), [2035 \(2012\)](#), [2091 \(2013\)](#), [2138 \(2014\)](#), [2200 \(2015\)](#), [2265 \(2016\)](#), [2340 \(2017\)](#), [2400 \(2018\)](#), [2455 \(2019\)](#), [2508 \(2020\)](#), and [2562 \(2021\)](#) and its Presidential Statement of 11 December 2018 ([S/PRST/2018/19](#)),

Recalling the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) in Juba on 3 October 2020 by the Government of Sudan, the Sudan Revolutionary Front and the Sudan Liberation Movement-Minni Minawi, which represents a significant opportunity for comprehensive and sustainable peace in Sudan and an important milestone towards a peaceful, stable, democratic and prosperous future for Sudan,

Noting with concern the slow pace at which the JPA has been implemented, *encouraging* the signatories of the peace agreement to accelerate the process of full implementation, and *noting* that the peace agreement provides for a specific role for the United Nations in supporting the implementation of its provisions,

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

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan to protect civilians across its territory, and *acknowledging* in this regard the Government of Sudan's National Plan for Civilian Protection ([S/2020/429](#)) and the weapons-collection programme,

Welcoming the establishment of the permanent ceasefire committee and the joint high military committee for security arrangements, *taking note* of the renewal of ceasefire throughout the Republic of the Sudan on all fronts and for all groups, *expressing concern* about the worsening humanitarian situation in Darfur and other regions and the deteriorating security situation in areas of Darfur, including as a result of increased inter-communal violence, and *underscoring* the need to intensify peacebuilding efforts in Darfur, avoid a relapse into conflict and mitigate the risks for the population posed *inter alia* by threats against civilians in Darfur, inter-communal



violence, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law and continued displacement,

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

Recalling the final report of the Sudan Panel of Experts (S/2022/48),

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

2. *Decides* to extend until 12 March 2023 the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), 1945 (2010), 2035 (2012), 2138 (2014), 2200 (2015), 2265 (2016), 2340 (2017), and 2400 (2018), *reaffirms* the mandate of the Panel of Experts' as established in resolutions 1591 (2005), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008), 1945 (2010), 2035 (2012), 2138 (2014), 2200 (2015), 2265 (2016), 2340 (2017), 2400 (2018), 2455 (2019), 2508 (2020), and 2562 (2021), and *requests* the Panel of Experts to provide the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan (hereafter "the Committee") with an interim report on its activities no later than 12 August 2022, and provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a final report by 13 January 2023 with its findings and recommendations, and *further requests* the Panel of Experts to provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including Panel travel, and the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of resolution 1945 (2010), and *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension of the mandate no later than 12 February 2023;

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

4. *Recalls* the criteria established in paragraph 3 (c) of its resolution 1591 (2005), and expanded in paragraph 3 of 2035 (2012), and in this regard, *expresses its intention* to regularly review the measures on Darfur, as recalled in paragraph 1, in light of the upcoming interim report by the Panel of Experts due by 12 August 2022 as well as the final report by the Panel of Experts due by 13 January 2023, and taking into account relevant Security Council resolutions;

5. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report of 31 July 2021 (S/2021/696), as requested in resolution 2562 (2021), providing a review of the situation in Darfur and recommending benchmarks to assess the measures on Darfur, and *expresses its*

intention to consider by 31 August 2022 establishing clear, well-identified, and realistic key benchmarks, with readiness to consider adjusting measures renewed in paragraph 1 above to respond to the situation in Darfur in light of the evolving situation on the ground, taking note of the Committee Chair's report and recommendations;

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

Distr.: General
22 February 2022

Resolution 2621 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8972nd meeting, on 22 February 2022

The Security Council,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions on Iraq, including [660 \(1990\)](#), [674 \(1990\)](#), [686 \(1991\)](#), [687 \(1991\)](#), [692 \(1991\)](#), [1483 \(2003\)](#) and [1956 \(2010\)](#),

Taking note with appreciation of the Final Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission (“the Governing Council”) to the Security Council (UN Doc. [S/2022/104](#)), on the United Nations Compensation Commission (“the Commission”) and the United Nations Compensation Fund (“the Fund”),

Underlining Decision No. 277 of the Governing Council of 9 February 2022, which declared that “Iraq has fulfilled its international obligations to compensate all claimants awarded compensation by the Commission for losses and damages suffered as a direct result of Iraq’s unlawful invasion of Kuwait”, and decided that “effective immediately, the Government of Iraq is no longer required to deposit a percentage of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas into the Fund”,

Noting that the Commission was established by the Security Council for payment of compensation in relation to the liability identified in para. 2 (b) of resolution [686 \(1991\)](#), paras. 16 and 18 of resolution [687 \(1991\)](#) and resolution [692 \(1991\)](#),

Appreciating the commitment of the Government of Iraq to meeting its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions and Governing Council decisions and its cooperation over the lifespan of the Commission, and *commending* its resolute efforts in this respect even under difficult circumstances,

Appreciating also the cooperation of the Government of Kuwait with both the Commission and the Government of Iraq, and *commending* the goodwill it has shown to the Government of Iraq during the Commission’s process, including its support for Iraq’s requests to suspend its deposits into the Fund in 2014, 2015 and 2016,

Welcoming the improved relations between Iraq and Kuwait,

Acknowledging the involvement by international organisations and other member States in the Commission’s claims process and distribution of awards,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 11 March 2022.



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

1. *Decides* that the Commission has fulfilled its mandate under resolutions [687 \(1991\)](#) and [692 \(1991\)](#) and other relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

2. *Reaffirms* that Iraq has fulfilled its international obligations to compensate all claimants awarded compensation by the Commission for direct loss, damage – including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources – or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait, as set out in paragraphs 16 and 18 of resolution [687 \(1991\)](#) and resolution [692 \(1991\)](#);

3. *Confirms* that the Government of Iraq is no longer required to deposit a percentage of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas into the Fund;

4. *Confirms* that the Commission's claims process is now complete and final and that no further claims shall be made to the Commission;

5. *Encourages* recipients of environmental remediation and restoration awards issued by the Commission to continue carrying out projects consistent with existing commitments, and keeping Iraq appropriately informed of progress on the projects through the United Nations Secretariat;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Secretariat to provide access to the Government of Iraq, upon its request, to the claims records of the Commission, in accordance with relevant archival policies and procedures of the United Nations for this purpose;

7. *Decides* to terminate the mandate of the Commission, and, in accordance with Decision No. 277 of the Governing Council, *directs* the Commission to conclude the outstanding matters necessary for its closure and for the dissolution of the Fund by the end of 2022, and to return to the Government of Iraq any amounts remaining in the Fund at the point of dissolution;

8. *Decides* to conclude its consideration of compensation by the Commission for liability as set out in paragraphs 16 and 18 of resolution [687 \(1991\)](#) and resolution [692 \(1991\)](#) and that upon completion of the outstanding matters described in paragraph 7, the Commission shall be closed and the Fund shall be dissolved.



Resolution 2622 (2022)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8977th meeting, on
25 February 2022**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004, [1673 \(2006\)](#) of 27 April 2006, [1810 \(2008\)](#) of 25 April 2008, [1977 \(2011\)](#) of 20 April 2011, [2055 \(2012\)](#) of 29 June 2012, [2325 \(2016\)](#) of 15 December 2016, and [2572 \(2021\)](#) of 22 April 2021,

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

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

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

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 November 2022 the mandate of the 1540 Committee with the continued assistance of its group of experts, as specified in paragraph 5 of resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

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

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





Security Council

Distr.: General
27 February 2022

Resolution 2623 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8980th meeting, on
27 February 2022**

The Security Council,

Having considered the item on the agenda of its 8979th meeting, as contained in document [S/Agenda/8979](#),

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 8979th meeting has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document [S/Agenda/8979](#).





Security Council

Distr.: General
28 February 2022

Resolution 2624 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8981st meeting, on
28 February 2022**

The Security Council,

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

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

Strongly condemning the ongoing military escalation, including in Marib city, that has led to a growing number of civilians killed and maimed, including children, and has threatened internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations in the area,

Reaffirming its press statement dated 21 January 2022 that condemned in the strongest terms the heinous terrorist attacks in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on 17 January 2022, as well as in other sites in Saudi Arabia, that were claimed and committed by the Houthis,

Expressing grave alarm at the stated intention of the Houthis to launch additional cross-border attacks, including against civilian targets, and *demanding* that they cease immediately,

Calling for immediate de-escalation across Yemen by all parties to the conflict without preconditions as well as a nationwide ceasefire, and *calling for* implementation of the Secretary-General's Global Ceasefire call as detailed in resolutions [2532 \(2020\)](#) and [2565 \(2021\)](#) as well as his ongoing calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Yemen,

Calling on all the stakeholders and all the varied and multiple parties, including inter alia and not limited to the Government of Yemen and the Houthis, to meet with the Special Envoy and participate constructively in ongoing framework consultations, as well as broader peace efforts, without preconditions,

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

Emphasising the environmental and humanitarian risk, and to navigation in the Red Sea, posed by the condition of the Safer oil tanker, which is located in the Houthi-controlled areas, and *stressing* Houthi responsibility for the situation and for not



responding to this major environmental, humanitarian, and navigational risk, and *underscoring the need* for the Houthis to continue close cooperation with the United Nations to achieve an urgent solution,

Reiterating its call for all parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, and refrain from provocation, and *calling for* an immediate end to incitement to violence by the Houthis against any group or nationality, as documented in annex 10 of the Panel of Experts report (S/2022/50),

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

Expressing deep concern about the serious humanitarian threat posed to civilians by explosive remnants of war including landmines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in Yemen and calling on the Houthis to take measures to stop the indiscriminate use of weapons that have indiscriminate effects (such as landmines), to record their placement, and to remove existing landmines from areas under their control,

Expressing its support for and commitment to the work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen in support of the Yemeni transition process, and an inclusive Yemeni-led and Yemeni-owned political process, under UN auspices,

Demanding the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in the peace process, and the need for full implementation of Yemen's Women, Peace, and Security National Action Plan in accordance with resolution 1325 (2000), and *recalling with satisfaction* the 30 per cent minimum quota for women in the National Dialogue Conference,

Condemning sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual violence in conflict and torture, and particularly in detention facilities, and *stressing* the need for sufficient and appropriate protections for women and girls in refugee camps and elsewhere, including adequate provision of sex-separated facilities for women such as latrines, as well as for remedy and assistance for survivors of sexual violence in conflict as detailed in resolution 2467 (2019),

Calling once again for the full implementation of the Riyadh Agreement and *underlining* the need for the Southern Transitional Council and the Government of Yemen to refrain from taking actions that undermine the Riyadh Agreement,

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

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

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

Taking note of the Panel of Experts' final report (S/2022/50), and the findings contained therein confirming weapons were transferred to Yemen,

Taking note of the efforts of the Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014),

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

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

Encouraging regional cooperation over land and at seas to detect and prevent violations of the targeted arms embargo imposed pursuant to resolution 2216 (2015) and subsequent resolutions, as well as reporting any cases of violations in a timely manner to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014),

Condemning in the strongest terms the increasing number of incidents off the coast of Yemen, including attacks on civilian and commercial ships as well as arbitrary or unlawful seizure and detention of commercial vessels, which poses a significant risk to the maritime security of vessels in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea along the coast of Yemen, and *expressing concern* over maritime smuggling of arms and related materials into and out of Yemen in violation of the targeted arms embargo,

Demanding the immediate release of the crew of the vessel Rawabee, which includes nationals of India, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines, and who have been under Houthi detention since 2 January 2022, as well as the immediate release of UN staff detained by the Houthis, and *recalling* its condemnation of the intrusion into the compound formerly used as the U.S. Embassy in Sana'a, during which dozens of local employees were detained, and its call for the immediate and safe release of all those still under detention,

Condemning in the strongest terms violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as human rights abuses, including those involving conflict-related sexual violence in Houthi-controlled areas, and the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, including in schools, summer camps and mosques, as recorded in the Panel of Experts' final report (S/2022/50),

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

Emphasising the Security Council's commitment to facilitating commercial imports through Yemen's ports and *noting* Yemen's very strong dependence on commercial imports of food, fuel and other essential commodities to meet civilians' basic survival needs, as well as the essential role of private remittances from Yemenis working abroad that support civilian families with no other source of income,

Calling on the parties to the conflict to take measures to prevent the further fragmentation of Yemen's economy, including banking and financial institutions,

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

Stressing the importance of Member States providing timely and up to date information to the Committee on possible arms embargo violations in order to identify and combat illicit trafficking sources and supply chains,

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

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

1. *Strongly condemns* the cross-border attacks by the Houthi terrorist group, including attacks on Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates striking civilians and civilian infrastructure, and *demanding* the immediate cessation of such attacks;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with its previous relevant resolutions, and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people, and which will require all parties to end the conflict and choose Yemen’s future via a political process that includes and meets the legitimate aspirations of all Yemen’s multiple and varied parties;

3. *Emphasises* that there is no military solution to the current conflict and that the only viable path forward is dialogue and reconciliation among the multiple and varied parties including but not limited to the Government of Yemen and the Houthis, Yemen’s major political and regional parties, and women, youth and civil society;

4. *Decides* to renew until 28 February 2023 the measures imposed by paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 16 of resolution 2140 (2014), and further *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution 2216 (2015);

5. *Decides* that the entity listed in the annex of this resolution shall be subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015);

6. *Emphasises* the importance of facilitating humanitarian assistance and facilitating commercial imports, noting that the measures imposed by resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of Yemen, nor civilian access to humanitarian assistance, commercial imports or remittances, and *reaffirms its decision* that the Committee established in paragraph 19 of resolution 2140 (2014) (hereafter, the “Committee”) may, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council in resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) if the Committee determines that such an exemption is necessary to facilitate the work of the United Nations and other humanitarian organisations in Yemen or for any other purpose consistent with the objectives of these resolutions;

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

8. *Calls* on Member States to increase efforts to combat the smuggling of weapons and components via land and sea routes, to ensure implementation of the targeted arms embargo;

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

Designation Criteria

10. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annexes to resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2564 (2021), as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;

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

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

13. *Affirms* that the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) may include cross-border launches from Yemen using ballistic and cruise missile technology;

14. *Affirms* that the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014) may include attacks on merchant vessels in the Red Sea or Gulf of Aden by parties to the conflict;

Reporting

15. *Decides* to extend until 28 March 2023 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 21 of resolution 2140 (2014), and paragraph 21 of resolution 2216 (2015), *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 28 February 2023, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Panel of Experts, in consultation with the Committee until 28 March 2023 drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Panel established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014);

16. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide a midterm update to the Committee no later than 28 July 2022, and a final report no later than 28 January 2023 to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee, and also that they include information, as appropriate, inter alia about recent trends in the illicit transfer and diversion of conventional weapons and about the commercially available components which have been used by individuals or entities designated by the Committee to assemble unmanned aerial vehicles, water-borne improvised explosive devices, and other weapon systems, and bearing in mind that this request should not have an adverse impact on humanitarian assistance or legitimate commercial activities and *takes note* of the Report (S/2022/50) in this regard;

17. *Directs* the Panel to cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Security Council to support the work of its Sanctions Committees, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004) and extended by resolution 2610 (2021);

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

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

20. *Condemns* the continued supply of weapons and components to Yemen in violation of the targeted arms embargo established by paragraph 14 of resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#), as a serious threat to peace and stability in Yemen and the region;

21. *Urges* all Member States to respect and implement their obligations to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to, or for, the benefit of designated individuals and entities and those acting on their behalf or at their direction in Yemen, of arms and related materiel of all types, as set out in paragraph 14 of resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#);

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

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

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

Annex**THE HOUTHIS, AKA: ANSARALLAH, AKA: ANSAR ALLAH,
AKA: PARTISANS OF GOD, AKA: SUPPORTERS OF GOD**

The Houthis have engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen.

The Houthis have engaged in attacks striking civilians and civilian infrastructure in Yemen, implemented a policy of sexual violence and repression against politically active and professional women, engaged in the recruitment and use of children, incited violence against groups including on the basis of religion and nationality, and indiscriminately used landmines and improvised explosive devices on the West Coast of Yemen. The Houthis have also obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Yemen, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Yemen.

The Houthis have conducted attacks on commercial shipping in the Red Sea using waterborne improvised explosive devices and sea mines.

The Houthis have also perpetrated repeated cross-border terrorist attacks striking civilians and civilian infrastructure in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and threatened to intentionally target civilian sites.



Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2022

Resolution 2625 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8994th meeting, on 15 March 2022

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,

Affirming its support for the 2018 “Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan” (the Revitalised Agreement),

Stressing that the peace process only remains viable with the full commitment by all parties, *welcoming* in this regard encouraging developments in South Sudan’s peace process, and demonstrations of political will by the parties to the Revitalised Agreement in order to create the conditions necessary to advance the peace process, including agreement on the appointment of governors and other progress in the formation of state and local government structures, and continued security provided to re-designated protection of civilian sites and the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA),

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

Expressing appreciation for the leadership of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (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), including 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,

Welcoming the ongoing facilitation of political dialogue by the Community of Sant’Egidio 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,



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

Strongly condemning all fighting, including violence and casualties that resulted from recent defections, and any violations of the 21 December 2017 “Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians, and Humanitarian Access” (the ACOH) and the permanent ceasefire provisions of the Revitalised Agreement, *welcoming* the rapid assessment of violations by the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM), *encouraging* 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 grave concern regarding increased violence between armed groups in some parts of South Sudan, which has killed and displaced thousands, and *condemning* the mobilization of such groups by parties to the conflict, including by members of government forces and armed opposition groups,

Expressing grave concern at ongoing reports of sexual and gender-based violence, including the findings of the report of the Secretary-General on Conflict Related Sexual Violence to the Security Council (S/2021/312) 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 sexual slavery for the purpose of intimidation and punishment, based on perceived political affiliation, and employed as part of a strategy targeting members of ethnic groups, and where conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls has persisted after the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, as documented in the February 2021 report published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on “Access to Health for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan”, *noting* that some progress was observed by South Sudanese parties through implementation of action plans to address sexual violence in conflict, and *underlining* the urgency and importance of timely investigations to support accountability and the provision of assistance and protection to survivors and victims of sexual and gender-based violence,

Reiterating its alarm about the dire humanitarian situation, the high levels of food insecurity in the country and likely famine in some areas, including an estimated 8.3 million people facing severe food insecurity according to the World Food Programme, *recalling* its resolution 2417 (2018) that recognizes the need to break the vicious cycle between armed conflict and food insecurity, *condemning* attacks on the means of livelihood and intentional denial of access to food, which could amount to war crimes, *further condemning* the obstructions by all parties to civilians’ movement and to humanitarian actors’ movement to reach civilians in need of assistance, *expressing* grave concern at the imposition of taxes and illegal 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,

Expressing serious and urgent concern over the nearly 2 million displaced persons and ongoing humanitarian crisis, 8.4 million in need of humanitarian assistance according to the 2022 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview, and the estimated 7.2 million people who faced severe food insecurity in mid-2021, according to the February 2022 Hunger Hotspots Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme (FAO-WFP) Early Warnings on Acute Food Insecurity

report, and *commending* United Nations humanitarian agencies, partners, and donors for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population,

Strongly condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities that resulted in the deaths of at least 131 personnel since December 2013, including the attack on the Terrain compound on 11 July 2016, the killing of five humanitarian workers in 2021, 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,

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, including those in Tambura, Western Equatoria State, *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 and abuses including rape and sexual violence continue to occur which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Expressing grave concern regarding the reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan issued by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Secretary-General, including deeply disturbing reports of cases of extra-judicial executions reported in Warrap and Lakes States, *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, 20 February 2020, and 19 February 2021 that war crimes and crimes against humanity may have been committed, *emphasizing* its expectation 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,

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 included in Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, to end impunity and promote accountability, facilitate national reconciliation and healing, and ensure a sustainable peace, particularly those efforts undertaken by the UN-mandated Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, and in this regard, *recognizing* the operationalization of a Gender-Based Violence and Juvenile Court by the Judiciary of South Sudan, *acknowledging* the approval by the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) to establish transitional justice mechanisms, including the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and *further recognizing* the GoSS commenced consultations on the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing, encouraging it to hold meaningful consultations with all stakeholders, including full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, victims, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons (IDPs),

Underlining that any obstruction of UNMISS by any party is unacceptable, including 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 the human rights situation, many of which were reported by the Secretary-General as violations of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) by the GoSS, *acknowledging* a reduction of SOFA violations in 2021 and *urging* the GoSS to continue progress in this regard, 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,

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, and *further expressing* concern that illicit trafficking, and diversion of arms and related materiel of all types undermine the rule of law, and has the potential to undermine respect for international humanitarian law, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide-ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

Noting the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) and renewed in [2471 \(2019\)](#), [2521 \(2020\)](#), and [2577 \(2021\)](#) *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, *further recalling* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions, and *stressing* the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including its travel ban measures, and the key role that neighboring states, as well as regional and subregional organizations, can play in this regard, *encouraging* efforts to further enhance cooperation, and *reiterating* its readiness to consider adjusting measures, including through modifying, suspending, lifting or strengthening measures to respond to the situation,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), and subsequent resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including resolution [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 full, equal, and meaningful participation in all levels of decision-making and leadership,

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, and *welcoming* the signature of the Comprehensive Action Plan to End and Prevent All Grave Violations Against Children by the GoSS,

Expressing ongoing concern on the severe restriction of freedoms of opinion, expression, and association, *acknowledging* the important role of those who protect and promote human rights, civil society organizations, journalists and other media workers in the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and, in this context, *expressing* deep concern that violations and abuses of the right to freedom of opinion and expression continue to occur, and *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, particularly as South Sudan approaches elections,

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 climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters, among other factors, on the humanitarian situation and stability in South Sudan, *emphasizing* the need for comprehensive risk assessments and risk management strategies by the GoSS and the United Nations to inform programs relating to these factors, and acknowledging the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement,

Commending the work of UNMISS, and *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, and *further expressing* deep appreciation for UNMISS personnel for their extraordinary efforts in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences,

Recognizing the importance of strategic communications to peacekeeping operations, acknowledging that its efficient use is crucial to the effective implementation of UNMISS' mandate, *emphasizing* the need to continue to improve UNMISS' strategic communications capabilities in order to maintain the mission's ability to achieve its protection, political and humanitarian goals, and *welcoming* the commitment of the Secretary-General to mainstream strategic communications activities into both planning and day-to-day operational decisions of missions, including UNMISS, as stated in its Action for Peacekeeping Plus Plan,

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, while *expressing* continued concern over allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reportedly committed by peacekeepers in South Sudan,

Strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, 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 the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), 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,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's 15 July 2021 letter electoral needs assessment (S/2021/661), and also *taking note* of the Report of the Secretary-General of 25 February 2022 (S/2022/156),

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,

UNMISS Mandate

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 15 March 2023;
2. *Decides* that UNMISS's mandate is designed to advance the three-year strategic vision defined in resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#) to prevent a return to civil war in

South Sudan, to build durable peace at the local and national levels, and to support inclusive and accountable governance and free, fair, and peaceful elections in accordance with the Revitalised Agreement;

3. *Decides* that UNMISS shall have the following mandate, and *authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means to implement its mandate:

(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, including in the context of elections, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued and consistent use and deployment of UNMISS's Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously, and share best practices with relevant local stakeholders for the purpose of capacity building;

(ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to IDPs and refugees, including, but not limited to, those in protection sites and camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against civilians, including through implementation of a mission-wide early warning and response strategy that draws upon robust conflict-sensitive analysis, regular interaction with civilians including with Community Liaison Assistants, and working closely with humanitarian, human rights, civil society, and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict, in particular when the GoSS is unable, or fails, to provide such security;

(iii) To maintain public safety and security of and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites, and where protection of civilian sites have been re-designated, to maintain a flexible posture linked to threat analysis, contingency plans for protecting sites in a crisis, and the ability to scale up presence and protection of re-designated sites if the security situation deteriorates;

(iv) To deter, prevent, and respond to sexual and gender-based violence within its capacity and areas of deployment, including by facilitating access to organizations that provide services and support to survivors, including medical, sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, mental health, legal, and socioeconomic services;

(v) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of UNMISS's protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate, the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of intercommunal violence through, inter alia, support to community-led peace dialogue processes, in line with evidence-based best practice, and informed by gender-sensitive conflict and political economy analysis and conflict-sensitive analysis, 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;

(vi) To provide support for the relevant national and state level authorities and civil society organizations in developing and implementing gender-responsive community violence reduction (CVR) programs, to help de-escalate intercommunal violence and complement community disarmament initiatives in cooperation and coordination with development partners and community representatives, with a particular focus on members of armed groups ineligible or unwilling to be integrated into the Necessary Unified Forces, women and youth;

(vii) Using technical assistance and capacity building to support the GoSS to expand and reform the rule of law and justice sector, in a conflict-sensitive manner, and in line with the terms of the Peace Agreement in order to strengthen protection of civilians, combat impunity, and promote accountability, including investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, and human rights violations and abuses in a survivor-centered approach;

(viii) To foster a secure environment for the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for IDPs and refugees when and to locations where conditions are conducive, including through monitoring of and promoting respect for human rights, coordination with police services, security and government institutions, and civil society actors in relevant and protection-focused activities, 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, at all times operating consistent with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP);

(ix) To facilitate the conditions for safe and free movement into, out of, and around Juba, including at the means of ingress and egress from the city and major lines of communication and transport within Juba, including the airport;

(x) To promptly and effectively engage any actor that is credibly found to be preparing attacks, or engages in attacks, against civilians, IDP camps, UNMISS protection of civilians sites, other United Nations premises, United Nations personnel, or international and national humanitarian actors;

(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, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, including IDPs and refugees, consistent with United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, including by providing gender-sensitive risk assessments on the adverse effects of climate change;

(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:*

(i) Using good offices to support the peace process and implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, including through advice, technical assistance, and coordination with relevant regional actors;

(ii) Assisting all parties to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, faith groups, and civil society in the peace process, transitional government bodies and institutions, and all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, transitional justice, and the constitution-making process;

(iii) Participating in and supporting the work of CTSAMVM, RJMEC, and other implementation mechanisms in the implementation of their mandates, including at the subnational level;

(iv) Using technical assistance, to include capacity-building, to support mechanisms of the Revitalised Agreement, including support to South Sudan's efforts with regard to the constitution drafting process, transitional security arrangements, and the development of a sound regulatory framework;

(v) Providing technical assistance, to include capacity-building, and logistical support for the electoral process, as appropriate, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team and regional and international partners as well as security support to facilitate the electoral cycle, consistent with the Revitalised Agreement, noting UNMISS support will include, *inter alia*, support to the South Sudanese authorities in its efforts to draft a permanent constitution, mitigate the potential for tensions throughout the electoral period, provide for the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women candidates and voters at all levels and in all phases of the electoral process, and provide for the participation of South Sudanese IDPs and refugees, and *notes* that UNMISS support will be continually assessed and reviewed according to the progress made by the South Sudanese authorities in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 below;

(d) *Monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of 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 women and children, 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, including by ensuring these arrangements promote timely action to deter, prevent and respond to 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 United Nations Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide;

(iv) To coordinate with, share appropriate information with, and provide technical support, to include capacity building, to international, regional, and national mechanisms and relevant local stakeholders 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;

4. *Decides* to maintain the overall force levels of UNMISS with a troop ceiling of 17,000 personnel, and a police ceiling of 2,101 personnel, including 88 corrections officers, *expresses* its readiness to consider adjustments to UNMISS force levels and capacity-building tasks based on security conditions on the ground and implementation of priority measures in paragraph 9 below;

South Sudan Peace Process

5. *Demands* all parties to the conflict and other armed actors to immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan and engage in political dialogue, *reminds* South Sudanese authorities of their primary responsibility to protect civilians in South Sudan, and *further demands* South Sudan's leaders to implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Revitalised Agreement and all previous ceasefire and cessation of hostilities agreements, including commitments in the Rome Declaration;

6. *Expresses its deep* concern about the delays in implementing the Revitalised Agreement, *calls on* the parties to implement fully the Revitalised Agreement, including by allocating the necessary financial resources, establish its institutions without delay, and ensure full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, faith groups, and civil society in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, *stresses* the need to expeditiously, finalize security arrangements, establish all transitional institutions, and make progress on transitional reforms, including establishing free and open civic space, an inclusive constitutional drafting process, and economic transparency and public financial management reform, *recognizes* the detrimental effect of corruption and misuse of public funds on the GoSS's ability to provide services to its population, and *further stresses* the need to enhance good economic governance to ensure effective national revenue collection and anti-corruption structures in order to finance implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including preparing for and holding elections;

7. *Stresses* that conducting free and fair elections, reflecting the will of all South Sudanese and with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, people with disabilities, South Sudanese IDPs, refugees, and members of all political groups, will be critical for a transition toward a stable, inclusive, democratic, and self-reliant state, and in this regard, *underscores* that elections will need to be preceded by an inclusive, transparent constitution-drafting process, *calls for* the South Sudanese authorities, consistent with the Revitalised Agreement, to make immediate and concrete progress on the key milestones to facilitate a peaceful electoral process, including adoption of the Permanent Constitution, the passing of necessary legislation, transitional security arrangements, and the establishment of an independent electoral commission and to mitigate potential for tensions throughout the electoral period, while affirming the importance of the South Sudanese authorities and all relevant parties creating the propitious conditions to enable UNMISS's support to the electoral process, as provided for in paragraph 3 above;

8. *Calls upon* the GoSS as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, consistent with the Revitalised Agreement, which includes free and constructive political debate, freedom of opinion and expression, including for civil society, opposition parties, and members of the press and, freedom of peaceful assembly, equitable access to media including State media, the security of all political actors, freedom of movement for all candidates, as well as for presence of domestic and international election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights activists and actors from civil society including women;

9. *Calls upon* the GoSS and all relevant actors to take action to fulfill the following priority measures before the end of UNMISS's current mandate:

- Provide security to re-designated protection of civilian sites, and to prevent and respond to violence or criminality directed towards the inhabitants of those camps, in a manner consistent with its obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to appropriately vet all

security forces personnel involved in providing security at the re-designated sites;

- Initiate and oversee a permanent constitution-making process, with broad-based, inclusive public consultations;
- Make progress on key milestones in the preparations for free and fair elections, in line with [S/PRST/2021/20](#);
- End all obstructions to UNMISS, including, inter alia, obstructions that hamper UNMISS carrying out its mandate to monitor and investigate human rights violations and abuses, and immediately cease obstructing international and national humanitarian actors from assisting civilians, and facilitate freedom of movement for the CTSAMVM;
- Completion of graduation of necessary unified forces, start of their effective redeployment, and adoption of their unified command structure;
- Conclude without further delay a Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, start its effective establishment, and set up the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing and the Compensation and Reparation Authority;

10. *Reiterates its call on the GoSS* comply with the obligations set out in the SOFA between the GoSS and the United Nations, and immediately cease obstructing UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, *notes with concern* the grave risks violations of the SOFA can present to the safety and security of United Nations personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, *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, and to continue to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security and freedom of movement of UNMISS personnel with unhindered and immediate access, *reminds* the GoSS that, pursuant to the SOFA, UNMISS does not require prior authorization or permission to undertake its mandated tasks, *affirms* the critical importance of the ability of UNMISS to monitor, investigate, and report on violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights and to use all of its bases without restrictions in order to execute its mandate including, but not limited to, its base in Tomping, adjacent to Juba International Airport, which is essential for the Mission's operations and security, and *urges* the GoSS to facilitate the smooth functioning of all UNMISS bases and to build an environment of mutual cooperation for UNMISS and its partners to conduct their work;

11. *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 *calls on* the GoSS to hold those responsible for committing and commanding these violations and abuses accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity, and to increase its efforts to expeditiously and transparently complete the ongoing investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses in a manner consistent with its international obligations, *encourages* it to release the reports of those investigations; and *calls on* the GoSS to immediately condemn and counter increasing hate speech and ethnic violence and to promote reconciliation among its people;

12. *Demands* that all parties allow, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, 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;

13. *Calls upon* the GoSS to resolve housing, land and property issues for the realization of durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, including through efforts to develop a National Land Policy and to create a secure environment for the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for South Sudanese IDPs and refugees when and to locations where conditions are conducive;

14. *Calls on* parties to ensure full, effective, and meaningful participation and involvement of women in all spheres and levels of political leadership, the peace process, the transitional government, and ongoing reform processes under the peace agreement, and *further calls on* parties to recognize the need to protect women-led organizations and women peacebuilders from threats and reprisals and provide a safe environment to enable them to carry out their work safely and freely, and fulfill the commitments set out on inclusivity, including in respect of national diversity, gender, youth and regional representation in the Revitalised Agreement, including the 35 percent minimum for women's representation at all levels, which has not yet been achieved;

15. *Condemns* continued acts of sexual violence and *demands* all parties to the conflict and other armed actors prevent further commission of sexual violence, and to implement the actions called for in resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#) to adopt a survivor-centered approach to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict related situations and to hold those responsible accountable including through the prompt investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, as well as reparations for victims as appropriate, and *strongly urges* the SSPDF, the SPLA-IO, and the National Salvation Front (NAS) to fully implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence;

16. *Strongly urges* all parties to armed conflict in South Sudan 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 5 March 2021, *urges* all parties to fully implement the January 2020 Comprehensive Action Plan to end and prevent all grave violations against children, and *calls on* the GoSS to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict;

17. *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 human rights of women and girls in these processes, through the provision of legal aid and medical support and psychosocial counselling, *notes* that implementing transitional justice measures, including those in the Revitalised Agreement, are key to healing and reconciliation, *urges* the GoSS to prioritize expanding and reforming the rule of law and justice sector, including at the subnational level, in order to strengthen protection of civilians, combat impunity, and promote accountability, and *calls on* the international community to extend support to establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan; and

calls upon the GoSS and African Union to overcome their current impasse and establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan;

18. *Expresses* its intention to consider all appropriate measures, as demonstrated by adoption of resolutions [2206 \(2015\)](#), [2290 \(2016\)](#), [2353 \(2017\)](#), [2428 \(2018\)](#), [2471 \(2019\)](#), [2521 \(2020\)](#), and [2577 \(2021\)](#) against those who take actions that undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, stresses the sanctity of United Nations protection sites, underscores that individuals or entities that are responsible for or complicit in attacks against UNMISS personnel and premises and any humanitarian personnel, may meet the designation criteria, *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 United Nations 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, *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, and *demand*s that all Member States comply with their obligations to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, to the territory of South Sudan as set out in relevant Security Council resolutions;

UNMISS Operations

19. *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;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General fully implement the following activities and existing obligations in the planning and conduct of UNMISS's operations within the limits of the mandate and area of operations and in line with existing United Nations guidelines and regulations:

(a) Strengthening the implementation of a mission-wide early warning and response strategy, as part of a coordinated approach to information gathering, incident tracking and analysis, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to threats and attacks against civilians that may involve violations and abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities, and ensure gender-sensitive conflict analysis is mainstreamed across all early warning and conflict prevention efforts;

(b) Encouraging the use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, community engagement, and strategic communications to support implementation of the mission's mandate and the mission's protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities, and to counter disinformation and misinformation that might hinder the mission's ability to implement its mandate;

(c) Prioritizing enhanced mission mobility and active patrolling to better execute its mandate in areas of emerging protection risks and emerging threats, including in remote locations, and prioritize deployment of forces with appropriate air, land, and water assets, to support the mission's protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities;

(d) Improving UNMISS's peacekeeping-intelligence and analysis capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate;

(e) Implementing more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities;

(f) Taking active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of UNMISS's safety and security facilities and arrangements;

(g) Ensuring that any future re-designations of protection of civilian sites are based on comprehensive security assessments that determine the necessary security conditions, the South Sudanese authorities assuming their primary responsibility to protect civilians and demonstrating the capacity to provide non-discriminatory protection to displaced persons on a site-specific basis, and continuing comprehensive community engagement, coordinated transition of service delivery, and support to the GoSS in preventing and responding to violence or criminality directed towards the inhabitants of those camps;

(h) Strengthening its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in line with resolution 2467 (2019), including by assisting the parties with activities consistent with resolution 2467 (2019), and by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence are included in the Mission's data collection and threat analysis and early warning systems through engaging in an ethical manner with survivors and victims of gender-based violence, and women's organizations;

(i) Assisting the Committee 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 2521 (2020), including its provisions related to the arms embargo, and in particular encourages timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts;

(j) Prioritizing mandated protection activities in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, according to resolution 1894 (2009);

(k) Implementing women, peace and security priorities under resolution 1325 (2000) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in UNMISS in line with resolution 2538 (2020), as well as to ensure the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations, taking fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, and reaffirming the importance of uniformed and civilian gender advisors, gender focal points in all mission components, gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner;

(l) Implementing youth, peace and security agenda under resolution 2250 (2015), to develop and implement context-specific strategies on youth, peace and security and to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of youth, recognizing their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding;

(m) Continuing 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;

(n) Implementing peacekeeping performance requirements under resolutions 2378 (2017) and 2436 (2018), as well as safety and security improvements under

resolution 2518 (2020), and the Action Plan on improving safety and security related to the report on “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers”, and principles to guide the COVID-19 vaccination of uniformed personnel in-theatre and prior to deployment in line with UN guidelines and best practices to improve safety of peacekeepers;

(o) Implementing the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution 2272 (2016), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur;

(p) Ensuring that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP, including the monitoring and reporting on how support is used and on the implementation of mitigating measures;

(q) Coordinating with all United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes on South Sudan, and to coordinate with regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including the Humanitarian Country Team and its associated bodies;

(r) Engaging at the earliest possible stage on integrated planning and coordination on transitions with the Resident Coordinators, United Nations Country Team, and other United Nations agencies, fund and programmes, the host State and other national stakeholders including civil society, including in line with resolution 2594 (2021);

United Nations and International Support:

21. *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 AU, IGAD, RJMEC, CTSAMVM, 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;

22. *Encourages* continued firm engagement by IGAD, the AU, the AUPSC and countries in the region to find durable solutions to peace and security challenges in South Sudan, and to urge South Sudan’s leaders to meet without delay all commitments made under cessation of hostilities agreements and the Revitalised Agreement, and *further encourages* consultation between regional entities and the Secretary-General and his Special Representative on an action plan and common messaging to this end, *underlines* the support by IGAD of the national dialogue, in cooperation with the United Nations and AU, and *urges* IGAD to appoint a Chairperson for the RJMEC;

23. *Urges* all parties and Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 2206 (2015), 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;

24. *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, emphasizing measures should be gender-responsive, inclusive, accessible, fully resourced and designed and implemented with women's full and meaningful participation and leadership, and *invites* the African Union to share information on progress made in the establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, with the Secretary-General;

25. *Commends* the commitment of the troop- and police-contributing countries in implementing the Mission's mandate in a challenging environment, and in this connection *stresses* that any national caveat that negatively affects the implementation of mandate effectiveness should not be accepted by the Secretary-General, *requests* troop- and police-contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020) and all other relevant resolutions on reducing barriers to and increasing women's participation at all levels and in all positions in peacekeeping, including by ensuring safe, enabling and gender-sensitive working environments for women in peacekeeping operations, and *highlights* that lack of effective command and control, refusal to obey orders, failure to respond to attacks on civilians, declining to participate in or undertake long-range patrols in remote parts of the country, inadequate equipment, and financial resources may adversely affect the shared responsibility for effective mandate implementation;

26. *Urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including vetting, pre deployment and in-mission awareness training for all personnel, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely survivor-centered investigations of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units, to take appropriate disciplinary measures, and to report to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions undertaken;

27. *Calls upon* the international community to scale up humanitarian response for the people of South Sudan to meet the severe and increasing range of humanitarian needs;

28. *Stresses* the ongoing need for bilateral and multilateral partners to work closely with the GoSS to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and provide international assistance, as well as sustainable development assistance, in partnership with agencies of the United Nations development system;

Reporting:

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report violations of the SOFA or obstructions to UNMISS on a monthly basis;

30. *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 provide integrated, evidence-based and data-driven analysis, strategic assessments and frank advice to the Security Council and should include attention to:

- Whether and how each of its activities undertaken pursuant to paragraph 3 have contributed toward advancing the strategic vision described in paragraph 2, and what challenges and obstacles the mission faced in advancing the strategic vision, using the data collected and analyzed through the Comprehensive

Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS), the mission's implementation of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) and other strategic planning and performance measurement tools to describe the mission's impact and overall mission performance, including information on undeclared caveats, declining to participate in or undertake patrols and their impact on the mission, and how the reported cases of under-performance are addressed;

- Progress made on the elements in paragraphs [5, 6, 7, and 8] above;
- Implementation of priority measures referenced in paragraph 9 above;
- How it has implemented the capacities and obligations described in paragraph 20 in the planning and conduct of its operations;
- Providing recommendations, where appropriate, for Security Council action to address obstacles identified through strategic planning and performance measurement tools;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
17 March 2022

Resolution 2626 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8997th meeting, on
17 March 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution [2596 \(2021\)](#) extending through 17 March 2022 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA),

Stressing the important role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, as well as its continued support for the people of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, humanitarian and development actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, consistent with their respective mandates, is critical to building and sustaining peace in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment of an inclusive and representative government, further emphasizing the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and upholding human rights, including for women, children and minorities,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the dire economic and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, including food insecurity, and *recalling* that women, children, and minorities have been disproportionately affected, *recognizing* the need to help address the substantial challenges facing Afghanistan's economy, including through efforts to restore the banking and financial systems and efforts to enable the use of assets belonging to Afghanistan's Central Bank for the benefit of the Afghan people, and for strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs in Afghanistan, in accordance with resolution [2615 \(2021\)](#), and the important coordination role of the United Nations in this regard, and emphasizing that the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance requires all actors to allow full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access for all humanitarian personnel, including women, for United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations, and other humanitarian actors,

Expressing its serious concern about the situation of women and girls, the imposition of restrictions on their participation in public life, and the erosion of



respect for their rights, in particular through their lack of equal access to education, economic opportunities, justice and other services,

Acknowledging that enhancing respect for the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of all Afghans is of critical importance as well as contributes to the conditions essential to creating sustainable development in Afghanistan,

Further expressing its deep concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, particularly the situation for civilians, including women, children, displaced persons, minorities, and humanitarian workers, as well as the presence of landmines, improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war, and the number of reported serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses across the country, and *stressing* the importance of sustained efforts to reduce violence and that perpetrators of such violence must be held accountable,

Reaffirming the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan, including those individuals and groups designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and ensuring the territory of Afghanistan should not be used to threaten or attack any country, to plan or finance terrorist acts, or to shelter and train terrorists, and that no Afghan group or individual should support terrorists operating on the territory of any country,

Expressing concern over the cultivation, production, trade and trafficking of illicit drugs in Afghanistan which continue to pose a threat to peace and stability in the region and beyond, calling upon states to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter this threat and recognizing the important role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this context,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 2022 ([S/2022/64](#));

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the United Nations' long-term commitment to support the people of Afghanistan and reiterates its full support to the work of UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and stresses the need for its continued field presence;

3. *Welcomes* UNAMA's ongoing efforts in the implementation of its mandated tasks and priorities;

4. *Decides* to extend until 17 March 2023 the mandate of UNAMA, as previously defined in its resolutions [1662 \(2006\)](#), [1746 \(2007\)](#), [1806 \(2008\)](#), [1868 \(2009\)](#), [1917 \(2010\)](#), [1974 \(2011\)](#), [2041 \(2012\)](#), [2096 \(2013\)](#), [2145 \(2014\)](#), [2210 \(2015\)](#), [2274 \(2016\)](#), [2344 \(2017\)](#), [2405 \(2018\)](#), [2460 \(2019\)](#), [2489 \(2019\)](#), [2543 \(2020\)](#), [2596 \(2021\)](#) and paragraph 5 below;

5. *Decides further* that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will continue to carry out their mandate in close consultations with all relevant Afghan political actors and stakeholders, including relevant authorities as needed, in support of the people of Afghanistan in a manner consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, with a particular focus on the priorities laid out below:

(a) coordinate and facilitate, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law, and consistent with humanitarian principles, the provision of humanitarian assistance and financial resources to support humanitarian activities, taking into account resolution [2615 \(2021\)](#), and strengthen the cooperation and coherence of activities across Afghanistan, work towards improving the accessibility of the full spectrum of activities by humanitarian and development agencies and personnel, both women and men, across all ethnic groups, in all areas of the country, in support of all people in need, including women, children, displaced

persons, minorities and persons with disabilities, as well as support efforts to create conditions conducive to a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugee populations, while taking steps to avoid unnecessary duplication of other relevant entities' efforts in this regard;

(b) coordinate international donors and organizations in relation to basic human needs, taking into account resolution 2615 (2021), including through information-sharing, facilitate development policy dialogue between all relevant Afghan stakeholders, the region and the wider international community, support efforts to increase accountability, transparency and the effective use of aid without discrimination, and support community-based systems for meeting basic human needs and increasing resilience, support the provision of essential services to the Afghan population and contribute to creating economic and social conditions that can lead to self-reliance and stability, and continue to work with all relevant stakeholders and international financial institutions to facilitate commercial and financial activity in Afghanistan and support efforts to facilitate access to assets belonging to Afghanistan's Central Bank for the benefit of the Afghan people;

(c) provide outreach and good offices, including to facilitate dialogue between all relevant Afghan political actors and stakeholders, the region and the wider international community, with a focus on promoting inclusive, representative, participatory and responsive governance at the national and subnational levels, without any discrimination based on gender, religion or ethnicity, with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and the meaningful participation of minorities, youth and persons with disabilities, provide advice on inclusive national and local consultative mechanisms, as well as confidence-building measures, capacity-building, conflict management and reconciliation;

(d) promote responsible governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, monitor and report on political, security, social and economic developments, including the adverse impacts of the drought, provide assistance as appropriate to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), monitor and analyse security dynamics across the country, perform analysis relating to political economy, including a better understanding of the illicit economy, provide comprehensive analysis and liaise with all relevant Afghan political actors, civil society representatives and other stakeholders to promote political inclusion and broad participation in the conduct of public affairs, and analyse and report on developments relating to the rule of law;

(e) engage with all stakeholders at the national and subnational levels and civil society and international non-governmental organizations in the protection and promotion of the human rights of all Afghans, monitor, report and advocate with regard to the situation for civilians, the prevention and elimination of violence, including a survivor-centred approach to preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence, the prevention of torture, monitoring of places of detention and the promotion of the rights of detainees, as well as monitor and report on civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights to assist with efforts to further reduce poverty and support social cohesion, support the rights of victims and civic engagement, promote, support and advise on Afghanistan's implementation of the provisions of instruments concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms to which Afghanistan is a State party and by which it is bound, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and advocate for the provision of and equal access to essential public services, due process and justice, and as appropriate provide technical advice to duty bearers on international human rights standards;

(f) integrate gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue throughout the implementation of its mandate, support and promote gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and the full protection of their human rights, including education, and the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation, engagement and leadership of women in all levels and stages of decision-making, in line with resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and related resolutions, and engage with diverse Afghan women's organizations and networks, as well as monitor and report specifically on violations, abuses and reprisals committed against women, including against those who protect and promote human rights, journalists, health-care and humanitarian workers, as well as those previously associated with the government, police, justice and security sector;

(g) monitor and report on violations and abuses against children, and support efforts to strengthen the protection of children, including through engagement with parties listed in the annexes of the Secretary-General's report on Children and Armed Conflict ([A/75/873-S/2021/437](#)) to undertake specific commitments and measures to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

(h) support regional cooperation, with a view to promoting stability and peace, as well as assisting Afghanistan in utilizing its role at the heart of Asia to promote regional cooperation and connectivity, based on transparency, openness, and inclusiveness, welcome joint efforts to enhance dialogue and collaboration and to advance shared goals of economic development across the region, and facilitate coordinated approaches by countries and organizations in the region to contribute to a stable and prosperous Afghanistan;

(i) coordinate the overall risk management approach of the United Nations in Afghanistan, including monitoring, analysis and escalation of risks related to the assistance coordinated by the United Nations to Afghanistan in line with paragraphs 5 (a) and 5 (b) of this resolution, including the risk of aid diversion;

(j) support, within its mandate, existing mechanisms to improve the overall security situation in Afghanistan, provide assessments of the explosive ordnance threat and its impact on civilians, including children, advise and coordinate explosive ordnance threat mitigation measures in support of humanitarian and development initiatives, support the coordination of the humanitarian mine action sector, and support regional and international efforts to prevent and address the illicit trade in and destabilizing accumulation of small arms and light weapons and their diversion in Afghanistan and the region;

6. *Stresses* the critical importance of a continued presence of UNAMA and other United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes across Afghanistan, and calls upon all relevant Afghan political actors and stakeholders, including relevant authorities as needed, as well as international actors to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country;

7. *Requests* that the Secretary-General reports to the Council every three months on the situation in Afghanistan, and the implementation of UNAMA's mandate, including at the subnational level;

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



Resolution 2627 (2022)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9004th meeting, on
25 March 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions [825 \(1993\)](#), [1540 \(2004\)](#), [1695 \(2006\)](#), [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [1887 \(2009\)](#), [1928 \(2010\)](#), [1985 \(2011\)](#), [2050 \(2012\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2141 \(2014\)](#), [2207 \(2015\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2276 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2345 \(2017\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#), [2397 \(2017\)](#), [2407 \(2018\)](#), [2464 \(2019\)](#), [2515 \(2020\)](#), and [2569 \(2021\)](#), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 ([S/PRST/2006/41](#)), 13 April 2009 ([S/PRST/2009/7](#)), 16 April 2012, ([S/PRST/2012/13](#)), and 29 August 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/16](#)),

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

Recalling the 8 September 2021 interim report ([S/2021/777](#)) by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) and the 1 March 2022 final report ([S/2022/132](#)) by the Panel,

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

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the Note of the President ([S/2006/997](#)), noting paragraph 11,

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

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

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

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 April 2023 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) and modified in paragraph 29 of resolution [2094 \(2013\)](#), decides that this mandate shall apply also with respect to



the measures imposed in resolutions [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#), and [2397 \(2017\)](#), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 25 March 2023, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee no later than 3 August 2022 a midterm report on its work, as requested in paragraph 43 of resolution [2321 \(2016\)](#), and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel of Experts submit to the Council its midterm report by 6 September 2022, and requests also a final report to the Committee no later than 3 February 2023 with its findings and recommendations and *further requests* that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel of Experts submit to the Council its final report no later than 3 March 2023;

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

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

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

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

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
31 March 2022

Resolution 2628 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9009th meeting, on
31 March 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia, and *reaffirming* its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia,

Recalling that the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has primary responsibility for ensuring security in Somalia, and *recognising* Somalia's request for continued international support to enable it to achieve progressively its aim of a secure, stable, peaceful, united and democratic country,

Stressing that international support should be provided in-line with the strategic direction set out by Somalia in the Somalia Transition Plan (STP), and National Security Architecture (NSA) and *urging* enhanced partnership and coordination between all stakeholders in support of stabilisation and state-building processes in Somalia,

Commending the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to building lasting peace and stability in Somalia since it was first authorised 15 years ago, and *paying tribute* to all AMISOM personnel, and Somali forces, especially those who gave their lives to their mission,

Welcoming the support provided by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) to AMISOM, *appreciating* the financial support provided to AMISOM by the European Union and other donors, and *noting* the bilateral support provided by Member States to Somalia,

Recognising that the security situation in Somalia has changed significantly since AMISOM was first authorised, and noting improvements in Somalia's capacity and capability to respond to security challenges,

Reaffirming the need to combat terrorist threats by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other obligations under international law, including applicable international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, and *reaffirming* that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed,



Expressing grave concern that Al-Shabaab continues to pose a serious threat to the peace, security and stability of Somalia and the region, and *noting* its increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and exploitation of the licit financial system,

Expressing grave concern at the continued presence in Somalia of affiliates linked to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL also known as Da'esh),

Recognising that the nature of the threat posed by Al-Shabaab has evolved, and that international support to Somalia must adapt accordingly to consolidate the security gains achieved to date and ensure continued progress towards a more stable, secure and peaceful Somalia,

Recalling the need for a reconfigured African Union mission in Somalia, which is focussed on enabling and supporting Somalia to take primary responsibility for its security, and *expressing appreciation* for Somalia and the African Union's joint effort to update AMISOM's Concept of Operations (CONOPS) in line with the STP and in close cooperation with the United Nations and international partners, to help inform decisions about the size and shape of the future mission, including its logistical requirements,

Noting with appreciation the proposal submitted to the Security Council on 7 March 2022 by the Secretary-General, and produced jointly with the African Union, in consultation with the FGS and donors, for the strategic objectives, size and composition of a reconfigured African Union mission in Somalia, as requested in resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#) (hereafter Joint Proposal),

Noting the African Union Peace and Security Council's communique of its 1068th meeting on 8 March 2022, and its decision to reconfigure AMISOM into the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS),

Stressing the need to ensure robust command and control and operational coordination, both among African Union deployed troop and police contingents and in the force generation and integration efforts of Somalia,

Emphasising the importance of capacity building and security sector reform to enable integrated Somali security forces and institutions to respond effectively to security threats, and *further emphasising* the importance of coordination between the FGS, Somalia's Federal Member States (FMS), United Nations, African Union, and Somalia's international partners, to ensure capacity building and security reform is joined-up, and enables Somalia to assume full responsibility for its security,

Recognising that military action alone will not be sufficient to resolve threats to peace and security in Somalia, *emphasising* that the protection of civilians is critical to build sustainable peace, and *reiterating* the need to pursue a holistic approach that reinforces the foundations of peace and stability, in line with priorities defined by Somalia including through enhancing:

- (i) effective governance and public administration,
- (ii) anti-corruption,
- (iii) preventing organised crime,
- (iv) the rule of law,
- (v) justice and law enforcement,
- (vi) efforts to counter terrorism,
- (vii) efforts to promote terrorist disengagement and defections,
- (viii) preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism,

- (ix) security sector reform, and
- (x) inclusive politics and reconciliation,

Noting the potential of international cooperation and support for peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction and development in Somalia, if provided in line with priorities defined by the Somali authorities, and *further noting* in this regard the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (AUPCRD) policy and the AUPCRD dedicated centre in Cairo,

Underlining the critical importance of the FGS and FMS reaching inclusive political agreements, *urging* them to collaborate on security and other national priorities, *noting* the responsibilities of all parties to improve cooperation and engage in discussions for the benefit of all Somalis, and *underscoring* that full cooperation of all parties would advance progress on national priorities including:

- (i) implementation of the National Security Architecture,
- (ii) implementation of the STP,
- (iii) ensuring a fully functioning federal system, and
- (iv) finalising the constitution as the legal and political foundation for Somalia's government and institutions,

Welcoming the support provided by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) in this regard, and *recalling* its request in resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#) for a strategic review of UNSOM after the completion of the current electoral process,

Noting that UNSOM and ATMIS have complementary mandates to support peace and reconciliation in Somalia, and that by providing security and strengthening Somalia's security capacity, ATMIS will make a critical contribution to justice, local governance, peace and reconciliation,

Recognising the complementary work of the United Nations Panel of Experts for Somalia and the role of sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, as, among other things, a non-military means of reducing the destabilising impact of Al-Shabaab's activities in Somalia and the region, and supporting Somalia with security sector reforms, especially weapons and ammunition management,

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

Condemning violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia, *calling* on all parties to act in full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

Expressing serious concern about the humanitarian situation in Somalia, and *calling* for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and in a manner consistent with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance (United Nations General Assembly resolution [46/182](#)), including humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, the provision of humanitarian assistance necessary to support Somalia,

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

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

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

*

Somalia

1. *Welcomes* the 27 September 2020, 27 May 2021 and 09 January 2022 agreements, and *urges* the FGS and FMS to ensure any disputes over implementation of these agreements are resolved peaceably so the electoral process can be completed without further delay, and *underscores* that completing the electoral process, and achieving a peaceful transition of power, will help to progress national priorities and support transition from international security support in line with the STP and NSA;

2. *Underscores* the importance of progress on national priorities, including: the NSA, STP, the ninth National Development Plan, reaching agreement on a federated police and justice system, fiscal federalism, power and resource-sharing, the constitutional review, and local and national reconciliation, and in this regard *welcomes* the roadmap agreed on 27 May 2021, and *urges* Somalia to implement it without delay;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women, and the inclusion of all Somalis, including, youth, persons with disabilities, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, reconciliation processes, peacebuilding and elections and other political processes, and *acknowledges* the contribution that civil society can make in this regard and *calls on* Somalia to provide a safe environment for civil society organisations to work freely and protect them from threats and reprisals;

4. *Reiterates* its objective of enabling Somalia to take full responsibility for its own security, including through assuming the leading role in countering and addressing the threat posed by Al-Shabaab, including through the conduct of military operations to degrade Al-Shabaab's capabilities, and *strongly urges* Somalia to use the opportunity and support provided by the international community to prioritise the implementation of the STP and NSA and the generation of accountable, affordable and able security forces so that ATMIS can continue its phased drawdown, and Somalia can assume full responsibility for its own security;

5. *Calls on* the Somali authorities to ensure the delivery of the STP and NSA is properly resourced, including the command, control and coordination mechanisms required to enable the planning, conduct and delivery of joint operations with ATMIS as well as the development of necessary logistical support capabilities;

6. *Underscores* the primary responsibility for protecting civilians of the Somali authorities, and *further underscores* the importance of protecting civilians in accordance with relevant provisions of international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

7. *Calls on* the Somali authorities, with the coordinated support of the international community, to assume progressively greater responsibility for national security, and to develop and implement a strategic plan to generate new security forces, integrate existing forces where appropriate, and train and equip current and newly generated forces, with clear targets and timelines and, in this regard, *welcomes* the FGS' intention to generate a further:

- (a) 3850 security forces by December 2022;
- (b) 8525 security forces by September 2023;
- (c) 10450 security forces by June 2024;

8. *Calls on* the FGS to work with the FMS on the process for force generation and integration of regional forces, noting the need for enhanced capacity and capabilities, within timelines that are compatible with the Joint Proposal and CONOPs;

9. *Calls on* the Somali authorities to enhance civilian oversight and accountability of their security apparatus and to continue to adopt and implement appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting;

10. *Reaffirms* the essential role of the police and justice sector in stabilisation efforts and the preparation and conduct of elections, *calls on* Somalia to fully support the state and federal police through effective training, provision of equipment, and sustainment support, *reiterates* the critical role police play in securing and holding territory and *emphasises* that a professional and capable police force, able to contribute to providing security for civilian populations, is necessary for Somalia to fully implement the STP and NSA, and *encourages* inclusive and representative Somali security and police force recruitment from all sections of Somali society;

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

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

13. *Underlines* the need for Somalia and its international partners to consider the security situation in each location during transition of security responsibilities from ATMIS to Somalia, and *emphasises* that planning, and decision-making should be guided by a comprehensive assessment of the threat to civilians, and that proactive measures to mitigate risks should be taken, including by establishing an appropriately sized, qualified and accountable Somali security and police force presence to ensure continued security and protection before, during and after military action;

14. *Recalls* resolutions [1612 \(2005\)](#) and subsequent resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict and *expresses its grave concern* over reports of killing, maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence used against children in armed conflict as well as unlawful recruitment and use, re-recruitment, including in non-combatant roles, and the abduction of children, and *calls on* the Somali authorities to:

- (a) strengthen the legal framework on child protection and underscores the need for capacity building on child protection;

(b) take action to prevent all forms of violence against children and to hold those responsible to account;

(c) take appropriate measures to prevent attacks against civilian infrastructure including against schools and hospitals, and to prevent their military use;

(d) cease detentions of all children on national security charges where this is in violation of applicable international law and instead to treat children primarily as victims, consistent with Somalia's obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; and

(e) take action to fully implement their 2012 Action Plans, the 2014 standard operating procedures for the handover of children separated from armed groups, the 2018 Roadmap and the Working Group Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in Somalia ([S/AC.51/2020/6](#));

15. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict in Somalia to end sexual and gender-based violence and *further calls on* Somali authorities to work with relevant partners to:

(a) ensure protection for all from sexual and gender-based violence, and conflict-related sexual violence;

(b) ensure a survivor-centred and gender- and age-sensitive approach to preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence;

(c) take appropriate steps to investigate alleged abuses and prosecute alleged perpetrators to stop impunity;

(d) strengthen legislation to support accountability in line with resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#) and other relevant resolutions; and

(e) accelerate the implementation of the Joint Communiqué and the National Action Plan on prevention of, and response to sexual violence in conflict;

16. *Strongly condemns* attacks as well as threats of attacks that are in contravention of international humanitarian law against schools and civilians connected with schools and *urges* all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats of attacks and to refrain from actions that impede access to education;

17. *Recalls* its resolution [2417 \(2018\)](#) and *expresses* grave concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, encourages all partners including donors to maintain humanitarian assistance in 2022, *strongly condemns* any indiscriminate or direct attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel and civilian infrastructure, including by Al-Shabaab, as well as any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, *reiterates* its demand that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and in line with humanitarian principles, full, safe, rapid and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to persons in need across Somalia, and *underlines* the importance of proper accounting of international humanitarian support;

Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL

18. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the attacks by Al-Shabaab targeting security forces, and its terrorist attacks against government officials, civilians, and civilian infrastructure in Somalia and the wider region, as well as incidents of hostage-taking and kidnapping of civilians, its recruitment, training and use of foreign terrorist fighters, and *notes with concern* that these activities constitute a threat to peace and security in Somalia, regional stability, integration and development, and exacerbate humanitarian suffering;

19. *Reiterates* that the FGS has the primary responsibility for ensuring security in Somalia, and *calls* on Somalia to prioritise, coordinate and strengthen efforts to counter Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL in a comprehensive manner, including through but not limited to the use of military operations to degrade their capabilities and disrupt their ability to access financial resources, weapons and ammunition, in full compliance with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law as applicable;

20. *Reaffirms* that all States shall prevent and suppress terrorist acts, *urges* all States to take action against Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL in Somalia, in accordance with conventions dealing with terrorism, as well as applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1373 (2001) and *further* reaffirms that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with the Charter of the United Nations and all other obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and international refugee law;

21. *Requests* Somalia to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other Member States, particularly other Member States in the region, to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism, including compliance with resolution 1373 (2001), resolution 2178 (2014), resolution 2462 (2019), and *urges* Somalia, with the support of the African Union, the United Nations and other Member States to work closer together to increase the delivery of non-military activities to degrade Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL, to prevent them conducting activities that harm the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to counter their terrorist activities, illicit finance, organised crime, access to, and trafficking in, arms and ammunition, including small arms and light weapons, IED manufacture, justice and propaganda activities, and to work, together with the international community, to implement the measures set out in 2607 (2021), including those measures imposed against individuals and groups designated by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992);

ATMIS

22. *Endorses* the African Union Peace and Security Council's decision to reconfigure AMISOM into the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), and *authorises*, for an initial period of 12 months, the Member States of the African Union to take all necessary measures, in full compliance with participating States' obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to:

- (a) carry out its mandate to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab;
- (b) support the capacity building of the integrated Somali security and police forces;
- (c) conduct a phased handover of security responsibilities to Somalia; and
- (d) to support peace and reconciliation efforts in Somalia, in line with the STP and NSA, in support of the development of a stable, federal, sovereign and united Somalia;

23. *Decides* to authorise ATMIS to pursue the following strategic objectives as outlined in the Joint Proposal:

- (a) conducting jointly planned and targeted operations with Somali security forces to degrade Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL;

(b) support Somali security forces by jointly holding priority population centres and providing protection for the local communities, United Nations personnel and installations, securing main supply routes identified by the FGS, and coordinating with stabilisation and reconciliation actors in collaboration with Somali security forces, to support the implementation of the Somali National Stabilisation Strategy and State Stabilisation Plans;

(c) assisting the FGS in the implementation of stabilisation efforts for all recovered areas in coordination with Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A) and other stabilisation actors;

(d) supporting the capacity development of the Somali security forces with priority given to force generation, operational competencies and logistical support capabilities to facilitate progressive takeover of security responsibilities in Somalia;

(e) supporting Somali security forces across the clear, hold and build phases, in line with the STP, and in collaboration with federal government institutions by facilitating humanitarian liaison, community engagement as well as assisting Somali security forces with complying with international humanitarian law and international human rights law and holding accountable those responsible for violations thereof;

24. *Decides* to authorise ATMIS' military, police and civilian components to conduct the tasks outlined in paragraphs 33 to 39 of the Joint Proposal, and *recalls* the CONOPs provides the following tasks:

(a) conduct joint simultaneous targeted offensive operations across all sectors, in coordination with Somali security forces to degrade Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to ISIL;

(b) support Somali security forces in providing security for the political process at all levels, including stabilisation efforts, reconciliation and peacebuilding;

(c) configure ATMIS in terms of composition, structure, disposition and equipment, to best support the handover of security responsibility to Somali security forces;

(d) support Somali security forces in clearing main supply routes, including to areas recovered from Al-Shabaab; provide combat mentorship to the Somali National Army; enhance Somali National Army capacity to conduct civil-military coordination activities;

(e) jointly with partners, enhance Somali National Army capacity to conduct counter improvised explosive devices operations;

(f) ensure compliance with the rules of engagement, international humanitarian law, international human rights law and all international best practices;

(g) support specialised training, advising and mentoring and provide operational support, including joint patrols and protection of vital installations, to the Somali police in line with the Somali Transition Plan;

(h) support the service delivery capacity of the Somali police in the provision of policing services, across Somalia through police generation and deployments;

(i) support police-public partnerships for increased resilience to radicalisation to violence, violent extremism conducive to terrorism and social disorder through community policing and to support the efforts of the Somali police forces in the compliance of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, women peace and security resolutions and conduct and discipline standards;

(j) across the clear-hold-build phases of ATMIS operations, undertake activities to support the ATMIS uniformed components, as well as Somali security

forces operating jointly with ATMIS, to carry out their operations in full compliance with obligations under international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and in compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to Non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP), as well as in compliance with the African Union Compliance and Accountability Framework for Peace Support Operations;

(k) support early recovery initiatives in newly recovered areas, and humanitarian liaison;

(l) support the implementation of the Somali National Stabilisation Strategy;

(m) support relevant Somali ministries and institutions to implement the Somali Transition Plan priorities and provide necessary support in realising the objectives of ATMIS;

25. *Affirms* that where resolution [2607 \(2021\)](#) refers to “AMISOM”, it shall be read as referring to ATMIS;

26. *Authorises* the Member States of the African Union to deploy up to 19,626 uniformed personnel, inclusive of a minimum of 1040 police personnel including five Formed Police Units, until 31 December 2022 and *endorses* the African Union Peace and Security Council’s decision to drawdown 2000 personnel by this date;

27. *Authorises* the Member States of the African Union, between 1 January 2023 and 31 March 2023, to deploy up to 17,626 uniformed personnel, inclusive of a minimum of 1040 police personnel including five Formed Police Units;

28. *Notes* the Joint Proposal and CONOPs envisage further reductions to 14,626 uniformed personnel, inclusive of a minimum number of 1040 police by the end of phase 2 (September 2023), 10,626 uniformed personnel, inclusive of a minimum number of 1040 police personnel by the end of phase 3 (June 2024), and zero personnel, by the end of phase 4 (December 2024), and *expresses its intention* to authorise, taking into account the situation in Somalia and the regular, joint technical assessments outlined in paragraph 51 to this resolution, these reductions;

29. *Requests* the African Union to ensure structures are in place to provide:

(a) clear oversight of ATMIS, and accountability mechanisms for the mission and its contingents;

(b) clear command and control of the mission and operational coordination between its contingents;

(c) coordinated operational decision making under the Force Commander and Sector Commanders;

(d) command, control and accountability of mission enabling units, including air assets;

(e) the creation, and deployment of mobile forces in ATMIS sectors; and

(f) that ATMIS instructions are to remain politically neutral and prioritise the protection of civilians;

30. *Urges* the African Union, with United Nations support, taking into consideration Statement of Unit Requirements (SURs), and within existing resources, to continuously review ATMIS’ operational capabilities to:

(a) enhance force protection to carry out mandated tasks; and

(b) identify gaps in resource requirements, and produce specific requests for resources and equipment to be fulfilled through voluntary contributions;

31. *Underlines* the importance of ATMIS forces continuing to cooperate with UNSOM and UNSOS in implementing the HRDDP across the preparatory, conduct and review phases of operations, including in the context of joint or coordinated operations with Somali security and police forces, and *recognises* the role that the African Union Compliance Framework and its operationalisation in ATMIS can play in enhancing compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

32. *Calls on* ATMIS to undertake, and on the African Union to ensure, regular monitoring and prompt and thorough investigations into and reporting on allegations of human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by ATMIS forces, as well as ensuring the highest standards of transparency, and conduct and discipline, and, where appropriate, harmonisation of their procedures with UNSOM, and *urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to strengthen their cooperation with the African Union and the United Nations to ensure the effectiveness of the ATMIS compliance and accountability measures;

33. *Requests* ATMIS to work closely with the CCTARC across all sectors, and *underlines* the importance of ensuring information is shared with relevant actors including the United Nations, is integrated into ATMIS reporting, and feeds into operational guidelines and plans, and *requests* the full support of troop and police contributors to the CCTARC, in collaboration with humanitarian, human rights and protection actors;

34. *Requests* ATMIS to support the implementation of the Joint Communiqué and National Action Plan to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict, and to take into account these specific concerns throughout the activities of all ATMIS components, and to ensure that risks of sexual violence in conflict are included in data collection, threat analysis and early warning systems, *reaffirms* the importance of a zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, *stresses* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse, *requests* the African Union and troop- and police-contributing countries to screen personnel, undertake risk assessments, deliver all relevant training to personnel, to protect and support the relief and recovery of survivors who report abuse, carry out timely investigations into allegations, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to repatriate units where there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation or abuse by members of those units, and *further requests* the African Union to work closely with the United Nations in this regard;

35. *Encourages* efforts to ensure female uniformed personnel are deployed to ATMIS by the troop- and police- contributing countries, and *urges* ATMIS to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women across its operations and to integrate a gender perspective throughout the delivery of its mandate;

36. *Notes* Somalia's request to the African Union on the recruitment of Somali nationals to ATMIS civilian staff positions;

UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package, and, in consultation with the African Union and FGS, develop an appropriate logistical support plan, in full compliance with HRDDP, through UNSOS for UNSOM, ATMIS uniformed personnel in line with paragraphs 26 and 27 to this resolution, and on the basis set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2245 \(2015\)](#), 70 ATMIS civilians, increasing to 85 ATMIS civilians from 1 January 2023, to support ATMIS' military and police tasks and enhance coordination between the United Nations, African Union and FGS, and, through the United Nations Trust Fund in Somalia, support up to 13,900 Somali security forces, including an appropriate share

of the state and federal police who are formally integrated into the Somali security forces in line with the National Security Architecture and who are actively participating in joint or coordinated operations with ATMIS that directly implement the STP;

38. *Expresses its intention* to consider increasing the number of Somali security forces eligible for support through UNSOS as set out in paragraph 37, subject to progress in force integration and generation as set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 and drawdown of ATMIS uniformed personnel as set out in paragraphs 26 and 27 of this resolution;

39. *Underscores* the importance of ATMIS and the Somali security forces working jointly with UNSOS on the delivery of logistics support, including, among other things, integrating UNSOS into planning for military operations, ensuring convoy and airfield security, protection of civilians and protecting main supply routes;

40. *Underscores* that the sustainability of peace and security support is improved by the implementation of the United Nations Department of Operational Support's Environment Strategy (Phase II), which emphasises good stewardship of resources and a positive legacy of the mission, and identifies the goal of expanded renewable energy use in missions to enhance safety and security, save costs, offer efficiencies and benefit the mission, mindful of the Secretary-General's call for field operations to shift to renewable energy by 2030 to meet UNSCAP goals;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue United Nations support to Somali security forces with training, equipment and mentorship to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs);

42. *Underscores* that oversight and accountability, in particular compliance with HRDDP, should be the cornerstone of the partnership between the United Nations, the African Union, and Somalia, *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP, and *requests* Somalia and African Union to agree an updated memorandum of understanding with the United Nations on the conditions of provision of United Nations support to Somalia;

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

International Support

44. *Welcomes* the continued financial support provided to the African Union mission in Somalia, especially from the European Union over the past 15 years, *stresses* the importance of including financial partners in ATMIS's strategic decision-making process and *stresses* the importance of stringent monitoring of and accountability for financial and materiel support;

45. *Urges* Member States, including new donors, to consider providing predictable, sustainable and multi-year support for ATMIS, including through the provision of additional funding to the African Union for ATMIS' civilian component to enable its support for the implementation of the STP, NSA and broader stabilisation efforts, as well as for troop and police stipends, equipment and technical assistance and to support the effective functioning of the CCTARC and disbursement of amends;

46. *Urges* Member States to consider providing funding to the United Nations Trust Fund in Somalia, including funding for training, equipment and mentoring of

the Somali security and police forces, including to counter the threat of IEDs, and to stop the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and support for the African Union in mobilising the required resources and equipment for ATMIS, including through financial contributions to address identified gaps in resource requirements, and specific requests for resources and equipment;

47. *Urges* Member States to consider providing bilateral funding to support national and state-level institutions develop an integrated Somali security sector, including capacity building for the maritime police force in line with resolution [2246 \(2015\)](#);

48. *Underlines* the need for Somalia and its partners to take a coordinated approach towards supporting Somali-led political and security reforms, to ensure consistency, maximise impact and enable sustained, progressive transition of security responsibility to Somalia and therefore:

(a) *Urges* the FGS to lead strategic coordination through regular high-level meetings of the Somali Transition Plan Strategic Steering Committee, the Security and Justice Committee and the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Committee;

(b) *Urges* the FGS to agree all joint or coordinated operations, and strategic and operational decisions, including Somali security force generation with FMS, in coordination with ATMIS and the United Nations and other international partners where relevant;

(c) *Requests* the United Nations, in coordination with the FGS, African Union and European Union, to establish a technical partnership coordination function to increase coordination and collaboration between the FGS, FMS, ATMIS, UNSOM, UNSOS, the United Nations Country Team and Somalia's other multilateral, regional and bilateral partners including by:

(i) sharing information, including the creation of a sector-by-sector dashboard of Key Performance Indicators;

(ii) conducting analysis, planning and performance assessment;

(iii) coordinating bilateral provision of capacity building support, training, mentoring and donations of equipment and supplies to Somali security and police forces;

(iv) ensuring that such support and assistance is provided in line with relevant provisions of resolution [2607 \(2021\)](#); and

(v) ensuring that such support and assistance is compliant with the HRDDP;

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

Evaluation and Reporting

50. *Requests* the United Nations, jointly with the African Union, FGS, European Union and other donors, to identify through an inclusive, consultative process: relevant, clear and realistic benchmarks, which include roles and

responsibilities and measurable indicators for security transition, and that take into account the needs of all segments of the population, in order to assess the implementation of security transition, including benchmarks for the effectiveness of ATMIS, proposed by the African Union and benchmarks for the implementation of the STP and NSA proposed by the FGS, by 30 September 2022, taking into account resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#);

51. *Requests* the United Nations, jointly with the African Union FGS, European Union and other donors, to undertake regular, joint technical assessments of progress made, and against the benchmarks requested in paragraph 50 to this resolution, to guide the Security Council as it further decides on the next steps of the phased drawdown of ATMIS and support provided by UNSOS, and to report to the Security Council by 15 February 2023;

52. *Requests* the FGS to provide an update to the Security Council, by 10 July 2022, 10 October 2022, and 10 January 2023 on:

(a) progress in implementing the STP and NSA and force generation and integration, as set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 of this resolution;

(b) progress in implementing the roadmap agreed on 27 May 2021;

53. *Requests* the African Union to keep the Security Council informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of ATMIS' mandate, by 10 July 2022, 10 October 2022 and 10 January 2023 and *further requests* in this regard, these reports contain specific reporting on:

(a) progress on joint operations in support of the STP and NSA including the use and effectiveness of coordination mechanisms with the FGS;

(b) evaluation of ATMIS' command and control mechanisms;

(c) progress against strategic objectives outlined in paragraph 23;

(d) quantitative and qualitative assessment of progress against tasks outlined in the Joint Proposal and CONOPs;

(e) accountability measures taken to address previously identified underperformance, including command and control, and conduct and discipline;

(f) the effectiveness of measures taken to protect civilians;

(g) equipment review outcomes and use of force assets;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, in their regular reports requested in paragraph 17 of resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#) and *recalls* its request for the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a strategic review of UNSOM, as outlined in paragraph 18 of resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#) and *expresses its intention* to provide a new date for its completion following the conclusion of the current electoral process in Somalia;

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



Resolution 2629 (2022)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9025th meeting, on
29 April 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and all its subsequent resolutions on Libya, including resolutions [2259 \(2015\)](#), [2510 \(2020\)](#), [2542 \(2020\)](#) and [2570 \(2021\)](#),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to a Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process, facilitated by the United Nations, to create a path to hold free, fair and inclusive national Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Libya as soon as possible, in this regard, *expressing support* for the ongoing facilitation of intra-Libyan consultations to create the conditions and circumstances for elections on a constitutional and legal basis, and *recalling* the timeline elaborated in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) roadmap and the role of all relevant institutions in delivering elections,

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

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 July 2022 the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), as an integrated special political mission to carry out its mandate, as set out in resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) and paragraph 16 of resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#);

2. *Takes note* of the Independent Strategic Review of UNSMIL ([S/2021/716](#)), *requests* the Mission to implement its recommendations, *decides* that UNSMIL should be led by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), in Tripoli, supported by two Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, and *calls upon* the Secretary-General to appoint a SRSG promptly;

3. *Requests* that, in the implementation of the recommendations of the Strategic Review, UNSMIL explores all avenues to increase efficiency and redeploy existing resources, including through prioritisation and the reconfiguration of tasks and resources, as needed and where appropriate;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from any actions that could undermine the political process or the 23 October 2020 ceasefire in Libya, which should be implemented in full, and *recalls* that the measures set out in resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), as modified by subsequent resolutions, shall apply to individuals and entities determined by the United Nations Sanctions Committee to be engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya or



obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, including by obstructing or undermining the elections;

5. *Emphasises* that there can be no military solution in Libya and *demands* full compliance by all Member States with the arms embargo imposed under resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), as modified by subsequent resolutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution every 30 days up until 31 July 2022;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
12 May 2022

Resolution 2630 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9031st meeting, on 12 May 2022

The Security Council,

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

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan, and to the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and *recalling* the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Reiterating that the territorial boundaries of States shall not be altered by force, and that any territorial disputes shall be settled exclusively by peaceful means, affirming the priority it attaches to the full and urgent implementation of all outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), *underscoring* that the final status of Abyei shall be resolved by negotiations between the parties in a manner consistent with the CPA and not by the unilateral actions of either party, and *recalling* prior agreements on the administration and security of the Abyei Area,

Welcoming continued cooperation between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and Government of the Republic of South Sudan in support of peace, security and stability, and *noting* the efforts of both Governments to support each other's peace processes, *encouraging* meetings of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and those of other joint mechanisms to take place on a consistent basis, and *urging* the parties to make progress establishing temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei,

Encouraging the African Union, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), and the UN Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa to intensify their mediation roles with the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan to strongly encourage them to establish temporary administrative and security arrangements for Abyei as stipulated in the 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area and achieve a political solution for the final status of Abyei, and *commending* the continued assistance provided to the parties by the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA),



Expressing deep concern over recent violence in the Abyei Area, urging an immediate cessation of violence, and the facilitation of full, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access, *stressing*, in this regard, the importance of UNISFA initiatives to support community dialogue and efforts by the Misseriya, Ngok Dinka, and all other communities, such as local peace committees and the Joint Traditional Leaders Peace Conference, to strengthen intercommunal relationships and facilitate stability and reconciliation in the Abyei Area, and UNISFA efforts to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in these processes in line with resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and related resolutions, *encouraging* UNISFA to coordinate with the Juba-appointed administration in Abyei, the Misseriya administration in Muglad, and the Khartoum-appointed administration, using appropriate civilian expertise, to maintain stability, foster intercommunal reconciliation, and facilitate the return of displaced persons to their villages and the delivery of services, and *welcoming* the Abyei UN Joint Programme Initiative supported by the Sudan and South Sudan United Nations Country Teams,

Expressing grave concern about the security threats and recent targeted attacks against United Nations peacekeepers in UNISFA, strongly underscoring the unacceptability of any attack on United Nations personnel, and reiterating that such attacks, which may constitute war crimes, should be swiftly and thoroughly investigated, and that those responsible should be held to account,

Bearing in mind that people in the Abyei Area continue to rely on humanitarian assistance, that access for humanitarian organizations to reach people in need remains of crucial importance, and that humanitarian actors continue to provide assistance to 240,000 people in the Abyei Area, and further bearing in mind that support to livelihoods and resilience at the community level are critical to ending conflict driven by food insecurity,

Taking note of the 14 April 2022 report of the Secretary-General ([S/2022/316](#)),

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

1. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2022 the mandate of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *further decides* to extend until 15 November 2022 the tasks of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), and *further decides* that UNISFA should continue to implement that mandate and tasks in accordance with resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#);

2. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2022 UNISFA's mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#), which provides for UNISFA's support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), and *further decides* that UNISFA should continue to implement that mandate and tasks in accordance with resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#);

3. *Maintains* the authorized troop and police ceilings as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#) and expresses its intention to remain seized of the recommendations in the 17 September 2021 letter of the Secretary-General ([S/2021/805](#));

4. *Urges* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support for UNISFA in the implementation of its mandate and deployment of UNISFA personnel, removing any obstacles that hinder UNISFA's mandate to protect civilians in Abyei, ensuring the safety, security, and freedom of movement of the United Nations personnel and assets, in line with their primary responsibility as host states

and the Status of Forces Agreements, and facilitating UNISFA's provision of food, medicine, and other supplies to its personnel;

5. *Urges* the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to facilitate the smooth functioning of all UNISFA bases and JBVMM team sites and to enable an environment of mutual cooperation for UNISFA and its partners to conduct their work, *further urges* South Sudan to intensify its outreach to the local community to facilitate redeployment of UNISFA personnel to their previous locations including Gok Machar, and *requests* the Secretary-General, consistent with resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), to ensure UNISFA's use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, community engagement, and strategic communications to support implementation of the mission's mandate and the mission's protection, information gathering, and situational awareness activities, and to counter disinformation and misinformation that might hinder the mission's ability to implement its mandate and the mandate of the JBVMM;

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

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Security Council of progress in implementing UNISFA's mandate as set out in paragraph 34 of resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), in particular concerning progress with the increase in police, appointment of a civilian Deputy Head of Mission, usage of Athony airport, and the issuance of visas to support implementation of the mandate, as well as on progress on the issues described in paragraph 5 of this resolution, with a written report no later than 15 October 2022;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
26 May 2022

Resolution 2631 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9043rd meeting, on
26 May 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular 1500 (2003), 1546 (2004), 1557 (2004), 1619 (2005), 1700 (2006), 1770 (2007), 1830 (2008), 1883 (2009), 1936 (2010), 2001 (2011), 2061 (2012), 2110 (2013), 2169 (2014), 2233 (2015), 2299 (2016), 2379 (2017), 2421 (2018), 2522 (2020), 2576 (2021) and *reiterating* resolutions 2107 (2013) and 2621 (2022) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and the values set forth in 2367 (2017),

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

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

Condemning in the strongest terms the 7 November 2021 assassination attempt against Iraqi Prime Minister Mustafa al Kadhimi,

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

Commending the Government of Iraq's and the Independent High Electoral Commission's execution of a technically well-managed and generally peaceful election on 10 October 2021,



Calling for the swift and peaceful formation of a new government, to deliver on national priorities for the Iraqi people, including through economic reform, regional cooperation, stabilization, development and the promotion and protection of human rights,

Noting the importance of the Government of Iraq urgently delivering meaningful reforms aimed at meeting the Iraqi people's legitimate demands to address corruption, deliver essential and basic services, diversify its economy, create jobs, improve governance, and strengthen viable and responsive state institutions, *recognizing* the Government of Iraq's efforts to that effect, and *calling* for State institutions to redouble efforts to pursue accountability for those responsible for crimes involving the killing, serious injury, abduction or disappearance of demonstrators and journalists, and to safeguard and respect the right of freedom of expression,

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

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

Recognizing that the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters, among other factors, can contribute to desertification and drought, adversely impact the humanitarian situation, and aggravate any existing instability, *emphasizing* the need for comprehensive risk assessments by the Government of Iraq with the support of the United Nations, upon the request of the Government of Iraq, to take meaningful actions to adapt to or mitigate challenges posed by climate change and ecological change, and *acknowledging* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement,

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

Calling on the international community to remain strongly committed to providing support to Iraq for its humanitarian, stabilization, reconstruction, and development efforts and looking to the Government of Iraq as it assumes increased responsibility for the provision of humanitarian services,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 May 2023;

2. *Requests* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, shall:

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

(b) further advise, support, and assist:

- (i) the Government of Iraq, the Independent High Electoral Commission and other Iraqi institutions with efforts to strengthen electoral preparation and processes, including through regular technical reviews and detailed reporting on electoral preparations and processes, as part of the Secretary-General's regular reporting cycle;
- (ii) the Government of Iraq and the Council of Representatives on constitutional review, the implementation of constitutional provisions, as well as on the development of processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries;
- (iii) the Government of Iraq with progress on security sector reform, including by prioritizing the planning, funding, and implementation of efforts to strengthen state control and reintegration programmes for former members of armed groups, where and as appropriate, in coordination with other multinational entities;
- (iv) the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of border security, energy, trade, environment, water, adverse impacts of climate change in particular those contributing to desertification and drought, resilience building, infrastructure, public health, and refugees;
- (c) promote, support, and facilitate, in coordination with the Government of Iraq:
- (i) the coordination and delivery of humanitarian and medical assistance, notably to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the transition of humanitarian services to government systems;
- (ii) the safe, timely, orderly, voluntary and dignified return or local integration, as appropriate, of refugees and displaced persons, including through the efforts of the UN Country Team, and timely access to legal assistance and civil documentation for internally displaced persons and displaced Iraqis in Syria, including persons at risk of statelessness, particularly children without birth registration or other documentation of legal identity;
- (iii) the coordination and implementation of programmes to improve Iraq's capacity to provide effective essential civil and social services, including health care and education, for its people and continue to support Iraq's active regional and international donor coordination of critical reconstruction and assistance programmes, including through effective follow-up of international pledges;
- (iv) Iraqi, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and other efforts on economic reform, capacity-building and setting conditions for sustainable development and recovery and reconstruction including in areas affected by terrorism, including through coordination with national and regional organizations and, as appropriate, civil society, donors, and other international institutions;
- (v) the contributions of UN agencies, funds, and programmes to the objectives outlined in this resolution under the unified leadership of the Secretary-General through the Special Representative for Iraq, supported by their designated Deputy;
- (d) promote accountability and the protection of human rights, and judicial and legal reform, with full respect for the sovereignty of Iraq, in order to strengthen the rule of law and improve governance in Iraq, in addition to supporting the work of the UN Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD) established in resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#);

(e) approach gender mainstreaming as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to advise and assist the Government of Iraq in ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels of decision making, including in the context of elections and government formation, and the promotion of women's economic empowerment, by supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security consistent with resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions, and the Joint Communique on Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence;

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

(g) and actively support the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to work together and engage in regular and structured dialogue in order to resolve outstanding issues, in a manner consistent with the unity of Iraq and its constitution, including security provisions, budgetary arrangements and the management of Iraq's oil and gas resources, and to implement existing agreements, including the 2020 Sinjar Agreement;

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

4. *Expresses* its intention to review the mandate and reporting cycle of UNAMI by 31 May 2023, or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

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

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
26 May 2022

Resolution 2632 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9044th meeting, on
26 May 2022**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions, presidential statements and press statements concerning the situation in Somalia, and underlining the importance of full compliance with and implementation of these,

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

Welcoming the conclusion of the electoral process, resulting in the election of President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, allowing for the peaceful transition of power, and *underscoring* that the swift formation of an inclusive federal government, with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, will help to progress critical national priorities, promote national reconciliation, security, and support transition from international security support in line with the Somalia Transition Plan (2022) and National Security Architecture,

Emphasising the essential role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) in supporting the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Somalia's Federal Member States (FMS) and other relevant actors through the provision of strategic advice and good offices, capacity building, and the coordination of international partners' support, including with respect to elections support, underscoring that this mandate is complementary to the mandates of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), the United Nations Country Team, and support provided by the African Union and international partners, and underlining the importance of coordination among international partners,

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 October 2022 the mandate of UNSOM as set out in paragraph 1 of resolution [2158 \(2014\)](#), and *further decides* that UNSOM should continue to implement that mandate in accordance with resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, including through oral updates and written reports every 90 days as set out in resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), with the next report due by 31 August;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following consultations with the FGS to undertake a strategic review of UNSOM to include recommendations for clearly



defined, measurable and realistic benchmarks to track UNSOM's timely execution and achievement of its mandate and to report to the Security Council by 30 September 2022;

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

Distr.: General
26 May 2022

Resolution 2633 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9045th meeting, on 26 May 2022

The Security Council,

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

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

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

Recognizing that the permanent ceasefire was upheld in most parts of the country between the parties to the Revitalised Agreement, *welcoming* the 3 April 2022 agreement by those parties to a unified command structure for the Necessary Unified Forces and the first round of appointments of positions within the command structure, *underscoring* the need for the parties to avoid a relapse into widespread conflict, respect the agreed command structure arrangement, and observe fully their obligations under the 3 April 2022 agreement, and *stressing* the need to expeditiously finalize the security arrangements set out in Chapter II of the Revitalised Agreement,

Reiterating its alarm and deep concern regarding the political, security, economic, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, and *emphasizing* there can be no military solution to the situation in South Sudan,

Expressing deep concern at continued fighting in South Sudan, *condemning* repeated violations of the Revitalised Agreement and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (ACOH), *strongly condemning* all fighting, including violence and casualties from recent defections in



Leer county, and *demanding* that parties that violate the ACOH are held accountable in accordance with their obligations under the ACOH and Revitalised Agreement,

Expressing its alarm and deep concern over continued armed violence against humanitarian workers and facilities, including the killing of at least four humanitarian workers so far this year and the looting and destruction of life-saving assistance, *strongly condemning* all instances of violence against humanitarians, *stressing* the detrimental impact of continued insecurity on humanitarian operations across the country, and *calling* on the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGNU) to protect humanitarian personnel and create a safe and enabling environment for humanitarian assistance, consistent with international humanitarian law and its obligations under the Revitalised Agreement,

Expressing grave concern regarding increased violence between armed groups in some parts of South Sudan, which has killed and displaced thousands, and *condemning* the mobilization of such groups by parties to the conflict,

Expressing concern regarding the delays in implementing the Revitalised Agreement, *calling* on the parties to implement fully the Revitalised Agreement, including by allocating the necessary financial resources, establishing transitional institutions without delay, and ensuring full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, faith groups, and civil society in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, and to make progress on transitional reforms, including establishing free and open civic space, an inclusive constitutional drafting process, and economic transparency and public financial management reform,

Appreciating that Member States continue to express clear intent to provide technical assistance and capacity building to relevant authorities in South Sudan, complying with the provisions of resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), in support of the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, and *encouraging* Member States to provide support to the RTGNU on ammunition storage and armory control, with the view to build South Sudan's capacity in light of the benchmarks set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [2577 \(2021\)](#),

Strongly condemning past and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including the alarming surge in conflict-related sexual violence which is a basis for designation, as described in paragraph 15 (e) of resolution [2521 \(2020\)](#), *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the RTGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Recalling the need for Member States to ensure that all measures taken by them to implement this resolution comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable,

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

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

Also expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

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

Taking note of the Final 2022 report (S/2022/359) of the United Nations Panel of Experts,

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

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 3 May 2022 (S/2022/370), as requested in paragraph 4 of its resolution 2577 (2021), providing an assessment of the progress achieved on the key benchmarks,

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

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

Arms Embargo and Inspections

1. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2023 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 2428 (2018);

2. *Decides* that the measures renewed in paragraph 1 shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of non-lethal military equipment, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as notified in advance to the Committee;

3. *Reiterates* its readiness to review arms embargo measures, through *inter alia* modification, suspension, or progressive lifting of these measures, in the light of progress achieved on the key benchmarks as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021), and encourages the South Sudan authorities to achieve further progress in this regard;

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

5. *Requests* in this regard the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 15 April 2023, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021);

6. *Requests* the South Sudan authorities to report, no later than 15 April 2023, to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan ("the Committee") on the progress achieved on the key benchmarks in paragraph 2 of resolution 2577 (2021), and *invites* the South Sudan authorities to report on progress achieved on implementation of reforms in paragraph 3;

7. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2428 (2018) should contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical

specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;

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

9. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular States neighboring South Sudan, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018) for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

10. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 4 of resolution 2428 (2018), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items, and decides further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

11. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 7 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for supply, sale, or transfer are found, further requires such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

Targeted Sanctions

12. *Decides* to renew until 31 May 2023 the travel and financial measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2206 (2015), and paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2428 (2018);

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

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

15. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals and entities, as designated for such measures by the Committee, as responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, and *further reaffirms* that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015) apply to individuals, as designated for such measures by the Committee, who are leaders or

members of any entity, including any South Sudanese government, opposition, militia, or other group, that has, or whose members have, engaged in any of the activities described in this paragraph and paragraph 14;

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

Sanctions Committee and Panel of Experts

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

18. *Decides* to extend until 1 July 2023 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 19 of resolution 2428 (2018), and decides that the Panel of Experts should provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2022, a final report by 1 May 2023, and except in months when these reports are due, updates each month;

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

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

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

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

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

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



Resolution 2634 (2022)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9050th meeting, on
31 May 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions [2018 \(2011\)](#) and [2039 \(2012\)](#), and its presidential statement [S/PRST/2016/4](#), on piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as its presidential statement [S/PRST/2021/15](#) on maritime security,

Expressing its deep concern about the grave and persistent threat that piracy, armed robbery and transnational organized crime at sea in the Gulf of Guinea pose to international navigation, security, and sustainable development of States in the region, including the effect on littoral countries, their hinterland areas and landlocked countries,

Reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, including countering piracy and armed robbery at sea, and the provisions of this resolution apply only with respect to the situation in the Gulf of Guinea,

Recalling the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the 1988 Protocol of the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, and their 2005 Protocols, which broadly establish the framework for collaboration between States Parties,

Affirming its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Gulf of Guinea and their neighbours, and *reiterating* that States in the region have a leadership role to play in countering the threat and meaningfully addressing the underlying causes of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, in close cooperation with the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC), other organizations in the region, and their partners,

Emphasizing that regional peace and stability, the strengthening of democracy, State institutions, national capacity-building, addressing underlying causes of piracy and armed robbery at sea, sustainable development, including opportunities for women and youth, respect for human rights, and the rule of law and good governance, are all critical for long-term peace and stability and to create the conditions for a



durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, especially following the multifaceted repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Expressing its concern over the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea pose to the safety of seafarers, including through their being taken as hostages, as well as over the violence employed by pirates and persons involved in piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, and over the adverse humanitarian impact on the seafarers and their family members,

Further expressing its concern about the destabilizing and negative impact on West and Central Africa and neighbouring States of transnational organized crime, oil and cargo theft, illicit trafficking and diversion of arms, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal trade and smuggling, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and piracy and armed robbery at sea, and *noting* the complex relationship between these issues,

Condemning that pirate networks continue to rely on kidnapping and hostage-taking, in the context of weak national capacities, to help generate funding to purchase weapons, gain recruits, and continue their operational activities, thereby jeopardizing the safety and security of seafarers and restricting the flow of commerce,

Expressing serious concern over the cost of piracy to States in the region through economic impacts on trade, investments, development, and growth, *noting* the study supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on “Pirates of the Gulf of Guinea, a cost analysis for the coastal states” and its findings of significant direct, indirect and opportunity costs to the region, *encouraging* the region, with the support of partners, to address these findings, their underlying causes, and to strengthen the measures to counter piracy, and in this regard *welcoming* the interest given to this issue by the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC),

Taking into account relevant regional arrangements, such as the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development in Africa, the Africa Maritime Transport Charter and the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern African region,

Welcoming the initiatives already taken by regional organizations, including ECCAS, ECOWAS and GGC, to enhance maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea, in particular the Code of Conduct Concerning the Prevention and Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery Against Ships, and Illegal Maritime Activities in West and Central Africa (‘Yaoundé Code of Conduct’) and its operational framework, the Interregional Coordination Centre (ICC), the Abidjan Interregional Maritime Security Institute, the Regional Maritime Safety and Security Centres, and the creation of zonal centres under the auspices of the Multinational Maritime Coordination Centres,

Further welcoming existing national initiatives by States in the region to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, including existing and new National Integrated Maritime Strategies and Nigeria’s Integrated National Security and Waterways Protection Infrastructure (Deep Blue Project), as well as recent piracy convictions and legislation passed aimed at the suppression of piracy and other maritime offences,

Recognizing the contributions by Member States and international organizations in support of ongoing efforts by countries in the region and regional organizations to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, including through the recently established Gulf of Guinea Maritime Collaboration Forum and its Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE), the G7++ Friends of the Gulf of Guinea, the European Union Coordinated Maritime Presences in the Gulf of Guinea, the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, and the recently established Atlantic

Center in the Azores, and *welcoming* further support and contributions, with a focus on training, joint exercises at sea, operational coordination and capacity-building,

Emphasizing the importance of building further on existing national, regional, and international initiatives to ensure comprehensive, effective, and practical measures to enhance maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea, and in this regard *noting* the need for international assistance to support national and regional efforts,

Recalling that the signatories to the Yaoundé Code of Conduct have expressed their commitment to arrest, investigate and prosecute persons who have committed acts of piracy, as well as seizing pirate ships, and rescuing ships, persons and property subject to piracy, and *encouraging* the full and effective implementation of the Code of Conduct with a view to eradicating illegal activities off the coast of West and Central Africa,

Underlining the importance of determining the existence of any possible or potential links between piracy and armed robbery at sea and terrorist groups in West and Central Africa and the Sahel region,

1. *Strongly condemns* piracy and armed robbery at sea, including acts of murder, kidnapping and hostage-taking, in the Gulf of Guinea;

2. *Stresses* the primary responsibility of the States of the Gulf of Guinea to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea and address their underlying causes, in close cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and their international partners;

3. *Calls upon* Member States in the region to criminalize piracy and armed robbery at sea under their domestic laws, and to investigate, and to prosecute or extradite, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights law, perpetrators of piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as those who incite, finance or intentionally facilitate such crimes, including key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy and armed robbery at sea who plan, organize, facilitate, finance or profit from such attacks;

4. *Further calls upon* Member States to cooperate, as appropriate, on the issues of piracy and armed robbery, in particular on hostage taking, and to cooperate on the prosecution of suspected pirates while respecting fair trial guarantees, including through drafting of agreements, as needed, for the transfer of arrested piracy suspects between states in and outside the region, consistent with applicable international law;

5. *Urges* Member States in the region of the Gulf of Guinea to take prompt action, at national and regional levels, with the support of the international community, when requested by the State concerned, and in accordance with international law, to develop and implement national maritime security strategies, including for the establishment of a harmonized legal framework for the prevention and repression of piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as prosecution of persons engaging in those crimes, and punishment of those convicted of those crimes, and *encourages* the States of the Gulf of Guinea to structure their operations to address illicit maritime activities and develop their capacities to protect their maritime domains, and to ensure cooperation in this regard;

6. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral partners to provide, where possible, adequate legal and operational support, upon request, taking into account national needs, in terms of personnel, funds, technology, training and equipment to States and regional organizations in the Gulf of Guinea, and continue to assist in enhancing their capabilities to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to counter piracy and armed

robbery at sea in the region, including with regard to the conduct of patrols, law enforcement at sea, anti-piracy drills, land, maritime and air surveillance, and other operations in accordance with international law;

7. *Further encourages* regional organizations, including the AU, ECCAS, ECOWAS, GGC, the Maritime Organization for West and Central Africa, the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea, as well as the Maritime Domain Awareness for Trade – Gulf of Guinea mechanism, to enhance subregional, regional and international cooperation on maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea and to further operationalize the Yaoundé architecture;

8. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive response to prevent and suppress piracy and sustainably tackle its underlying causes by the international community, in collaboration with the States of the Gulf of Guinea, regional organizations and other relevant actors, and *encourages* Member States to continue to cooperate with the national authorities of the States of the Gulf of Guinea in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea, without impeding the exercise of high seas freedoms or other navigational rights and freedoms by ships of any State, consistent with international law, as reflected in UNCLOS;

9. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to assist States in the region, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations, in ensuring that necessary measures are taken to prevent the revenues generated by piracy and armed robbery at sea from contributing to the financing of terrorism in West and Central Africa and the Sahel;

10. *Highlights* the importance of enhanced coordination among Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations, such as ECOWAS and ECCAS, in order to deter acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, *commends* the work of the ICC to facilitate such coordination in cooperation with the UNODC, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), flag states, and the States in the region, and *urges* the full participation of the coastal States of the Gulf of Guinea in all planning and coordination efforts at regional and international levels, as well as continued support to these efforts;

11. *Acknowledges* the recommendations and guidance provided by the UNODC, including through its Global Maritime Crime Programme, and IMO on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery at sea, and *urges* States, in collaboration with the shipping and insurance industries and IMO, to continue to develop and implement avoidance, evasion, and defensive best practices and advisories to take when under attack or when sailing in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as to take all relevant investigative measures immediately following an act or an attempted act of piracy or armed robbery at sea;

12. *Urges* all States to share information with INTERPOL for use in the global piracy database through regional information sharing arrangements, such as the ICC, and other appropriate channels;

13. *Calls upon* UNODC, in close cooperation with other UN entities and in consultation with IMO, as well as INTERPOL, to continue to provide advice and, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, the delivery of integrated and technical assistance that will improve the capacity of Member States, upon their request, to implement this resolution, including by continuing ongoing support for the drafting of regional handover agreements for apprehended piracy suspects;

14. *Encourages* the PBC to continue to support, upon request and within its mandate, efforts by States of the Gulf of Guinea and regional and subregional organizations to consolidate peace in and around the Gulf of Guinea;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), consistent with their mandates and with the assistance of relevant UN agencies, as appropriate, to continue to report and to support States and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, including with respect to mobilizing resources following the adoption of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct to assist in building national and regional capacities in close consultation with States and regional and international organizations;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report, within five (5) months and on an exceptional basis in advance of the 10-year anniversary of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, on the situation of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea and its underlying causes, including any possible and potential linkages with terrorism in West and Central Africa and the Sahel, on the United Nations' support and contributions, and on any recommendations for further supporting and enhancing national efforts and regional and international cooperation towards combatting piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2022

Resolution 2635 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9053rd meeting, on 3 June 2022

The Security Council,

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

Recalling its resolutions [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), [2473 \(2019\)](#), [2526 \(2020\)](#) and [2578 \(2021\)](#) concerning the strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya,

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

Recognizing the important role of neighbouring countries and regional organizations,

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

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

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

1. *Decides* to extend the authorizations as set out in resolution [2578 \(2021\)](#) for a further 12 months from the date of this resolution;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council six months and eleven months after the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;
3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.





Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2022

Resolution 2636 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9054th meeting,
on 3 June 2022**

The Security Council,

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

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

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the situation in Sudan and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission (UNITAMS) ([S/2022/400](#)),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNITAMS until 3 June 2023 as contained in paragraph 3 of resolution [2579 \(2021\)](#);
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Security Council every 90 days on the implementation of UNITAMS mandate;
3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.





Resolution 2637 (2022)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9072nd meeting, on
22 June 2022**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its determination to combat impunity for all those responsible for serious international crimes and the necessity of all persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), and the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) being brought to justice and, in this regard, *recalling* the mandate of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Mechanism) established by resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#) of 22 December 2010,

Recalling Article 25 and Article 26 of the Statute of the Mechanism, set out in Annex 1 to resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), concerning the supervision of the enforcement of sentences and pardon or commutation of sentences, respectively,

Having regard to Article 14, paragraph 4 of the Statute of the Mechanism,

Recalling its decision in resolution [2529 \(2020\)](#) adopted on 25 June 2020 appointing the Prosecutor of the Mechanism for a period from 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2022, and that the Prosecutor of the Mechanism may be appointed or reappointed for a two-year term, notwithstanding Article 14, paragraph 4 of the Statute of the Mechanism,

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the Mechanism ([S/2022/486](#)),

Recalling the strong need for States to cooperate with the Mechanism to achieve the arrest and surrender of those remaining fugitives indicted by the ICTR, and, in this regard, *recalling also* General Assembly resolution [74/273](#) of 21 April 2020,

Recalling its decision in resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#) that the Mechanism shall operate for an initial period of four years from the first commencement date referred to in paragraph 1 of the resolution, to review the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, before the end of this initial period and every two years thereafter, and that the Mechanism shall continue to operate for subsequent periods of two years following each such review, unless the Security Council decides otherwise,

Noting that the current period of operation of the Mechanism ends on 30 June 2022,



Having conducted its review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, since the last review of the Mechanism in June 2020, pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1966 (2010) and in accordance with the procedure set out in the statement of its President of 31 March 2022 (S/PRST/2022/2),

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

1. *Decides* to appoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with effect from 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2024;

2. *Urges* States to cooperate fully with the Mechanism;

3. *Continues to urge* all States, especially States where fugitives are suspected of being at large, to intensify their cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the Mechanism, in particular to achieve the arrest and surrender of all remaining fugitives indicted by the ICTR as soon as possible and to cooperate to enforce sentences pronounced by the ICTR, ICTY and the Mechanism, and welcomes the continuing support already provided by States in this regard;

4. *Notes* with concern that despite reaching an earlier agreement, the Mechanism continues to face problems in the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentence, *emphasises* the importance of finding expeditious and durable solutions to these problems, including as part of a reconciliation process, *encourages* all efforts to that end, and, in this regard, *reiterates* its call upon all States to cooperate with and render all necessary assistance to the Mechanism;

5. *Notes* that decisions on the relocation of persons who have been acquitted or completed their sentences should take into account inter alia the readiness of the state of origin to accept its nationals, the consent or any objections raised by the individuals to be relocated and the availability of other relocation states;

6. *Takes note* of the recent judgments of the Mechanism and developments in locating fugitives, commends the cooperation between the Mechanism, States and international organisations, which contributed to these developments, and recognises these as important steps of cooperation with the Mechanism, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 2529 (2020); and *further notes* the Prosecutor's findings on 12 May 2022 and on 18 May 2022 of the deaths of Protais Mpiranya on 5 October 2006 and Phénéas Munyarugarama on 28 February 2002 respectively, that Mpiranya was the last fugitive of the ICTR expected to be tried before the Mechanism, and that the remaining four fugitives indicted by the ICTR remain at large and are expected to be tried by Rwanda, subject to the conditions set out in the relevant referral decisions;

7. *Emphasises* that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism was established to be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size will diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions, and, recognising in this regard the full commitment to these elements expressed by the Mechanism, *requests* the Mechanism to continue to be guided in its activities by these elements;

8. *Welcomes* the report (S/2022/319) submitted by the Mechanism to the Council pursuant to its Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2022/2) for the purposes of the review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, as required by paragraph 17 of resolution 1966 (2010), and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism (S/2022/148), taking note of the OIOS's conclusions on the Mechanism's implementation of the OIOS recommendations and paragraph 9 of resolution 2529(2020);

9. *Takes note* of the work of the Mechanism to date, in particular development of a legal and regulatory framework, procedures, and working practices consistent with the Statute of the Mechanism and drawing on lessons learned from and best practices of the ICTY and ICTR and of other tribunals, including use of rosters to ensure judges are utilized only when required, enabling judges to work remotely to the maximum extent possible, and minimizing the need for full bench participation in pre-trial and pre-appeal hearing work, in order to produce substantial reductions in the costs of judicial activities compared to those of the ICTY and ICTR, and *commends* the Mechanism for its efforts to produce such reductions;

10. *Notes* further the views and recommendations made with regard to the Mechanism's work by the Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, as reflected in this resolution, and *requests* the Mechanism to take into account those views and implement the recommendations, and to continue to take steps to further enhance efficiency and effective and transparent management, in particular: (i) full implementation of the outstanding recommendations of the OIOS; (ii) production of clear and focused projections of completion timelines for all of the Mechanism's activities including, in particular, in relation to ongoing cases and the supervision of the enforcement of sentences at the earliest stage possible and disciplined adherence thereto; (iii) continued ensuring of geographic diversity and gender balance of staff, while ensuring continued professional expertise; (iv) continued implementation of a human resources policy consistent with its temporary mandate; (v) further reduction of costs, including through, but not limited to, flexible staff engagement; and (vi) coordination and information sharing across the three organs of the Mechanism on matters that affected them equally in order to ensure systematic thinking and planning about the future;

11. *Calls upon* the Mechanism, as part of its completion strategy, to provide options regarding the transfer of its remaining activities in due course;

12. *Reiterates* its request to the Mechanism to include in its six-monthly reports to the Council information on progress achieved in implementing this resolution, as well as detailed information on the staffing and overall posts of the Mechanism, respective workload and related costs with breakdown by division and detailed projections of the duration of residual functions based on available data;

13. *Recalls* the importance of ensuring the rights of persons detained on the authority of the Mechanism in accordance with applicable international standards, including those related to health care;

14. *Recalls* its encouragement to the Mechanism in resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#) to consider an appropriate solution to the approach to early release of persons convicted by the ICTR, and *notes* that during the review period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2020, conditions on early release in appropriate cases were put in place and the Mechanism refined procedures in this regard;

15. *Notes* the conclusion of the Council's review of the progress of the work of the Mechanism, including in completing its functions, since the last review of the Mechanism in June 2020, pursuant to resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#);

16. *Recalls*, with a view to strengthening independent oversight of the Mechanism, that, as set out in its Presidential Statement ([S/PRST/2022/2](#)), future reviews carried out pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#) shall include evaluation reports sought from the OIOS with respect to the methods and work of the Mechanism;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2022

Resolution 2638 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9073rd meeting, on
22 June 2022**

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade on 29 May 2022,

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

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

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 4 November 2022 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session.





Security Council

Distr.: General
27 June 2022

Resolution 2639 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9076th meeting, on
27 June 2022**

The Security Council,

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

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 18 March 2022 (S/2022/247) and 1 June 2022 (S/2022/447), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and repatriation of uniformed or dismissal of civilian personnel, are predicated on objective performance data,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, that is, until 31 December 2022, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2022

Resolution 2640 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9082nd meeting, on
29 June 2022**

The Security Council,

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

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

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and *recalling* its Presidential Statement of 14 May 2018 (S/PRST/2018/10),

Expressing grave concern about the continued deterioration of the political, security and humanitarian situation in Mali, including through the persistence of a high level of attacks by terrorist groups, including Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM) and Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS), in the North and in the Centre, the continuation of intercommunal violence in the Centre, and human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law which have caused the loss of numerous innocent lives, including recently near Ménaka, Gao and Bankass, where dozens of civilians were killed, as well as numerous internally displaced persons and refugees in neighbouring countries, people in critical need of assistance and children without access to education due to school closures, and have hindered humanitarian access, *condemning* the use of mercenaries and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses perpetrated by them, *expressing* concern over the extension of insecurity to Southern Mali, *further expressing* concern over the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the significant ongoing food crisis in Mali, and *further expressing* deep concern that the situation in Mali negatively impacts that of neighbouring countries and of the Sahel region,

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



Welcoming the efforts of neighbouring countries as well as of regional actors particularly the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU) to enhance their support to ensure Malian stakeholders build the foundations for a more stable and peaceful country,

Strongly condemning the continued attacks against civilians, representatives from local, regional and State institutions, as well as national, international and UN security forces, including the Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF), the G5 Sahel joint force (FC-G5S), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the French forces and the European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali), *paying tribute* to the bravery and sacrifices made by the soldiers engaged in Mali and the Sahel, especially to those who lost their lives,

Acknowledging the central role of the MDSF in the fight against terrorism in Mali, *taking note* of the intensification of counter terrorist operations by the MDSF in Central Mali, and *calling* for the full respect of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in these operations,

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

Expressing its appreciation for the contribution of the French forces to the stabilization of Mali and *noting* also the contribution of the Takuba Task Force, *welcoming* the steps taken in advancing the “Coalition for the Sahel”, aimed at fighting against terrorism, strengthening the Sahelian States’ military capabilities, supporting the restoration of State authority throughout the territory, and bolstering development assistance, the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel and the Sahel Alliance,

Taking note of the Transition Government of Mali’s decision to extend the transition period by 24 months starting on 26 March 2022, following the non-achievement of the agreed 18-month transition timeline, *noting* some work done to foster dialogue and lay the foundations for reforms, *reiterating* its support to the mediation efforts by ECOWAS and its mediator, and *encouraging* engagement in good faith negotiations, ahead of the ECOWAS Summit scheduled for 3 July 2022, in order to reach agreement on credible and acceptable timelines for the holding of inclusive, free, fair and transparent elections and the swift return to constitutional order,

Reiterating that the UN and other international partners remain firmly committed to the implementation of the Agreement as a means to achieve long-term peace and stability in Mali, *acknowledging* the efforts of the head and members of the CSA to enhance the implementation of the Agreement, *expressing concern* that the lack of engagement by the Transition Government of Mali and the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups (“the Malian parties”) has prevented the CSA meeting since October 2021, *expressing* a significant impatience with parties over the persistent delays in the implementation of the Agreement, which contribute to a political and security vacuum jeopardizing the stability and development of Mali, *stressing* the need for increased ownership and prioritization in the implementation of the Agreement, and *reiterating* that engaging in hostilities in violation of the Agreement as well as actions taken that obstruct, or that obstruct by prolonged delay, or that threaten the implementation of the Agreement constitute a basis for sanctions designations pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), among other designation criteria,

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

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

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

Underlining the importance of socio-economic development for sustaining peace in Mali through sustainable economic development including infrastructure development, industrialization, poverty eradication, job creation, agricultural modernization and promotion of entrepreneurship, *expressing* the need for continued support to Mali taking into account its national priorities and needs, *underscoring* the importance of the rule of law in support of socio-economic development, *noting* that AU PCRCD highlights the need for undertaking comprehensive institution-building to enhance good economic governance through the reinforcement of fiscal and financial management institutions in support of effective revenue collection, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and anti-corruption structures to ensure accountability and transparency, *recalling* the necessity to enhance the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and the United Nations Support Plan for the Sahel, and *welcoming* the Peacebuilding fund's increased focus on cross-border projects in the Sahel,

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

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

Expressing concern that some of MINUSMA's mandated tasks have been obstructed, including through restrictions on freedom of movement, constraints on mission operations and violations of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) which may also present a risk to the security and safety of peacekeepers,

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

Recognizing the importance of effective strategic communications to the implementation of MINUSMA's mandate and to the safety and security of its personnel, and *emphasizing* the need to continue to enhance MINUSMA's capabilities in this regard,

Welcoming the independent strategic review on the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to explosive ordnance devices (EOD – [S/2021/1042](#)) and *noting* its recommendations may be useful guidance for troop- and police-contributing countries of MINUSMA,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General ([S/2022/446](#)) and the letter of the Secretary-General ([S/2022/448](#)),

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

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

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

1. *Urges* the Malian parties to work towards resuming the meetings of all implementing bodies of the Agreement and to swiftly take significant, meaningful, tangible and irreversible measures to implement the political, security, reconciliation and development provisions of the Agreement, and *recalls* its readiness to respond with measures pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) should the parties engage in hostilities in violation of the Agreement, take actions that obstruct, or that obstruct by prolonged delay, or that threaten the implementation of the Agreement;

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

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

4. *Encourages* the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) to identify parties responsible for engaging, directly or indirectly, in actions or policies referred to in paragraph 8 of resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) through its regular reporting and interim updates, *expresses* its intent, should the responsibility for such actions and policies be established, to respond with measures pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), and *stresses* that individuals or entities placed on the 2374 sanctions list shall not benefit from any financial, operational or logistical support from United Nations entities deployed in Mali, until their removal from the list and without prejudice to the exemptions set by paragraphs 2, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#);

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

6. *Urges* all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and MINUSMA in the implementation of the Agreement, as well as to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali, the timely entry and rotation of MINUSMA's international military and police peacekeepers, *recalls* the provisions of the SOFA, and *calls for* a cessation of all restrictions on freedom of movement by ground and air, disinformation campaigns and other destabilizing activities and a constructive dialogue between the Malian authorities and MINUSMA to make sure all such restrictions and other destabilizing activities cease;

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

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

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

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

11. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations agencies, as well as bilateral, regional and multilateral partners to provide the necessary support to contribute to the implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, in particular its provisions pertaining to sustainable development and the launch of the 16 projects approved under the Sustainable Development Fund scheme;

12. *Urges* the Malian authorities, before the end of MINUSMA's current mandate, to agree on and effectively implement a comprehensive, inclusive, politically-focused strategy which addresses the root causes and drivers of violent conflict, protects civilians, reduces intercommunal violence, and re-establishes State presence and authority as well as basic social services in Central Mali, addressing the need for extra protection for women and children in vulnerable situations and marginalized groups, *further urges* the Malian authorities to fight against impunity

for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, by investigating alleged human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, by ensuring freedom of movement for MINUSMA to implement its current human rights mandate, by holding the corresponding trials, and by communicating progress on such investigations and trials to the people of Mali, including the families of victims, to curb illicit flows of weapons, and to disarm without delay all militias through DDR programmes, reinforce reconciliation initiatives, and advance community violence reduction efforts;

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

14. *Calls on* the Malian Transition Government to make tangible progress, to be monitored by a robust monitoring mechanism committed to by the Government, to achieve the Political Transition, the swift return to constitutional order and the handover of power to democratically elected civilian authorities, in cooperation with ECOWAS in order to reach agreement, by organizing free and fair elections and, as appropriate, a constitutional referendum, conducted in a transparent and inclusive manner, with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, youth, Malian refugees and internally displaced persons, *further encourages* the Transition Government to ensure that all electoral processes are in line with international human rights standards on elections, including for members of opposition parties, of the media and of civil society, *reiterates* decisions that the Head of the Transition and the Prime minister of the Transition should not under any circumstances be candidates for the forthcoming presidential election, and *insists* on the need for trust, dialogue and compromise, in order to achieve a consensual and inclusive Transition laying the foundations for a more stable, democratic and peaceful country;

MINUSMA's mandate

General principles

15. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2023;

16. *Decides* that MINUSMA shall continue to comprise up to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel;

17. *Authorizes* MINUSMA to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate;

18. *Decides* that the primary strategic priority of MINUSMA is to support the implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, as well as by other relevant Malian stakeholders, and the Political Transition, *further decides* that the second strategic priority of MINUSMA is to facilitate the implementation by Malian actors of a comprehensive, inclusive, politically-focused strategy which addresses the root causes and drivers of violent conflict, protects civilians, reduces intercommunal violence, and re-establishes State presence and authority as well as basic social services in Central Mali, through the implementation of its mandated tasks, *requests* the Secretary-General to reflect this prioritization in the deployment of the mission and to align budgetary resources accordingly, and *affirms* that the SRSG, in consultation with the Force Commander and the Police Commissioner should be given sufficient flexibility to deploy MINUSMA contingents between sectors to rapidly respond, in line with MINUSMA's mandate, to the dynamic security situation in both North and Central Mali;

19. *Requests* MINUSMA to continue to carry out its peacekeeping mandate with a proactive, robust, flexible and agile posture, with a clear understanding and interpretation of roles and responsibilities among its civilian and uniformed personnel;

20. *Requests* MINUSMA to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, to protect installations and equipment, and, in this context, to periodically review all safety and security measures;

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

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement and keep under continuous update the integrated strategic framework setting the United Nations' overall vision, joint priorities and internal division of labour to sustain peace in Mali, including enhanced coordination with donors, *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure an efficient division of tasks and complementarity of efforts between MINUSMA, its Trust Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and other UN entities based on their mandates and comparative advantages as well as to continuously adjust their deployment according to the progress made in the implementation of MINUSMA's mandate, while stressing the importance of adequate resources and capacity for the UNCT, *underscores* the critical nature of enhanced UNCT presence and activity in the Northern and Central regions of Mali to facilitate integration across the UN system and longer term peacebuilding, *requests* the framework also include early, inclusive and integrated planning on transitions in line with resolution 2594 (2021) and the Secretary General's roadmap of 25 March 2021, and *calls on* Member States and relevant organizations to consider providing the necessary voluntary funding to this end;

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

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

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

Priority tasks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) To assist the Malian Transition Government, together with the UNCT, as part of a robust monitoring mechanism committed to by the Government, in the

holding of free and fair elections, conducted in a peaceful environment and a transparent and inclusive manner, including regional, local, legislative and presidential elections, and, as appropriate, of a constitutional referendum, in cooperation with ECOWAS in order to reach agreement, and with the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, and inclusion of youth, Malian refugees and internally displaced persons, including through the provision of technical assistance and security arrangements;

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

(i) To support Malian authorities in agreeing on and implementing a comprehensive, inclusive, politically-focused strategy which addresses the root causes and drivers of violent conflict, protects civilians, reduces intercommunal violence, and re-establishes State presence, State authority and basic social services in Central Mali;

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

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

(c) *Protection of civilians*

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

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

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

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

(d) *Promotion and protection of human rights*

(i) To assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the areas of justice and reconciliation, including to support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the Malian authorities, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice without undue delay those responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the ICC;

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

(e) *Humanitarian assistance*

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

Other tasks

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

(a) *Quick impact projects*

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

(b) *Cooperation with Sanctions Committees*

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

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

(c) *Weapons and ammunition management*

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

Other security presences in Mali and the Sahel region

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate coordination, exchange of information and, when applicable, support, within their respective mandates and through existing mechanisms, between MINUSMA, the MDSF, the FC-G5S, the French Forces until the planned end of their presence in Mali and the European Union missions in Mali, and *further requests* MINUSMA to convene regular meetings of the *Instance de Coordination au Mali* as the main platform for such coordination, exchange of information and support and to also use this platform to assist Mali in getting an encompassing view of the actions undertaken by these security presences, within existing resources;

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

Malian Defence and Security Forces

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

31. *Expresses serious concerns* about repeated and increased allegations of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law by MDSF in the conduct of counterterrorism operations, as documented by MINUSMA, including in the quarterly note published on 30 May 2022, *takes note* of the measures announced in response to these allegations, and *urges* the Transition Government of Mali to continue implementing such measures, notably by carrying out transparent, credible and timely investigations and holding accountable those responsible, and *further urges* the Transition Government to take measures to prevent further violations and abuses;

32. *Urges* MINUSMA to ensure that its support to the MDSF in the North and the Centre of Mali is provided in compliance with the HRDDP across all phases of operations, including monitoring and evaluating how support is used and effectiveness of mitigating measures, contingent on a determination by MINUSMA of the recipient's compliance with MINUSMA's SOFA, human rights and international humanitarian law, *further urges* MINUSMA to ensure that such support be subject to appropriate oversight, in particular in the context of increased allegations of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in Central Mali;

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

Force conjointe du G5 Sahel

34. *Expresses* its support for support provided by MINUSMA to the FC-G5S, as per the conditions set out in resolutions [2391 \(2017\)](#) and [2531 \(2020\)](#), and in the technical agreement between the United Nations, the European Union and the G5 Sahel, through MEDEVAC and CASEVAC, access to life support consumables, and use of engineering plant equipment, material and enabling units, without affecting MINUSMA's capacity to implement its mandate and strategic priorities referenced in paragraph 18, *recalls* that this support has always been considered a temporary measure provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP, *reiterates* its call on the FC-G5S to continue developing its own capacity to support itself, and *takes note* that the European Union has decided to suspend temporarily and reversibly some of its funding;

35. *Requests* that the next report by the Secretary-General on the FC-G5S contains updates, as appropriate, on the Independent High-Level Panel strategic assessment on Security and Development in the Sahel, as well as a section assessing how Mali's decision to withdraw from the G5 Sahel impacts the support referred to in paragraph 34 above, and *expresses* its intent to make a decision on the continuation of such support while noting this report and the G5 Sahel and the European Union's views and decisions;

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

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

European Union contribution

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

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

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

40. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates is the responsibility of all stakeholders and is contingent upon several critical factors, including well-defined, realistic, and achievable mandates, political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels, adequate resources, policy, planning, and operational guidelines, and training and equipment, and in this regard, *encourages* MINUSMA to implement the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) and the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPPAS) to ensure that the whole-of-mission performance is assessed against delivery of mission's mandate, *urges* Member States to provide troops and police that have adequate capabilities, including regarding language skills, predeployment and, where appropriate, in situ training, and equipment, including enablers, specific to the operating environment, *requests* troop and police contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020), *notes* the potential adverse effects on mandate implementation of national caveats which have not been declared and accepted by the Secretary-General prior to deployment, *highlights* that effective command and control, compliance with orders, timely response to attacks on civilians, and participation in patrols are key for effective mandate implementation, and *calls on* Members State to declare all national caveats, provide troops and police with the minimum of declared caveats, and to fully and effectively implement the provisions of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed with the United Nations;

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

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

- to strengthen its capacities to monitor and to counter disinformation and misinformation that might hinder the mission’s ability to implement its mandate or threaten the safety and security of peacekeepers,
- to strengthen its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in line with resolution 2467 (2019),
- to implement resolution 1325 (2000) and all resolutions addressing women, peace, and security, including by seeking to increase the number of women in MINUSMA in line with resolution 2538 (2020), taking fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate,
- to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue,
- to implement youth, peace and security under resolution 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020),
- to implement the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, and all actions under resolution 2272 (2016), and to report to the Security Council if such cases of misconduct occur,
- to prioritise mandated protection activities in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, according to resolution 1894 (2009);

42. *Condemns* in the strongest terms all attacks, provocations and incitement to violence against MINUSMA peacekeepers and other United Nations and associated personnel, *underlines* that these attacks may constitute war crimes under international law, *calls on* all parties to fully respect their obligations under international law, *stresses* that those responsible for these acts should be held accountable, *calls on* the Transition Government of Mali to take all possible measures to swiftly investigate, arrest, prosecute and bring to justice the perpetrators of such acts, with a view to prevent impunity from encouraging future violence against peacekeepers, including in line with resolutions 2518 (2020) and 2589 (2021), *calls upon* MINUSMA to provide support to the Transition Government of Mali to this end, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure troop contributing countries receive sufficient information relevant to up-to-date tactics, techniques, and procedures in reducing troop casualties in an asymmetric environment before deploying to Mali;

43. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Mali of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, which are for the exclusive and official use of MINUSMA, in order to facilitate the timely and cost-effective delivery of the logistical supply of MINUSMA;

44. *Requests* troop- and police-contributing countries to implement relevant provisions of resolution 2538 (2020) and all other relevant resolutions on reducing barriers to and increasing women’s participation at all levels and in all positions in peacekeeping;

Obligations under international law, human rights law and related aspects

45. *Urges* the Malian authorities to reinforce efforts to strengthen accountability and ensure that all those responsible for crimes involving violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving sexual and gender based violence, and human trafficking, are held accountable and brought to justice without undue delay, that progress and conclusions of investigations and trials are effectively communicated, and that all victims and survivors of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations have

access to justice, and *notes*, in this regard, the Malian authorities' continued cooperation with the ICC, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute, in matters that are within its jurisdiction;

46. *Urges* all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect all civilians, including humanitarian personnel and civilian objects, as well as all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and take all required steps to allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unimpeded access of humanitarian actors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need, while respecting the humanitarian principles and applicable international law;

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

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

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

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

51. *Urges* troop- and police-contributing countries to continue taking appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, including vetting, predeployment and in-mission awareness training, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units, and to report to the United Nations fully and promptly on actions undertaken;

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

Environmental issues

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

54. *Underscores* that the sustainability of peace and security support is improved by the implementation of the United Nations Department of Operational Support's Environment Strategy (phase II), which emphasizes good stewardship of resources and a positive legacy of the mission, and identifies the goal of expanded renewable energy use in missions to enhance safety and security, save costs, offer efficiencies and benefit the mission;

Small arms, light weapons and explosive ordnance threat mitigation

55. *Calls upon* the Malian authorities to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, including by ensuring the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles and ammunitions in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and other related materials, the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and with resolutions [2220 \(2015\)](#) and [2616 \(2021\)](#);

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

Reports by the Secretary-General

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

- (i) the situation in Mali, including major political and security developments, the terrorist threat, the implementation of the Agreement, the human rights situation, including women's rights, small arms, light weapons and explosive ordnance threat mitigation, as needed, and whether and how the mission's activities have contributed toward achieving the mission's strategic priority tasks referenced in paragraph 26,
- (ii) coordination, exchange of information and, when applicable, mutual operational and logistical support, between MINUSMA, the MDSF, the FC-G5S, the French Forces until the planned end of their presence in Mali and the European Union missions in Mali,

(iii) overall performance, including implementation of the Adaptation Plan, roll out of the IPPAF and the CPPAS, the improvement and the performance of the Casualty Evacuation System, rotations of uniformed personnel, including information on undeclared caveats, declining to participate in or undertake patrols and their impact on the mission, and how the reported cases of under-performance are addressed,

(iv) capacities of the mission, including safety, security, access and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel, instances in which MINUSMA was unable to reach civilians to carry out its mandated activities and respond to potential protection threats, and all instances of interference with MINUSMA's activities by all actors, including violations of the SOFA, denied flight authorizations, attacks, provocations and incitement to hatred and violence and disinformation and misinformation campaigns against MINUSMA, and efforts to hold perpetrators of such actions accountable, as applicable,

(v) measures to improve external communication of the mission and to counter disinformation and misinformation;

58. *Expresses its support* to the Secretary-General's proposal to conduct an internal review of MINUSMA, without prejudice to the implementation of its current mandate and future decisions of the Security Council, *requests* that such review be conveyed no later than 13 January 2023 and provide:

- a detailed analysis of the political and security challenges that impacted on the mission's ability to implement its mandate,
- an assessment of the cooperation with the host authorities and movement restrictions,
- recommendations on the necessary conditions for MINUSMA to continue operating, support the improvement of the political and security situation, deliver on its mandated tasks and enhance the robustness of its posture and its operational capacity to protect civilians, in full accordance with the principles of peacekeeping,
- options on MINUSMA's future configuration, force levels and ceiling of uniformed personnel;

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



Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2022

Resolution 2641 (2022)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 9084th meeting, on 30 June 2022

The Security Council,

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

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

Taking note of the final report (S/2022/479) of the Group of Experts on the DRC (“the Group of Experts”) established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014), 2198 (2015), 2293 (2016), 2360 (2017), 2424 (2018), 2478 (2019), 2528 (2020) and 2582 (2021),

Expressing concern at the continued presence of domestic and foreign armed groups in eastern DRC and the suffering they impose on the civilian population of the country, including from human rights abuses, and at reported links between the ADF and terrorist networks, which may further exacerbate conflicts and contribute to undermining State authority, *further expressing concern* at the continued illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, which enable these armed groups to operate, *welcoming* the diplomatic engagement undertaken by the States of the region to foster peace and reconciliation in the region, including the Conclaves of the East African Community Heads of State on the peace and security situation on the eastern part of the DRC in Nairobi, Kenya, *acknowledging* the outcomes of the Conclaves and the commitments to contribute to reconciliation, stabilisation and securing lasting peace in the DRC, and *calling on* all signatory States to fully implement their commitments per the Peace and Security Framework for the DRC and the Region,

Taking note of the verdict rendered on 29 January 2022 by the Military Court of Ex-Kasai Occidental and of efforts towards ensuring accountability, *reiterating* the need for the Government of the DRC to fully investigate the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and the four Congolese nationals accompanying them and bring those responsible to justice, *welcoming* the work of the United Nations team, known as the Follow-On Mechanism, deployed to assist the Congolese authorities in their investigations, in agreement with the Congolese authorities, and *further welcoming* their continued cooperation,



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

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

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

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

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 July 2023 the measures as set out in paragraphs 1 to 6 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#), including its reaffirmations therein;

2. *Reaffirms* that measures described in paragraph 5 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#) shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee, as set forth in paragraph 7 of resolution [2293 \(2016\)](#), paragraph 3 of resolution [2360 \(2017\)](#) and paragraph 3 of resolution [2582 \(2021\)](#);

3. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for involvement in the production, manufacture or use in the DRC of improvised explosive devices, or in the commission, planning, ordering, aiding, abetting or otherwise assistance of attacks in the DRC with improvised explosive devices;

4. *Reiterates* that the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of resolution [1807 \(2008\)](#) continue to apply to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the DRC;

5. *Decides* that the notification requirements set out in paragraph 5 of resolution [1807 \(2008\)](#) shall no longer apply to (a) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, and (b) to shipments of arms and related materiel for the DRC except in relation to items in Annex A of this resolution, which remain subject to the applicable notification procedures;

6. *Affirms* its readiness to further review the appropriateness of measures contained in this resolution, including any modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed in light of progress achieved, of compliance with this resolution and of continued national efforts to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, monitoring and security of the national stockpiles of weapons and ammunition and to fight arms trafficking and diversion, with the assistance of international partners;

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

8. *Decides* to extend until 1 August 2023 the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set forth in paragraph 6 of resolution [2360](#), *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2023, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Group of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

9. *Calls* for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, and the Group of Experts and *requests* the Group of Experts to provide to

the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a mid-term report no later than 30 December 2022, and a final report no later than 15 June 2023, as well as submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the mid-term and final reports are due;

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

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

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

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

Annex A

- All types of weapons with a calibre up to 14.5mm and associated ammunition;
 - Mortars with a calibre up to 82mm and associated ammunition;
 - Grenade and rocket launchers with a calibre up to 107mm and associated ammunition;
 - Man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS);
 - Anti-tank guided missile systems.
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Resolution 2642 (2022)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9089th meeting, on
12 July 2022**

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2042 \(2012\)](#), [2043 \(2012\)](#), [2118 \(2013\)](#), [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2175 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2209 \(2015\)](#), [2235 \(2015\)](#), [2254 \(2015\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2268 \(2016\)](#), [2286 \(2016\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2336 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#) and its Presidential Statements of 3 August 2011 ([S/PRST/2011/16](#)), 21 March 2012 ([S/PRST/2012/6](#)), 5 April 2012 ([S/PRST/2012/10](#)), 2 October 2013 ([S/PRST/2013/15](#)), 24 April 2015 ([S/PRST/2015/10](#)), 17 August 2015 ([S/PRST/2015/15](#)), and 8 October 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/12](#)),

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

1. *Demands* the full and immediate implementation of all provisions of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#) and [2585 \(2021\)](#);

2. *Decides* to extend the decisions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution [2165 \(2014\)](#), for a period of six months, that is, until 10 January 2023, only for the border crossing at Bab al-Hawa, with a further extension of an additional six months, that is, until 10 July 2023, which will require a separate resolution confirming this extension, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a special report on the humanitarian needs in Syria no later than 10 December 2022;

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

4. *Welcomes* ongoing efforts and urges to step up further initiatives to broaden the humanitarian activities in Syria, including water, sanitation, health, education, electricity where essential to restore access to basic services, and shelter early recovery projects, undertaken by humanitarian organisations, and *calls upon* other international humanitarian agencies and relevant parties to support them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Council monthly and to provide a report on a regular basis, at least every 60 days, on the implementation of resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#) and this resolution and on compliance by all relevant parties in Syria and *further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his reports overall trends in unhindered and safe United Nations cross-line operations, in particular on their progress to all parts of Syria, on early recovery projects, and detailed information on the humanitarian assistance delivered through United Nations humanitarian cross-border operations, including their transparency, the distribution mechanism, the number of beneficiaries, operating partners, locations of aid deliveries at district-level and the volume and nature of items delivered;

6. *Encourages* the convening of a Security Council Informal Interactive Dialogue every two months with participation of donors, interested regional parties and representatives of the international humanitarian agencies operating in Syria in order to regularly review and follow-up on the implementation of this resolution, including progress in early-recovery projects;

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