

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2498 (2019)</a>	21
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	7 (c) (ii)
		Resolution <a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>	27
		Resolution <a href="#">2495 (2019)</a>	3 (iii)
		Resolution <a href="#">2497 (2019)</a>	27
<b>Thematic</b>	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	5, 7, 18, 32
<b>Introduction of child protection as a cross-cutting issue in the United Nations system, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers in United Nations peace operations</b>			
<b>Country and region-specific</b>	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution <a href="#">2489 (2019)</a>	5 (f) and (g)
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	32 (a) (iii), 33 (c) (i), 43
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>	30 (i) (a), (c) and (d), 30 (ii) (b), 31
		Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	11, 17, 29 (i) (c), (ii) (g), (i) and (k), 31
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2470 (2019)</a>	2 (f)
	The situation in Libya	Resolution <a href="#">2486 (2019)</a>	5
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	28 (a) (ii), (c) (iii), 55, 57
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	7 (a) (i), (vi) and (vii), 18, 28
		Resolution <a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>	27
		Resolution <a href="#">2497 (2019)</a>	28
<b>Thematic</b>	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	7, 12, 18, 25

## 29. Protection of civilians in armed conflict

In 2019, the Council held three meetings to consider the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including one high-level meeting, which took the form of an open debate.<sup>559</sup> The Council adopted two resolutions under this item. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in table 1 below.

On 23 May 2019, the Council held a ministerial-level open debate<sup>560</sup> at the initiative of Indonesia, which held the Presidency for the month,<sup>561</sup> to mark the twentieth anniversary of the inclusion of the item on the agenda of the Council.<sup>562</sup> At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the

<sup>559</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

<sup>560</sup> See [S/PV.8534](#).

<sup>561</sup> The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 8 May 2019 ([S/2019/385](#)).

<sup>562</sup> See [S/PV.3977](#).

President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Executive Director of the Center for Civilians in Conflict.

Presenting his latest report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,<sup>563</sup> the Secretary-General recalled the progress made and said that a culture of protection had taken root in the Council and across the United Nations in the past 20 years. Despite those advances, grave human suffering was still being caused by armed conflicts and a lack of accountability. In that context, he emphasized that progress was needed most at the national level, in accordance with the three main recommendations of his report. The Secretary-General added that the Council could do much to enhance compliance with the laws of war and could be more consistent in how it addressed protection concerns within and across different conflicts. The President of ICRC recalled that political and military decisions made in the Security Council Chamber had an impact on the human conditions in battlefields around the world. The absence of decisions by the Council also took its toll on civilians. While he understood that political consensus was difficult, he asked the Council to be clearer in its support for respect for international humanitarian law. He outlined a series of measures that the Council could take to influence behaviour and protect populations exposed to war and violence, and asked Council members at the very least not to hinder the efforts of people in need to protect themselves. He described the specific efforts of ICRC to ensure that community-based protection approaches were integrated more systematically into its response, while noting that those activities could never be considered a substitute for the protection responsibilities of authorities. The Executive Director of the Center for Civilians in Conflict also emphasized that there was no substitute for high-level and public political commitment to civilian protection and called on all Member States, including Council members, to adopt national policies on the protection of civilians. He also elaborated on the ways Member States could help peacekeeping operations to overcome the challenge of protecting civilians, namely by providing political support, adequate financial resources and the right capabilities.

During the subsequent discussion, Member States shared their views on the main priorities and possible practical measures for ensuring the protection of civilians in armed conflict.<sup>564</sup> Speakers expressed concern that 20 years after the adoption of the landmark resolution [1265 \(1999\)](#) and 70 years since

the adoption of the Geneva Conventions, the normative and conceptual progress on the framework for the protection of civilians had not been translated into concrete measures on the ground and that civilians continued to account for the vast majority of victims of armed conflict. Member States emphasized that vulnerable groups such as women, children, refugees and internally displaced persons were among those most affected by armed conflict. A number of speakers highlighted that persons with disabilities were also disproportionately affected by armed conflict.<sup>565</sup> In that context, many speakers called for compliance with international law and accountability to combat impunity. Several speakers also called for the implementation of resolution [2286 \(2016\)](#) with regard to the protection of humanitarian and medical personnel and health facilities.<sup>566</sup> Several speakers stressed that early warning mechanisms were needed in order to prevent the escalation of violence against civilians.<sup>567</sup>

On 11 June 2019, at the initiative of Kuwait, which held the Presidency for the month,<sup>568</sup> the Council held a meeting under the sub-item “Missing persons in armed conflict”.<sup>569</sup> At the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2474 \(2019\)](#), addressing for the first time the issue of missing persons as a result of armed conflict. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Council called upon parties to armed conflict to take all appropriate measures to actively search for persons reported missing, to enable the return of their remains, to account for persons reported missing without adverse distinction and to put in place appropriate channels enabling response and communication with families on the search process. More specifically, the Council urged parties to armed conflict to search for and recover the dead as a result of armed conflict, to identify them, to respect the remains of the dead and to return them, whenever possible, to their relatives, consistent with applicable obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law.<sup>570</sup> The Council also urged parties to establish

<sup>563</sup> [S/2019/373](#).

<sup>564</sup> See [S/2019/840](#), p. 9.

<sup>565</sup> See [S/PV.8534](#) (Dominican Republic, Poland, Switzerland, Mexico, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, European Union, Slovenia, Ireland, San Marino, Norway (on behalf of the Nordic countries) and Ecuador).

<sup>566</sup> *Ibid.*, (South Africa, Canada, Turkey, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, San Marino, Kenya, Viet Nam and Norway).

<sup>567</sup> *Ibid.*, (Indonesia, Germany, Belgium, Argentina, Portugal, Morocco, Bangladesh, Costa Rica and Armenia).

<sup>568</sup> The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 3 June 2019 ([S/2019/458](#)).

<sup>569</sup> See [S/PV.8543](#).

<sup>570</sup> [S/RES/2474 \(2019\)](#), para. 8.

national information bureaus or other mechanisms upon the outbreak of a conflict in order to exchange information on detainees and civilians belonging to an adverse party and to open enquiries regarding those persons.<sup>571</sup> Lastly, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include as a sub-item in the reports on the protection of civilians the issue of missing persons as a result of armed conflict and to brief the Council every 12 months on the implementation of the resolution, during the annual briefing on the protection of civilians.<sup>572</sup>

After the vote, the Council heard briefings by the Operations Director of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and by the President of ICRC. Recalling the latest report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,<sup>573</sup> the OCHA representative stressed that parties to conflict needed to ensure respect for international humanitarian law as it related to missing persons, taking all feasible measures to account for those reported missing as a result of armed conflict. She added that the law enshrined the right of the families of the missing to receive information on their fate and whereabouts, which entailed putting in place appropriate domestic laws and policies, including mechanisms to search for the missing and respond to the needs of their relatives. In his briefing, the President of ICRC welcomed the adoption of resolution [2474 \(2019\)](#), the first resolution fully dedicated to the issue of missing persons in conflict, and commended the Council's commitment to the issue. He outlined the specific activities and innovations of ICRC in the area, noting that the way in which the issue of missing persons was addressed during and after conflict could determine the scale of the problem, its repercussions on communities and future relations between parties to the conflict. In that connection, he urged Member States to ensure that international humanitarian law was respected in their operations; to put in place preventative measures and take early action; to view the issue of the missing first and foremost as humanitarian and not part of political agendas and accountability processes; and to support professional, neutral and impartial humanitarian action on the issue of the missing.

After the briefings, Council members welcomed the adoption of resolution [2474 \(2019\)](#), expressing appreciation to Kuwait for the initiative and for its efforts to convene a public meeting of the Council on the issue. The representative of the United Kingdom

stated that given the scale of the global missing persons phenomenon, the resolution provided an important opportunity to review and strengthen international cooperation on the issue. Other members also emphasized the importance of international cooperation in addressing the issue of missing persons.<sup>574</sup> The representative of Germany noted that resolving the issue of missing persons was very important for reconciliation, while having a policy of preventing disappearance was important for conflict prevention. In that connection, a number of other Council members stressed the importance of concrete preventive measures and early action, as highlighted in resolution [2474 \(2019\)](#).<sup>575</sup> With regard to the specific issue of enforced disappearance, the representative of Germany regretted that there was no reference in the resolution to international criminal mechanisms, such as the Rome Statute, which clearly referred to enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity. The representative of France also emphasized the role of the International Criminal Court and the investigative mechanisms whose job it was to collect the evidence of such crimes. In that context, he regretted that the text of the resolution did not explicitly mention the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Both he and the representative of Belgium called on all States to ratify the Convention.

On 20 June 2019, the Council held a meeting at which it unanimously adopted resolution [2475 \(2019\)](#), the first stand-alone resolution on the issue of protecting persons with disabilities during armed conflict.<sup>576</sup> In the resolution, the Council, expressing concern regarding the disproportionate impact that armed conflict had on persons with disabilities, urged States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination and marginalization of persons on the basis of disability in situations of armed conflict, particularly those who faced multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.<sup>577</sup> The Council also requested the Secretary-General to include information and related recommendations on issues of relevance to persons with disabilities in the context of armed conflict in thematic and geographic reports and regular briefings to the Council, and to include data disaggregated by disability within existing mandates

<sup>571</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 9.

<sup>572</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 19.

<sup>573</sup> [S/2019/373](#).

<sup>574</sup> See [S/PV.8543](#) (Kuwait, Indonesia, South Africa and Belgium).

<sup>575</sup> *Ibid.*, (Kuwait, United Kingdom, Côte d'Ivoire, China, France, Indonesia, Peru, Belgium, Dominican Republic and Poland).

<sup>576</sup> See [S/PV.8556](#).

<sup>577</sup> Resolution [2475 \(2019\)](#), second preambular paragraph and para. 8.

and existing resources.<sup>578</sup> Moreover, the Council expressed its intention to invite persons with disabilities, including their representative organizations, to brief the Council in relevant thematic and geographic areas and to consider including interactive meetings with local persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the field during Council missions.<sup>579</sup>

After the vote, Council members expressed their support for the unanimous adoption of the resolution and the initiative of Poland and the United Kingdom in bringing the issue to the attention of the Council for the first time. The representative of Poland outlined the three goals her delegation had wanted to achieve since beginning work on the resolution, namely, strengthening data collection and reporting on persons with disabilities, building capacity and knowledge on the needs and rights of persons with disabilities and raising awareness among peacekeepers and peacebuilders, and empowering and engaging persons with disabilities in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution, reconciliation, reconstruction and peacebuilding, with a view to ensuring that persons with disabilities and their organizations were partners in the discussions of the Council. The representative of the United States welcomed in particular the paragraphs in the resolution on data collection, capacity-building and the meaningful participation and leadership of persons with disabilities during every stage of a conflict, and looked forward to more regular briefings by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed support for the resolution's humanitarian principles and its aims to improve support and protection for persons with disabilities in areas of conflict, but pointed out that a number of its provisions went beyond the mandate of the Council. In his delegation's view, the call in paragraph 11 of the resolution for State parties to comply with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities pertained only to article 11 of the Convention, which related to situations within the Council's purview. Similarly, he stated that activities for the protection of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, had to be carried out strictly in line with the tried-and-tested principle of the so-called division of labour in the United Nations system, and that genuinely constructive efforts to protect persons with disabilities were possible only when each body dealt with the issue in a way that was fully consistent with the mandate

entrusted to it. In addition, he noted that the Russian Federation assumed that paragraph 10 of the resolution would be applied without detriment to the Council's working methods and in accordance with its provisional rules of procedure. He expressed strong support for the position that all groups in society should receive equal protection during armed conflicts, as laid down in international law, and that the consideration of one category of people should not be at the expense of any other group. The representative of China stated that the Council should not replicate or replace the work of human rights agencies or social welfare agencies dedicated to those with disabilities and that the issue was a sub-item under the agenda for the protection of civilians in armed conflict and should be addressed in full observance of all Council resolutions and agreements on that agenda. The representative of the United Kingdom, as the co-penholder of resolution 2475 (2019), thanked the Russian Federation and China for voting in favour of the resolution despite the doubts they had expressed. He agreed with the representative of the Russian Federation that the Council should not be creating new legal obligations, and said that they had been careful not to do so. He also agreed that all citizens and civilians should be protected and that that should not just be declaratory but also through concrete actions, as reflected in the resolution.

Throughout 2019, the Council continued the practice of hearing briefings by OCHA concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict under country- and region-specific items.<sup>580</sup> The Council also included protection-related provisions in most of its resolutions and presidential statements in relation to both country- or region-specific and thematic items.<sup>581</sup>

The Council focused on multiple aspects and used a variety of language formulas to address the protection of civilians in its decisions; selected provisions of those decisions are listed in table 2. In particular, the Council: (a) condemned all forms of attacks against civilians, especially against women and children, including attacks against schools, hospitals and medical facilities; (b) called upon all parties to conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law and called for accountability measures

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<sup>578</sup> Ibid., para. 9.

<sup>579</sup> Ibid., para. 10.

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<sup>580</sup> In 2019, the Council heard briefings by OCHA 32 times at public meetings and 24 times in consultations, for a total of 56 briefings. For more information on briefings on those items prior to 2019, see *Repertoire, Supplement 2018*, part I, sect. 29.

<sup>581</sup> For information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see part I, sect. 29 and sect. 31.

against perpetrators of such crimes; (c) demanded that all parties to armed conflict ensure unhindered access for delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need and ensure the safety of humanitarian and medical personnel; (d) emphasized the primary responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to protect civilians; (e) requested additional monitoring mechanisms and reporting arrangements in order to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and (f) adopted or expressed its intention to adopt targeted measures, such as sanctions, against perpetrators. In addition, the Council's practice of strengthening the mandates of United Nations peace operations with a view to protecting civilians

continued to evolve. During the reporting period, the Council continued to request several missions to take the protection of civilians under threat of physical violence as specific priorities and benchmarks of their mandates, with a particular focus on, but not limited to, women, children and internally displaced persons, including by creating a secure environment for the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, strengthening local community engagement and empowerment, and through early warning and information-sharing mechanisms.<sup>582</sup>

<sup>582</sup> For more information on mandates and decisions relevant to peacekeeping and political missions, see part X.

Table 1  
Meetings: protection of civilians in armed conflict

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.8534</a> 23 May 2019	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict ( <a href="#">S/2019/373</a> )  Letter dated 8 May 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2019/385</a> )		63 Member States <sup>a</sup>	Eight invitees <sup>b</sup>	Secretary-General, 13 Council members, <sup>c</sup> all invitees <sup>d</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.8543</a> 11 June 2019	Missing persons in armed conflict  Letter dated 3 June 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2019/458</a> )	Draft resolution submitted by 68 Member States <sup>e</sup> ( <a href="#">S/2019/475</a> )	55 Member States <sup>f</sup>	Operations Director of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	All Council members, <sup>g</sup> all invitees under rule 39 <sup>h</sup>	Resolution <a href="#">2474 (2019)</a> 15-0-0



**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the maintenance of  
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8556 20 June 2019		Draft resolution submitted by 68 Member States <sup>i</sup> (S/2019/503)	55 Member States <sup>j</sup>		Seven Council members <sup>k</sup>	Resolution 2475 (2019) 15-0-0

<sup>a</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

<sup>b</sup> President of ICRC; Executive Director of the Center for Civilians in Conflict; Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations; North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security; Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations; and Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations.

<sup>c</sup> Germany was represented by its Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office; and Indonesia (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of South Africa spoke also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire and Equatorial Guinea.

<sup>d</sup> Cambodia was represented by its Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Canada was represented by its Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the Netherlands and Romania were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of Switzerland spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the protection of civilians in armed conflict; the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; and the representative of Viet Nam spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

<sup>e</sup> Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States and Uruguay.

<sup>f</sup> Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

<sup>g</sup> Kuwait (President of the Council) was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

<sup>h</sup> The President of ICRC participated in the meeting by videoconference from Geneva.

<sup>i</sup> Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

<sup>j</sup> Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

<sup>k</sup> China, Dominican Republic (also on behalf of Belgium, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait and Peru), France, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

Table 2

**Selection of provisions relevant to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, by theme and agenda item**

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Condemnation of and demands for the cessation of attacks and acts of violence against civilians and civilian facilities and abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/6</a>	eighth, ninth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	4, 24
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>	7, 10, 11
		Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	12
	The situation in Mali	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/2</a>	ninth
	The situation in the Middle East	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/9</a>	fifth
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	25, 26
		Resolution <a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>	26
		Resolution <a href="#">2497 (2019)</a>	26
	<b>Thematic</b>	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution <a href="#">2474 (2019)</a>
Women and peace and security		Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	1
<b>Calls for compliance with and accountability under applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law and relevant Security Council resolutions by all parties</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/15</a>	eighth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	21, 23
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>	4, 5, 6, 35
		Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	6, 8, 34, 50 (b) and (c)
	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution <a href="#">2458 (2019)</a>	19
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	15, 35, 36, 53
	The situation in the Middle East	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/9</a>	second
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2461 (2019)</a>	16
		Resolution <a href="#">2498 (2019)</a>	4
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	34, 35
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/7</a>	twenty-seventh

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	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	
<b>Thematic</b>	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/8</a>	second, third	
	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution <a href="#">2475 (2019)</a>	1, 2	
	Threats to international peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2482 (2019)</a>	16	
	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	17, 21	
<b>Demands for humanitarian access and safety of humanitarian and medical personnel and facilities</b>				
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/6</a>	ninth	
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	32 (d), 49	
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>	36	
		Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	35	
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	54	
	The situation in the Middle East	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/9</a>	ninth	
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2461 (2019)</a>	18	
		Resolution <a href="#">2472 (2019)</a>	31	
		Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	2
	<b>Thematic</b>	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution <a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>	25
Resolution <a href="#">2497 (2019)</a>			23	
Resolution <a href="#">2474 (2019)</a>			12	
<b>Thematic</b>	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution <a href="#">2475 (2019)</a>	3	
		<b>Affirmation of primary responsibility of States and parties to conflict to protect civilians</b>		
		<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2019/15</a>
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>		fourth preambular paragraph	
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>		sixth preambular paragraph, 17	
	Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>		fourth preambular paragraph	
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	second preambular, 55	



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	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Thematic</b>	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution <a href="#">2474 (2019)</a>	twelfth preambular paragraph
		Resolution <a href="#">2475 (2019)</a>	fifth preambular paragraph
	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	sixth preambular paragraph
<b>Requests for specific monitoring and analysis of and reporting on protection of civilians</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	54
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	51
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2472 (2019)</a>	16, 32
		Resolution <a href="#">2498 (2019)</a>	34
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	36, 38
Resolution <a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>		27, 35	
<b>Thematic</b>	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	Resolution <a href="#">2474 (2019)</a>	9, 19
	Women and peace and security	Resolution <a href="#">2467 (2019)</a>	2, 22, 27, 32
<b>Imposition of targeted measures against perpetrators of violations against civilians in armed conflict</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>	fifteenth and twenty-fourth preambular paragraphs
		Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	5
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2498 (2019)</a>	21
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	tenth preambular paragraph, 3
<b>Inclusion of mission-specific protection mandates and benchmarks<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2499 (2019)</a>	32 (a) (i)–(iv), (b) (vii), 33 (d) (i)–(iii), 33 (e) (i), (iv) and (vii)
		Resolution <a href="#">2463 (2019)</a>	23 (a), 24, 29 (i) (a)–(g), 29 (ii) (c), 37
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2502 (2019)</a>	25, 29 (i) (a)–(g), 29 (ii) (e), 36, 42, 47
		Resolution <a href="#">2466 (2019)</a>	10

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2480 (2019)</a>	16, 20, 28 (b) (iii), 28 (c) (i)–(iii), 28 (f)
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2459 (2019)</a>	7 (a) (i)–(viii), 7 (b) (i), 7 (c) (i) and (iv), 10, 14, 17, 18
	Resolution <a href="#">2469 (2019)</a>	12
	Resolution <a href="#">2495 (2019)</a>	3 (iii)
	Resolution <a href="#">2497 (2019)</a>	13

<sup>a</sup> For additional information on mandates and decisions relevant to peacekeeping and political missions, see part X.

### 30. Women and peace and security

In 2019, the Council held two high-level meetings and adopted two resolutions<sup>583</sup> in relation to the item entitled “Women and peace and security”. Both meetings took the form of open debates.<sup>584</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in table 1.

On 23 April 2019, at the initiative of Germany, which held the Presidency for the month,<sup>585</sup> the Council held an open debate under the sub-item “Sexual violence in conflict”.<sup>586</sup> At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates and two civil society representatives. In his briefing to the Council, the Secretary-General noted that the recommendations contained in his 2019 report on conflict-related sexual violence were focused mainly on strengthening prevention in the context of the Council’s actions on country-specific resolutions, the mandates of peace operations, sanctions regimes and peacemaking efforts, and stressed the need to strengthen justice and accountability, including by increasing support to national authorities in their justice reform efforts and ensuring support for survivors and their families.<sup>587</sup> The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict echoed the Secretary-General’s recommendations, in particular the need for a survivor-

centred approach, and urged the Council to consider additional targeted measures to apply pressure on parties to conflict that had been repeatedly identified as credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape or other forms of conflict-related sexual violence. One of the Nobel Peace Prize laureates, Denis Mukwege, expressed support for the Secretary-General’s recommendations and the work of his Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and welcomed the draft resolution introduced at the meeting for its focus on children born of rape, the importance of a survivor-centred approach and the need to impose sanctions, ensure justice and accountability and provide reparations. Recalling the crimes of sexual violence committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) against Yazidi women in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, the other Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Nadia Murad, from Iraq, called for serious action to bring the perpetrators to justice and expressed the hope that the Council would continue to support the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da’esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, established in 2018. The legal counsel to Nadia Murad and other Yazidi women and girls, Amal Clooney, reported on the milestones achieved in national legal proceedings against ISIL (Da’esh) but noted that they did not come close to full accountability, and thus proposed that the Council consider options to address international accountability. Inas Miloud, an indigenous woman from Libya who spoke on behalf of the Tamazight Women’s Movement and the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, highlighted the stories of Libyan survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, in particular the

<sup>583</sup> Resolutions [2467 \(2019\)](#) and [2493 \(2019\)](#).

<sup>584</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

<sup>585</sup> The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 11 April 2019 ([S/2019/313](#)).

<sup>586</sup> See [S/PV.8514](#).

<sup>587</sup> See [S/2019/280](#).