



Security Council

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Resolution 2514 (2020)

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The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

Underlining that the 2018 "Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (the Revitalised Agreement) is an important step forward in the peace process that provides a window of opportunity to achieve sustainable peace and stability in South Sudan, *calling on* South Sudanese parties to demonstrate the political will to peacefully resolve the conflict, *stressing* that the negotiation of power-sharing and security arrangements and the



safe return of all South Sudanese parties to Juba are essential to advance the peace process, and *calling on* parties to ensure full, effective, and meaningful participation of women in the peace process, to recognize the need to protect women's rights organizations and women peacebuilders from threats and reprisals, and fulfil the commitments set out on inclusivity, including in respect of national diversity, gender, youth and regional representation in the Revitalised Agreement,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

engagement, including during patrols, in order to fulfil UNMISS's protection of civilians mandate,

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

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

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

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

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

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

investigations and the provision of assistance and protection to victims of sexual and gender-based violence,

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the joint UNMISS and OHCHR "Report on the Freedom of Opinion and Expression in South Sudan Since the July 2016 Crisis" issued in February 2018, *expressing* ongoing concern on the severe restriction of freedoms of opinion, expression, and association, *condemning* the use of media to broadcast hate

speech and transmit messages instigating violence against a particular ethnic group, a practice that has the potential to lead to widespread violence and exacerbate armed conflict, and *calling on* the GoSS to immediately condemn and counter increasing hate speech and ethnic violence and to promote reconciliation among its people,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General to enforce strictly his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, *noting* the various measures

taken by UNMISS and troop- and police-contributing countries to combat sexual exploitation and abuse, but *still expressing* grave concern over allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reportedly committed by peacekeepers in South Sudan, *stressing* the urgent need for troop- and police-contributing countries and, as appropriate, UNMISS, to promptly investigate those allegations in a credible and transparent manner and for those responsible for such criminal offences or misconduct to be held to account, and *further stressing* the need to prevent such exploitation and abuse and to improve how these allegations are addressed in line with resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#),

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan and engage in political dialogue, and *further demands* that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Revitalised Agreement and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016 and 22 May 2017, as well as the ACOH signed on 21 December 2017, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented;

2. *Demands* that the GoSS comply with the obligations set out in the SOFA between the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations, and immediately cease obstructing UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, *further demands* the GoSS immediately cease obstructing international and national humanitarian actors from assisting civilians, and facilitate freedom of movement for the CTSAMVM, *calls on* the GoSS to take action, to deter, and to hold those responsible to account for any hostile or other actions that impede UNMISS or international and national humanitarian actors, *reminds* the GoSS that, pursuant to the SOFA, UNMISS does not require prior authorization or permission to undertake its mandated tasks, and *urges* the GoSS to build an environment of mutual cooperation for UNMISS and its partners to conduct their work;

3. *Expresses* its intention to consider all appropriate measures, as demonstrated by adoption of resolutions [2206 \(2015\)](#), [2290 \(2016\)](#), [2353 \(2017\)](#), [2428 \(2018\)](#), and [2471 \(2019\)](#), against those who take actions that undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, *stresses* the sanctity of United Nations protection sites, specifically *underscores* that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against UNMISS personnel and premises and any humanitarian personnel, may meet the designation criteria, and in this regard *takes note* of the 20 February 2018 Special Report of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan ([S/2018/143](#)) that the steady re-supply of weapons and ammunition to South Sudan has directly affected the safety of UN personnel and UNMISS's ability to carry out its mandate, *further takes note* of the AUPSC's 8 February 2018 communique which states that signatories to the ACOH should be deprived of the means to continue fighting, and *underscores* the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), including the arms embargo to deprive the parties of the means to continue fighting and to prevent violations of the ACOH;

4. *Welcomes* encouraging developments in South Sudan's peace process, demonstrations of political will by the parties in order to create the conditions necessary to advance the peace process, and the reduction in political violence among the warring parties, and *calls on* parties to implement fully the Revitalised Agreement, and establish its institutions without delay;

5. *Condemns* violations of the ACOH by all parties, including the continuing use of sexual and gender-based violence in attacks, and the assault of CTSAMVM monitors that undermines confidence building measures between the warring parties, *underscores* that lack of feasible security arrangements may delay the peace process, *calls upon* all parties to ensure full, effective, and meaningful participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, and civil society in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, and *further calls upon* UNMISS to assist all parties in these efforts;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 15 March 2021;

7. *Decides* to maintain the overall force levels of UNMISS with a troop ceiling of 17,000 personnel, which includes a Regional Protection Force, and a police ceiling of 2,101 personnel, including 88 corrections officers, and *expresses* its readiness to consider making the necessary adjustments to UNMISS to match security conditions on the ground;

8. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and *authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:

(a) *Protection of civilians:*

- (i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission's Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously;
- (ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to IDPs, including, but not limited to, those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against civilians, including through regular interaction with civilians and working closely with humanitarian, human rights, civil society, and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict including, as appropriate, schools, places of worship, hospitals, oil installations and areas of potential return, in particular when the GoSS is unable or failing to provide such security;
- (iii) To strengthen the implementation of a mission-wide early warning strategy, including the establishment of an Information Acquisition Plan as part of a coordinated approach to information gathering, incident tracking and analysis, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to threats and attacks against civilians that may involve violations and abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities;
- (iv) To maintain public safety and security of and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites;
- (v) To deter and prevent sexual and gender-based violence within its capacity and areas of deployment, as highlighted in paragraph 41 of the Special Report of the Secretary-General of 10 November 2016 ([S/2016/951](#));
- (vi) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission's protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of intercommunal conflict through, inter alia, mediation and community engagement in order to foster sustainable local and national reconciliation as an essential part of preventing violence and long-term state-building activity, as well as to provide support, within existing resources, for the relevant authorities and civil society organizations in developing and implementing gender-sensitive community violence reduction (CVR) programs, in cooperation and coordination with development partners and community representatives, especially women and youth;
- (vii) To foster a secure environment for the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified, return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for IDPs and refugees including through monitoring of, ensuring respect for human rights by, where compatible and in strict compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), coordination with police services, security and government institutions, and civil society actors in relevant and protection-focused activities, such as sensitization to issues of sexual and gender-based violence and children and armed conflict as well as technical assistance or advice on international humanitarian law, investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as other human rights violations and abuses, in order

to strengthen protection of civilians, combat impunity, and promote accountability;

(viii) To support the facilitation of the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified return, relocation, or integration of IDPs from United Nations protection of civilian sites, in coordination with humanitarian actors and other relevant stakeholders, and within existing resources;

(b) *Creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance:*

(i) To contribute, in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of security conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, so as to allow, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, including IDPs and refugees, recalling the need for compliance with the relevant provisions of international law and respect for the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;

(ii) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel where appropriate, and to ensure the security of its installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks;

(c) *Supporting the Implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and the Peace Process:*

To carry out, within its capabilities, the following tasks in support of the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and the peace process, and recognizing that the tasks outlined in paragraph 10 are essential to creating an enabling environment for implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and the peace process:

(i) Using good offices to support the peace process and implementation of the Revitalised Agreement, including through advice or technical assistance;

(ii) Participating in and supporting the CTSAMVM in implementation of its ceasefire monitoring and verification mandate, including through facilitating and supporting the CTSAMVM in its implementation of monitoring and reporting of violations and overall effectiveness in identifying those responsible for these violations;

(iii) Actively participating in and supporting the work of the RJMEC, and other implementation mechanisms, including at the sub-national level;

(d) *Monitoring and investigating human rights:*

(i) To monitor, investigate, verify, and report immediately, publicly, and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, and accelerate implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;

(iii) To monitor, investigate and report on incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide;

(iv) To coordinate with, share appropriate information with, and provide technical support to international, regional, and national mechanisms engaged in monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, as appropriate;

9. *Stresses* that the peace process only remains viable with the full commitment by all parties and inclusion of civil society, women, and youth, *urges* all the parties to participate in the peace process in good faith in order to reach the compromises necessary for the peace and stability of South Sudan, and *notes* its intention to keep the tasks and composition of UNMISS under active review based on progress with the peace process and implementation of the Revitalised Agreement;

10. *Decides* that, in line with resolution [2304 \(2016\)](#), the mandate of UNMISS shall include the responsibility of providing a secure environment in and around Juba and in other parts of South Sudan as necessary, and *authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means, including undertaking robust action where necessary and actively patrolling to:

(i) Facilitate the conditions for safe and free movement into, out of, and around Juba, including through protecting the means of ingress and egress from the city and major lines of communication and transport within Juba;

(ii) Protect the airport to ensure the airport remains operational, and protect key facilities in Juba essential to the well-being of the people of Juba, as identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

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

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of IGAD, the AU, the AUPSC, and countries in the region to find durable solutions to peace and security challenges in South Sudan, *encourages* their continued firm engagement with South Sudan's leaders to meet without delay all commitments made under cessation of hostilities agreements and the Revitalised Agreement, *underlines* the support by IGAD of the national dialogue, in cooperation with the UN and AU, and *urges* IGAD to appoint a Chairperson for the RJMEC;

12. *Affirms* the critical importance of the ability of UNMISS to use all of its bases without restrictions in order to execute its mandate including, but not limited to, its base in Tomping and in this regard, *calls on* the Government of South Sudan to uphold its obligations to guarantee UNMISS unimpeded access to United Nations premises per the SOFA;

13. *Recalls* its resolution [2086 \(2013\)](#), *reaffirms* the basic principles of peacekeeping, as set forth in Presidential Statement [S/PRST/2015/22](#), including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizes* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and that the Security Council expects full delivery of the mandates it authorizes;

14. *Emphasizes* that protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission,

stresses that UNMISS's mandate as set out in paragraphs 8 and 10 above includes authority to use all necessary means in order to accomplish its mandated tasks, particularly the protection of civilians, and *further stresses* that such actions include, but are not limited to, within UNMISS's capacity and areas of deployment, defending protection of civilians sites, establishing areas around the sites that are not used for hostile purposes by any forces, including by extending weapons free zones to UNMISS protection of civilians sites where appropriate, addressing threats to the sites, searching individuals attempting to enter the sites, seizing weapons from those inside or attempting to enter the sites, and removing from and denying entry of armed actors to the protection of civilians sites;

15. *Recognizes* the important use of confidence-building, facilitation, mediation, and community engagement, and *encourages* UNMISS as appropriate and when possible, to explore how it can use these techniques to enhance its ability to support the Mission's protection, information gathering and situational awareness activities, and to implement its mandated tasks, including to protect civilians;

16. *Requests* UNMISS prioritize enhanced force mobility to better execute its mandate in areas of emerging protection risks and emerging threats, including in remote locations, and *encourages* UNMISS to prioritize deployment of forces with appropriate air, land, and water assets within existing financial resources;

17. *Requests* and *encourages* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS and coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and to exercise his or her good offices to lead the UN system in South Sudan in assisting the RJMEC, the AU, IGAD and other actors, as well as the parties, with implementation of the Revitalised Agreement and to promote, peace and reconciliation, *underscores* in this regard the critical role of CTSAMVM as well as the importance of the support provided to it by UNMISS in delivering on its mandate, and *reaffirms* in this regard the critical role that the UN plays, in coordination with regional organizations and other actors, to advance political dialogue between parties and contribute to achieving an enduring cessation of hostilities and lead the parties to an inclusive peace process;

18. *Requests* UNMISS to strengthen its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities, including by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence is included in the Mission's data collection, threat analysis and early warning systems, by engaging with victims of sexual violence, and women's organizations, *further requests* UNMISS to take fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, and *reaffirms* the importance of uniformed and civilian gender advisors, gender focal points in all mission components, gender expertise and capacity strengthening in executing the mission mandate in a gender-responsive manner;

19. *Requests* UNMISS to continue to intensify and extend its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, or where there are emerging protection risks or threats such as high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, and including areas which include high concentrations of IDPs and refugees, with particular attention to women and children, including as guided by its early warning strategy, in all areas, and key routes for population movement, in order to contribute to a secure environment for the safe, informed, voluntary and dignified return, relocation, resettlement or integration into host communities for IDPs and refugees, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to fulfil its mandate;

20. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of peacekeeping mandates is the responsibility of all stakeholders and is contingent upon several critical

factors, including well defined, realistic, and achievable mandates; political will, leadership, performance and accountability at all levels; adequate resources; training and equipment; policy, planning and operational guidelines;

21. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to standardize a culture of performance in UN peacekeeping, *recalls* its requests in resolution 2378 (2017) and resolution 2436 (2018) that the Secretary-General ensure that performance data related to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations is used to improve mission operations, including decisions such as those regarding deployment, remediation, repatriation and incentives, *reaffirms* its support for the development of a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework that identifies clear standards of performance for evaluating all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel working in and supporting peacekeeping operations that facilitates effective and full implementation of mandates, and includes comprehensive and objective methodologies based on clear and well-defined benchmarks to ensure accountability for underperformance and incentives and recognition for outstanding performance, *calls on* the United Nations to apply this framework to UNMISS, as described in resolution 2436 (2018), in particular by investigating and taking immediate action on underperformance, to include the rotation, repatriation, replacement or dismissal of the under-performing UNMISS uniformed or civilian personnel, including mission leadership and mission support personnel, consistent with resolution 2436 (2018), *notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive performance assessment system and *requests* the Secretary-General and the troop- and police-contributing countries to seek to increase the number of women in UNMISS, as well as to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of operations;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement a zero-tolerance policy on serious misconduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment, including by making full use of the existing authority of the SRSG to ensure accountability of the Mission's staff and through effective mission support arrangement, *recalls* its Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/22 and its resolution 2272 (2016), *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all personnel in UNMISS, civilian and uniformed, including mission leadership and mission support personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, to conduct investigations of all allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council fully informed through his reports to the Council about the Mission's progress in this regard, including by reporting on the start, agreed deadlines, and outcomes of reviews, *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, to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel, including through timely investigations of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by troop- and police-contributing countries, as appropriate, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

23. *Requests* UNMISS to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP on United Nations Support to non-United Nations security forces;

24. *Requests* UNMISS to assist the Committee, within existing resources, established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) and the Panel of Experts established by the same resolution, regarding the measures adopted in resolution 2428 (2018), including its provisions related to the arms embargo, and in

particular *encourages* timely information exchange between UNMISS and the Panel of Experts, *urges* all parties and Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts, and *further urges* all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

25. *Condemns* in the strongest terms attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and United Nations facilities, as well as those of IGAD, including the December 2018 obstruction, detention, and abuse of a CTSAMVM team by GoSS officials in December 2018, *stresses* that such attacks may constitute violations of the SOFA and/or war crimes, *demands* that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities, *reiterates* that the GoSS is bound by the terms of the SOFA, and *further demands* the immediate and safe release of detained and kidnapped United Nations and associated personnel;

26. *Condemns* the clash that took place in Malakal in February 2016 and the fighting in Juba in July 2016, and *urges* the UN to continuously incorporate lessons learned to conduct reforms across UNMISS to better enable it to implement its mandate, in particular regarding the protection of civilians, and to improve UNMISS chain of command, increase the effectiveness of UNMISS operations, strengthen safety and security of personnel, and enhance UNMISS' ability to manage complex situations;

27. *Condemns* in the strongest terms attacks on and looting of humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, and premises, including hospitals and medical facilities and warehouses, and *demands* that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need throughout South Sudan in particular to IDPs and refugees, and end use of hospitals, schools and other civilian premises for purposes that could make them subject to attack, *stresses* the obligation to respect and protect all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, *stresses* also that any returns or other durable solutions for IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety, and *notes* that freedom of movement of civilians and their right to seek asylum should be respected;

28. *Demands* that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and hold those responsible accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity;

29. *Condemns* all violations of applicable international law committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, *strongly urges* all parties to the conflict to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 17 December 2018, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks and take steps to end and prevent the killing and maiming of children, *welcomes* the release of children by some groups, *strongly urges* the GoSS to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan addressing all violations and abuses against children, and *further strongly urges* the SPLA-IO to implement its action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children

and the killing and maiming of children, *underlines* the importance of the GoSS providing timely and appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to children affected by armed conflict and minimize the risk of re-recruitment, while ensuring that the specific needs of girls as well as children with disabilities are addressed, including access to health care, psychosocial support, and education programmes, and *calls on* the international community to assist these efforts;

30. *Requests* UNMISS continue to engage in dialogue with the parties to the conflict regarding the development and implementation of action plans, in line with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict and to support efforts aimed at releasing children associated with armed groups and forces in all parts of the country;

31. *Welcomes* the commitment to the inclusion of women in the Revitalised Agreement, including the 35% minimum for women's representation, and *calls on* all parties to do more to ensure that these minimum commitments are achieved and to ensure the full, effective, and meaningful participation and involvement of women in all spheres and levels of political leadership, the peace process, and the transitional government, and *requests* UNMISS to assist in these efforts;

32. *Strongly urges* the SSPDF and the SPLA-IO, and other armed groups, to prevent further commission of sexual violence, *urges* the GoSS and the SPLA-IO to implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with focus on prevention, accountability, and enhancing assistance to victims, *encourages* the GoSS and the SPLA-IO to adopt a survivor-centred approach in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and to establish internal disciplinary mechanisms including a confidential reporting mechanism to report and ensure it is disseminated within the forces and among civilians, *strongly urges* SSPDF leadership to issue specific command orders regarding prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, *demand*s the GoSS show concrete steps to hold those responsible within its ranks accountable for crimes of sexual violence, including through the prompt investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, as well as reparations for victims as appropriate, consistent with UNSCR 2467 (2019), and *requests* UNMISS to assist the parties with these activities consistent with paragraph 17;

33. *Urges* the parties to the Revitalised Agreement to demilitarize civilian areas as required in chapter 2 of the R-ARCSS, thereby reducing the proliferation and misuse of small arms and other weapons;

34. *Underscores* that truth-seeking and reconciliation is essential for achieving peace in South Sudan and in this regard *stresses* that the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, as stipulated in the Revitalised Agreement, is a critical part of the peacebuilding process in South Sudan, to spearhead efforts to achieve national cohesion, promote peace, national reconciliation and healing;

35. *Calls upon* the GoSS, while taking note of paragraph 3.2.2 of Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, to hold to account all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes, *notes* that implementing transitional justice measures, including those in the Revitalised Agreement, are key to healing and reconciliation, and underscoring the importance of the rule of law to advancing the peace process, *urges* the GoSS to prioritize restoration and reform of the rule of law and justice sector, *welcomes* steps the GoSS has taken with the deployment of mobile courts facilitated by UNMISS, and *further urges* the GoSS to take further steps in this

regard, and *encourages* UNMISS to support these efforts, including through technical assistance and capacity building;

36. *Takes note* of the steps taken by the African Union towards the setting up of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan as provided for under Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, as well as the work done to date by the UN, *welcomes* the African Union's formal invitation for the UN to provide technical assistance towards the setting up of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available technical assistance to the Commission of the African Union and to the GoSS in setting up the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and for the implementation of other aspects of Chapter V of the Revitalised Agreement, including with regard to the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing and the Compensation and Reparation Authority;

37. *Takes note* of the 8 February 2018 African Union Peace and Security Council communique and in this regard *calls upon* the GoSS to sign without further delay the Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and *further calls* on the international community to extend support to establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan;

38. *Calls upon* the GoSS to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the ongoing investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses in a manner consistent with its international obligations, and *encourages* it to release the reports of those investigations;

Reports

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with best practices, to conduct and provide the Security Council, no later than 15 December 2020, with an independent strategic review of UNMISS assessing the challenges to peace and security in South Sudan and providing detailed recommendations for the possible reconfiguration of the UNMISS mandate and its civilian, police, and military components to account for developments in the peace process, based on broad consultations, including, but not limited to, relevant transitional government bodies, humanitarian and development actors, and civil society organizations;

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

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on implementation of the UNMISS mandate and the obstructions UNMISS encounters in doing so in a comprehensive written report to be submitted within 90 days of the date of adoption of this resolution, every 90 days thereafter, and *underscores* that such reporting should include attention to the below listed issues and that perspectives should be gathered from all relevant actors:

- specific and detailed reporting on how UNMISS is working toward fulfilling its protection of civilian duties, including but not limited to troop responsiveness and performance and new patrol areas, proactive deployment and community engagement,
- the consideration of gender as cross cutting throughout the mandate,
- steps taken to deter and prevent sexual and gender-based violence,
- the participation of women in peace processes, and an analysis of the mission's political engagement on this issue,
- steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UN personnel,

- analysis of troop and police performance and rotations, including progress in mission operations and accountability measures taken for underperformance, including any information on national caveats that negatively affect implementation of the mandate,
- strengthened reporting on human rights issues, and
- reporting on progress in implementing the HRDDP;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, through his regular 90-day reports, on the technical assistance provided consistent with paragraph 36 above, *invites* the African Union to share information on progress made in the establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, with the Secretary-General to inform his report, and *expresses* the Security Council's intention upon receipt of the Secretary-General's reports to assess the work that has been done in the establishment of the Hybrid Court in line with international standards;

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