

Appendix I: All UN Peacekeeping Mandates, 1948-2016

Appendix I lists all new mandates for UN peace operations issued per year categorized by Chapter of the UN Charter invoked in the mandate. There are three lists in this appendix: Chapter VI mandates, Chapter VII mandates, and mandates that shifted between Chapter VI and Chapter VII. Missions are listed chronologically and recorded in each category in which they received a mandate. A mission that shifts mandates will therefore appear on all three lists.

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Table 1: Chapter VI Mandates <i>(year indicates authorization of mission)</i>
Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) (1948)
Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) (1949)
Emergency Force I (UNEF I) (1956)
Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) (1958)
Security Force in West New Guinea (NSF) (1962)
Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) (1963)
Mission of the SG's Representative in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP) (1965)
India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) (1965)
Emergency Force II (UNEF II) (1973)
Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (1974)
Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (1978)
Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) (1988)
Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) (1988)
Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I) (1989)
Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) (1989)
Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) (1989)
Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) (1991)
Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) (1991)
Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III) (1991)
Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) (1991)
Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) (1991)
Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) (1991)
Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I) (1992)
Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (1992)
Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) (1992)
Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) (1993)
Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (1993)
Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (1993)
Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (1993)
Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (1994)
Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) (1994)
Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) (1994)
Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) (1995)
Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) (1996)
Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) (1997)
Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) (1997)
Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) (1997)
Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) (1997)
Civilian Police Support Group (UNPSG) (1998)
Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) (1998)
Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) (1998)
Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (1999)
Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) (2000) <i>(non-civil war mission)</i>
Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI) (2003)
Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) (2012)

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Table 2: Chapter VII Mandates¹ <i>(year indicates authorization of mission)</i>
Protection Mission (UNPROFOR) (1992)
Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) (1993)
Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (1994)
Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) (1995)
Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) (1995)
Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) (1996)
Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (1996)
Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (1999)
Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (2000)
Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) (2002)
Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) (2003)
Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (2004)
Operation in Burundi (ONUB) (2004)
Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) (2004)
Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) (2005)
African Union- Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (2007)
Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) (2007)
Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (2010)
Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) (2011)
Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) (2011)
Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) (2013)
Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (2014)

¹ We omit UNMIK (the Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, 1999) and UNMIT (the Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, 2006) from this list because, while they are both Chapter VII missions, the UN is responsible only for policing, and not the international military presence. We also omit UNAMA (the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, 2002), a mission led by the UN's Department of Political Affairs.

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Table 3: Mandate Shifts <i>(date indicates switch from Chapter VI to Chapter VII mandate)</i>
Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (1992)
Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (1994)
Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) (1999)
Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (1999)
Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (2000)
Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI/UNOCI) (2004)

Appendix II: Coding Protocol

Peacekeeping missions: All missions that the Security Council authorizes the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations to oversee are listed as UN peacekeeping.

Ch. VI status: A mission is coded as a Ch. VI mission if it neither makes an explicit reference to Ch. VII of the UN Charter nor explicitly states the Security Council is acting because the conflict is a threat to international peace and security. This classification indicates that the mission is authorized under the Security Council's powers to oversee the pacific settlement of disputes.

Ch. VII status: A mission is coded as a Ch. VII mission if the Security Council resolution explicitly invokes Ch. VII of the UN Charter.² We exclude missions that authorize another entity (e.g. NATO, a multinational force) to use force unless the UN-controlled military division of the operation is also authorized to use force. This exclusion applies to the Chapter VII-authorized missions in, for example, Iraq-Kuwait, and Afghanistan.

Shifts: Mission *shifts* are Ch. VII missions that retain the same mission name as a previous Ch. VI mission but receive a mandate that explicitly invokes Ch. VII of the UN Charter.

New Missions: An operation is coded as a new mission if it receives a new name and a new mandate in a Security Council resolution. The mission is classified as new even if it is a successor mission to operations already underway in the same conflict or post-conflict context.

Authorization to use force: A mission is coded as authorized to use force if a Security Council resolution explicitly authorizes it to do so; specifically indicates it is permitted to use all means necessary to enforce its mandate; or clearly indicates its duty to protect civilians or aid workers under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Who is authorized to use force: We code the UN as authorized to use force where the language appears as follows: “decides that [mission acronym...] is authorised to take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities in order to...” We code the UN as being authorized to use force even when another actor (e.g. NATO,

² We have excluded three missions from these appendices because, although they are authorized with the Chapter VII language as “threats to international peace and security,” the precise Chapter is not cited in the mandate. The missions are ONUC in the DRC (S/RES/161 (1960)), UNFICYP in Cyprus (S/RES/186 (1964)), and UNIFIL in Lebanon (S/RES/1701 (2006)). These are the only mandates from 1948-2014 that invoke the language of Chapter VII without explicitly invoking that Chapter. In S/RES/161 (1961), the Security Council expresses its concern at the “danger of widespread civil war and bloodshed in the Congo” and frames the situation as “a threat to international peace and security.” In S/RES/186, the Security Council invokes the language of Chapter VII several times, authorizing UNFICYP in 1964 by “noting that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and security and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek out a durable solution.” In a typical post-1999 phrasing for complex missions, under S/RES/1701 (2006), the Security Council determines “that the situation in Lebanon constitutes a threat to international peace and security,” and “authorizes UNIFIL to take all necessary action in areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind, to resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council, and to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence...” In other words, the mandate uses the same language as the other Chapter VII missions but does not name the Chapter as requested by the Government of Lebanon.

Appendix II: Coding Protocol

France) is authorized to use force *alongside* UN troops (Appendix III specifies this language). Our data do not include missions in which only an actor (or group of actors) other than the UN is authorized to execute a mandate.

Appendix III: Authorization of Force

<p><i>Ch. VII Missions (year indicates authorization of mission as Chapter VII; an asterisk (*) indicates a shift in mission mandate from Chapter VI to VII)</i></p>	<p><i>Text from Mandate Authorizing Force³</i></p>
<p>Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (1992)*</p>	<p>S/RES/770 (1992): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, 1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately; 2. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 3. Demands that unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres be granted immediately to the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment, including adequate food, shelter and medical care; 4. Calls upon States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they are taking in coordination with the United Nations to carry out this resolution, and invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies; 5. Request all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of this resolution; 6. Demands that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.” S/RES/776 (1992): “Authorizes, in implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 770 (1992), the enlargements of UNPROFOR’s mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina recommended by the Secretary-General in that report to perform the functions outlined in the report, including the protection of convoys of released detainees if requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross.”</p>
<p>Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) (1993)</p>	<p>S/RES/814 (1993), S/RES/837 (1994): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations...reaffirms that the Secretary-General is authorized under Resolution 814 (1993) to take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks....”</p>
<p>Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (1994)*</p>	<p>S/RES/940 (1994): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States...Decides that the multinational force will terminate its mission and UNMIH will assume the full range of its functions described in paragraph 9 below when a secure and stable environment has been established and UNMIH has adequate force capability and structure to assume the full range of its functions; the determination will be made by the Security Council, taking</p>

³ All Chapter VII missions are authorized to use force with the exception of the Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) (1995) and the Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (1996). These UN missions in the former Yugoslavia operated alongside NATO forces. Their mandates instruct UN peacekeepers to cooperate with NATO troops, but it is unclear whether they authorize UN troops to use force.

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	into account recommendations from the Member States of the multinational force, which are based on the assessment of the commander of the multinational force, and from the Secretary-General; ⁹ Decides to revise and extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a period of six months to assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with: (a) sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and protecting international personnel and key installations...”
Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) (1995) ⁴	S/RES/981 (1995): “...acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations...Decides that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Theatre Force Commander, using the existing procedures which have been agreed with the Secretary-General, all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia in defence of UNCRO personnel in the performance of UNCRO’s mandate, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on any use of close air support.”
Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) (1996) ⁵	S/RES/1037 (1996): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations...Decides that the military component of UNTAES shall consist of a force ... which will have the following mandate: (a) To supervise and facilitate the demilitarization as undertaken by the parties to the Basic Agreement, according to the schedule and procedures to be established by UNTAES; (b) To monitor the voluntary and safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their home of origin in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as provided for in the Basic Agreement; (c) To contribute, by its presence, to the maintenance of peace and security in the region; and (d) Otherwise to assist in implementation of the Basic Agreement.”
United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (1999)*	S/RES/1272 (1999): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, 1. Decides to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice; 2. Decides also that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements: (a) To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor; (b) To establish an effective administration; (c) To assist in the development of civil and social services; (d) To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance;... 3. Decides further that UNTAET will have objectives and a structure along the lines set out in part IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular that its main components will be: (a) A governance and public administration component... (b) A humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component; (c) A military component... 4. Authorizes UNTAET to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate”

⁴ The full text of this mandate authorizes the UN Force Commander to oversee member states’ use of force.

⁵ Further text of this mandate reads: “Decides that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may, at the request of UNTAES and on the basis of procedures communicated to the United Nations, take all necessary measures, including close air support, in defence of UNTAES and, as appropriate, to assist in the withdrawal of UNTAES.” The Special Representative of UNTAES interpreted this mandate as allowing UN troops to use force.

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Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) (1999)	S/RES/1270 (1999): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that in the discharge of its mandate UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG...”
Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (2000) *	S/RES/1291 (2000): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that MONUC may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deems it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located... personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence...”
Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) (2002)	S/RES/1410 (2002): “Authorizes UNMISET, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to take the necessary actions, for the duration of its mandate, to fulfil its mandate ...”
Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) (2003)	S/RES/1509 (2003): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations...Decides that UNMIL shall have the following mandate:... to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, without prejudice to the efforts of the government, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities...”
Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (2004)	S/RES/1528 (2004): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations... Decides that the mandate of UNOCI, in coordination with the French forces authorized in paragraph 16 below, shall be the following:...Protection of United Nations personnel, institutions and civilians (i) To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, provide the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of National Reconciliation, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment...To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions...”
Operation in Burundi (ONUB) (2004)	S/RES/1545 (2004): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations... Authorizes ONUB to use all necessary means to carry out the following mandate, within its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, and in coordination with humanitarian and development communities:...without prejudice to the responsibility of the transitional Government of Burundi, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, to ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, as well as the security and freedom of movement of ONUB’s personnel, and to coordinate and conduct, as appropriate, mine action activities in support of its mandate”
Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) (2004)	S/RES/1542 (2004): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to Section I below, decides that MINUSTAH shall have the following mandate:...to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, taking into account the primary responsibility of the Transitional Government in that regard; to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Transitional Government and of police authorities...”
Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) (2005)	S/RES/1590 (2005): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations... Decides that UNMIS is authorized to take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers, joint assessment mechanism and assessment and evaluation commission

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	personnel, and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence...”
African Union- Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (2007)	S/RES/1769 (2007): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations... decides that UNAMID is authorised to take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities in order to: (i) protect its personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its own personnel and humanitarian workers, (ii) support early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, prevent the disruption of its implementation and armed attacks, and protect civilians, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan...”
Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) (2007)	S/RES/1778 (2007): “Decides that the multidimensional presence shall include, for a period of one year, a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad ...Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, (a) Authorizes the European Union to deploy, for a period of one year from the date that its initial operating capability is declared by the European Union in consultation with the Secretary-General, an operation (hereinafter referred to as “the European Union operation”) aimed at supporting the elements referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4, and decides that this operation shall be authorized to take all necessary measures, within its capabilities and its area of operation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, to fulfil the following functions, in accordance with the arrangement to be concluded between the European Union and the United Nations, in liaison with the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic: (i) To contribute to protecting civilians in danger, particularly refugees and displaced persons; (ii) To facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the area of operations; (iii) To contribute to protecting United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and to ensuring the security and freedom of movement of its staff and United Nations and associated personnel”; S/RES/1778 “Authorizes the deployment of a military component of MINURCAT to follow up EUFOR in both Chad and the Central African Republic at the end of its mandate, welcomes the concept of operations proposed in paragraphs 57 to 61, and in option 2 of paragraph 62 of the report of the Secretary-General, and decides that the transfer of authority between EUFOR and the military component of MINURCAT will take place on 15 March 2009...”
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (2010) ⁶	S/RES/1925 (2010): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations...Emphasizes that the protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources and authorizes MONUSCO to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate. ... Decides that MONUSCO shall have the following mandate in this order of priority: Protection of civilians (a) Ensure the effective protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular violence emanating from any of the parties engaged in the conflict;(b) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment; (c) Support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to promote and protect human rights and to fight impunity...”

⁶ S/RES/2098 (2013) establishes a separate intervention brigade within MONUSCO. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council “decides that MONUSCO shall, for an initial period of one year and within the

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<p>United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) (2011)</p>	<p>S/RES/1990 (2011): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes UNISFA within its capabilities and its area of deployment to take the necessary actions to: (a) protect UNISFA personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment, (b) protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment, (c) ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian personnel and members of the Joint Military Observers Committee and Joint Military Observer Teams, (d) without prejudice to the responsibilities of the relevant authorities, to protect civilians in the Abyei Area under imminent threat of physical violence, (e) protect the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements, as defined in the Agreement, and (f) ensure security in the Abyei Area.”</p>
<p>United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) (2011)</p>	<p>S/RES/1996 (2011): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations...Decides that the mandate of UNMISS shall be to consolidate peace and security, and to help establish the conditions for development in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours, and accordingly authorizes UNMISS to perform the following tasks... (iv) Advising and assisting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, including military and police at national and local levels as appropriate, in fulfilling its responsibility to protect civilians, in compliance with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law; (v) Deterring violence including through proactive deployment and patrols in areas at high risk of conflict, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, protecting civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular when the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is not providing such security; (vi) Providing security for United Nations and humanitarian personnel, installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks, bearing in mind the importance of mission mobility, and contributing to the creation of security conditions conducive to safe, timely, and unimpeded humanitarian assistance...”</p>

authorized troop ceiling of 19,815, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, include an “Intervention Brigade” consisting inter alia of three infantry battalions, one artillery and one Special force and Reconnaissance company with headquarters in Goma, under direct command of the MONUSCO Force Commander, with the responsibility of neutralizing armed groups as set out in paragraph 12 (b) below and the objective of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DRC and to make space for stabilization activities... 12. Authorizes MONUSCO, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate; (a) Protection of civilians (i) Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, including civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, in the context of violence emerging from any of the parties engaged in the conflict, and mitigate the risk to civilians before, during and after any military operation; (ii) Ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment....” Although the Intervention Brigade (FIB) is a notable development in peace operations, we do not code it separately from MONUSCO because it does not technically represent a shift in the mandatory status of the mission: MONUSCO was already authorized to use force in defense of civilians, and non-FIB peacekeepers within MONUSCO continued to have this authorization even with FIB on the ground.

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<p>United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) (2013)</p>	<p>S/RES/2100 (2013): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations... Decides that the mandate of MINUSMA shall be the following: ... (c) Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel (i) To protect, without prejudice to the responsibility of the transitional authorities of Mali, civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capacities and areas of deployment; (ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisors and Women Protection Advisors, and address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict; (iii) To protect the United Nations personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel...”</p>
<p>United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (2014)</p>	<p>S/RES/2149 (2014): “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations... Authorizes MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment; 30. Decides that the mandate of MINUSCA shall initially focus on the following priority tasks: ... (i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Central African Republic authorities, the civilian population from threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, including through active patrolling; ii. To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisors and Women Protection Advisors; ... To contribute, including through effective civil-military coordination and in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with UN guiding humanitarian principles and relevant provisions of international law, and for the voluntary safe, dignified and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors; ... To protect the United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel...”</p>

Appendix IV: Chapter VII operations related to force passed during US-Russian tensions, 2013-2016

Despite renewed tensions between the US and Russia since 2012, Russia and China have repeatedly voted with the rest of the Security Council on Chapter VII mandates in Kosovo, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Darfur, the DRC, Abyei, South Sudan, Mali, and the Central African Republic. The Security Council has passed the following 64 separate Chapter VII resolutions for missions between 2013 and December 2016. These Chapter VII resolutions include mission authorizations, mission reauthorizations, and other authorizations of force, but exclude sanctions.

S/RES/2132 (2013)
S/RES/2127 (2013)
S/RES/2126 (2013)
S/RES/2124 (2013)
S/RES/2123 (2013)
S/RES/2120 (2013)
S/RES/2119 (2013)
S/RES/2116 (2013)
S/RES/2112 (2013)
S/RES/2109 (2013)
S/RES/2104 (2013)
S/RES/2100 (2013)
S/RES/2098 (2013)
S/RES/2095 (2013)
S/RES/2093 (2013)
S/RES/2091 (2013)
S/RES/2113 (2013)
S/RES/2134 (2014)
S/RES/2144 (2014)
S/RES/2147 (2014)
S/RES/2149 (2014)
S/RES/2162 (2014)
S/RES/2164 (2014)
S/RES/2176 (2014)
S/RES/2180 (2014)
S/RES/2181 (2014)
S/RES/2182 (2014)
S/RES/2183 (2014)
S/RES/2190 (2014)
S/RES/2187 (2014)
S/RES/2179 (2014)
S/RES/2205 (2015)
S/RES/2208 (2015)
S/RES/2211 (2015)
S/RES/2212 (2015)
S/RES/2213 (2015)
S/RES/2215 (2015)
S/RES/2217 (2015)

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S/RES/2233 (2015)
S/RES/2226 (2015)
S/RES/2227 (2015)
S/RES/2228 (2015)
S/RES/2230 (2015)
S/RES/2232 (2015)
S/RES/2239 (2015)
S/RES/2241 (2015)
S/RES/2243 (2015)
S/RES/2247 (2015)
S/RES/2200 (2015)
S/RES/2260 (2016)
S/RES/2264 (2016)
S/RES/2271 (2016)
S/RES/2277 (2016)
S/RES/2280 (2016)
S/RES/2281 (2016)
S/RES/2284 (2016)
S/RES/2287 (2016)
S/RES/2289 (2016)
S/RES/2295 (2016)
S/RES/2297 (2016)
S/RES/2301 (2016)
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