

R2P REFERENCES IN UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

Resolutions

	Date and Document #	Situation or Issue	Text
99.	19 December 2025 S/RES/2808	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling that the government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from international crimes,”</i>
98.	13 November 2025 S/RES/2800	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR Government has the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR, including from international crimes,”</i>
97.	30 May 2025 S/RES/2781	South Sudan	<i>“emphasizing that...the transitional government bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and expressing concern that, despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including those involving sexual and gender-based violence continue to occur, which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</i>
96.	20 December 2024 S/RES/2765	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling that the government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from international crimes,”</i>
95.	14 November 2024 S/RES/2759	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR Government has the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR, including from international crimes,”</i>
94.	30 May 2024 S/RES/2731	South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing that...the RTGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and expressing concern that, despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including those involving gender-based violence continue to occur, which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</i>
93.	19 December 2023 S/RES/2717	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling that the government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from international crimes,”</i>
92.	15 November 2023 S/RES/2709	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR, including from international crimes,”</i>

91.	30 May 2023 S/RES/2683	South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing that...the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGNU) bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and expressing concern that, despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including those involving gender-based violence continue to occur, which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</i>
90.	15 March 2023 S/RES/2677	South Sudan	<i>“further emphasizing that South Sudan’s government bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and expressing concern that despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including those involving sexual and gender-based violence continue to occur, which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</i>
89.	20 December 2022 S/RES/2666	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling that the government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from international crimes,”</i>
88.	14 November 2022 S/RES/2659	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR, including from international crimes,”</i>
87.	26 May 2022 S/RES/2633	South Sudan	<i>“emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that the RTGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”</i>
86.	15 March 2022 S/RES/2625	South Sudan	<i>“emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that South Sudan’s government bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and expressing concern that despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including rape and sexual violence continue to occur which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</i>
85.	20 December 2021 S/RES/2612	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</i>
84.	12 November 2021 S/RES/2605	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, also recalling in this regard the importance of national efforts to restore State authority in all parts of the country,”</i>
83.	28 May 2021 S/RES/2577	South Sudan	<i>“emphasizing...that the RTGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”</i>

82.	27 April 2021 S/RES/2573	Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	<i>“Reiterating</i> the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territories,”
81.	12 March 2021 S/RES/2567	South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing</i> 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 <i>expressing concern</i> that despite the signing of the Revitalised Agreement, violations and abuses including rape and sexual violence continue to occur which may amount to international crimes, including war crimes and crimes against humanity,”
80.	18 December 2020 S/RES/2556	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”
79.	12 November 2020 S/RES/2552	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the CAR authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and recalling in this regard the importance of restoring state authority in all parts of the country,”
78.	12 March 2020 S/RES/2514	South Sudan	<i>“South Sudan’s</i> government bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and <i>expressing concern</i> 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,”
77.	19 December 2019 S/RES/2502	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”
76.	15 November 2019 S/RES/2499	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the CAR authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
75.	29 March 2019 S/RES/2463	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”
74.	15 March 2019 S/RES/2459	South Sudan	<i>“...emphasizing</i> 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...”
73.	27 February 2019 S/RES/2457	Silencing the Guns in Africa	<i>“Recalling</i> that the prevention of conflict remains a primary responsibility of States, and further recalling their responsibility to protect civilians and to respect human rights, as provided for by relevant international law, and further reaffirming the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity...”

72.	13 December 2018 S/RES/2449	Syria	<i>“Reaffirming</i> the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the population in Syria and, reiterating that parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to protect civilians,”
71.	14 November 2018 S/RES/2444	Somalia	<i>“Recalling</i> that the FGS has the primary responsibility to protect its population, and recognizing the FGS’s responsibility, working with the FMSs, to build the capacity of its own national security forces, as a matter of priority...”
70.	30 October 2018 S/RES/2439	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalls</i> that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes...”
69.	13 July 2018 S/RES/2429	Sudan and South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing</i> that...the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians, including women and children, within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes...”
68.	13 July 2018 S/RES/2428	Sudan and South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing</i> that... South Sudan’s Transitional Government of National Unity bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity...”
67.	6 June 2018 S/RES/2419	Maintenance of International Peace and Security	<i>“Reaffirms...that</i> each state bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity;”
66.	24 May 2018 S/RES/2417	Protection of Civilians in armed conflict	<i>“Reaffirming</i> the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory...”
65.	27 March 2018 S/RES/2409	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”
64.	30 January 2018 S/RES/2399	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the CAR bears the primary responsibility to protect all populations within its territory from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity...”
63.	10 December 2017 S/RES/2393	Syria	<i>“Reaffirming</i> the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the population in Syria and, reiterating that parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to protect civilians,”
62.	8 December 2017 S/RES/2389	Great Lakes region	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Governments of the region bear the primary responsibility to protect civilians within their territories and subject to their jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”

61.	15 November 2017 S/RES/2387	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity...”</i>
60.	14 November 2017 S/RES/2385	Somalia	<i>“Recalling that the Federal Government of Somalia has the primary responsibility to protect its population, and recognizing the FGS’ responsibility, working with the Federal Member States to build the capacity of its own national security forces, as a matter of priority...”</i>
59.	5 September 2017 S/RES/2374	Mali	<i>“Recalling the mandate of MINUSMA as outlined in resolution 2364 (2017), reiterating its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, and for MINUSMA to assist the Malian authorities and the Malian people in their efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to their country, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities to protect the population...”</i>
58.	29 June 2017 S/RES/2364	Mali	<i>“Reiterating its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, and for MINUSMA to assist the Malian authorities and the Malian people in their efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to their country, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities to protect the population...”</i>
57.	29 June 2017 S/RES/2363	Sudan and South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing that...the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</i>
56.	21 June 2017 S/RES/2360	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its populations with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</i>
55.	31 March 2017 S/RES/2349	Peace and Security in Africa (Lake Chad Basin)	<i>“Reiterates the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law,”</i>
54.	31 March 2017 S/RES/2348	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>“Recalling that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes...”</i>
53.	8 February 2017 S/RES/2340	Sudan and South Sudan	<i>“Recalling that the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility for protecting all populations within its territory, with respect for the rule of law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law...”</i>
52.	27 January 2017 S/RES/2339	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling that the CAR bears the primary responsibility to protect all populations within its territory from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</i>
51.	21 December 2016 S/RES/2332	Syria	<i>“Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the population in Syria and, reiterating that parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to protect civilians,”</i>

50.	16 December 2016 S/RES/2327	South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing</i> 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 TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”
49.	10 November 2016 S/RES/ 2317	Somalia	<i>“Recalling</i> that the FGS has the primary responsibility to protect its population, and recognizing the FGS’ responsibility, working with the regional administrations to build the capacity of its own national security forces, as a matter of priority,”
48.	12 August 2016 S/RES/2304	South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing</i> 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 Transitional Government of National Unity bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”
47.	26 July 2016 S/RES/2301	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the CAR Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
46.	29 June 2016 S/RES/2296	Sudan (Darfur)	<i>“Emphasizing</i> that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes.”
45.	29 June 2016 S/RES/2295	Mali	<i>“Expressing</i> its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, and for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to assist the Malian authorities and the Malian people in their efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to their country, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities to protect the population, and Welcoming the stabilizing effect of the international presence in Mali, including MINUSMA...”
44.	31 May 2016 S/RES/2290	South Sudan	<i>“Emphasizing</i> that... South Sudan’s TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”
43.	25 May 2016 S/RES/2288	Liberia	<i>“Affirming</i> that the Government of Liberia bears primary responsibility for protecting all populations within its territory, stressing that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government of Liberia to sustain effective and accountable government institutions,”
42.	3 May 2016 S/RES/2286	Protection of Civilians (Health Care in Armed Conflict)	<i>“Reaffirming</i> the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory and <i>recalling</i> in this regard that all parties to armed conflict must comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and medical personnel,”

41.	30 March 2016 S/RES/2277	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p><i>“Recalling that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Recalling the importance of fighting impunity within all ranks of the FARDC and PNC, commending the DRC authorities for recent prosecutions and condemnations of FARDC and PNC officers for crimes against humanity and war crimes, and stressing the need for the Government of the DRC to continue to ensure the increased professionalism of its security forces,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Taking note of the adoption by the National Assembly of the law implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in December 2015, stressing the need for continued cooperation with the ICC by the Government of the DRC, and stressing the importance of actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Urges the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those committed in the context of the electoral process, and stresses the importance to this end of both regional cooperation and cooperation with the ICC;”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>Within the context of the political situation MONUSCO is mandated to:</p> <p><i>“Support and work with the authorities of the DRC to arrest and bring to justice those allegedly responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights in the country, including leaders of armed groups, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC;”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>Within the context of Security Sector Reform MONUSCO is mandated to:</p> <p><i>“(d) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the implementation of any appropriate recommendations for justice and prison sector reforms as contained in the final report of the Etats generaux de la Justice, including on the fight against impunity, for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, in order to develop independent, accountable and functioning justice and security institutions;”</i></p>
40.	27 January 2016 S/RES/2262	Central African Republic	<p><i>“Recalling that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect all populations within its territory from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.”</i></p>
39.	22 December 2015 S/RES/2258	Syria	<p><i>“Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the population in Syria”</i></p>
38.	18 December 2015 S/RES/2254	Syria	<p><i>“Recalling its demand that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities,”</i></p>

37.	15 December 2015 S/RES/2252	South Sudan	<i>“emphasizing</i> the importance of accountability for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from crimes against humanity, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and genocide.”
36.	9 December 2015 S/RES/2250	Maintenance of International Peace and Security	<i>“reaffirms</i> that each state bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”
35.	9 October 2015 S/RES/2241	South Sudan	<p>“Further condemning harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and emphasizing the importance of accountability for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from crimes against humanity, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and genocide, “</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Expressing grave concern that according to some of these reports there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those involving extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances, the use of children in armed conflict, and arbitrary arrests and detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, and noting that such crimes constitute actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1894 (2009), 2150 (2014) and 2222 (2015) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) and 2175 (2015) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), 2143 (2014) and 2225 (2015) on children and armed conflict; resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013) on women, peace, and security; resolution 2150 (2014) on the prevention and fight against genocide; resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform; and resolution 2171 (2014) on conflict prevention.”</p>
34.	2 September 2015 S/RES/2237	Liberia	<i>“Affirming</i> that the Government of Liberia bears primary responsibility for protecting all populations within its territory from atrocities, and stressing that lasting stability in Liberia will require the Government of Liberia to sustain effective and accountable government institutions, particularly in the rule of law and security sectors,”
33.	29 June 2015 S/RES/2228	Sudan (Darfur)	<i>“Emphasizing</i> that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”

32.	28 May 2015 S/RES/2223	South Sudan	<p>“emphasizing...that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Expressing</i> grave concern that according to these reports there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances the use of children in armed conflict, and arbitrary arrests and detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, and noting that such crimes constitute actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“To monitor, investigate, verify, and report 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;”</p> <p>....</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) and 2175 (2015) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), and 2143 (2014) on children and armed conflict; and resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013) on women, peace, and security; resolution 2150 (2014) on the prevention and fight against genocide; resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform; and resolution 2171 (2014) on conflict prevention,”</p>
31.	22 May 2015 S/RES/2220	Small Arms and Light Weapons	<p>“<i>Recognizing</i> that the misuse of small arms and light weapons has resulted in grave crimes, expressing its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of human rights and emphasizing in this context the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law is consistent with their obligations under international law...</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p>
30.	28 April 2015 S/RES/2217	Central African Republic	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> that the Central African Republic authorities have the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”</p>

29.	26 March 2015 S/RES/2211	Democratic Republic of Congo	<p>“law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of the DRC bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Stressing the need for cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) by the Government of the DRC, welcoming the commitment made by the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for serious crimes, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity, in the country, and stressing the importance of actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“[MONUSCO must] (d)Support and work with the authorities of the DRC to arrest and bring to justice those allegedly responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights in the country, including leaders of armed groups, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC;”...</p> <p>“Stressing the importance of accountability, reconciliation, and healing as prominent elements of a transitional agenda while taking note of the important role international investigations, and where appropriate, prosecutions can play with respect to holding those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> all its relevant resolutions on women, peace, and security, on children and armed conflict, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as resolutions 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide, and resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform,”</p>
28.	3 March 2015 S/RES/2206	Sudan and South Sudan	<p>“<i>emphasizing</i>...that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Expressing</i> grave concern that, according to the UNMISS 8 May 2014 “Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report” there are reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, and that war crimes have been committed, and, stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Stressing</i> the importance of accountability, reconciliation, and healing as prominent elements of a transitional agenda while taking note of the important role international investigations, and where appropriate, prosecutions can play with respect to holding those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> all its relevant resolutions on women, peace, and security, on children and armed conflict, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as resolutions 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide, and resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform,”</p>

27.	22 January 2015 S/RES/2196	Central African Republic	<i>“Recalling</i> that the Central African Republic bears the primary responsibility to protect all populations within its territory from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
26.	25 November 2014 S/RES/2187	South Sudan	<p>“...the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from potential crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Expressing grave concern</i> that according to the 8 May 2014 “Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report”, there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary arrests and detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, <i>Stressing</i> the increasingly urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan, and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,”</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Strongly condemning</i> the use of radio to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating sexual violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, <i>calling</i> on the Government to take the appropriate measures in order to deter such activity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Reaffirming</i> its resolutions... 1674 (2006),... and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and... resolution 2150 (2014) on the Prevention and Fight against Genocide; ... and resolution 2171 (2014) on conflict prevention,”</p>
25.	21 August 2014 S/RES/2171	Maintenance of international peace and security – conflict prevention	<p><i>“Reaffirming</i> the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Recalls</i> the important role of the Secretary-General’s Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect, whose functions include acting as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing,... <i>calls upon</i> States to recommit to prevent and fight against genocide, and other serious crimes under international law, and <i>reaffirms</i> paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (A/60/L.1) on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;”</p>

24.	15 August 2014 S/RES/2170	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	<p><i>“Underlining the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian population on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Strongly condemns the indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, numerous atrocities, mass executions and extrajudicial killings, including of soldiers, persecution of individuals and entire communities on the basis of their religion or belief, kidnapping of civilians, forced displacement of members of minority groups, killing and maiming of children, recruitment and use of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence, arbitrary detention,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Recalls that widespread or systematic attacks directed against any civilian populations because of their ethnic or political background, religion or belief may constitute a crime against humanity, emphasizes the need to ensure that ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida are held accountable for abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, urges all parties to prevent such violations and abuses;”</i></p>
23.	14 July 2014 S/RES/2165	Syria	<i>“Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Syrian authorities to protect the population in Syria.”</i>
22.	27 May 2014 S/RES/2155	South Sudan	<i>“emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from potential crimes against humanity and war crimes,”</i>
21.	16 April 2014 S/RES/2150	Threats to International Peace and Security- prevention of genocide	<p><i>“Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as other individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Acknowledging the important role played by regional and subregional arrangements in the prevention of, and response to, situations that may lead to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, especially noting Article 4(h) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Recalling the important role of the Secretary-General’s Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect, whose functions include acting as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing,”</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>“Calls upon States to recommit to prevent and fight against genocide, and other serious crimes under international law, reaffirms paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (A/60/L.1) on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and underscores the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed;”</i></p>

20.	10 April 2014 S/RES/2149	Central African Republic	<i>"Recalling</i> that the Transitional Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the civilian population in the CAR,"
19.	22 February 2014 S/RES/2139	Syria	<i>"Also demands</i> that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities;"
18.	28 January 2014 S/RES/2134	Central African Republic	<i>"Recalling</i> that the Transitional Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the civilian population in the CAR,"
17.	5 December 2013 S/RES/2127	Central African Republic	<i>"Recalling</i> that the Transitional Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the civilian population," <i>"Underscores</i> the primary responsibility of the Transitional Authorities to protect the population,"
16.	10 October 2013 S/RES/2121	Central African Republic	<i>"Underscores</i> the primary responsibility of the Central African authorities to protect the population"
15.	26 September 2013 S/RES/2117	Small Arms and Light Weapons	<i>"Recognizing that</i> the misuse of small arms and light weapons has resulted in grave crimes and <i>reaffirming</i> therefore the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,"
14.	12 March 2013 S/RES/2095	Libya	<i>"...underscores</i> the Libyan government's primary responsibility for the protection of Libya's population, as well as foreign nationals, including African migrants;"
13.	6 March 2013 S/RES/2093	Somalia	<i>"Recognizing</i> that the Federal Government of Somalia has a responsibility to protect its citizens and build its own national security forces,"
12.	19 December 2012 S/RES/2085	Mali	<i>"(d) To support</i> the Malian authorities in their primary responsibility to protect the population;"
11.	12 March 2012 S/RES/2040	Libya	<i>"...underscores</i> the Libyan authorities' primary responsibility for the protection of Libya's population,"
10.	27 October 2011 S/RES/2016	Libya	<i>"...underscores</i> the Libyan authorities' responsibility for the protection of its population, including foreign nationals and African migrants;"
9.	21 October 2011 S/RES/2014	Yemen	<i>"Recalling</i> the Yemeni Government's primary responsibility to protect its population,"
8.	8 July 2011 S/RES/1996	South Sudan	<i>"Advising and assisting</i> 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..."
7.	30 March 2011 S/RES/1975	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>"...reaffirming</i> the primary responsibility of each State to protect civilians and reiterating that parties to armed conflicts bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians..."

6.	17 March 2011 S/RES/1973	Libya	<i>“Reiterating</i> the responsibility of the Libyan authorities to protect the Libyan population and reaffirming that parties to armed conflicts bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians,”
5.	26 February 2011 S/RES/1970	Libya	<i>“Recalling</i> the Libyan authorities’ responsibility to protect its population,”
4.	11 November 2009 S/RES/1894	Protection of Civilians	<i>“Reaffirming</i> the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,”
3.	31 August 2006 S/RES/1706	Sudan (Darfur)	<i>“Recalling also</i> its previous resolutions 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict, and 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which reaffirms inter alia the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 United Nations World Summit outcome document,”
2.	28 April 2006 S/RES/1674	Protection of Civilians	<i>“Reaffirms</i> the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;”
1.	27 January 2006 S/RES/1653	Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi	<i>“Underscores</i> that the governments in the region have a primary responsibility to protect their populations,”

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	Date and Document #	Situation or Issue	Text
17.	3 August 2023 S/PRST/2023/4	Maintenance of international peace and security	The Security Council reaffirms the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory,”
16.	29 April 2020 S/PRST/2020/6	Protection of Civilians	“The Security Council reaffirms the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their whole territory.
15.	12 December 2019 S/PRST/2019/15	Peace and Security in Africa	“Reaffirms that states must respect, promote and protect the human rights of all individuals, including youth, within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by relevant international law and reaffirms that each state bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,”

14.	18 January 2018 S/PRST/2018/1	Maintenance of international peace and security	“The Security Council recalls that the prevention of conflict remains a primary responsibility of States, and further recalling their primary responsibility to protect civilians and to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, as provided for by relevant international law, further reaffirms the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.”
13.	6 November 2017 S/PRST/2017/22	Myanmar	“The Security Council stresses the primary responsibility of the Government of Myanmar to protect its population including through respect for the rule of law and the respect, promotion and protection of human rights.”
12.	16 November 2016 S/PRST/2016/17	Central African Republic	“The Security Council recalls the State’s primary responsibility to protect all populations in the CAR in particular from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.”
11.	25 November 2015 S/PRST/2015/23	Protection of Civilians	“reaffirming the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity”
10.	17 August 2015 S/PRST/2015/15	Syria	“...and reiterates, in this regard, that the primary responsibility to protect its population lies with the Syrian authorities.”
9.	19 January 2015 S/PRST/2015/3	Nigeria/Boko Haram	“The Security Council reiterates the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law.”
8.	28 October 2014 S/PRST/2014/21	Women, Peace and Security	“The Security Council reaffirms the primary responsibility of Member States in the protection of their populations, including refugee and internally displaced women and girls.”
7.	21 February 2014 S/PRST/2014/5	Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security	“The Council emphasizes the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity in order to prevent these crimes.”
6.	12 February 2014 S/PRST/2014/3	Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	“The Security Council recalls that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law and reaffirms the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.”
5.	2 October 2013 S/PRST/2013/15	Middle East	“The Council recalls in this regard that the Syrian authorities bear the primary responsibility to protect their populations.”
4.	17 June 2013 S/PRST/2013/8	Children and Armed Conflict	“The Security Council stresses that ending impunity and holding perpetrators accountable is a crucial element in halting and preventing violations and abuses committed against children and recalls the primary responsibility of States in that regard, including to hold accountable those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against children.”

3.	15 April 2013 S/PRST/2013/4	Peace and Security in Africa	“The Council underlines the importance of raising awareness of and ensuring respect of all applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, stresses the importance of the responsibility to protect as outlined in the 2005 World Summit outcome document, including the primary responsibility of Member States to protect their populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Council further underlines the role of the international community in encouraging and helping States, including through capacity-building, to meet their primary responsibility. The Council looks forward to the 2013 UN Secretary-General report on the Responsibility to Protect. The Council further recalls the important role of the Secretary-General’s Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and Responsibility to Protect in matters relating to the prevention and resolution of conflict.”
2.	12 February 2013 S/PRST/2013/2	Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	“The Security Council reaffirms the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”
1.	22 September 2011 S/PRST/2011/18	Maintenance of international peace and security	“reaffirms the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity”