UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2176–2182

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Resolution 2176 (September 15, 2014) – The Security Council, having determined that the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region and acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UMIL) until December 31, 2014, "to assist in consolidating peace and stability in Liberia" and expressed an intention to further extend UMIL's mandate to September 30, 2015. The Security Council reminded the Liberian government that, in order to achieve "lasting stability," the government must focus on developing and sustaining "well-functioning and accountable government institutions, particularly of the rule of law and security sectors." Additionally, the Security Council expressed concern about the outbreak of Ebola in the region and urged both international and regional authorities "to respond swiftly to the shortage of qualified medical professionals and appropriate equipment and preventive measures necessary to address the . . . outbreak."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2176%20(2014)]

Resolution 2177 (September 18, 2014) – The Security Council called upon states in West Africa to accelerate Ebola treatment and prevention mechanisms and upon the international community to lift travel bans and other sanctions in the region as well as provide assistance to both states and the World Health Organization (WHO). The Security Council specifically encouraged Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea to "continue efforts to resolve and mitigate the wider political, security, socioeconomic and humanitarian dimensions of the Ebola outbreak, as well as to provide sustainable, well-functioning and responsive public health mechanisms." Expressing concern at the continued isolation of these states in the region due to travel bans and other sanctions from both the international community and regional states, the Security Council requested that states in the region as well as the Secretary General of the U.N. develop communication strategies to educate the public about "safety and health protocols and preventive measures to mitigate against misinformation and undue alarm about the transmission and extent of the outbreak among and between individuals and communities." The Security Council also commended the "continued contribution and commitment of international health and humanitarian relief workers" and encouraged continued efforts.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2177%20(2014)]

Resolution 2178 (September 24, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, condemned recent violent extremism and terrorist activities, particularly those of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Al Nusra, and certain branches of al-Qaida. The

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Security Council called on Member States to discourage their citizens from traveling to participate in extreme behavior and the international community to take steps to minimize extremist behavior. The Security Council particularly focused on travel controls, stating that Member States should focus on controlling border crossings and travel and identity document issuance to "prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups [and]counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents." It called for cooperation between Member States, both internationally and regionally, "if appropriate through bilateral agreements . . . [or] through increased sharing of information" to identify extremists attempting to cross borders to join a terrorist organization and understand "the patterns of travel by foreign terrorist fighters." The Security Council also asked Member States to "engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative . . . including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders and all other concerned groups of civil society . . ."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2178%20(2014)]

Resolution 2179 (October 14, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until February 28, 2015. The Security Council condemned the continued violence and called upon the governments of both Sudan and South Sudan to work together to "implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in Abyei Area" by engaging local communities and supporting a UNIFSA-led "peace conference between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional chiefs." Additionally, the Security Council urged both governments to resume administration of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), particularly agreeing upon composition, so that AJOC forces can take over security functions in the area. The Security Council also urged citizens, especially in Abeyi, to refrain from any "inflammatory acts or statements that may lead to violent clashes."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2179%20(2014)]

Resolution 2180 (October 14, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2015. The Council adjusted the number of troops and personnel that would work in Haiti under MINUSTAH to ensure a continued "secure and stable environment." MINUSTAH will continue to develop the capacity of Haitian security forces, particularly the National Police, and ensure the security system is implemented in such a way that it will secure the long term stability of the country. The Security Council also strongly condemned recent violence against vulnerable groups, particularly victims of gang violence and sexual violence, and "call[ed] upon the Government of Haiti . . . to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children." The Security Council called for new measures by the Haitian government as well local and international community leaders to fight sexual and gender based violence, improve

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"response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims," and create legislation in furtherance of these goals.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2180%20(2014)]

Resolution 2181 (October 21, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, and having found "that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security," extended the European Union's mandate from resolution 2134 "to take all necessary measures within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment from its initial deployment" until March 15, 2014. The Council acted in response to letters from "Catherine Samba-Panza, Central African Republic President of the Transition [and] Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the European Union."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2181%20(2014)].

Resolution 2182 (October 24, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, took several actions concerning the peace and security of Somalia and Eritrea. First, due to concerns about the continued acquisition of weapons by al-Shabbab, the Council reaffirmed the arms embargo on Somalia, and reminded the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) that weapons and military deliveries must be reported to the Committee of the Security Council established by previous resolutions 751 and 1907 to ensure the arms embargo. The Security Council reiterated that any military or arms sales to the FGS "may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of the Security Forces of the [FGS]." The Security Council also reaffirmed the ban on Somali charcoal and condemned any current export of Somali charcoal. It called on Member States to stop any ships in "in Somali territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia" that they "have reasonable grounds to believe are: (i) Carrying charcoal from Somalia in violation of the charcoal ban; (ii) carrying weapons or military equipment to Somalia." Additionally, the Council authorized the continued deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and stated that AMISOM should "take all necessary measures, in full compliance with its Member States' obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, to carry out its mandate." Finally, the Council expressed concern at both the financial and humanitarian situations in Somalia and extended the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until November 30, 2015, and requested that the Group continue to "recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes [and] the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2182%20(2014)]

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