United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2086-2092

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Resolution 2086 (January 21, 2013) – The Security Council resolved to strengthen the United Nation's peacekeeping role in post-conflict situations. Noting that while traditional peacekeeping duties focus on monitoring ceasefire operations, the Council stressed the need to ''address root causes of conflict'' by adopting a multidimensional peacekeeping approach, specifically, an Integrated Strategic Assessment and Planning process. Further, the Security Council strongly condemned all targeted attacks against United Nations peacekeeping missions and called for improved safety and security measures for both armed and unarmed personnel.

Resolution 2087 (January 22, 2013) – The Security Council condemned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for its December 12, 2012 launch of ballistic missiles. The Council demanded that the DPRK not proceed with any further missile launches, and that it comply with resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). The Security Council also demanded that the DPRK ''abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner.'' The Security Council called upon all Member States to adhere to the sanctions imposed upon the DPRK. It also called upon China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States to resume the Six Party Talks to fully denuclearize the Korean Peninsula and maintain peace in northeast Asia.

Resolution 2088 (January 24, 2013) – The Security Council has adopted Resolution 2088, which extends the mandate of United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) until January 31, 2014, in light of the recent report of the Secretary-General on the activities of BINUCA. The Security Council specifically requested additional reporting at a regular interval from the Secretary-General on the security situation in the Central African Republic. The Security Council also strongly condemned the ''continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law,'' in particular the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and called upon the parties to implement the ceasefire signed by the Government and the ''Seleka'' Coalition.

Resolution 2089 (January 24, 2013) – The Security Council has adopted Resolution 2089, which extends the mandate of United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until July 31, 2013, in light of the recent report of the Secretary-General. The Security Council specifically called upon both sides of the dispute ''to engage, as a matter of urgency . . . in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues.'' It also called upon the Turkish Cypriot side to restore the pre-June 30, 2000 military status quo in the border village of Strovilia. Finally, the Security Council requested the two countries' leaders to ''work on reaching convergences on the core issues,'' to improve the daily lives of

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Cypriots, to deliver more ''constructive and harmonised'' messages to the public, and to increase the participation of civil society in the process.

Resolution 2090 (February 13, 2013) – The Security Council, noting with concern the ongoing human rights violations in Burundi, extended the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) mandate until February 14, 2014. The Security Council specifically requested that the BNUB focus on and support the Government of Burundi in areas such as: facilitating open political dialogue prior to the 2015 elections; strengthening the independence and capacity of national institutions such as the judiciary and parliament; establishing transitional justice efforts to fight impunity; fostering greater socioeconomic reintegration of women, children, and conflict-affected populations; and encouraging deeper regional integration. Further, the Council underscored Burundi's responsibility to revamp security services, focus on human rights and sexual violence training, and promote civilian responsibility for security oversight under the new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-II).

Resolution 2091 (February 14, 2013) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council, determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts until February 17, 2014. The Security Council requested the Panel of Experts to ''continue to investigate the role armed, military, and political groups in attacks against [United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur] personnel in Darfur.'' The Security Council requested briefing and monthly updates to the Council with its findings and recommendations. The Security Council called on the Government of Sudan to cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and to respond to requests on the measures undertaken to protect civilians, investigate and undertake accountability measures for killings of civilians, and to allow access for unimpeded and regular access for humanitarian relief in certain areas. The Security Council also expressed concern that any direct or indirect assistance to Sudan might be converted to support military aircraft systems or for other military purposes and urged all states to be mindful of these risks in light of resolutions 1556 (2005) and 1591 (2005). It further urged all Member States to implement the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals.

Resolution 2092 (February 22, 2013) – The Security Council has extended the current United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) mandate until May 31, 2013. The Security Council called upon Guinea-Bissau stakeholders to engage in intensive political dialogue aimed at creating an environment conducive to transparent elections, restoring constitutional order and promoting long-term stability. The Security Council renewed its demand that the armed forces fully submit to civilian control. Condemning human rights violations, the Security Council urged authorities to ''take all necessary measures to protect human rights and put an end to impunity.'' The Security Council also urged civilian and military officials to demonstrate greater commitment to combating drug trafficking and organized crime.

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