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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2459–2466

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Resolution 2459 (March 15, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for one year, until March 15, 2020. The Council maintained a troop ceiling of 17,000, including a Regional Protection Force that the Secretary-General will set below 4,000, and a police ceiling of 2,101 personnel. The Council demanded that all parties to the conflict immediately end fighting in South Sudan and work towards political dialogue. The Council also determined that the mandate of UNMISS will include protecting civilians, promoting the delivery of humanitarian assistance, monitoring and investigating human rights, and supporting the Revitalised Agreement and the Peace Process. The Council emphasized "that protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission" and also requested that UNMISS "strengthen its sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response activities, including by ensuring that risks of sexual and gender-based violence is included in the Mission's data collection, threat analysis and early warning systems, by engaging with victims of sexual violence, and women's organizations."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2459(2019)]

Resolution 2460 (March 15, 2019) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until September 17, 2019, and requested that the government of Afghanistan and all international parties work with UNAMA to implement its mandate. The Council noted the desire of the government and people of Afghanistan "to reinvigorate their country's standing as a platform of international cooperation," and welcomed "the strategic consensus between the government of Afghanistan and the international community on the Geneva Mutual Accountability Framework (GMAF) as agreed in the Geneva Conference." The Council also requested that the Secretary-General Requests "reports to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan, and to include in his reports an evaluation of progress made against the benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of UNAMA's mandate."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2460(2019)]

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Resolution 2461 (March 27, 2019) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until March 31, 2020, and noted its serious concern at the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and affiliates linked to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant in the region, while also highlighting the bravery of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somali security forces in the fight against Al-Shabaab. The Council urged the government to finalize an election law and noted "the centrality of an inclusive political settlement in the lead up to the 2020/21 one-person-one-vote elections and the importance of the swift implementation of the political, economic and security milestones in the jointly agreed Mutual Accountability Framework." The Council also expressed its concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia due to drought and conflict, particularly noting the high number of refugees and internally displaced persons, while condemning all attacks against humanitarian and medical personnel assisting in the area. The Council noted that all actions taken in regard to security sector reform and counter terrorism must be compliant with Somalia's obligations under international law and called upon "the Federal Government of Somalia, UNSOM and UNSOS to continue and strengthen their cooperation in implementing the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2461(2019)]

Resolution 2462 (March 28, 2019) – The Security Council called on member states to increase efforts to counter and criminalize terrorist financing. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council directed states to ensure that their domestic laws ensure the ability to prosecute, as serious criminal offenses, the provision or collection or funds or other resources with the intention or knowledge that they will be used to support terrorists or terrorist organizations. The Council determined that member states shall ensure domestic counter-terrorism measures are consistent with their obligations under international law and called upon states to conduct financial investigations into terrorism-related cases and to apply criminal sanctions to cases of terrorist financing where appropriate. The Council also reaffirmed Resolution 1373 (2001), which requires states to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and to refrain from providing support to those involved in them, and highlighted that Resolution 1373 "applies to making funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act."

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2462(2019)]

Resolution 2463 (March 29, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Organization

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Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and called for a review of MONUSCO to be conducted by October 20, 2019, which would include "a phased, progressive and comprehensive exit strategy." The Council determined "that MONUSCO's authorized troop ceiling will be comprised of 16,215 military personnel, 660 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel, and 1,050 personnel of formed police units" and that its strategic priorities will be to protect civilians, and support to the stabilization of state institutions as well as government and security reforms in the DRC. The Council demanded that all parties that all parties assist in providing safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, equipment, and supplies, and requested that MONUSCO improve "its collaboration with humanitarian actors and streamline coordination mechanisms with humanitarian agencies." The Council further requested that Secretary-General report to the Council every three months on the implementation of MONUSCO's mandate.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2463(2019)]

Resolution 2464 (April 10, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that assists the committee overseeing sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until April 24, 2020. The Council requested that the Panel of Experts provide a midterm report on its work by August 2, 2019, and that they provide a planned program of work within thirty days after the Panel's reappointment.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2464(2019)]

Resolution 2465 (April 10, 2019) – Noting that the situation in Abyei and on the border between the Sudan and South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council extended the mandate modification of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until October 15, 2019. The Council also determined that this will be the final extension until the parties "demonstrate measurable progress on border demarcation" through a series of concrete steps. If such steps are not taken by October 15 and the Council does not decide to extend the mandate, the authorized troop ceiling for UNISFA will decrease by 557 troops.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2465(2019)]

Resolution 2466 (April 10, 2019) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) for a final six months until October 15, 2019, and requested the Secretary-General to "initiate the necessary planning for an appropriate integrated United

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Nations system presence in Haiti," including Special Political Mission (SPM) to succeed MINUJUSTH in October. The Council requested that the Seretary-General Requests " report to the Security Council within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution regarding the operational details of the proposed SPM, including its specific objectives and information regarding its proposed deployment, staffing, and structure for the Security Council's consideration." The Council also encouraged the government of Haiti and MINUJUSTH to continue working together towards achieving the benchmarks of the two-year exit strategy and requested that the Secretary-General's Special Representative and MINUJUSTH coordinate with the government of Haiti and that the government of Haiti continue to facilitate MINUJUSTH's mandate.

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/2466(2019)]

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