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# United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2116–2122

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**Resolution 2116** (September 18, 2013) – Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) through September 30, 2014. The Council also emphasized that the Liberian government is primarily responsible for the development of its security agencies and reaffirmed UNMIL's primary tasks of supporting Liberian government efforts to solidify peace and stability and to protect civilians, as well as support the Liberian government's transition of security responsibility from UNMIL to the Liberia National Police. The Council authorized the Secretary-General to implement the second phase of the UNMIL military reduction plan, requested that the Secretary-General ensure UNMIL ongoing access to qualified specialist advisers, and expressed its intention to request the employment of a technical assessment mission to Liberia by the end of 2014.

The Security Council encouraged UNMIL and the Liberian government to accelerate the transition planning process while addressing promotion of human rights and reconciliation, the assessment of security challenges on the Cotê-d'Ivoire-Liberia border, the strengthening of democratic institutions, and the extension of state authority throughout the country. The Security Council expressed its concern about the problem of sexual and gender-based violence and called on the UNMIL and Liberian government to ensure that women participate in decision-making roles in the peacebuilding process. The Council called on the governments of, and UN operations in, Liberia and Cotê d'Ivoire to coordinate the prevention of illegal activity on the border and to monitor refugee movement between the two countries; it also encouraged the coordination of a range of UN bodies to develop a sub-regional strategy to address the cross-border movement of armed groups. The Security Council requested that the Secretary General provide a midterm report by February 2014 and a final report by August 2014 on the implementation of the Resolution.

**Resolution 2117** (September 26, 2013) – The Security Council, gravely concerned that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons pose threats to international peace and security, welcomed the cooperation of Member States, regional, and sub-regional organizations to combat such practices. The Council also encouraged the establishment or strengthening of subregional and regional coordination to improve information-sharing mechanisms and transborder customs cooperation. The Council reminded Member

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States of their obligation to comply with Council-mandated arms embargoes, encouraged them to accede to and implement the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, sign and ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, and implement UN programmes and instruments regarding the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. The Council called on Member States engaged in armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law and on Member States to support the disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants.

The Security Council reaffirmed its own responsibility to strengthen arms embargo monitoring mechanisms and reiterated that UN peacekeeping operations and other Council-mandated entities may assist host governments in complying with embargos and international commitments that address the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons. The Council urged Member States, UN entities, and other international organizations to facilitate women's participation in the effort to eradicate the illicit transfer of arms and to consider the particular needs of women and children associated with armed groups. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit biennial reports on small arms and light weapons.

**Resolution 2118** (September 27, 2013) – Responding to the use of chemical weapons on August 21, 2013 in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Security Council determined that the use of such weapons is a threat to peace and security and a violation of international law, expressing its strong conviction that those responsible be held accountable. The Council endorsed the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Executive Council Decision (appended to the resolution in Annex I), which expounded the procedures by which the Syrian arsenal of chemical weapons shall be destroyed. The Council decided that the Syrian Arab Republic shall comply with the Decision and that the Syrian government shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and the UN. The Council called for cooperation between the UN and OPCW and requested that the Secretary General submit to it within ten days its recommendations regarding the UN's role in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapon stockpile. The Council encouraged Member-State support in the process of eliminating the stockpile and reaffirmed that Member States must refrain from assisting non-State actors' acquisition or manufacture of chemical weapons and must report any non-State acquisition or production of such weapons. The Council requested that the OPCW Director General report, through the UN Secretary-General, all relevant information on UN activities within thirty days and, subsequently, every month. The Security Council additionally endorsed the Geneva Communiqué of June 30, 2012 (appended to the resolution in Annex II), which outlines a peace plan and transitional governance structure. The Council also decided to impose measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in the event of non-compliance with the Resolution.

**Resolution 2119** (October 10, 2013) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2014. The Council affirmed that adjustments to MINUSTAH's configuration

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should be based on Haiti's security situation, taking into account matters such as the strengthening of the Haitian National Police and the Haitian government's responsibility for the maintenance of stability and security. The Council urged Haitian political actors to pass an electoral law to ensure free, fair, and transparent elections; encouraged the Haitian government to promote increased women's political participation; and called upon MINUSTAH to coordinate international electoral assistance. The Council also encouraged Haitian authorities to continue to implement justice reform and to specifically address the problems of prolonged pre-trial detentions and prison conditions. The Council reiterated that capacity-building of the Haitian National Police (HNP) remains a critical task for MINUSTAH and underlined the importance of the 2012–2016 HNP Development Plan, which envisions the creation of a force of 15,000 officers that will have adequate logistical and administrative capacity while respecting human rights and the rule of law. The Security Council encouraged MINUSTAH to cooperate with the Haitian government to effectively address gang violence, organized crime, drug trafficking, and trafficking of persons. The Council also requested that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures to ensure a zero-tolerance policy amongst MINUSTAH personnel on sexual exploitation and abuse. The Council requested MINUSTAH to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach and to aid the Haitian government's arms control efforts. Finally, the Council requested semi-annual reporting from the Secretary-General on the implementation of MINUSTAH's mandate.

**Resolution 2120** (October 10, 2013) – Reaffirming its "strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan," the Security Council decided to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) until December 31, 2014. The Council recognized that by the end of 2014, full security responsibility in Afghanistan would be transferred to the Afghan government and called upon Member States to continue to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to facilitate the transition. It welcomed the Afghan government's commitment to developing the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and encouraged continued cooperation between the government and ISAF to train an ANSF governed by the Afghan Constitution and capable of self-sufficient, sustainable, and accountable provision of peace and security. The Council welcomed the NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership and called upon ISAF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative to continue to work with the Afghan government and Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Security Council requested that the leadership of ISAF, through the Secretary-General, submit quarterly reports and a comprehensive final report in December 2014.

**Resolution 2121** (October 10, 2013) – Noting "deep concern at the security situation" in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Security Council expressed is support for the Libreville Agreements of January 11, 2013; the N'Djamena Declaration of April 18, 2013; and the N'Djamena Summit Roadmap.

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The Council demanded that these transitional agreements be implemented swiftly and that all armed groups immediately lay down their arms; it further expressed readiness to consider appropriate measures as necessary against those who undermine peace, stability, and security in the country. The Council decided to reinforce and update the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the CAR (BINUCA) so as to include support for the implementation of the transition process; support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance; support for the stabilization of the security situation; promotion and protection of human rights; and coordination of international actors. The Security Council called on all countries and regional organizations to enhance coordination so as to address the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and strongly condemned the ongoing human rights violations carried out by the LRA and Séléka elements. The Council highlighted the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes (DDR); disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration programmes (DDRRR); and security sector governance and reform (SSR) to the transitional process and expressed its intention to consider means of providing UN support to the African-led International Support Mission in CAR (MISCA). The Council reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide a detailed report of BINUCA's performance by December 31, 2013.

**Resolution 2122** (October 18, 2013) – Recognizing the need for "consistent implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)" on women, peace, and security, the Security Council set out its intention to focus on women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including measures such as monitoring progress in implementation and addressing the lack and quality of information on the impact of armed conflict on women. The Council acknowledged the need for "timely information and analysis" on women, conflict, and peacebuilding, requesting more regular briefings from a variety of UN officials. The Security Council expressed its intention to direct greater attention to the role of women in peace and security issues, pledging to include provisions on gender equality when updating UN mission mandates. The Security Council further requested that Special Envoys and Special Representatives to UN missions regularly consult with women's organizations, encouraged Member States to fund organizations that develop women leaders, and requested that the Secretary-General support the appointment of women as high-level mediators. The Council encouraged troop- and police-contributing Member States to increase the percentage of women in their military and police deployments to UN peacekeeping missions. The Security Council reiterated its intention to convene a High-level Review in 2015, in advance of which it invited the Secretary-General to prepare a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325, "highlighting good practice examples, implementation gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action." The Council additionally requested from the Secretary General annual reports on the status of resolution 1325 implementation.

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