UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2109–2115

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Resolution 2109 (July 11, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) through July 15, 2014. The Security Council noted that UNMISS' priority is the protection of civilians and the achievement of an improved security environment. The Security Council encouraged UNMISS to expedite its effort to reconfigure its military and asset deployment so as to focus on volatile high-risk and associated protection requirements, and authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means to carry out its protection mandate. The Security Council also demanded that the government of South Sudan cooperate fully with UNMISS, expressed deep concern that the Government expelled a member of UNMISS' human rights staff, and urged the Government to reverse this decision. While the Security Council welcomed progress made in some areas, such as the demobilization of child soldiers and the accession to nine core international human rights instruments, it further called upon the Republic of South Sudan to: combat impunity and hold accountable perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations; end prolonged, arbitrary detention; and fully implement the national disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration strategy, in particular for women and child soldiers.

Resolution 2110 (July 24, 2013) – The Security Council, reaffirming the sovereignty of Iraq and emphasizing the importance of its stability and security, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2014. The Security Council expressed its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI within twelve months, if so asked by Iraq, and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on progress being made. The Security Council called upon the government of Iraq to provide security and logistical support to United Nations personnel. It further welcomed the contributions of Member States in providing UNAMI with financial, logistical, and security resources.

Resolution 2111 (July 24, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, reaffirmed the arms embargos on Somalia and Eritrea. With respect to Somalia, the Security Council enumerated items that will require an advance approval while exempting from the embargo weapons or military equipment intended for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia and for the use of the various regional and international organization assistance missions operating there. The Security Council decided that Somalia must notify the Committee at least five days in

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advance of deliveries of permitted weapons or military equipment. The Security Council also reminded the Government of Somalia to report on the structure of its Security Forces, its infrastructure, and its systems related to military equipment. The Security Council further reiterated that Somali authorities must take all necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia. With respect to Eritrea, the Security Council decided the arms embargo should not apply to non-lethal military equipment or protective clothing intended for humanitarian or protective use, or for the use of United Nations personnel, representatives of the media, and humanitarian and development workers. The Security Council underscored the importance of humanitarian aid operations, and decided to extend the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group mandate until November 25, 2014.

Resolution 2112 (July 30, 2013) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until June 30, 2014, and decided that by this date, the UNOCI-uniformed personnel should comprise 7,137 military personnel. This number must be reduced to 5,437 by June 30, 2015, and this military presence should concentrate in high-risk areas. The Security Council also decided that the mandate of UNOCI shall include: protection of civilians; addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges; implementing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs and the collection of weapons; assisting the Government in reconstituting and reforming security institutions; monitoring of the arms embargo; supporting compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; supporting humanitarian assistance; contributing to public information; supporting the redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority throughout the country; and protecting United Nations personnel. The Security Council called upon the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to: implement disarmament and demobilization programs; implement the national security sector reform strategy; adopt concrete measures to promote justice and reconciliation; ensure that those responsible for serious abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law are brought to justice; ensure the work of the Ivorian judicial system is impartial, credible and transparent; take concrete steps to prevent inter-communal violence; ensure political rights for the opposition; and cooperate with the Government of Liberia concerning the border area.

Resolution 2113 (July 30, 2013) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until August 31, 2014, and requested that the Secretary-General conduct a review of, and continue reporting on, UNAMID's progress towards achieving its mandate. The Security Council further condemned all attacks on UNAMID, called on all parties to remove obstacles to UNAMID's full discharge of its mandate, and reiterated its demand that UNAMID be given a license for its own radio transmitter. The Security Council urged all signatory parties to implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

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(DDPD) and demanded that all parties to the conflict engage immediately to reach a permanent ceasefire and comprehensive peace settlement based on the DDPD. It further: demanded that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, particularly sexual violence and violations and abuses against children; condemned increased human rights violations in the region; and demanded that all parties create conditions conducive to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The Security Council called upon the Government of Sudan, and all militias and armed groups, to ensure unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel to the region.

Resolution 2114 (July 30, 2013) – The Security Council, recalling Resolution 2026 (2011) on the situation in Cyprus, called upon leaders to: work on reaching convergences on core issues; continue to work with the Technical Committees to improve the daily lives of Cypriots; improve the public atmosphere for negotiations; and increase civil society participation in the process. The Security Council expressed support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and extended its mandate until January 31, 2014. The Security Council further called upon both sides to continue to engage with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, and to allow access to deminers and facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone. The Security Council called on the Turkish Cypriot forces to restore the military status quo that existed in Strovilia prior to June 30, 2000, and requested that the Secretary-General submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by January 10, 2014.

Resolution 2115 (August 29, 2013) – The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2014. The Security Council requested enhanced cooperation between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and called for coordination amongst donors to provide assistance to strengthen the capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces. The Security Council called upon all parties to: respect the cessation of hostilities; respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel; and cooperate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General to make tangible progress towards a permanent ceasefire. The Security Council also urged the Government of Israel to expedite the withdrawal of its army from northern Ghajar without further delay.

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