UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2154-2161

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Resolution 2154 (May 8, 2014) – The Security Council decided to create "the Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal for Exceptional Courage" to be awarded to "those military, police, civilian United Nations personnel and associated personnel who demonstrate exceptional courage, in the face of extreme danger, while fulfilling the mandate of their missions or their functions, in the service of humanity and the United Nations."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2154(2014)]

Resolution 2155 (May 27, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until November 30, 2014. The Security Council further decided that the mandate of UNMISS shall be to: protect civilians; monitor and investigate human rights; create the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and support the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement. The Security Council emphasized that, of these objectives, the protection of civilians "must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the Mission." The Security Council further demanded that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan "cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS" and called upon the Government to "move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2155(2014)]

Resolution 2156 (May 29, 2014) – The Security Council, recognizing that the current situation in Abyei and along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan "continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security," and acting in part under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until October 15, 2014. The Security Council condemned the presence of armed personnel and Diffra oil police units deployed in the Abyei Area, as well as "the repeated entry of Misseriya militias into the territory" and urged the two Governments "immediately to take steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in Abyei Area."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2156(2014)]

Resolution 2157 (May 29, 2014) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) for a period of six months beginning on June 1, 2014, until November 30, 2014. The

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mandate includes: supporting "an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate democratic governance;" assisting in "strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing the capacity of State organs to function effectively and constitutionally;" providing "strategic and technical advice and support" for the establishment of "effective and efficient law enforcement and criminal justice;" and assisting national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2157(2014)]

Resolution 2158 (May 29, 2014) – The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) for a period of twelve months. UNSOM's mandate includes: providing "strategic policy advice" on "peacebuilding and State-building"; assisting the Federal Government of Somalia (the Government) in coordinating international donor support; helping to build the capacity of the Government to promote and protect human rights, women's empowerment and child protection; and to "monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on, and help prevent" human rights abuses, and violations committed against children and women. The Security Council also condemned "in the strongest terms" the "recent terrorist attacks perpetrated by Al-Shabaab in Somalia and the region," and reiterated that such attacks "will not lessen its resolve to support the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia." The Security Council further expressed "deep concern" at the humanitarian situation in Somalia, highlighting that "2.9 m Somali people require humanitarian assistance" and highlighting the "urgent need for funding for the United Nation's Consolidated Appeal for Somalia which is only 19% funded."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2158(2014)]

Resolution 2159 (June 9, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend until July 9, 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in Iran. The Security Council requested the Panel of Experts to submit its final report to the Council by June 9, 2015.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2159(2014)]

Resolution 2160 (June 17, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided that all States shall take certain measures with respect to individuals and entities designated by the Committee established in resolution 1988 (Committee) as the Taliban, or associated with the Taliban (List). The measures include: freezing the funds and other financial assets of listed individuals and entities; preventing their entry into or transit through State territories; and preventing the sale or transfer of arms or related materiel to them. The Security Council further decided that activities indicating that an individual or entity is eligible for listing include the following: participating in the "financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating" of acts by or in support of the Taliban; supplying arms to the Taliban; and recruiting for it. The Security Council encouraged all Member States to submit names to the Committee for inclusion on the

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List but directed the Committee to remove names expeditiously "on a case-by-case basis" that "no longer meet the listing criteria."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2160(2014)]

Resolution 2161 (June 17, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided that all States shall take measures as previously imposed by resolutions 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), and 1989 (2011) with respect to Al-Qaida and others associated with them, including: an asset freeze, a travel ban, and an arms embargo. The Security Council reaffirmed the criteria for inclusion in the Al-Qaida Sanctions List (List), including: participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by or in support of Al-Qaida; supplying arms to Al-Qaida; or recruiting for it. The Security Council further directed the Committee of the Security Council concerning Al-Qaida, established by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), to "continue to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist" for placing names on the List and for removing them. The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904 (2009), for a period of thirty months from June 2015 and affirmed that the Ombudsperson "shall continue to receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List in an independent and impartial manner."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2161(2014)]

Resolution 2162 (June 25, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until June 30, 2015. UNOCI's mandate will be: the protection of civilians; political support for "the efforts of the Ivoirian authorities to address the root causes of the conflict;" addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges; "disarmament, demobilization and reintegration" (DDR); reconstitution and reform of security institutions; monitoring of the arms embargo; support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; support for humanitarian assistance; public information; and protection of United Nations personnel.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2162(2014)]

Resolution 2163 (June 25, 2014) – The Security Council, noting that the situation in the Middle East is "tense and is likely to remain so," decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Middle East for a period of six months until 31 December 2014. The Security Council underlined that there should be "no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation" and urged Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operation to "halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2163(2014)]

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Resolution 2164 (June 25, 2014) – The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until June 30, 2015 and decided that the mandate of MINUSMA shall include the following "priority tasks:" security, stabilization and protection of civilians; support to "national political dialogue and reconciliation;" and support to the "re-establishment of State authority throughout the country, the rebuilding of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and the support for humanitarian assistance." The Security Council further decided that the mandate shall include two "additional tasks," namely: the protection of United Nations personnel; and support for cultural preservation. The Security Council also called upon the E.U. to "coordinate closely with MINUSMA."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2164(2014)]

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