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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

United Nations Security Counsil Resolutions 2802-2807*

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Resolution 2802 Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (UNISFA) (November 14, 2025) –

On November 14, 2025, the Security Council recalled all previous resolutions and Presidential statements on the situation in Abyei and along the Sudan and South Sudan border. The Council reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan. The Council affirmed their purposes and principles of the UN Charter that emphasize good neighborliness, non-interference, and regional cooperation.

The Council stressed that the future status of Abyei must be resolved through negotiations consistent with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), and not by unilateral actions. It expressed concern that unauthorized forces from both Sudan and South Sudan remained in Abyei, in violation of the 2011 Agreement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area.

The Council expressed concern over the increased presence of the Rapid Support Force (RSF) in northern Abyei and South Sudan People's Defense Forces in the south, alongside rising criminality, arbitrary arrests, and the displacement of approximately 37,000 people. It further condemned violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and abuses against children. It underlined that outbreaks of violence and the proliferation of arms in Abyei that continued to threaten civilians and the broader security situation.

The Council commended the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for its efforts to carry out its mandate, including facilitating safe migration, conflict prevention, mediation, and deterrence. It expressed serious concern over attacks on UN personnel, including the detention of over 60 peacekeepers, the seizure of 280,000 liters of fuel, and direct fire on UN helicopters. The Council emphasized that such attacks may constitute war crimes and should be fully investigated, with those responsible held accountable.

The Council requested the Secretary-General report on the security situation, the measures taken by both governments, and progress toward the agreed benchmarks by August 31, 2026.

https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2802(2025)

Resolution 2803 The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (November 17, 2025)–

On November 17, 2025, the Security Council welcomed the Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict of September 29, 2025. The Council noted that the parties had accepted the *Trump Declaration for Enduring Peace and Prosperity* of October 13, 2025, and identified the constructive role of the United States of America, the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the Republic of Türkiye in facilitating the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip.

The Council endorsed the Comprehensive Plan, acknowledged that the parties had accepted it, and called on all parties to implement it in its entirety, including the maintenance of the ceasefire, in good faith and without delay. It welcomed the establishment of the Board of Peace (BoP) as a transitional administration with international legal personality to set the framework for, and coordinate funding for, the redevelopment of Gaza pursuant to the Comprehensive Plan.

The Council underscored the importance of the full resumption of humanitarian aid into the Gaza Strip, in cooperation with the BoP, in a manner consistent with relevant international legal

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principles and through cooperating organizations. It authorized Member States participating in the BoP to implement any additional tasks necessary to support and implement the Comprehensive Plan and called upon the World Bank and other financial institutions to facilitate and provide financial resources to support the reconstruction and development of Gaza.

The Security Council further authorized Member States working with the BoP, and the BoP itself, to establish a temporary International Stabilization Force (ISF) in Gaza, to deploy under unified command acceptable to the BoP, with forces contributed by participating States. The ISF shall work with Israel and Egypt, without prejudice to their existing agreements, to help secure border areas and to stabilize the security environment in Gaza, including by ensuring the process of demilitarizing the Gaza Strip.

https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2803(2025)

Resolution 2804 The situation in Libya (November 25, 2025) –

On November 25, 2025, the Security Council recalled its resolution imposing the arms embargo on Libya and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, concerning the strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council decided to extend the authorization for a further 6 months and requested the Secretary-General report to the Security Council within five months of the adoption of the resolution.

https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2804(2025)

Resolution 2805 Peacebuilding and sustaining peace (November 26, 2025) –

On November 26, 2025, the Security Council, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and renewing its commitment to international cooperation, reaffirmed that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The Council expressed deep concern at the high human cost and suffering caused by armed conflicts and grave alarm at the significant number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises facing the world. It recognized that investing in conflict prevention is a highly cost-effective solution that saves lives and underlined the vital role of the United Nations in preventing conflicts and assisting parties to end hostilities and move towards recovery.

The Council further stressed that conflict prevention should be nationally led and owned, reaffirmed that Member States bear the primary responsibility for preventing conflict and building peace, and recalled that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict. It recognized the contribution of peace operations to peacebuilding and sustaining peace and emphasized the importance of partnerships with regional organizations, international financial institutions, and civil society.

The Council reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to present a report every two years on the implementation of resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and called for a further comprehensive review of United Nations peacebuilding by 2030.

https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2805(2025)

Resolution 2806 (2025) Peace and security in Africa (December 12, 2025) –

On December 12, 2025, the Security Council proposed this resolution to reduce the threat posed by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab. It recalled all previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia, reaffirmed its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, and commended the progress made in Somalia over the past ten years, particularly during the past three years in the fight against Al-Shabaab.

The Council condemned the loss of life, radicalization to violent ends, exploitation of communities, the targeting of civilians, and the indiscriminate use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas. It underscores the need to degrade Al-Shabaab through targeted sanctions which will prevent access to weapons and ammunition, disrupting its financing.

Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council has imposed sanctions and an arms embargo to counter the threat posed by Al-Shabaab. The Council has imposed sanctions and an arms embargo to counter Al-Shabaab, targeting its finances, including a ban on the illegal charcoal trade. Additional measures address threats from improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and strengthen maritime security through interdiction and enhanced domain awareness to prevent trafficking and smuggling. Oversight is provided by a Panel of Experts and the Security Council Committee to ensure compliance and reporting by member states. A report on support to Somalia, including imported weapons, ammunition, and military equipment since the adoption of this resolution, shall be submitted to the Security Council by October 31, 2026.

https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2806(2025)

Resolution 2807 Maintenance of international peace and security (December 12, 2025) –

On December 12, 2025, the Security Council recalled its resolutions and Presidential Statement and reaffirmed its commitment to their full implementation. The Council emphasized the importance of full participation of youth in peace and security efforts. The youth account for many of those adversely affected by armed conflict and this has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation. The Council noted the 2024 biennial report of the Secretary-General on Youth, Peace and Security of March 1, 2024. The Council called on all relevant actors to consider ways to increase the full, effective, safe and meaningful youth participation and leadership in peace processes, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, recovery and reconstruction at all levels through the Peacebuilding Commission. The Council requested that the Secretary-General report on this resolution within his biennial report submitted in accordance with the relevant resolution.

https://docs.un.org/en/s/res/2807(2025)