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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2622-2628

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Resolution 2622 (February 25, 2022) – The Security Council "not[ed] that due to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), the comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) was postponed."

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council decide[d] to extend the mandate of the 1540 Committee with the continued assistance of its group of experts, as specified in paragraph 5 of resolution 1977 (2011), until November 30, 2022 and "request[ed] the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2622(2022)]

Resolution 2623 (February 27, 2022) – The Security Council decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/8979 (letter dated February 28, 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136)).

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2623(2022)]

Resolution 2624 (February 27, 2022) – The Security Council "strongly condemn[ed] the ongoing military escalation, including in Marib city, that has led to a growing number of civilians killed and maimed, including children, and has threatened internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations in [Yemen.]"

The Council expressed "concern at the ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen" and "called on immediate de-escalation across Yemen by all parties to the conflict without preconditions as well as a nationwide ceasefire."

The Council reiterated "its call for all parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation and reject[ed] acts of violence to achieve political goals, and refrain from provocation."

The Council demanded "the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in the peace process, and the need for full implementation of Yemen's Women, Peace, and Security National Action Plan."

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council "strongly condemn[ed] the cross-border attacks by the Houthi terrorist group, including attacks on Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates striking civilians and civilian infrastructure, and demanding the immediate cessation of such attacks" and "call[ed] on Member

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States to increase efforts to combat the smuggling of weapons and components via land and sea routes, to ensure implementation of the targeted arms embargo."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2624(2022)]

Resolution 2625 (March 15, 2022) –

The Security Council reaffirmed "its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan, and recall[ed] the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness, and regional cooperation."

The Council strongly condemned all fighting as it expressed "grave concern regarding increased violence between armed groups in some parts of South Sudan, which has killed and displaced thousands."

The Council expressed grave concern about ongoing reports of sexual and gender-based violence, the high levels of food insecurity, and the nearly 2 million displaced persons.

The Council "reiterat[ed] the urgent need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, stressing the importance of transitional justice measures."

The Council "commend[ed] the work of [the United States Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)], and expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by UNMISS peacekeepers and troop- and police-contributing countries in implementing the UNMISS mandate in a challenging environment, including in protecting civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence."

The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to extend the mandate of UNMISS until March 15, 2023 and demand[ed] "all parties to the conflict and other armed actors to immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan and engage in political dialogue."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2625(2022)]

Resolution 2626 (March 17, 2022) –

The Council "stress[ed] the important role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan."

The Council "acknowledg[ed] that enhancing respect for the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of all Afghans is of critical importance" as these enhancements would be essential conditions to creating sustainable development in Afghanistan.

The Council "express[ed] its deep concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, particularly the situation for civilians, including women, children, displaced persons, minorities, and humanitarian workers, as well as the presence of landmines, improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war."

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The Council also "express[ed] concern over the cultivation, production, trade and trafficking of illicit drugs in Afghanistan" as they continued to pose a threat to peace and stability in the region.

The Council "request[ed] that the Secretary-General reports to the Council every three months on the situation in Afghanistan."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2626(2022)]

Resolution 2627 (March 25, 2022) – The Security Council **"**welcom[ed] the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch.**"**

The Council, acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, **"**decide[ed] to extend until 30 April 2023 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009)**"** and further **"**underscore[d] that the panel [should] carry out credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis, and recommendations in an objective and impartial manner and in accordance with the mandate.**"**

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2627(2022)]

Resolution 2628 (March 31, 2022) – The Security Council "recall[ed] that the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) ha[d] primary responsibility for ensuring security in Somalia, and recogni[zed] Somalia's request for continued international support to enable it to achieve progressively its aim of a secure, stable, peaceful, united and democratic country."

The Council "commend[ed] the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to building lasting peace and stability in Somalia since it was first authorised 15 years ago" and "recognisi[zed] that the security situation in Somalia has changed significantly since AMISOM was first authorised, noting improvements in Somalia's capacity and capability to respond to security challenges."

The Council "recall[ed] the need for a reconfigured African Union mission in Somalia, which [would be] focussed on enabling and supporting Somalia to take primary responsibility for its Security."

The Council "emphasi[zed] the importance of capacity building and security sector reform to enable integrated Somali security forces and institutions to respond effectively to security threats" but recognized that military action on its own would "not be sufficient to resolve threats to peace and security in Somalia."

The Council listed: (i) effective governance and public administration, (ii) anti-corruption, (iii) preventing organized crime, (iv) the rule of law, (v) justice and law enforcement, (vi) efforts to counter terrorism, (vii) efforts to promote terrorist disengagement and defections, (viii) preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism, (ix) security sector reform, and (x) inclusive politics and reconciliation, as its primary objectives in Somalia.

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Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council "reiterate[d] its objective of enabling Somalia to take full responsibility for its own security, including through assuming the leading role in countering and addressing the threat posed by Al-Shabaab."

Also acting under Chapter VII, The Council "call[ed] on the Somali authorities, with the coordinated support of the international community, to assume progressively greater responsibility for national security, and to develop and implement a strategic plan to generate new security forces, integrate existing forces where appropriate, and train and equip current and newly generated forces, with clear targets and timelines."

The Council further strongly condemned "attacks and threats of attacks that [were] in contravention of international humanitarian law against schools and civilians connected with schools and urges all parties to armed conflict to immediately cease such attacks and threats of attacks and to refrain from actions that impede access to education."

The Council's main focus was to underline "the need for Somalia and its partners to take a coordinated approach towards supporting Somali-led political and security reforms, to ensure consistency, maximise impact and enable sustained, progressive transition of security responsibility to Somalia."

[http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2628(2022)]

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