UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2238–2243

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<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2015.shtml>

Resolution 2238 (September 10, 2015) – The Security Council reaffirmed its "strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya" and its call for "an immediate and unconditional ceasefire." The Council further urged all parties to continue the political dialogue in order to finalize the Libyan Political Agreement which aims to "take forward the democratic transition, build state institutions and start the reconstruction of Libya." The resolution expressed the Council's condemnation of "the use of violence against civilians and civilian institutions" as well as its concern over the "displacement of civilians resulting from violence between armed groups." The Council also stated its concern that "the situation in Libya is exacerbated by the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons from and through Libyan territory." The Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until March 15, 2016, placing its focus on supporting "the Libyan political process towards the formation of a Government of National Accord."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2238(2015)]

Resolution 2239 (September 17, 2015) – Acting under Chapter VII, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until September 30, 2016, when the country is expected to have taken over full responsibility for security for three months starting in June. The resolution details four areas covered by the new mandate: the protection of civilians, the reform of justice and security institutions, the protection and promotion of human rights and the protection of United Nations personnel. The Council commended Liberia for its "enduring commitment . . . to peace and to developing democratic processes and institutions and initiating important reform efforts" and "the effective response . . . to the Ebola epidemic." It further emphasized the successful cooperation between the Liberian government and its regional partners in matters of security cooperation, refugee assistance and "the rule of law and national reconciliation." The Council urged Liberia to intensify its efforts to establish fully operational and independent national security institutions and "implement measures on the proper management of arms and ammunition, including enacting the appropriate domestic laws, the effective monitoring and management of Liberia's border regions and the registering and tracking of arms and material used and imported by its security forces."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2239(2015)]

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Resolution 2240 (October 9, 2015) – The Security Council "[e]xpress[ed] grave concern at the recent proliferation of, and endangerment of lives by, the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean Sea" and "[d]eplor[ed] the continuing maritime tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea that have resulted in hundreds of casualties." Acting under Chapter VII, it adopted a resolution authorizing the European Union or individual states to board, inspect, and seize vessels suspected of smuggling migrants. The resolution is intended to disrupt the smuggling activities and "save the threatened lives of migrants or of victims of human trafficking." It authorizes inspection of vessels where there are "reasonable grounds to suspect [they] are being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya" after "good faith efforts" to obtain consent from the flag state. If an investigation confirms the vessel is used in migrant smuggling, the resolution authorizes its seizure and "further action . . . including disposal, will be taken in accordance with applicable international law." The operation is authorized for one year and excludes vessels entitled to sovereign immunity.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2240(2015)]

Resolution 2241 (October 9, 2015) – The Security Council adopted a resolution under Chapter VII extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for two months, authorizing the mission to use "all necessary means" for the protection of civilians, monitoring and protection of human rights, creation of "conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance" and support in the implementation of the ceasefire and political Agreement. The Council "recall[ed] its willingness to impose targeted sanctions" against those "individuals or entities [whose] actions or policies . . . threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan." The Council requested the Secretary-General "to make available technical assistance for the implementation of Chapter V of the Agreement, including in the setting up of the hybrid court for South Sudan . . . to the Commission of the African Union and to the Transitional Government of National Unity." The Council further requested the prioritization of "the complete deployment of UNMISS personnel to the authorized military and police strength, including tactical military helicopters and unarmed unmanned aerial systems." The Council "demand[ed] that the Government of South Sudan comply fully and without delay with the Status of Forces Agreement with UNMISS" and "all parties allow . . . the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need throughout South Sudan in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2241(2015)]

Resolution 2242 (October 13, 2015) – The Security Council "decid[ed] to integrate women, peace and security concerns across all country-specific situations on the Security Council's agenda" and highlighted the "differential impact on the human rights of

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women and girls of terrorism and violent extremism, including in the context of their health, education, and participation in public life." The Council further "urge[d] the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities . . . to redouble their efforts to integrate women's needs and gender perspectives into their work, including in all policy and planning processes and assessment missions." The Council "expresse[d] deep concern over continuing allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers and urge[d] [the] police - and troop contributing countries to provide robust pre-deployment training . . . to conduct swift and thorough investigations of their uniformed personnel and, if appropriate, to prosecute." The resolution also proposes greater "participation and leadership of women and women's organizations in developing strategies to counter terrorism" and adequate funding for these programs. The Council called on the member states to implement the women, peace and security agenda, improve "access to justice for women in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the prompt investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence" and "provide financial and technical assistance to women involved in peace processes, including training in mediation, advocacy, and technical areas of negotiation."

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2242(2015)]

Resolution 2243 (October 14, 2015) – Acting under Article VII, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for one year and affirmed its intention review the "stability and security conditions on the ground, in order to consider the possible withdrawal of the Mission" at that time. The Council "welcom[ed] the organization of the first round of the legislative elections" and underscored the importance of "ensur[ing] that the upcoming rounds of elections are conducted in a free, fair, peaceful and democratic manner and in accordance with the electoral law." The Council recognized the importance of an improved judicial and correctional system, stressing the need to "ensure the independence and effectiveness of the judicial institutions, and to continue to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison conditions and overcrowding." The Council also "[s]trongly condemn[ed] the grave violations against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls" and called for improved response and judicial access for the victims as well as legislative action on this issue. It "reiterate[d] that the Haitian National Police's capacity-building remains a most critical task for MINUSTAH" and "requeste[d] requests MINUSTAH to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the Haitian National Police." The resolution further tasks MINUSTAH with supporting "the Government in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, illegal arms trafficking, drug trafficking and trafficking of persons especially children, as well as ensuring proper border management."

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