

**Meetings: non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 2022**

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.9004</a> 25 March		Draft resolution submitted by United States ( <a href="#">S/2022/263</a> )	Japan, Republic of Korea	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	Resolution <a href="#">2627 (2022)</a> 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
<a href="#">S/PV.9030</a> 11 May			Japan, Republic of Korea	Assistant Secretary- General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific	All Council members, all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.9048</a> 26 May		Draft resolution submitted by United States ( <a href="#">S/2022/431</a> )	Japan, Republic of Korea		13 Council members, <sup>a</sup> all invitees	Not adopted 13-0-2 <sup>b</sup>
<a href="#">S/PV.9146</a> 5 October			Japan, Republic of Korea	Assistant Secretary- General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific	All Council members, all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.9183</a> 4 November			Japan, Republic of Korea	Assistant Secretary- General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific	All Council members, all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.9197</a> 21 November			Japan, Republic of Korea	Under-Secretary- General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	All Council members, all invitees	

<sup>a</sup> Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

<sup>b</sup> *For*: Albania, Brazil, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: China, Russian Federation; *abstaining*: none.

### 33. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

During the period under review, the Council held two meetings under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” which took the form of a briefing and an open debate.<sup>1205</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers, is provided in the table below.<sup>1206</sup> In 2022, no decisions were adopted in connection with this item.

On 27 July, the Council held its annual briefing to discuss the report of the Peacebuilding Commission. At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the representative of Egypt in his capacity as former Chair of the Commission for 2021 and by the representative of Bangladesh, in his capacity as Chair of the Commission for 2022.<sup>1207</sup>

<sup>1205</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

<sup>1206</sup> See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 27.

<sup>1207</sup> See [S/PV.9101](#).

During his briefing, the former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission focused on the annual report of the Commission on its fifteenth session,<sup>1208</sup> under the chairmanship of Egypt. The former Chair stated that, throughout 2021, the Commission had led efforts towards the operationalization of the review outcome, as contained in the twin resolutions adopted by the Council and the General Assembly in 2020,<sup>1209</sup> including by exploring avenues to strengthen the Commission's advisory, bridging and convening roles, with a focus on enhancing the impact of peacebuilding in the field.<sup>1210</sup> He reported that in 2021, the Commission had engaged in support for 13 country- and region-specific settings, including by holding meetings for the first time on the Gulf of Guinea and on the transition in Chad, and with a total of 23 different countries and regions – the highest number since its inception. In terms of thematic engagements, the Commission had considered new themes, including interlinkages between peacekeeping and peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. Regarding its advisory and bridging roles, the Commission had further expanded and strengthened its relations with the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, through the designation of informal coordinators for the Commission's relations with those organs and better alignment of their programmes of work. The Commission had provided advice nine times to the Security Council in 2021, including, for the first time, on the Great Lakes region. The current Chair gave a briefing on the Commission's programme of work for 2022 and its implementation status for the year. He noted that the Commission planned to engage with at least 12 different countries and five different regions during the year, in addition to its ongoing thematic priorities. He informed the Council that the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Commission had conducted a field visit to the country, country-specific meetings had been held at the request of Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia, and regional meetings had been held on the Lake Chad basin, the Pacific islands and the Sahel. He emphasized that the programme of work for the year prioritized national ownership and inclusivity and a coherent United Nations approach to peacebuilding. He indicated that the Commission had continued its efforts to enhance its advisory and bridging role with the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and reported that, for the first time, the Commission had shared its programme of work with the Assembly and the Security Council, through formal communications from the Chair.<sup>1211</sup> He highlighted that the Chair of the Commission and the President of the Security Council had requested that the Secretary-General liaise with the Commission in advance of relevant reporting to the Council and underlined that the Commission had submitted advisories to the Council on such topics as the situations in Burkina Faso, the Central African region and the Great Lakes region, women and peace and security and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacebuilding and had given a briefing to the Council on the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel.<sup>1212</sup>

Council members welcomed the briefings by the former and current Chairs and discussed the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission with regard to the Council and approaches for enhancing the relationship between the two organs.<sup>1213</sup> The representative of Kenya, the delegation of which had served as informal coordinator between the two bodies, emphasized the critical need to ensure that the Commission remained well-positioned to provide timely, relevant and actionable advice to the Council, whether thematic, country-specific or region-specific. Recognizing that the alignment of the programmes of work of the Council and the Commission remained a challenge, the representative also stressed the need for early focus and planning around the already scheduled Council meetings, in particular in regard to peace operation transitions and mandate renewals. He called for the establishment of a follow-up mechanism to ensure that the Council integrated and followed up on the Commission's advice in its work. Similarly, the representative of Mexico suggested that the Commission's recommendations to the Council should reach the latter in time for them to be duly considered. The representative of Brazil called for more meaningful collaboration between the two bodies, including through consultations on issues relating to peacebuilding and sustaining peace ahead of the formation, review, drawdown and transition of peace operations; through the regular submission by the Commission of written advice on issues addressed by

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<sup>1208</sup> S/2022/89.

<sup>1209</sup> Council resolution 2558 (2020) and Assembly resolution 75/201.

<sup>1210</sup> See S/PV.9101.

<sup>1211</sup> See S/2022/202 and S/2022/250.

<sup>1212</sup> See S/PV.9101.

<sup>1213</sup> For more on the relationship between the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, see part IX, sect. VII.

both bodies; through the submission of advice on how peacebuilding planning could concretely address the needs of children affected by conflict; through further alignment of the work programmes of the two bodies and greater interaction between their respective penholders; and by enhancing the Council's working methods regarding interaction with the Commission. The representative of China encouraged the Council to invite the Chair of the Commission to give more frequent briefings, in order to strengthen communication, and the representative of Gabon welcomed the efforts made by the Commission to establish more coordinated action with the Council.

The representative of the United Arab Emirates encouraged Council members to further engage with the Peacebuilding Commission, including by continuing to invite it to give briefings and provide written advisories to the Council on relevant matters. She suggested that Council members could coordinate with the Commission before and during their assumption of the Council presidency. She also called for the Council to draw upon the perspectives and recommendations of the Commission in the design and implementation of mandates for peace operations and their transitional arrangements and proposed that the Commission be included in the initial stages of exit strategies in order to foster peace in local contexts. The representative of Ghana welcomed the Commission's practice of submitting letters or notes of advice ahead of Council meetings, underscoring that, if further established, that practice would undergird relations between the two bodies in a manner that would enable the Commission to contribute to addressing the underlying causes of the conflicts considered by the Council. The representative of Norway noted that the Council should request, deliberate and draw upon the targeted advice of the Commission more often, especially in the formation of mandates, renewals and transitions. The representative of the United Kingdom acknowledged the potential of the Commission and indicated that, by continuing to deepen its follow-up on the countries with which it engaged and by rallying collective responses to peacebuilding challenges, the Commission would continue to grow in value.

The representative of India expressed the view that the advisory role of the Peacebuilding Commission should be exercised judiciously and only when warranted. The representative of the Russian Federation believed that there was room for improvement in the quality of the Commission's recommendations to the Council and emphasized that the value of the Commission was that it could pass the peacebuilding priorities of host countries along to the Council, which could be a useful addition to the reports of the Secretary-General. She added that the value and pertinence of the Commission's recommendations played a fundamental role in it being taken into account in the work of the Council and that, in order to improve the quality of the cooperation between the two organs in some cases, there was no need to wait for a planned Council meeting for the head of a country-specific configuration to issue a formal statement. If the matter was urgent, then a letter could be written to the Council to that effect. Highlighting the advisory role of the Commission, the representative of Ireland called upon the Council to turn that advice into action and to ensure that the Commission and the Member States it represented were empowered to fulfil their important roles.

Emphasizing the importance of the work of the Peacebuilding Commission on thematic and cross-cutting subjects, in particular in promoting the women and peace and security and the youth and peace and security agendas, the representative of France noted that such work needed to be placed in specific geographical contexts. She suggested that the Commission support preparations for the withdrawal of peacekeeping operations and that, before the renewal of peacekeeping operation mandates and in anticipation of dialogue with Council penholders, it should produce complementary, targeted and operational recommendations to the Council, while respecting the mandates of the two bodies.

On 3 November, at the initiative of Ghana, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>1214</sup> the Council convened a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled, "Integrating effective resilience-building in peace operations for sustainable peace".<sup>1215</sup> Council members heard introductory remarks by the Secretary-General and briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa of the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations, the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the African Union, the Chair of The Elders and the Executive Director of Security Council Report.<sup>1216</sup>

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<sup>1214</sup> A concept note was circulated by letter dated 24 October (S/2022/799).

<sup>1215</sup> See S/PV.9181 and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1).

<sup>1216</sup> See S/PV.9181.

During his briefing, the Secretary-General indicated that the local and global contexts in which United Nations peace operations were deployed were becoming increasingly challenging. Geopolitical tensions were growing, and insecurity was becoming widespread. Emphasizing that the drivers of conflict were fuelling political tensions, economic despair and social unrest, he warned that the peacebuilding gains on the African continent and elsewhere were being reversed. He stressed the need to ensure a sharper focus on prevention and on building resilience and for peace operations to be empowered and equipped to play a greater role in sustaining peace at all stages of conflict and in all its dimensions. The Secretary-General encouraged engagement with local communities and noted that peace operations could help to promote more responsive and inclusive governments and institutions. He advocated in favour of the participation and leadership of women and young people in conflict prevention and resolution efforts. Regarding resilience-building and sustaining peace, he recommended a holistic and integrated approach involving strengthened partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, including the African Union, as well as with international and regional financial institutions. He also suggested better integrating the work of United Nations country teams with the mandates of peace operations, including in transition contexts. Lastly, he noted that funding by the international community must be scaled up in support of the Peacebuilding Fund.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Africa addressed the need to adapt United Nations peace operations to fast-changing conflict dynamics and called for holistic and integrated approaches and for inclusive strategies in which the entire spectrum of peace was considered in order to ensure the success of such operations. She underlined the importance of mobilizing and engaging international, regional and national actors working cooperatively and collaboratively on conflict prevention and resolution. Noting that security-oriented responses alone were insufficient, she emphasized that peace operations needed clear, realistic and topical mandates. She also emphasized the need for inclusive strategies in peacebuilding efforts, including acknowledging the contributions and concerns of women and young people, and encouraged meaningful engagement with communities at the local level. She also stressed the importance of complementarity and collaboration among peace and security efforts, the protection of human rights and development and humanitarian work. In relation to sustaining peace, she emphasized the critical role of the United Nations country teams in supporting countries, especially during United Nations transitions.

In his briefing, the Commissioner of Political Affairs, Peace and Security stressed that the Security Council could ensure that peace operations in Africa facilitated a pathway to addressing the underlying causes of conflict by adopting a whole-of-Organization approach in implementing mandates. He also underscored the need to align programmes for complementing critical political transitions with exit strategies for peace support operations, in order to build relevant institutional and normative capacities towards resilience. He noted that the African Union was working closely with the United Nations Development Programme to support political transitions and requested the Council's support for the African Union-United Nations regional governance facility for managing inclusive transitions in Africa. He called for a common purpose between the African Union and the United Nations in addressing existing and emerging threats to regional and international peace, with increased collaboration and coordination.

In her briefing, the Chair of The Elders emphasized that security, sustainable development and human rights should be the foundation for resilient peace operations. She stated that peace operations should address the root causes of conflict and insecurity, not just the immediate symptoms, and called upon the Council to play a more proactive role and promote a whole-of-United Nations approach in support of just and sustainable peace, while ensuring that peace operations drew on and complemented the work of staff at the country level. She also expressed the support of The Elders for the principle of enabling regional organizations to take a leading role in conflict prevention and resolution and emphasized that the Council should cooperate closely with those organizations and step in when they were unable to take effective action. She also stressed the importance of ensuring the fair and meaningful participation of women and girls in peace processes, including by increasing the representation of women in defence and security structures and in peacebuilding and mediation. She further underlined that the climate crisis was a threat multiplier and driver of conflict and recommended integrating an environmental analysis into the work of the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission.

The Director of Security Council Report noted the Council's acknowledgement of previously unaddressed structural factors of conflict and non-traditional threats, including, for example, in

discussions on the effects of gang violence in Haiti, alongside the recent establishment of a sanctions regime. She also recalled the Council's support for transitional justice initiatives in mandating peace operations in the Central African Republic and Colombia. She suggested that the Council could consider additional steps to protect its investments in peace through peace operations by, inter alia, signalling its strong interest in sustaining peace, in tandem with the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, and periodically following up with countries after mission closures, including through visits by the Council. Although no peace operation was expected to address every last issue, the full and intricate context in which those operations intervene should be considered.

After the briefings, some Council members and other participants conveyed their support for the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative and its implementation strategy, Action for Peacekeeping Plus.<sup>1217</sup> Numerous speakers underscored that military interventions by peace operations were insufficient for achieving sustainable peace and emphasized the need for a holistic approach, including non-military measures, to identify and address the root causes and drivers of conflicts. In that regard, some participants asserted that the humanitarian-development-peace nexus needed to be strengthened in order to address the root causes of conflict.<sup>1218</sup> A number of Council members and other participants pointed towards the need to integrate resilience-building into peace operations, especially during transition planning.<sup>1219</sup> Numerous speakers defended initiatives centred on inclusion and the meaningful participation of women and young people. Some Council members and other participants also highlighted the importance of addressing the underlying factors exacerbating the threat of terrorism in conflict situations.<sup>1220</sup> Several Council members and other participants similarly acknowledged the existence of climate-related security risks and emphasized the need to address them.<sup>1221</sup> The representative of the Russian Federation said that political solutions must be based on a common understanding of the causes of conflict, without which it would be impossible to agree on realistic mandates, gain the confidence of host States or ensure regional support. Some Council members stated that the Council should concentrate on the core mandate of peace operations and work more closely with national Governments and authorities in determining strategies and priorities for maintaining peace and creating space for finding solutions to conflicts.<sup>1222</sup>

With regard to strengthening the nexus between peacekeeping and peacebuilding, most speakers expressed support for greater coordination and collaboration between the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, as well as with other United Nations bodies, regional organizations and country teams in the context of transitions and for informing Council decision-making concerning mandate renewals. In that regard, Council members and participants acknowledged the fundamental role of the Commission as a bridge within and outside the United Nations system, in particular in helping to mobilize attention and commitments to international peacebuilding efforts. In that connection, many speakers emphasized the importance of sustainable and predictable funding for peacebuilding efforts, including through contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund. Some participants also welcomed the emerging practice of the Commission to provide written advice and recommendations to inform Council discussions, including on peace operations and resilience-building.<sup>1223</sup>

<sup>1217</sup> See S/PV.9181 (United States, Kenya, Albania, Italy, Austria and Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries)); and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1) (Netherlands, Rwanda and Portugal).

<sup>1218</sup> See S/PV.9181 (Ghana and Republic of Korea); and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1) (European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Poland and Morocco).

<sup>1219</sup> See S/PV.9181 (Ghana, Gabon, Ireland, Mexico, Albania, Brazil, United Arab Emirates and Slovenia); and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1) (Bangladesh and Lebanon).

<sup>1220</sup> See S/PV.9181 (Ghana, Ireland, India, Kenya, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Korea and Malta); and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1) (Tunisia, Algeria, Bangladesh, Portugal, Nigeria and Germany).

<sup>1221</sup> See S/PV.9181 (Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Albania, France, United Arab Emirates, Slovenia, Austria, Malta and Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries)); and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1) (European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Chile, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Poland, Lebanon, Portugal, Nigeria and Germany).

<sup>1222</sup> See S/PV.9181 (India, China and Russian Federation).

<sup>1223</sup> See S/PV.9181 (Kenya, Norway and Switzerland); and S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1) (Japan and Germany).

**Meetings: peacebuilding and sustaining peace, 2022**

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
<a href="#">S/PV.9101</a> 27 July		Annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifteenth session ( <a href="#">S/2022/89</a> )		Former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission	All Council members, all invitees	
<a href="#">S/PV.9181</a> and <a href="#">S/PV.9181 (Resumption 1)</a> 3 November	Integrating effective resilience-building in peace operations for sustainable peace  Letter dated 24 October 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2022/799</a> )		32 Member States <sup>a</sup>	Assistant Secretary-General for Africa, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the African Union, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Chair of The Elders, Executive Director of Security Council Report	Secretary-General, all Council members, <sup>b</sup> all invitees <sup>c</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia and Ukraine.

<sup>b</sup> Gabon was represented by its Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Ghana (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; India was represented by its Foreign Secretary; Ireland was represented by its Minister of State for European Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Member of the President's Cabinet.

<sup>c</sup> The Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security participated in the meeting by videoconference. The representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of the European Union spoke also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine.

### 34. Threats to international peace and security

In 2022, the Security Council held 22 meetings under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security”, of which 21 were public (open) meetings and 1 was a private (closed) meeting. Among the public meetings, 17 took the form of briefings, 2 were convened to adopt a decision, and the remaining 2 were held in a debate format.<sup>1224</sup> The Council adopted one decision under the item and failed to adopt one draft resolution, owing to the lack of the required number of votes. More information about the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below. In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss different topics under the item.<sup>1225</sup>

<sup>1224</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

<sup>1225</sup> See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 29.