

<sup>c</sup> Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine.

<sup>d</sup> Albania, Brazil, China, India, Ireland, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

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

## 29. Women and peace and security

In 2022, the Council held five high-level meetings under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, all of which took the form of open debates.<sup>1057</sup> More information on the meeting, including on participants and speakers, is given in table 1 below.<sup>1058</sup> The Council did not adopt any decisions in relation to this item during the year.

In 2022, Council members heard briefings by the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) three times.<sup>1059</sup> The Council also heard briefings by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,<sup>1060</sup> the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund<sup>1061</sup> and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.<sup>1062</sup> In addition, Council members heard briefings by representatives of regional and subregional organizations, namely, the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission,<sup>1063</sup> the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union Ambassador for Gender and Diversity and the Assistant Secretary-General and Head of Social Affairs Sector at the League of Arab States.<sup>1064</sup> Council members also heard briefings by civil society representatives in four of the five meetings held under this item.

On 18 January, at the initiative of Norway, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>1065</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate under this item, on the sub-item entitled “Protecting participation: addressing violence targeting women in peace and security processes”.<sup>1066</sup> The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Executive Director of the Women and Children Legal Research Foundation and the Executive Director of the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. The Council also invited 34 Member States to deliver statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

In her briefing to the Council, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that women’s safe and meaningful participation was necessary to address not only the root causes of conflict but also its full impact, including gender-based violence and the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war.<sup>1067</sup> The Office of the High Commissioner had documented patterns of attacks against women working on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, corruption, labour rights and environmental and land issues, and reprisals by State and non-State actors against people who cooperated with the United Nations remained high, including in countries associated with matters addressed by the Council, significantly undermining global efforts to prevent conflict and sustain peace

<sup>1057</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

<sup>1058</sup> See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 17.

<sup>1059</sup> See [S/PV.8989](#), [S/PV.9064](#) and [S/PV.9158](#).

<sup>1060</sup> See [S/PV.8949](#).

<sup>1061</sup> See [S/PV.8989](#).

<sup>1062</sup> See [S/PV.9016](#).

<sup>1063</sup> See [S/PV.9064](#) and [S/PV.9158](#).

<sup>1064</sup> See [S/PV.9064](#).

<sup>1065</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 10 January ([S/2022/22](#)).

<sup>1066</sup> See [S/PV.8949](#) and [S/PV.8949 \(Resumption 1\)](#). In accordance with the understanding reached among Council members in the light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, 10 delegations also participated by submitting written statements (see [S/2022/38](#)). For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the pandemic, see part II.

<sup>1067</sup> See [S/PV.8949](#).

because they deterred women from participation and leadership. Calling for more action to provide safe spaces for women human rights defenders to interact with the Council and its subsidiary bodies without fear of retribution, the High Commissioner requested the Council to consider harmonizing approaches to ensure the safe involvement of women in peace processes, as well as their participation in the Council's work. She suggested that peace operation mandates could explicitly include provisions for the protection of all civil society actors and United Nations interlocutors from threats and reprisals, in particular women peacebuilders. The Executive Director of the Women and Children Legal Research Foundation focused on the situation in Afghanistan, highlighting the important role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). She urged Council members, as they considered renewing its mandate, to ensure that UNAMA continued to monitor the human rights situation and to protect and promote human rights as well as ensuring that education was supported as part of the humanitarian efforts and that it also fell under the new UNAMA mandate. The Council must call for an inclusive, negotiated peace process that enjoyed the full, equal and meaningful participation of diverse women from across the country at all stages of planning, negotiation and implementation. The Executive Director of Working Group on Women, Peace and Security underlined the pattern of reprisals and intimidation against female civil society representatives who had briefed the Council, which had increased exponentially in recent years. She called upon all Members States, the leadership of the United Nations and the Council members to stop such attacks, end impunity and ensure that all perpetrators were held accountable and urged the Council to call upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the leadership of the United Nations publicly champion the role of women human rights defenders. Further to the briefings, participants in the open debate expressed concerns about intimidation, violence and reprisals against women civil society representatives and women human rights defenders and highlighted the importance of making tangible progress in the participation of women in peace processes, including in negotiations and peacekeeping.<sup>1068</sup> Calling for more effective protection mechanisms, several delegates also requested the allocation of rapid funding resources and policies to respond to threats against women peacebuilders. The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania and the representative of the United Arab Emirates underscored their shared commitments on women and peace and security to make the issue a top priority during their respective Council presidencies.<sup>1069</sup>

On 8 March, at the initiative of the United Arab Emirates, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>1070</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate under this item, on the sub-item entitled "Women's economic inclusion and participation as a key to building peace".<sup>1071</sup> The Minister for Climate Change and Environment of the United Arab Emirates presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the Executive Director of UN-Women, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and a civil society representative representing the Network of Women Economic Agents in the Ségou region of Mali. The Council invited 43 Member States to deliver statements in person in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Welcoming the focus placed in the open debate on the role of the private sector and private-public partnerships as an underexplored area for innovation, the Executive Director of UN-Women called upon the Council to say much more about women's economic inclusion and pointed out that some resolutions covering women and peace and security contained paragraphs that tended to be gender-blind on economic security, development issues and the illegal exploitation of resources.<sup>1072</sup> In that connection, she called upon the Council to use such resolutions to prioritize women-led businesses and support for the care economy in all reconstruction and recovery initiatives. The Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund commended the Council's decision to focus on the role of women in peace and security on International Women's Day, noted the impact of gender equality in significantly increasing economic growth, enhancing financial stability and reducing income inequality and highlighted the importance of

<sup>1068</sup> See [S/PV.8949](#) (Ghana, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Gabon, Norway, Canada and European Union); and [S/PV.8949 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (Portugal, Australia, Jordan and Egypt).

<sup>1069</sup> See [S/PV.8949](#).

<sup>1070</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 1 March ([S/2022/175](#)).

<sup>1071</sup> See [S/PV.8989](#) and [S/PV.8989 \(Resumption 1\)](#). In accordance with the understanding reached among Council members in the light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, five delegations participated by submitting written statements (see [S/2022/207](#)).

<sup>1072</sup> See [S/PV.8989](#).

a country-tailored approach in empowering women and girls as powerful agents of change that helped society to transition from fragility to stability. Other briefers highlighted the importance of economic development and inclusion, with an explicit focus on the role of gender equality, as a precondition for lasting peace and societal transition for a better future for all. Following the briefings, participants in the open debate addressed the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social and economic participation of women and noted that providing access to entrepreneurship, finance and job opportunities to women not only created a societal wealth but also generated long-term sustainable peace. Some Council members and Member States highlighted the important role played by public-private partnership in advancing skills development and business environment, thereby strengthening women's full, equal and meaningful participation in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.<sup>1073</sup>

On 13 April, at the initiative of the United Kingdom, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>1074</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate under this item, on sub-items entitled "Accountability as prevention" and "Ending cycles of sexual violence in conflict".<sup>1075</sup> The Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence of the United Kingdom presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Goodwill Ambassador, a co-founder of Huquqyat and an Ethiopian female civil society representative. The Council also invited 54 Member States to deliver statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Presenting the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence,<sup>1076</sup> the Special Representative emphasized the importance of accountability, including prosecution as a form of prevention that could help to convert the culture of impunity for such crimes.<sup>1077</sup> All Council members could lead the way in reflecting that prohibition of sexual violence in their military manuals, international humanitarian law dissemination and training, codes of conduct and military disciplinary measures at all levels of the chain of command. The Nobel Peace Prize laureate and UNODC Goodwill Ambassador noted that accountability could be a crucial component of prevention only by including meaningful justice and the services and support needed by survivors, calling upon everyone in the Chamber to make it a reality by choosing to act. Other briefers spoke about the situation of sexual violence and entrenched discrimination against women and girls in Ethiopia and the Syrian Arab Republic. They urged the Council and Member States to refer the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Criminal Court and to champion the work of the recently established International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia and demanded that all parties ensure full and safe humanitarian access to Tigray. Following the briefings, most participants in the open debate noted the deeply traumatizing nature of conflict-related sexual violence and underscored that justice and accountability should be at the core of the international response and that survivors should be kept at the centre of its approach.<sup>1078</sup> They called upon the international community to fight impunity for sexual violence against women.

On 15 June, at the initiative of Albania, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>1079</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate under this item, on the sub-item entitled "Keeping the promises: the role of regional organizations in implementing the women and peace and security agenda in the face of

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<sup>1073</sup> See [S/PV.8989](#) (United Arab Emirates, Ireland, Mexico and Brazil); and [S/PV.8989 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (Ecuador, Liechtenstein, Peru, South Africa, Costa Rica, Lebanon and Bangladesh).

<sup>1074</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 5 April ([S/2022/293](#)).

<sup>1075</sup> See [S/PV.9016](#) and [S/PV.9016 \(Resumption 1\)](#).

<sup>1076</sup> [S/2022/272](#).

<sup>1077</sup> See [S/PV.9016](#).

<sup>1078</sup> See [S/PV.9016](#) (United Kingdom, India, Brazil, Albania, Ireland, France, Mexico, Ghana, Gabon, Colombia, Jordan, Malta and Canada (also on behalf of 64 States members of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security); and [S/PV.9016 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (Australia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa, Luxembourg, Estonia, Morocco, Switzerland, European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine), Türkiye, Croatia, Poland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Belgium, Italy, Liechtenstein, Germany, Denmark (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Czechia, Malaysia, Spain, Slovakia, Georgia, Holy See, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Austria, Nepal, Chile, Sweden, Republic of Korea and Algeria).

<sup>1079</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 4 June ([S/2022/457](#)).

political turmoil and seizures of power by force”.<sup>1080</sup> The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UN-Women, the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security, the European Union Ambassador for Gender and Diversity and the Assistant Secretary-General and Head of Social Affairs Sector at the League of Arab States. The Council also invited 36 Member States to deliver statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

In his statement, the Secretary-General pointed out that, while the Council met several times a year on the issue, with consensus among Member States on the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, the situation on the ground was regressing because of the political deadlocks and entrenched conflicts based on enduring power imbalances and patriarchy.<sup>1081</sup> He emphasized the role of neighbouring countries and regional organizations, including the European Union, the African Union, the League of Arab States and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in implementing the commitments of the women and peace and security agenda, noting the centrality of women and girls in security policies in his proposed New Agenda for Peace, included in the report entitled “Our Common Agenda”.<sup>1082</sup> The Executive Director of UN-Women, applauding the efforts of 12 regional organizations that had adopted action plans on women and peace and security, observed that, when regional organizations made such commitments, national actions often followed.<sup>1083</sup> She underscored the key role of regional organizations in the development of networks of women mediators, such as the registry of women experts in peace and mediation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the African Women Leaders Network, the Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation and the Arab Women Mediators Network. She called upon the regional organizations to ensure the presence of women when convening negotiations and encourage legislative and administrative reforms among their member States. The representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab State focused on their respective commitments and contributions to advancing the women and peace and security agenda and expanding their cooperation with the Council. Following the briefings, Council members and other Member States stressed the critical role of regional partners in supporting safe and enabling environments for women peacebuilders, civil society activists and human rights defenders and emphasized that gender perspectives should be mainstreamed into regional peacebuilding efforts by promoting the inclusion of women in key political processes and decision-making and in governance.<sup>1084</sup>

On 20 October, at the initiative of Gabon, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>1085</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate under this item, on the sub-item entitled “Strengthening women’s resilience and leadership as a pathway to peace in regions plagued by armed groups”.<sup>1086</sup> The Council heard briefings by the Deputy Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UN-Women, the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Editor-in-Chief of *Zan Times*.<sup>1087</sup> The Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for Women, Peace and Security and the Head of the Policy and Humanitarian Diplomacy Division of the International Committee of the Red Cross participated in the meeting in accordance with rule 39 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure. The Council also invited 56 Member States to deliver statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>1080</sup> See S/PV.9064 and S/PV.9064 (Resumption 1).

<sup>1081</sup> See S/PV.9064.

<sup>1082</sup> A/75/982.

<sup>1083</sup> See S/PV.9064.

<sup>1084</sup> See S/PV.9064 (Albania, Ghana, Gabon, Kenya, Mexico, Finland and Canada (also on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security)); and S/PV.9064 (Resumption 1) (Türkiye, Malta, Bulgaria, South Africa, Germany, Namibia, Austria, Ecuador, Poland, Guatemala and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

<sup>1085</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 4 October (S/2022/743).

<sup>1086</sup> See S/PV.9158 and S/PV.9158 (Resumption 1).

<sup>1087</sup> See S/PV.9158.

The Deputy Secretary-General, emphasizing the slow progress of women's participation in peace processes and the consistent underfunding for women peacebuilders, reaffirmed five transformative actions identified by the Secretary-General for the decade ahead on women's rights. She urged everyone to implement them without delay and to pay special attention to protecting women human rights defenders. Noting that the women and peace and security agenda was not just an answer to historic wrongs and marginalization but an opportunity to do things differently, she highlighted the need for full gender parity, including through special quotas to accelerate the inclusion of women across election monitoring, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and justice systems. The Executive Director of UN-Women, presenting the annual report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security,<sup>1088</sup> focused her briefing on women human rights defenders and the need to strengthen reporting and coordination within the United Nations, build partnerships with Member States, regional organizations and civil society and provide material and political support.<sup>1089</sup> She called upon the Member States to demand that women be properly represented in peace processes and urged everyone to make the smart decision on funding and prioritize resources. The Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security called upon the Council to strengthen its collaboration with the African Union Peace and Security Council to align priorities and actions on the ground in support of women's full participation in peace processes. She emphasized the importance of access to predictable and flexible funding for women's organizations and the need for taking deliberate measures to increase women's participation in peace processes and for combining peacebuilding efforts with women's economic survival as mutually reinforcing strategies owing to the impact of climate change, the coronavirus pandemic and conflicts. In her briefing, the Editor-in-Chief of *Zan Times*, a woman-led newsroom covering human rights violations in Afghanistan, warned Council members of the disturbing reports of war crimes that continued to emerge in Afghanistan and said that the Council had overwhelming evidence that the Taliban were terrorizing women, girls and marginalized groups. She urged the Council to call upon the Taliban to respect the human rights of all Afghans, including women, girls, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and all ethnic and religious groups, and to stop the targeting and abuse of protesters, human rights defenders, journalists and their families. The Council should ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of Afghan women civil society in any decision-making regarding the future of Afghanistan, including its own decisions. Following the briefings, participants in the open debate deliberated on women's leadership in achieving progress in peace and security by strengthening the global response to conflict-related sexual violence and making meaningful progress in women's participation in peace processes. Several Council members and Member States urged the Secretary-General and the Council to take concrete actions to fight in solidarity against destabilization, terrorism and armed groups and the protection of women and girls from attacks on their right to education.<sup>1090</sup>

During the period under review, the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security continued to be convened in accordance with paragraph 5 (a) of resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), including to address country- and region-specific situations in Afghanistan; the Central African Republic; Iraq; Lebanon; the Middle East; the Middle East, including the Palestinian question; and Myanmar.<sup>1091</sup>

In 2022, Council members submitted communications to the President of the Council in connection with the women and peace and security agenda. By a letter dated 3 February,<sup>1092</sup> the representatives of Ireland, Kenya and Mexico transmitted a handover and summary report on a Council Presidency Trio for Women, Peace and Security. By a letter dated 12 October,<sup>1093</sup> the representative of Norway transmitted, ahead of the open debate held on 20 October, a summary report entitled "Protecting women human rights defenders in conflict" resulting from the civil society consultations on the issue of reprisals against women human rights defenders in conflict-affected countries, including as a result of cooperation with

<sup>1088</sup> [S/2022/740](#).

<sup>1089</sup> See [S/PV.9158](#).

<sup>1090</sup> See [S/PV.9158](#) (Gabon, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Ireland, China, Mexico, France, Norway and Finland); and [S/PV.9158 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (South Africa, Greece, Slovakia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Kuwait and International Committee of the Red Cross).

<sup>1091</sup> See [S/2022/171](#), [S/2022/258](#), [S/2022/557](#), [S/2022/593](#), [S/2022/815](#), [S/2022/816](#) and [S/2022/1005](#).

<sup>1092</sup> [S/2022/91](#).

<sup>1093</sup> [S/2022/756](#).

the United Nations. In addition, by a letter dated 27 December,<sup>1094</sup> the representative of Norway transmitted, on behalf of the 15 signatories (former, then current and incoming Council members, namely, Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, the Niger, Norway, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom), the statement of shared commitments on women and peace and security, which had been launched in December 2021, building on the trio initiative of September 2021 by Ireland, Kenya and Mexico.

The Council referred to issues related to women and peace and security under multiple items in 2022. As summarized in table 2 below, the Council addressed in its decisions various measures concerning the specific implementation of the women and peace and security agenda and, in particular, in relation to the following categories: (a) the representation and participation of women in public affairs and decision-making, as well as in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution; (b) the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, including through the appointment of women's protection and gender advisers; (c) the development and inclusion of gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses by Member States and United Nations entities, including socioeconomic empowerment, the participation of women in security sector reforms and counter-terrorism efforts; and (d) combating sexual violence through measures such as monitoring, analysing and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence as well as its accountability mechanisms, including prosecutions of the perpetrators of sexual violence and the use of targeted sanctions.

Table 1  
Meetings: women and peace and security, 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.8949</a> , <a href="#">S/PV.8949</a> (Resumption 1) and <a href="#">S/2022/38</a> 18 January	Protecting participation: addressing violence targeting women in peace and security processes  Letter dated 10 January 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations Secretary General ( <a href="#">S/2022/22</a> )		34 Member States <sup>a</sup>	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Executive Director of the Women and Children Legal Research Foundation, Executive Director of Working Group on Women, Peace and Security	All Council members, <sup>b</sup> all invitees <sup>c</sup>	
<a href="#">S/PV.8989</a> , <a href="#">S/PV.8989</a> (Resumption 1) and <a href="#">S/2022/207</a> 8 March	Women's economic inclusion and participation as a key to building peace  Letter dated 1 March 2022 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the		43 Member States <sup>d</sup>	Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union,	All Council members, <sup>e</sup> all invitees <sup>f</sup>	

<sup>1094</sup> [S/2022/1009](#).

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the maintenance of  
international peace and security**

<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>
	Secretary-General (S/2022/175)			representative of the Network of Women Economic Agents in the Ségou region of Mali		
S/PV.9016 and S/PV.9016 (Resumption 1) 13 April	Accountability as prevention Ending cycles of sexual violence in conflict  Letter dated 5 April 2022 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/293)		54 Member States <sup>g</sup>	Seven invitees <sup>h</sup>	All Council members, <sup>i</sup> all invitees <sup>j</sup>	
S/PV.9064 and S/PV.9064 (Resumption 1) 15 June	Keeping the promises: the role of regional organizations in implementing the women and peace and security agenda in the face of political turmoil and seizures of power by force  Letter dated 4 June 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/457)		36 Member States <sup>k</sup>	Executive Director of UN-Women, Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security, European Union Ambassador for Gender and Diversity, Assistant Secretary-General and Head of Social Affairs Sector at the League of Arab States	Secretary-General, all Council members, <sup>l</sup> all invitees <sup>m</sup>	
S/PV.9158 and S/PV.9158 (Resumption 1) 20 October	Strengthening women's resilience and leadership as a pathway to peace in regions plagued by armed groups		56 Member States <sup>n</sup>	Seven invitees <sup>o</sup>	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, <sup>p</sup> all invitees <sup>q</sup>	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 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>
	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2022/740)					
	Letter dated 4 October 2022 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2022/743)					

<sup>a</sup> Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and Türkiye.

<sup>b</sup> Albania was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Ghana was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; Norway (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights.

<sup>c</sup> The representative of Belgium spoke also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands; the representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; and the representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries.

<sup>d</sup> Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

<sup>e</sup> India was represented by its Secretary (West) in the Ministry of External Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defence; Mexico was represented by its Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights; the United Arab Emirates (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Climate Change and Environment; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

<sup>f</sup> Maldives was represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Barbados spoke on behalf of the Caribbean Community; the representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security. The representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic and Baltic countries (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden).

<sup>g</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and Yemen.

<sup>h</sup> The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; the Head of the Delegation of the European Union; the Head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Liaison Office to the United Nations; the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations; a Nobel Peace Prize laureate and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Goodwill Ambassador; the co-founder of Huquqyat; and an Ethiopian civil society representative.

<sup>i</sup> The United Kingdom (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.

<sup>j</sup> Colombia was represented by its Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; the representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the LGBTI Core Group; and the representative of the European Union spoke also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino and Ukraine. The civil society representative participated in the meeting by videoconference.



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- <sup>k</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Indonesia, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- <sup>l</sup> Albania (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Ghana was represented by its Deputy Minister of Finance; Norway was represented by its State Secretary; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.
- <sup>m</sup> Finland was represented by its Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade and spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; the representative of Luxembourg spoke on behalf of the Benelux countries; and the representative of Germany spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network.
- <sup>n</sup> Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.
- <sup>o</sup> The Executive Director of UN-Women; the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission; the Head of the Delegation of the European Union; the NATO Secretary-General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security; the Head of Policy and Humanitarian Diplomacy Division of the International Committee of the Red Cross; the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations; and the Editor-in-Chief of *Zan Times*.
- <sup>p</sup> Albania was represented by its Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative and Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative and member of the President's Cabinet.
- <sup>q</sup> The Central African Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad; the Democratic Republic of the Congo was represented by its Minister of Gender, Family and Infants; and Finland was represented by its State Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; the representative of Türkiye spoke also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea; the representative of Germany spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network; and the representative of Croatia spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the Responsibility to Protect.

**Table 2**  
**Selection of provisions relevant to women and peace and security, by theme and item**

	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Representation and participation of women in political processes at all levels, including decision-making</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution <a href="#">2626 (2022)</a>	5 (c), 5 (f)
	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/6</a>	Fifth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	9, 49
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a>	2, 29
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution <a href="#">2645 (2022)</a>	3
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2631 (2022)</a>	2 (e)
	The situation in Libya	Resolution <a href="#">2647 (2022)</a>	4
		Resolution <a href="#">2656 (2022)</a>	6
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2640 (2022)</a>	3, 14, 26 (a) (vi), 48
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2650 (2022)</a>	27
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2628 (2022)</a>	3
		Resolution <a href="#">2657 (2022)</a>	8 (c)

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	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2625 (2022)</a>	3 (c) (v), 7–8, 24
<b>Thematic</b>	United Nations peacekeeping operations	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/5</a>	Eighth
<b>Participation of women in peacebuilding and in conflict prevention and resolution</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution <a href="#">2626 (2022)</a>	5 (f)
	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/6</a>	Fifth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2648 (2022)</a>	4
		Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	2, 7, 11, 35 (b) (iii)–(vi), 49
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2618 (2022)</a>	5 (e), 6
		Resolution <a href="#">2646 (2022)</a>	5 (e), 6
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a>	16
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution <a href="#">2645 (2022)</a>	3
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2631 (2022)</a>	2 (a)
	The situation in Libya	Resolution <a href="#">2647 (2022)</a>	4
		Resolution <a href="#">2650 (2022)</a>	27
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2640 (2022)</a>	9, 26 (a) (v), 48
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2628 (2022)</a>	3
		Resolution <a href="#">2657 (2022)</a>	8 (c)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2625 (2022)</a>	3 (c) (ii), 6, 14, 24
The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution <a href="#">2654 (2022)</a>	14	
<b>Thematic</b>	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/1</a>	Fifteenth
	United Nations peacekeeping operations	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/5</a>	Seventh
<b>Socioeconomic environment for the meaningful participation and empowerment of women and funding of national programmes</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/6</a>	Ninth, fourteenth
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2618 (2022)</a>	5 (e)
		Resolution <a href="#">2646 (2022)</a>	5 (e)
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2631 (2022)</a>	2 (e)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a>	7, 29

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	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2626 (2022)	5 (e)
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	26–27, 35 (a) (iv), 35 (a) (vi), 35 (b) (iv)–(vi), 36 (b) (ii), 36 (f) (vii), 44, 49
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2618 (2022)	16 (e), 17
		Resolution 2646 (2022)	17 (c), 18
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	S/PRST/2022/4	Sixth
		Resolution 2666 (2022)	7, 9, 24 (i) (e), 29–30, 37
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2645 (2022)	2
		Resolution 2653 (2022)	1, 16 (a), 16 (f), 25 (b)
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2631 (2022)	2 (e)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	7, 26 (c) (iii), 26 (d) (ii), 41, 45, 49–51
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2624 (2022)	12
		Resolution 2639 (2022)	14
		Resolution 2650 (2022)	26
		Resolution 2671 (2022)	14
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2628 (2022)	14, 15, 15 (a)–(e), 34
		Resolution 2657 (2022)	8 (f), 9, 13 (a)–(c)
		Resolution 2662 (2022)	48
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2625 (2022)	3 (a) (iv), 3 (a) (vii)–(viii), 3 (d) (ii), 11, 15, 17, 20 (h), 20 (o), 26	
	Resolution 2633 (2022)	13, 21	
The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution 2654 (2022)	16	
<b>Thematic</b>	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	S/PRST/2022/1	Fifteenth
	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PRST/2022/7	Fifth
	United Nations peacekeeping operations	S/PRST/2022/5	Seventh, ninth
<b>Role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism</b>			
<b>Thematic</b>	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PRST/2022/7	Eighth

	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution <a href="#">2626 (2022)</a>	5 (f)
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	11, 35 (a) (iv), 36 (e) (i)–(ii), 43, 49
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2618 (2022)</a>	5 (e), 6, 16 (a), 18
		Resolution <a href="#">2646 (2022)</a>	5 (e), 6, 17 (a), 19
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a> <a href="#">S/PRST/2022/4</a>	24 (ii) (g)–(h), 29, 43 Fourth
	The situation concerning Haiti	Resolution <a href="#">2653 (2022)</a>	24
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2631 (2022)</a>	2 (e)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2640 (2022)</a>	26 (c) (iii), 47
	The situation the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2639 (2022)</a>	13
		Resolution <a href="#">2650 (2022)</a>	27
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2662 (2022)</a>	23, 44
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2625 (2022)</a>	3 (a) (v)–(vi), 3 (b) (i), 20 (a), 20 (k), 24–25
		Resolution <a href="#">2633 (2022)</a>	19
<b>Thematic</b>	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	Resolution <a href="#">2637 (2022)</a>	10
	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/7</a>	Thirteenth
	United Nations peacekeeping operations	Resolution <a href="#">2668 (2022)</a>	4
<b>Protection of women and women’s protection advisers</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Peace and Security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/6</a>	Nineteenth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	11, 35 (a) (iv), 49
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a>	29
	The situation in Haiti	Resolution <a href="#">2645 (2022)</a>	2
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2640 (2022)</a>	12, 26 (c) (iii), 48
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2628 (2022)</a>	15 (a)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2625 (2022)</a>	3 (a) (i), 3 (a) (v)
<b>Participation of women in peacekeeping operations</b>			
	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/6</a>	Nineteenth

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	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	35 (a) (iv), 35 (b) (iii), 43, 49
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2618 (2022)</a>	16 (a), 18
		Resolution <a href="#">2646 (2022)</a>	17 (a), 19
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a>	29
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2640 (2022)</a>	44
		Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	2
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2639 (2022)</a>	13, 21
		Resolution <a href="#">2650 (2022)</a>	28
		Resolution <a href="#">2671 (2022)</a>	13
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2628 (2022)</a>	35
	Reports of the Secretary General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2625 (2022)</a>	20 (k), 25
	The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution <a href="#">2654 (2022)</a>	12
<b>Thematic</b>	United Nations peacekeeping operations	<a href="#">S/PRST/2022/5</a>	Eighth
<b>Participation of women in the security sector and in security sector reform</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	12, 36 (d) (iv)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2659 (2022)</a>	12, 35 (b) (iii), 36 (d) (iv), 36 (e) (i)
		Resolution <a href="#">2666 (2022)</a>	13, 24 (iii) (l), 29
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2640 (2022)</a>	48
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2650 (2022)</a>	27
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2628 (2022)</a>	24 (i), 35
		Resolution <a href="#">2657 (2022)</a>	8 (c)

### **30. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts**

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”. Three of the meetings held in 2022 took the form of briefings, and the remaining meeting was convened for the adoption of a decision.<sup>1095</sup> Indeed, the Council adopted one resolution, under Chapter VII of the Charter, and one presidential statement.<sup>1096</sup> More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below.<sup>1097</sup>

<sup>1095</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

<sup>1096</sup> Resolution [2665 \(2022\)](#) and [S/PRST/2022/7](#).

<sup>1097</sup> See also [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 22.