

<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.8909</a> , <a href="#">S/PV.8909</a> (Resumption 1) and <a href="#">S/2021/966</a> 22 November 2021	The impact of the diversion and trafficking of arms on peace and security.  Letter dated 22 October 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2021/892</a> )		34 Member States <sup>a</sup>	Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, member of the Control Arms Governance Board, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations	All Council members, <sup>b</sup> all invitees <sup>c</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Morocco, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Ukraine.

<sup>b</sup> India was represented by its Secretary of Consular Passports and Visas and Overseas Indian Affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs; and Mexico (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

<sup>c</sup> The representative of Qatar spoke on behalf of the Group of Arab States; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia.

## 27. Women and peace and security

In 2021, the Council held one meeting under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, which took the form of a high-level open debate.<sup>954</sup> More information on the meeting, including on the participants and speakers, is given in table 1 below. Council members also held one open videoconference in connection with the item.<sup>955</sup> More information on the videoconference is given in table 2 below. In 2021, no decisions were adopted in relation to the item.

On 14 April, at the initiative of Viet Nam, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>956</sup> the members of the Council held an open videoconference on the subject of sexual violence in conflict.<sup>957</sup> At the videoconference, Council members heard briefings by

the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Denis Mukwege, the Director of the South Sudan Women with Disabilities Network and the Senior Women’s Protection Adviser of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). In her briefing to the Council, the Special Representative underlined the evident chasm between resolutions and reality, as detailed in the annual report of the Secretary-General,<sup>958</sup> and pointed to the chronic underreporting of wartime sexual violence due to stigma, insecurity, fear of reprisals and lack of services, which had been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>959</sup> She said that, while the vast majority of the United Nations-verified cases of conflict-related sexual violence in the report had involved the targeting of women and girls, reports of violence against men and boys had been recorded in almost all of the countries examined. Noting the nexus between sexual violence, conflict-driven trafficking in persons and violent extremism, she expressed concern

<sup>954</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, including high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II, sect. II.

<sup>955</sup> See [A/76/2](#), part II, chap. 16. See also [S/2021/1084](#). For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II, sect. I, and *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II, sect. I.

<sup>956</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 5 April ([S/2021/333](#)).

<sup>957</sup> See [S/2021/375](#).

<sup>958</sup> [S/2021/312](#).

<sup>959</sup> See [S/2021/375](#).

at the intensification of entrenched, localized conflicts, including in the context of tensions over transhumance corridors in the Central African Republic and the Sudan. The Special Representative highlighted the issue of weak State presence and infrastructure, which had become all the more acute during the pandemic, and noted that sexual violence had not been prosecuted in the context of counter-terrorism trials even though it had been committed on a widespread and systematic scale by terrorist groups, leaving no legal precedent in which victims of sexual violence were recognized as legitimate victims of terrorism. Mr. Mukwege underlined that the great challenge was to effectively implement the existing normative framework and to translate the many commitments made by the Council into concrete realities for the benefit of survivors. Recalling the Secretary-General's report, he noted that, during the first 10 years of the mandate establishing a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, not a single person or entity that had perpetrated acts of sexual violence had been subjected to the sanctions established by the Council for that very purpose. He expressed hope that the sanctions imposed in August 2020 on the leader of the armed *Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation* group in the Central African Republic would not remain an isolated case. In that regard, he spoke about the importance of strengthening efforts to fight impunity so that sexual crimes were not repeated. Offering examples of the suffering of women and girls with disabilities in conflict situations, the Director of the South Sudan Women with Disabilities Network urged the Council to reinforce the fact that a survivor-centred approach was, by definition, rights-based, accessible and designed in partnership with diverse women, including women with disabilities, and to urge all Governments to uphold their obligations to provide services for gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive health services. The Senior Women's Protection Adviser of MINUSCA spoke about the social obstacles that impeded survivors from reporting violations and the lack of access to justice. In that regard, she described the steps taken by the Mission to hear victims, provide assistance and restore their sense of confidence and belief in a future where impunity would give way to justice and development.

Following the briefings, Council members and other Member States addressed a variety of issues, including the importance of justice and a rights-based approach for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, putting an end to conflicts themselves and building peaceful and resilient societies through conflict prevention and post-conflict reconciliation processes, and tackling the root causes of conflict-

related sexual violence, such as structural gender inequality and social norms regarding the stigmatization of survivors. Some Council members and other participants<sup>960</sup> expressed support for the designation and use of sexual violence as a stand-alone criterion for sanctions and underlined the need to strengthen targeted measures by the Council as a way to seek accountability. Several Council members and Member States<sup>961</sup> stressed that the pandemic had not only exacerbated existing gender-based violence and inequality by impeding the access of survivors to health, justice and reparations systems, but had also demonstrated the fragility of progress made in the field of women's rights and the risk of reversing the hard-won progress. In that connection, participants<sup>962</sup> called for the incorporation of an inclusive, intersectional and gender-informed approach into post-pandemic recovery efforts. Some Council Members and Member States<sup>963</sup> also underlined the importance of protecting women human rights defenders and peacebuilders from reprisals and targeted attacks and called for the incorporation of monitoring and early warning processes on conflict-related sexual violence and prevention mechanisms into peacekeeping and special political missions.

On 21 October, at the initiative of Kenya, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>964</sup> the Council held a high-level open debate under the item.<sup>965</sup> During the

<sup>960</sup> Estonia, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Albania, Argentina, Canada (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security), Costa Rica, Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), European Union, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa and Ukraine.

<sup>961</sup> China, Estonia, India, Niger, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security), Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Turkey and Ukraine.

<sup>962</sup> India, Ireland, Mexico, Canada (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security), Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Greece, Guatemala and Netherlands.

<sup>963</sup> Estonia, Ireland, Mexico, Australia, Belgium, European Union, Greece, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands and South Africa.

<sup>964</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 13 October (S/2021/875).

<sup>965</sup> See S/PV.8886 and S/PV.8886 (Resumption 1). See also S/2021/886. While briefers and Council members participated in person at the meeting, non-Council members submitted written statements. This was agreed in the light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

open debate, Council members heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security, the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Adviser for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei and the Legal Coordinator for the Indigenous Reservation of Tacueyo and member of the Association of Indigenous Cabildos of the North of Cauca.<sup>966</sup> The Council also invited 35 Member States to deliver in-person statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, which was the highest number since the resumption of in-person meetings on 25 May 2021, and 24 Member States and other delegations participated by submitting written statements.<sup>967</sup>

During the open debate, the Secretary-General, prefacing that the power imbalance between men and women remained the most stubborn and persistent of all inequalities, stated that his commitment and call to action for human rights was at the heart of his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”<sup>968</sup> and underlined the need to fast-track women’s full and equal participation in every aspect, including peace processes and political transitions.<sup>969</sup> Highlighting the critical importance of increasing women’s representation across all aspects of the United Nations peace activities, he called on the Council to support the strengthening and deepening of partnerships with local women leaders to ensure their meaningful engagement in peace and political processes, to help to protect women human rights defenders and activists and to promote full gender parity in peacebuilding and political systems as countries transitioned to peace. The Secretary-General reaffirmed the importance of transforming words of support into actions across all countries under discussion in the Council. The Executive Director of UN-Women addressed the need to shift the spending paradigms to increasing funding for the women and peace and security agenda while curbing military spending and the need to support women’s meaningful participation in peace and security processes. In that connection, she called on the international community to support the participation of women in decision-making on defence and security sector expenditure and expand the use of gender-budgeting tools and programming and promoted the use of legislated quotas

to increase women’s representation in politics and peace processes. The Executive Director echoed the Secretary-General’s call for the protection of women in public life and human rights defenders from targeted violence and called on the Council to support women’s civil society organizations, condemn, investigate and punish attacks against them and review the national laws that might be constraining their civic spaces and curtailing their activities and funding. The Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission focused on the critical role of local women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding and advocated for providing female peacekeepers with the necessary tools and allowing them to pursue leadership roles in field operations. The Legal Coordinator for the Indigenous Reservation of Tacueyo, speaking on behalf of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, gave a briefing on the importance of fully implementing the peace accord in Colombia, in particular the “ethnic chapter” and the gender provisions, and addressing the crisis of violence against human rights defenders, including by ensuring adequate resources for the development of collective and territorial self-protection measures for indigenous, rural labourer and Afro-descendant communities.<sup>970</sup>

Participants in the open debate highlighted the essential need to invest in local women peacebuilders for their active participation across the peacebuilding and peacekeeping continuum, increasing the number of female peacekeepers and better equipping them with the necessary tools. Many delegations echoed the briefers’ call for protecting women human rights defenders, who were at constant risk of reprisals and intimidation.<sup>971</sup> Several Council members and Member States also noted the important role of regional and subregional mechanisms and networks of women mediators for early warning and prevention, underlining their active leadership as an integral part of sustaining peace in local communities.<sup>972</sup> Some participants expressed concern about the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and the erosion of

<sup>966</sup> See [S/PV.8886](#).

<sup>967</sup> See [S/2021/886](#).

<sup>968</sup> [A/75/982](#).

<sup>969</sup> See [S/PV.8886](#).

<sup>970</sup> For more information on the Council’s discussion concerning Colombia, see sect. 13 above.

<sup>971</sup> See [S/PV.8886](#) (Kenya, United Kingdom, Tunisia, China, Mexico, Estonia, Norway and Australia); and [S/2021/886](#) (Bangladesh, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan and South Africa (on behalf of the Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network)).

<sup>972</sup> See [S/PV.8886](#) (Kenya, Viet Nam and Canada (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security)); and [S/2021/886](#) (Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network) and Uruguay). For more information on the Council’s discussion on cooperation with regional arrangements, see part VIII, sect. I.

rights and the sidelining of women at the political level, urging all parties, especially the Taliban, to prioritize women's full, equal and meaningful participation in all decisions on the country's future.<sup>973</sup> While affirming the significant progress made in implementing the women and peace and security agenda, the representative of the Russian Federation noted that it was extremely important to avoid duplication in the work of different bodies, such as the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, and that the Council should focus on situations that posed an imminent threat to international peace and security. He added that developing regional and national strategies or establishing national structures for the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda must be adopted only when there was an objective need arising from the existence of an armed conflict or a post-conflict settlement situation.<sup>974</sup>

During the period under review, the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security

<sup>973</sup> See [S/PV.8886](#) (United Kingdom, Ireland, Mexico, Estonia, India, France, Canada (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security) and European Union); and [S/2021/886](#) (Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands and United Kingdom (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women in Afghanistan)). For more information on the Council's discussion concerning Afghanistan, see sect. 14 above.

<sup>974</sup> See [S/PV.8886](#). For more information on the Council's discussion on the relations with the other principal organs of the United Nations, see part IV.

continued to meet in accordance with resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#),<sup>975</sup> including to address the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>976</sup>

In 2021, the Council referred to issues related to women and peace and security under multiple items on its agenda. As summarized in table 3 below, the Council addressed in its decisions various measures concerning the specific implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, 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 and the participation of women in security sector reforms and counter-terrorism efforts; and (d) combating sexual violence, including by monitoring, analysing and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence and its accountability mechanisms, including prosecutions of the perpetrators of sexual violence and the use of targeted sanctions.

<sup>975</sup> Resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), para. 5 (a).

<sup>976</sup> See [S/2021/166](#), [S/2021/264](#), [S/2021/380](#), [S/2021/464](#), [S/2021/625](#), [S/2021/668](#), [S/2021/770](#), [S/2021/907](#) and [S/2021/1012](#).

**Table 1**  
**Meeting: women and 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>
<a href="#">S/PV.8886</a> , <a href="#">S/PV.8886</a> ( <a href="#">Resumption 1</a> ) and <a href="#">S/2021/886</a> 21 October 2021	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security ( <a href="#">S/2021/827</a> )  Letter dated 13 October 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ( <a href="#">S/2021/875</a> )		35 Member States <sup>a</sup>	Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security, Legal Coordinator for the Indigenous Reservation of Tacueyo and member of the Association of Indigenous Cabildos of	Secretary-General, all Council members, <sup>b</sup> all invitees <sup>c</sup>	

## Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2021

<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>
					the North of Cauca, Ambassador for Gender and Diversity of the European External Action Service	

<sup>a</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and United Arab Emirates.

<sup>b</sup> Ireland was represented by its Minister of State for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora; Kenya (President of the Council) was represented by its Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia and United Nations at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet. The representative of the United Kingdom spoke in his national capacity and submitted a written statement on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women in Afghanistan.

<sup>c</sup> The representative of Australia spoke twice, once on behalf of Indonesia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Turkey and once in his national capacity; the representative of Canada spoke twice, once on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security and once in her national capacity; the representative of South Africa spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network; the representative of Sweden spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the Ambassador for Gender and Diversity of the European External Action Service spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine.

Table 2  
**Videoconference: women and peace and security**

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision, vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
14 April 2021	<a href="#">S/2021/375</a>	Letter dated 16 April 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	

Table 3  
**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="#">2593 (2021)</a> 4
	Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/10</a> twentieth
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2605 (2021)</a> 7, 9, 47
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a> 2
	The situation in the Great Lakes region	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/19</a> seventeenth
	The question concerning Haiti	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/7</a> fourth



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

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	
The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2576 (2021)</a>	4 (e)	
The situation in Libya	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/6</a>	fourth	
	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/12</a>	third	
The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2584 (2021)</a>	5, 53	
The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2568 (2021)</a>	34	
	Resolution <a href="#">2592 (2021)</a>	6 (a) and (d)	
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2567 (2021)</a>	3 (c) (ii), 22	
	Resolution <a href="#">2579 (2021)</a>	4 (iv), 12	
	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/14</a>	fifth	
	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/20</a>	fourth	
Peace consolidation in West Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/3</a>	fourteenth, sixteenth	
	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/16</a>	fifth, eleventh	
<b>Participation of women in peacebuilding and in conflict prevention and resolution</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2605 (2021)</a>	34 (b) (iii)–(iv), 47
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2561 (2021)</a>	4 (f)
		Resolution <a href="#">2587 (2021)</a>	4 (f), 5
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a>	17, 29 (ii) (c), 32
	The situation in the Great Lakes region	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/19</a>	seventeenth
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2576 (2021)</a>	4 (a)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2584 (2021)</a>	2, 30 (a) (v)–(vi)
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2592 (2021)</a>	6 (d)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2567 (2021)</a>	3 (c) (ii), 6, 18 (a)
		Resolution <a href="#">2579 (2021)</a>	3 (i) (c) and (ii) (a)
		Resolution <a href="#">2609 (2021)</a>	21
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/3</a>	sixth
	<b>Thematic</b>	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/9</a>
		<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/21</a>	twenty-ninth, thirtieth
Maintenance of international peace and security		<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/23</a>	ninth
United Nations peacekeeping operations		Resolution <a href="#">2594 (2021)</a>	2, 11
<b>Socioeconomic environment for the meaningful participation and empowerment of women and funding of national programmes</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2561 (2021)</a>	4 (f)
		Resolution <a href="#">2587 (2021)</a>	4 (f)

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<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
The situation in the Great Lakes region	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/19</a>	seventeenth
The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution <a href="#">2576 (2021)</a>	4 (e)
<b>Conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence</b>		
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	Resolution <a href="#">2566 (2021)</a>	3 (iv)
	Resolution <a href="#">2605 (2021)</a>	27, 34 (a) (iv) and (vi), 35 (a) (ii) and (f) (vii), 47
The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2561 (2021)</a>	16
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a>	9–11, 29 (i) (h) and (ii) (k), 33–34
The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2584 (2021)</a>	9, 30 (c) (iii) and (d) (ii), 47, 50, 54–56
The situation in Myanmar	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/5</a>	second
The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2564 (2021)</a>	8, annex
	Resolution <a href="#">2591 (2021)</a>	25–26
The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2568 (2021)</a>	19, 35–36
	Resolution <a href="#">2592 (2021)</a>	6 (i), 10, 14 (b)–(d)
	Resolution <a href="#">2607 (2021)</a>	14, 35, 36
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2567 (2021)</a>	3 (a) (iv) and (vii)–(viii) and (d) (ii), 9, 13, 15, 18 (e) and (l), 24
	Resolution <a href="#">2577 (2021)</a>	2 (e), 20
	Resolution <a href="#">2579 (2021)</a>	3 (ii) (b) and (iii) (d), 15
Peace consolidation in West Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/3</a>	eighth
	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/16</a>	twelfth
<b>Thematic</b>	Resolution <a href="#">2601 (2021)</a>	1, 10
Children and armed conflict	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/21</a>	tenth
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security		
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/1</a>	second
	Resolution <a href="#">2610 (2021)</a>	15, 105
United Nations peacekeeping operations	Resolution <a href="#">2594 (2021)</a>	5
<b>Role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism</b>		
<b>Thematic</b>	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/21</a>	twenty-ninth
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security		

<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/1</a> Resolution <a href="#">2617 (2021)</a>	twelfth 27, 36
<b>Gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses</b>		
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>		
Peace and security in Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/10</a>	eleventh, twentieth
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2605 (2021)</a>	11, 34 (a) (iv), 35 (e) (i)–(ii), 47
The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2587 (2021)</a>	16
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a>	42, 46
The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2591 (2021)</a>	26
The situation in Somalia	Resolution <a href="#">2607 (2021)</a>	38
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2609 (2021)</a>	30 (a) and (l), 31
Peace consolidation in West Africa	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/16</a>	eleventh
<b>Thematic</b>		
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	Resolution <a href="#">2617 (2021)</a>	36
United Nations peacekeeping operations	Resolution <a href="#">2594 (2021)</a> <a href="#">S/PRST/2021/17</a>	6 eighth
<b>Protection of women and women's protection advisers</b>		
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>		
The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution <a href="#">2605 (2021)</a>	34 (a) (iv)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a>	32–33
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2567 (2021)</a> Resolution <a href="#">2579 (2021)</a> Resolution <a href="#">2609 (2021)</a>	3 (a) (i) 3 (iii) (c)–(d) 21
<b>Participation of women in peacekeeping operations</b>		
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>		
The situation in Cyprus	Resolution <a href="#">2587 (2021)</a>	16
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a>	46
The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2581 (2021)</a> Resolution <a href="#">2591 (2021)</a> Resolution <a href="#">2613 (2021)</a>	13 27 13
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution <a href="#">2567 (2021)</a> Resolution <a href="#">2609 (2021)</a>	23 30 (l), 31
The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution <a href="#">2602 (2021)</a>	11



	<i>Item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
<b>Thematic</b>	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/21</a>	twenty-fifth
	United Nations peacekeeping operations	<a href="#">S/PRST/2021/11</a>	thirteenth
<b>Participation of women in the security sector and in security sector reform</b>			
<b>Country- and region-specific</b>	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution <a href="#">2612 (2021)</a>	20
	The situation in Mali	Resolution <a href="#">2584 (2021)</a>	30 (a) (iii), 53
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution <a href="#">2591 (2021)</a>	26

## 28. 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”.<sup>977</sup> Three of the four meetings were convened to adopt a decision and one took the form of a briefing.<sup>978</sup> More information on the meetings, including on the participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in table 1 below. Council members also held three open videoconferences in connection with the item.<sup>979</sup> More information on the videoconferences is provided in table 2 below. The Council adopted four resolutions, including three under Chapter VII of the Charter, and adopted one presidential statement.<sup>980</sup>

In 2021, Council members heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. In addition, Council members heard briefings by two civil society representatives, on 12 January by the Executive Director of the Neem Foundation, and on 19 August by the Director General of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies. Briefings during the reporting period were focused on: the resurgence of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da’esh) in Iraq and the

Syrian Arab Republic and the emergence and proliferation of its affiliates and those of Al-Qaida in Africa, Asia and Europe; the countering of terrorism financing and recruitment activities; the humanitarian and security situation of thousands of individuals suspected of having links with Da’esh held in detention facilities; the increase in extreme right-wing or racially and ethnically motivated terrorism; and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on terrorism and counter-terrorism. Briefers and Council members also discussed how recent developments in Afghanistan affected counter-terrorism efforts in the region.<sup>981</sup>

On 12 January, at the initiative of Tunisia, which held the presidency for the month,<sup>982</sup> Council members held a high-level open videoconference to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#).<sup>983</sup> The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia presided over the videoconference, during which Council members heard briefings by the Under-

<sup>977</sup> See [A/76/2](#), part II, chap. 21.

<sup>978</sup> For more information on the format of meetings, including on high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II, sect. II.

<sup>979</sup> For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II, sect. I, and *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II, sect. I.

<sup>980</sup> Resolutions [2610 \(2021\)](#), [2611 \(2021\)](#) and [2615 \(2021\)](#) (under Chapter VII); resolution [2617 \(2021\)](#); and presidential statement [S/PRST/2021/1](#).

<sup>981</sup> For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see sect. 14 above.

<sup>982</sup> A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 30 December 2020 ([S/2020/1315](#)).

<sup>983</sup> See [S/2021/48](#). Tunisia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians Abroad; India was represented by its Minister for External Affairs; Ireland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence; Kenya was represented by its Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Estonia was represented by its Minister of Defence; Norway was represented by its Minister of Justice and Public Security; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was represented by its Minister of State with Responsibility for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; and the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Middle East and North Africa.