

29. Women and peace and security

In 2022, the Security Council held five high-level meetings under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, all of which took the form of open debates.¹⁰⁶⁴ More information on the meeting, including on participants and speakers is given in table 1 below.¹⁰⁶⁵ The Council did not adopt any decision in relation to this item during the year.

In 2022, Council members heard briefings by the Executive Director of UN Women three times.¹⁰⁶⁶ The Council also heard a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights¹⁰⁶⁷ and the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund,¹⁰⁶⁸ and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.¹⁰⁶⁹ In addition, Council members were briefed by the representatives of regional and sub-regional organizations, namely, the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission,¹⁰⁷⁰ 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.¹⁰⁷¹ Council members also heard briefings by civil society representatives in four out of the five meetings held under this item.

On 18 January 2022, at the initiative of Norway which held the Presidency for the month,¹⁰⁷² the Council held a high-level open debate under this item with the sub-item entitled “Protecting participation: addressing violence targeting women in peace and security processes”.¹⁰⁷³ The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway presided over the meeting, during

¹⁰⁶⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

¹⁰⁶⁵ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 17.

¹⁰⁶⁶ See [S/PV.8989](#), [S/PV.9064](#) and [S/PV.9158](#).

¹⁰⁶⁷ See [S/PV.8949](#).

¹⁰⁶⁸ See [S/PV.8989](#).

¹⁰⁶⁹ See [S/PV.9016](#).

¹⁰⁷⁰ See [S/PV.9064](#) and [S/PV.9158](#).

¹⁰⁷¹ See [S/PV.9064](#).

¹⁰⁷² A concept note was circulated by letter dated 10 January 2022 ([S/2022/22](#)).

¹⁰⁷³ See [S/PV.8949](#) and [S/PV.8949 \(Resumption 1\)](#). For more information on format of meetings and participation, see part II.

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 NGO 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.¹⁰⁷⁴

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. She stated that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights 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 added that reprisals by State and non-State actors against people who cooperated with the United Nations remained high, including in countries on the Council's agenda, significantly undermining global efforts to prevent conflict and sustain peace because they deter women from participation and leadership. Calling for more actions 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 harmonize 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, particularly women peacebuilders. The Executive Director of the Women and Children Legal Research Foundation focused on the situation in Afghanistan 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, protect and promote human rights and support for education as part of the humanitarian efforts and to ensure that education also fell under the new UNAMA mandate. She said that the Council must call for an inclusive, negotiated peace process that enjoyed the full, equal and meaningful participation of

¹⁰⁷⁴ In accordance with the understanding reached among Council members, 10 delegates participated by submitting written statements ([S/2022/38](#)).

diverse women from across the country at all stages of planning, negotiation and implementation. The Executive Director of the NGO 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 on all Members States, the leadership of the United Nations and the Council members to stop such attack, end impunity and ensure that all perpetrators were held accountable and urged the Council to call on the Secretary-General to ensure the leadership of the United Nations to publicly champion the role of women human rights defenders.¹⁰⁷⁵ Further to the briefings, participants at the open debate expressed concerns about intimidations, violence and reprisals against female representatives of civil society 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. Calling for more effective protection mechanisms, several delegates also called for the allocation of rapid funding resources and policies to respond to threats against women peacebuilders.¹⁰⁷⁶ 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.¹⁰⁷⁷

On 8 March 2022, at the initiative of United Arab Emirates which held the Presidency for the month,¹⁰⁷⁸ the Council held a high-level open debate under this item with a sub-item entitled “Women’s economic inclusion and participation as a key to building peace”.¹⁰⁷⁹ 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 briefer representing the Network

¹⁰⁷⁵ See [S/PV.8949](#).

¹⁰⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, Ghana, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Gabon, Norway, Canada and European Union; [S/PV.8949 \(Resumption 1\)](#), Portugal, Australia, Jordan and Egypt.

¹⁰⁷⁷ See [S/PV.8949](#).

¹⁰⁷⁸ A concept note was circulated by letter dated 1 March 2022 ([S/2022/175](#)).

¹⁰⁷⁹ See [S/PV.8989](#) and [S/PV.8989 \(Resumption 1\)](#). For more information on the format of meetings, agenda, and participation, see part II.

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 open debate's focus on the role of the private sector and private-public partnerships as an underexplored area for innovation, the Executive Director of UN Women called on the Council to be more vocal about women's economic inclusion and pointed out that some resolutions that covered women and peace and security tended to be gender-blind on economic security and development issues. In this connection, she called on the Council to use such resolutions to prioritize women-led businesses and support for the care economy in all reconstruction and recovery initiatives.¹⁰⁸⁰ The Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) commended the Council's decision to focus on the role of women in peace and security on International Women's Day and noted the significant impact of gender equality in significantly increasing economic growth, enhancing financial stability and reducing income inequality and highlighted the importance of a country-tailored approach in empowering women and girls as powerful agents of change that help society 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. Further to the briefings, participants at the open debate addressed the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus pandemic on 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 also 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.¹⁰⁸¹

On 13 April 2022, at the initiative of the United Kingdom which held the Presidency for the month,¹⁰⁸² the Council held a high-level open debate under this item with the following two

¹⁰⁸⁰ See [S/PV.8989](#).

¹⁰⁸¹ See, for example, [S/PV.8989](#), United Arab Emirates, Ireland, Mexico and Brazil; [S/PV.8989 \(Resumption 1\)](#), Ecuador, Liechtenstein, Peru, South Africa, Costa Rica, Lebanon and Bangladesh.

¹⁰⁸² A concept note was circulated by letter dated 5 April 2022 ([S/2022/293](#)).

sub-items entitled “Accountability as prevention”, and “Ending cycles of sexual violence in conflict”.¹⁰⁸³ 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 Goodwill Ambassador, a co-founder of Huquqya and an Ethiopian female civil society briefer. 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,¹⁰⁸⁴ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict emphasized the importance of accountability, including prosecution as a form of prevention that could help convert the culture of impunity for such crimes. She also remarked that 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.¹⁰⁸⁵ The Nobel Peace Prize laureate and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. Nadia Murad noted that accountability could be a crucial component of prevention by including meaningful justice and the services and support for survivors, calling on everyone in the Chamber to make it a reality by choosing to act.¹⁰⁸⁶ Other briefers spoke about the situation of sexual violence and entrenched discrimination against women and girls in Syria and Ethiopia. They urged the Council and Member States to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court and champion the work of the recently established International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia and demanded all parties to ensure full and safe humanitarian access to Tigray. Further to the briefings, most participants at 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 survivors kept at the centre

¹⁰⁸³ See [S/PV.9016](#) and [S/PV.9016 \(Resumption 1\)](#). For more information on the format of meetings, agenda, and participation, see part II.

¹⁰⁸⁴ See [S/2022/272](#).

¹⁰⁸⁵ See [S/PV.9016](#).

¹⁰⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

of its approach. They also called on the international community to fight impunity for sexual violence against women.¹⁰⁸⁷

On 15 June 2022, at the initiative of Albania which held the Presidency for the month,¹⁰⁸⁸ the Council held a high-level open debate under this item with a sub-item entitled “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”.¹⁰⁸⁹ 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 on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, 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 had met several times every 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. He emphasized the role of neighboring 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 on security policies in his proposed New Agenda for Peace, included in the report “Our Common Agenda”. The Executive Director

¹⁰⁸⁷ See [S/PV.9016](#), for example, 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); [S/PV.9016 \(Resumption 1\)](#), Australia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa, Luxembourg, Estonia, Morocco, Switzerland, European Union, Turkey, Croatia, Poland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Belgium, Italy, Liechtenstein, Germany, Denmark (also on behalf of the Nordic countries, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Czech Republic, Malaysia, Spain, Slovakia, Georgia, Holy See, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Austria, Nepal, Chile, Sweden, Republic of Korea and Algeria.

¹⁰⁸⁸ A concept note was circulated by letter dated 4 June 2022 ([S/2022/457](#)).

¹⁰⁸⁹ See [S/PV.9064](#) and [S/PV.9064 \(Resumption 1\)](#). For more information on the format of meetings, agenda, and participation, see part II.

of UN Women, applauding the efforts of 12 regional organizations that had adopted action plans on women, peace and security, observed that when regional organizations made such commitments, national actions often followed. She also 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 and FemWise-Africa and the Arab Women Mediators Network. She further called on 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.¹⁰⁹⁰ Further to 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 in regional peacebuilding efforts by promoting the inclusion of women in key political processes and decision-making and governance.¹⁰⁹¹

On 20 October 2022, at the initiative of Gabon which held the Presidency for the month,¹⁰⁹² the Council held a high-level open debate under this item with a sub-item entitled “Strengthening women’s resilience and leadership as a pathway to peace in regions plagued by armed groups”.¹⁰⁹³ In accordance with the letter dated 4 October 2022, the Permanent Representative of Gabon stated that the presidency would collect some of the highlights, best practices and any new concrete commitments to advancing the women and peace and security

¹⁰⁹⁰ See [S/PV.9064](#).

¹⁰⁹¹ See, for example, [S/PV.9064](#), Albania, Ghana, Gabon, Kenya, Mexico, Finland and Canada (also on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security); [S/PV.9064 \(Resumption 1\)](#), Türkiye, Malta, Bulgaria, South Africa, Germany, Namibia, Austria, Ecuador, Poland, Guatemala and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

¹⁰⁹² A concept note was circulated by letter dated 4 October 2022 ([S/2022/743](#)).

¹⁰⁹³ See [S/PV.9158](#) and [S/PV.9158 \(Resumption 1\)](#). For more information on the format of meetings, agenda, and participation, see part II.

agenda in a Chair's summary. The Council heard briefings from the Deputy Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UN Women, Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Editor-in-Chief of Zan Times. The Head of the Delegation of the European Union, the NATO Secretary-General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security and Head of Policy and Humanitarian Diplomacy Division, 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.

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 for the decade identified by the Secretary-General on women's rights. She urged everyone's action to implement them without delay and 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 accelerating the inclusion of women across election monitoring, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and justice systems.¹⁰⁹⁴ The Executive Director of UN Women, presenting the annual report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁹⁵ 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. She called on the Member States to demand that women be properly represented in peace processes and urged to make the smart decision on funding and prioritize resources. The Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission called on the Council to strengthen its collaboration with the AU 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 predictable and flexible funding for women's organizations and the deliberate measures to increase women's

¹⁰⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹⁵ See [S/2022/740](#).

participation in peace processes and the impact of climate change, the coronavirus pandemic and conflicts in combining peacebuilding efforts with women's economic survival as mutually reinforcing strategies. 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 that they had overwhelming evidence that the Taliban were terrorising women, girls, and marginalized groups. She urged the Council to call on the Taliban to respect the human rights of all Afghans, including women, girls, LGBT people and all ethnic and religious groups, and stop the targeting and abuse of protesters, human rights defenders, journalists and their families. She added that 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. Further to the briefings, participants at 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.¹⁰⁹⁶

During the period under review, the Informal Experts Group on Women and Peace and Security continued to convene in accordance with resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#),¹⁰⁹⁷ including to address country-specific situations in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, the Middle East including the Palestinian question and Myanmar.¹⁰⁹⁸

In 2022, Council members submitted communications to the President of the Security Council in connection with the Women and Peace and Security agenda. By a letter dated 3 February, the permanent representatives of Ireland, Kenya and Mexico transmitted a handover and summary report of a "Presidency Trio for Women, Peace and Security".¹⁰⁹⁹ In a letter dated

¹⁰⁹⁶ See, for example, [S/PV.9158](#), Gabon, Albania, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Ireland, China, Mexico, France, Norway and Finland; [S/PV.9158 \(Resumption 1\)](#), South Africa, Greece, Slovakia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Kuwait and International Committee of the Red Cross.

¹⁰⁹⁷ See resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), para. 5(a).

¹⁰⁹⁸ See [S/2022/171](#), [S/2022/258](#), [S/2022/557](#), [S/2022/593](#), [S/2022/815](#), [S/2022/816](#) and [S/2022/1005](#).

¹⁰⁹⁹ See [S/2022/91](#).

12 October 2022, the permanent representative of Norway transmitted, ahead of the open debate held on 20 October 2022, 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 the United Nations. ¹¹⁰⁰ In addition, in a letter dated 27 December 2022, the permanent representative of Norway, on behalf of the 15 signatories (former, then current and incoming Security Council members, namely, Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom), transmitted the statement of shared commitments on women and peace and security, which were launched in December 2021, building on the trio initiative of September 2021 by Ireland, Kenya and Mexico. ¹¹⁰¹

The Council referred to women and peace and security related issues under multiple items on its agenda in 2022. As summarised 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: (i) the representation and participation of women in public affairs and decision-making, as well as in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution; (ii) the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, including through the appointment of women’s protection and gender advisers; (iii) the development and inclusion of gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses by Member States and UN entities, including socioeconomic empowerment, participation of women in security sector reforms and counter-terrorism efforts; and (iv) combatting sexual violence including through the 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

¹¹⁰⁰ See [S/2022/756](#).

¹¹⁰¹ See [S/2022/1009](#).

<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>
S/PV.8949 S/PV.8949 (Resumption 1) 18 January 2022	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 addressed to the Secretary General (S/2022/22)		34 Member States ^a	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Executive Director of the Women and Children Legal Research Foundation, Executive Director of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, ^b all invitees ^c	
S/PV.8989 S/PV.8989 (Resumption 1) 8 March 2022	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 Secretary-General (S/2022/175)		43 Member States ^d	Executive Director of UN-Women, Managing Director of International Monetary Fund, Civil Society briefer, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	
S/PV.9016 S/PV.9016 (Resumption 1) 13 April 2022	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 ^g	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Goodwill Ambassador, Co-Founder of Huquqyat, Civil Society briefer, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Head of the NATO Liaison Office to the United Nations, Holy See	All Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	

<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>
S/PV.9064 S/PV.9064 (Resumption 1) 15 June 2022	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 ^j	Executive Director of UN-Women, Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, European Union Ambassador for Gender and Diversity, Assistant Secretary-General, Head of Social Affairs Sector at the League of Arab States	Secretary-General, all Council members ^k all invitees ^l	
S/PV.9158 S/PV.9158 (Resumption 1) 20 October 2022	Strengthening women's resilience and leadership as a pathway to peace in regions plagued by armed groups 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)		57 Member States ^m	Executive Director of UN-Women, Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Editor-in-Chief, <i>Zan Times</i> , Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, NATO Secretary-General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security, Head of Policy and Humanitarian Diplomacy Division, International Committee of the Red Cross, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine to the United Nations	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, ⁿ all invitees ^o	

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

^b Albania was represented by the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs; Ghana was represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration. Norway was represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The United Arab Emirates was represented by the Permanent Representative and Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs. The United States was represented by the Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights.

^c Belgium spoke on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of women, peace and security. Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic Countries.

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

^e India was represented by its Secretary (West), 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. United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister for Climate Change and Environment. United States of America was represented by its Permanent Representative and Member of President Biden's Cabinet.

^f Maldives was represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Barbados spoke on behalf of: Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of women, peace and security. Sweden spoke on behalf of: Nordic-Baltic countries.

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

^h United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, UN and the Commonwealth, and the Prime Minister's Special Representative on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict. United States was represented by its Permanent Representative of the United States and Member of President Biden's Cabinet.

ⁱ Colombia was represented by its Vice President and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Canada spoke on behalf of: Group of Friends of women, peace and security. Denmark spoke on behalf of: Nordic Countries. Sweden spoke on behalf of the LGBTI Core Group. The Civil Society briefer participated by videoconference.

^j Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Indonesia, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

^k Albania was represented by its Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs. Norway was represented by its State Secretary. Ghana was represented by its Deputy Minister for Finance. United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative and Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs. United States was represented by its Permanent Representative and Member of President Biden's Cabinet.

^l Finland was represented by its Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade and spoke on behalf of the Nordic Countries. Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of women, peace and security. Luxembourg spoke on behalf of the Benelux countries. Germany spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network.

^m Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.

ⁿ Albania was represented by its Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs. United Arab Emirates was represented by its Permanent Representative and Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for Political Affairs. United States was represented by its Permanent Representative of the United States of America and Member of President Biden's Cabinet.

^o Central African was represented by its Republic Minister for Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad. Democratic Republic of the Congo was represented by its Minister of Gender, Family and Infants. Finland was represented by its State Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries. Canada spoke on behalf of: Group of Friends of women, peace and security. Türkiye spoke on behalf of

Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and Republic of Korea. Germany spoke on behalf of: Group of Friends of the African Women Leaders Network. 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 agenda item

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Representation and participation of women in political processes at all levels, including decision-making			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2022/6	Fifth
	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2626 (2022)	5(c), 5(f)
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	9, 49
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2666 (2022)	2, 29
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2653 (2022)	6
		Resolution 2645 (2022)	3,18
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2631 (2022)	2(e)
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2647 (2022)	4
		Resolution 2656 (2022)	6
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	3, 14, 26(a)(vi), 48
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2628 (2022)	3
		Resolution 2657 (2022)	8(c)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2625 (2022)	3(e)(v), 7, 8, 21, 24
The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2650 (2022)	27	
Thematic	United Nations peacekeeping operations	S/PRST/2022/5	Eighth
Participation of women in peacebuilding and in conflict prevention and resolution			
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	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2618 (2022)	5(e), 6, 7, 13
		Resolution 2646 (2022)	5(e), 6
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2648 (2022)	4
		Resolution 2659 (2022)	2,7,11, 35(b)(iii), 35(b)(iv), 35(b)(v), 35(b)(vi), 49
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2666 (2022)	16
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2631 (2022)	2(a)
		Resolution 2576 (2022)	4(a)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	9, 26(a)(v), 48
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2628 (2022)	3, 22
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	The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution 2654 (2022)	14
	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2626 (2022)	5(f)
Thematic	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	S/PRST/2022/1	Fifteenth
	United Nations peacekeeping operations	S/PRST/2022/5	Seventh
Socio-economic environment for the meaningful participation and empowerment of women / funding of national programmes			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2022/6	Ninth, fourteenth
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2618 (2022) Resolution 2646 (2022)	5(e) 5(e)
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2631 (2022)	2(e)
	The situation concerning The Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2666 (2022)	7, 29
Conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence			
Country- and region-specific	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), 35(b)(v), 35(b)(vi), 36(b)(ii), 36(f)(vii), 44, 49
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2618 (2022) Resolution 2646 (2022)	16(e) 17 17(e) 18
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	S/PRST/2022/4 Resolution 2666 (2022)	Sixth 7, 9, 24(i)(e), 29, 30, 37
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2631 (2022)	2(e)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	7, 14, 26(e)(iii), 26(d)(ii), 45, 49, 50, 51
		Resolution 2649 (2022)	9
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		Resolution 2662 (2022)	48
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	United Nations peacekeeping operations	S/PRST/2022/5	Seventh, ninth
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Thematic	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	S/PRST/2022/7	Eighth
Gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses			
	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2626 (2022)	5(f)
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2618 (2022)	5(e), 6, 16(a), 18
		Resolution 2646 (2022)	5(e), 6, 17(a), 19
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	11, 35(a)(iv), 36(e)(i), 36(e)(ii), 43, 49
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	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2625 (2022)	3(a)(v), 3(a)(vi), 3(b)(i), 20(a), 20(k), 24, 25,
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Country- and region-specific	Peace and Security in Africa	S/PRST/2022/6	Nineteenth
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	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2640 (2022)	12, 26(c)(iii), 48
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	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2631 (2022)	3
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	11, 35(a)(iv), 49
Participation of women in peacekeeping operations			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2022/6	Nineteenth
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2659 (2022)	4
		Resolution 2640 (2022)	44
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2639 (2022)	13, 21
		Resolution 2650 (2022)	28
		Resolution 2671 (2022)	13
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	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2659 (2022)	35(b)(iii), 43, 49
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		Resolution 2666 (2022)	13, 24(iii)(l), 29
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