

<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>
	Letter dated 7 December 2021 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2021/1019)					

^a The representative of Ireland gave a briefing in her capacity as the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

C. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

During the period under review, Council members held a videoconference in connection with the item entitled “Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea” to announce the adoption of a resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter.¹⁰⁷² More information on the videoconference is given in the table below. In addition, Council members held consultations of the whole and closed videoconferences in connection with the item.¹⁰⁷³

On 26 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2569 \(2021\)](#), by which it extended the

mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#), for a period of 12 months, until 30 April 2022. The Council requested the Panel to provide periodic reports and expressed its intent to review the Panel's mandate and to take appropriate action regarding a further extension no later than 25 March 2022, as well as to continue to follow the work of the Panel. The Council also underscored that the Panel would carry out credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analyses and recommendations in an objective and impartial manner and in accordance with its mandate.¹⁰⁷⁴

¹⁰⁷² 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.

¹⁰⁷³ See [A/76/2](#), part II, chap. 33.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Resolution [2569 \(2021\)](#), paras. 1, 2, 4 and 5. For more information on the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) and the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#), see part IX, sect. I.B.

Videoconference: Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision, vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
26 March 2021	S/2021/303	Letter dated 26 March 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	Resolution 2569 (2021) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII) S/2021/296

32. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

During the period under review, the Council held one high-level meeting under the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace”, which took the

form of an open debate.¹⁰⁷⁵ More information on the meeting, including on the participants and speakers, is

¹⁰⁷⁵ For more information on the format of meetings, including high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II, sect. II.

given in the table below. In 2021, no decision was adopted in connection with the item.

On 12 October, at the initiative of Kenya, which held the presidency for the month,¹⁰⁷⁶ the Council convened a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled “Diversity, State-building and the search for peace”.¹⁰⁷⁷ Council members heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the former President of South Africa and the first woman Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Afghanistan.¹⁰⁷⁸

During his briefing, the Secretary-General underscored that any peace would be short-lived without including a wide range of diverse voices at every step of the process and bringing all people along. He noted that one undeniable trend was the sharp increase in the number of non-State armed groups at the heart of conflicts, that there was also a rise in military coups and that many conflicts were deeply rooted in long-standing inequalities among groups. He emphasized that national institutions and laws must work for all people, that countries should consider giving more space to subnational regions and that building and sustaining peace required women, young people and the most marginalized to be involved at every step.

Participating under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure,¹⁰⁷⁹ the President of Rwanda provided a briefing, during which he emphasized that peacebuilding should be understood as an ongoing process and that the intensity and impact of conflicts could be minimized by remaining attentive to local needs and expectations. He also underscored that external advice and examples could be helpful in encouraging reflection and finding new approaches, since there was no universal template that could be transferred automatically from one context to another. Furthermore, he highlighted the growing power of social media to exploit vectors of division in society and noted that peacebuilding was deeply political and human and must take into account the emotions and memories that the various parties brought to the table.

¹⁰⁷⁶ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 6 October (S/2021/854).

¹⁰⁷⁷ See S/PV.8877. See also S/2021/868. 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. For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the pandemic, see part II, sect. I, and *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II, sect. I.

¹⁰⁷⁸ See S/PV.8877.

¹⁰⁷⁹ For more information on participation in meetings of the Council, see part II, sect. VIII.

The former President of South Africa focused, during his briefing, on the primacy of politics, meaning that conflict resolution must address the vital matter of the root causes of the conflict, not to merely silence the guns but to ensure sustainable peace. He clarified that the resolution of conflicts should not be driven simply or mainly by security considerations. He stated that his own personal experience, derived from his involvement in conflict resolution on the African continent, confirmed the centrality of the failure to properly manage diversity as one of the root causes of civil war and violent conflict. Lastly, he suggested that the Council proceed from a position of acceptance of the primacy of the political as it discharged its obligation to maintain international peace and security. Its interventions would therefore help to produce sustainable peace and contribute to State-building by addressing such challenges as the proper management of diversity.

In her briefing, the former Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Afghanistan highlighted that the women and men in her country who dedicated their lives to building peace and promoting the rule of law, justice and equality were living under harsh oppression imposed on them through the power of exclusion. She said that what was happening in Afghanistan should be of concern to all. She noted that power imbalances were at the root of conflict and inequality and mentioned two specific areas in which power structures caused particular chaos, namely, in the relationship between men and women and when directed or misdirected at minorities. With reference to the public platform that Council members enjoyed, she stated that Council members had the duty to bring in those who were different rather than to push them out and that Council members could promote the essential values of respect, compromise and dialogue. With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, she explained that the main lesson from the past 150 years of history of the country was that a durable peace and sustainable State in a multi-ethnic and diverse country required a pluralistic social and political structure. As the humanitarian crisis loomed, women and children constituted the majority of the vulnerable population. To reach them, especially given the gender discrimination ideology of those holding power in Kabul, it was imperative that the United Nations demanded the protection and inclusion of Afghan female aid workers and peacebuilders and other civic professionals and community organizations, not only the recipients but also the decision-makers.¹⁰⁸⁰

¹⁰⁸⁰ For more information on the situation in Afghanistan, see sect. 14 above.

Some Council members¹⁰⁸¹ shared their experiences in addressing the challenges related to diversity and identity, including with regard to the management of diversity, political transition and post-conflict peacebuilding. Council members¹⁰⁸² also focused on the centrality of including all relevant actors, such as women, youth, civil society and marginalized groups, and their views in conflict prevention and resolution as well as transition and peacebuilding. Several Council members¹⁰⁸³ emphasized the need for the Council to promote human rights and to recognize and call out human rights violations, which could be a prelude to and even a driver of conflict, while some¹⁰⁸⁴ highlighted the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in peacebuilding and sustaining peace.

Other participating Member States also shared their views on diversity, peacebuilding and sustaining peace.¹⁰⁸⁵ Some¹⁰⁸⁶ emphasized that diversity was a

strength and a driver for peace in a country, while also sometimes a source of division and conflict. Several Member States¹⁰⁸⁷ drew attention to the importance of developing strong, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions in State-building. Several participants reiterated that peacekeeping operations, working closely with national stakeholders, should include peacebuilding considerations and components to sustain peace, with some¹⁰⁸⁸ highlighting in particular the importance of such support during transitions from peacekeeping to peacebuilding. Member States¹⁰⁸⁹ also addressed the importance of ensuring predictable and sufficient financing for peacebuilding. Several Member States¹⁰⁹⁰ also highlighted the contribution and important role of the Peacebuilding Fund, including in addressing challenges to peacebuilding through holistic action and strengthening institutional capacity.

¹⁰⁸¹ Kenya, United States, India, Niger, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Norway and Estonia.

¹⁰⁸² United States, United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Viet Nam, Norway and Ireland.

¹⁰⁸³ United States, United Kingdom, Mexico and Ireland.

¹⁰⁸⁴ United States, United Kingdom, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Norway, Tunisia and Ireland.

¹⁰⁸⁵ See [S/2021/868](#).

¹⁰⁸⁶ Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and Thailand.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Chile, Egypt, Japan, Malta and Nigeria.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Bangladesh, Haiti, Italy, Jordan, Nepal, Poland and South Africa.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Bangladesh, Egypt, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland and Portugal.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Ecuador, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland and Portugal.

Meeting: peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Meeting and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)
S/PV.8877 and S/2021/868 12 October 2021	Diversity, State-building and the search for peace Letter dated 6 October 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/854)		Rwanda	Former President of South Africa, first woman Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Afghanistan	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	

^a Kenya (President of the Council) was represented by its President. India was represented by its Minister of State for External Affairs and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs; and the United States was represented by its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and member of the President's Cabinet.

^b Rwanda was represented by its President, who participated in the meeting by videoconference. The former President of South Africa and the former Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Afghanistan also participated by videoconference.