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Chair: Mr. Bahr Aluloom (Iraq)
later: Ms. Bacher (Vice-Chair) (Austria)

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The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m.

Agenda item 52: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (*continued*)

1. **Ms. Sánchez de Orozco** (Honduras) said that her delegation reiterated its call for swift resolution of ongoing conflicts and for displaced populations to be supported rather than criminalized. Peacekeeping mandates should be clear to both the mission and the host country, and peacekeepers must receive the support and training resources they needed to fulfil them. Honduras welcomed the steps that had been taken to implement the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), women must be active agents in peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Hence, while women were still excluded from many political and peace processes, her delegation welcomed the significant increase in women peacekeepers and hoped to see that trend continue.

2. Peace and development were interlinked, since the Sustainable Development Goals could not be achieved in unstable, conflict-ridden areas. Moreover, without peace and security, it would be impossible to assemble the resources and establish the cooperation required for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Honduras paid tribute to all peacekeepers, including those who had lost their lives in the field.

3. **Mr. Cho Hyun** (Republic of Korea), commending peacekeepers for their efforts to bring hope to the most troubled parts of the world, said that the recent completion of the mandates of the United Nations missions in Haiti, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire was a strong testament to the international community's commitment to peace and stability. The Republic of Korea strongly supported the Secretary-General's initiatives to address the complex challenges faced by peacekeeping missions and commended the Secretariat for its leadership in the implementation of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, in close cooperation with the relevant stakeholders. As a founding member of the Group of Friends of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, the Republic of Korea would work to ensure that peace operations were effective and received the support they needed. The 2021 United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference, to be held in the Republic of Korea, would provide an opportunity to sustain momentum with regard to the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. His Government was committed to working closely with all relevant actors to ensure that the conference was a success.

4. Peacekeeping capabilities should be enhanced to enable operations to better achieve their mandates in complex, high-risk environments. Member States had a collective responsibility to provide troop-contributing countries with the training, equipment and new technologies they needed, while also holding them accountable for the conduct of their personnel and the delivery of mission mandates. In that connection, his delegation welcomed efforts to provide support to those countries through innovative approaches such as the Triangular Partnership Project and the light coordination mechanism. The Republic of Korea had consistently ensured that its peacekeepers were properly trained and equipped. In that connection, it would host five United Nations training courses for peacekeepers until 2024.

5. A peacekeeping mandate should be designed as part of a broader political strategy that took into account the entire peace continuum, from prevention and peacekeeping to peacebuilding and long-term development. To that end, coherence and coordination between peacekeeping missions and regional organizations, subregional organizations, United Nations country teams, international financial institutions and other relevant actors should be enhanced. The Republic of Korea, as one of the top ten contributors to the peacekeeping budget, would make every effort to ensure that United Nations peace operations continued to be an indispensable tool in the promotion of peace and security.

6. **Mr. Favre** (Switzerland) said that his delegation welcomed the reform of the peace and security architecture of the United Nations, which it hoped would make it possible to prioritize measures to prevent conflict, sustain peace and improve the performance and coherence of peace operations. The Secretariat, with support from Member States, must ensure that the reform had a real operational impact. To help translate the political momentum generated by the adoption of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping into action, his delegation encouraged all Member States to identify the priority commitment areas of the initiative to which they could contribute. In that regard, his Government particularly supported the advancement of political solutions to conflict, as evidenced by its facilitation of meetings in Geneva between all actors involved in the political process in Western Sahara, and the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.

7. The development of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System was a positive step towards achieving effective performance and accountability within all peacekeeping components.

Pragmatic and innovative training mechanisms, such as the light coordination mechanism to facilitate training partnerships, were needed to fill certain gaps in the predeployment training provided by contributing countries. Switzerland continued to support the Triangular Partnership Project and had sent Swiss officers, including women and French-speaking personnel, to train the engineering units of African contingents. His Government was developing a framework agreement with the Department of Peace Operations that would enable similar courses to be delivered in Switzerland.

8. In the light of the increasingly difficult context in which peace operations were conducted, it was more important than ever to pursue a broad and inclusive approach to preventing conflict and sustaining peace. With regard to the trial of the new structure for the reports of Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, based on the thematic areas of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, all delegations were encouraged to take an active part in the negotiations on the report in order to ensure that it would give the Secretariat a clear idea of the wishes of Member States and benefit the troops in the field.

9. **Mr. de Souza Monteiro** (Brazil) said that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was the most suitable body for the consideration of all aspects of peacekeeping operations. While some progress had been achieved through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, more must be done to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers. Peacekeepers must receive adequate training, equipment and logistical support, and capacity gaps should be addressed. His delegation welcomed the fact that an increasing number of troops were being deployed through the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and commended the Secretariat's efforts to implement the recommendations of the Cruz report on improving the security of United Nations peacekeepers.

10. Brazilian peacekeepers were recognized for their outstanding record over more than 70 years of service in locations such as Haiti. Lessons learned from the transition of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti to a special political mission should be taken into account in other post-conflict contexts. His Government stood ready to share its experiences in that regard through training partnerships, training courses in Brazil or the deployment of mobile training teams to the field. Brazil would also continue to participate in the Triangular Partnership Project.

11. Intensive and thorough predeployment and in-mission training was an integral component of

performance enhancement. Moreover, an integrated approach was crucial to ensure that peacekeeping operations had a positive and lasting impact on the ground. Quick-impact projects and programmatic activities could promote local support for the military and police components of peacekeeping missions, as demonstrated in Haiti. His delegation therefore welcomed efforts by the Secretariat to develop an integrated performance policy framework that would take a broad approach based on well-defined benchmarks. The Special Committee should continue to emphasize that any new performance policy must take into account the fact that situations on the ground were affected by political efforts, financial and operational variables and various stakeholders. Moreover, the success of any peacekeeping mission was dependent on its mandate being well defined, realistic and supported by adequate human, material and financial resources. It was unacceptable for missions to be mandated to execute activities that they did not have the means to carry out. To avoid such situations, the Security Council must be in close consultation with troop- and police-contributing countries and the heads of missions for a first-hand account of the challenges they faced.

12. Since the deployment of a peacekeeping mission was always a measure of last resort, preventive diplomacy and conflict avoidance mechanisms should be given priority. In that connection, the United Nations should cooperate with regional and subregional organizations to better anticipate and effectively address threats to peace and security. All peacekeeping missions should have a strong political and peacebuilding component, and the Security Council should consider the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission to be a valuable asset in discussions on peacekeeping mandates. Furthermore, the nexus between peacekeeping and peacebuilding should be fully reflected in the reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, since peacekeeping operations carried out many peacebuilding activities related to the strengthening of local institutions, the establishment of conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms and the protection and promotion of international human rights law.

13. The Special Committee had a particular responsibility to ensure that the United Nations had mechanisms in place to prevent and punish sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers. The number of women in peacekeeping missions should be increased as part of efforts to promote the peace and security agenda, especially since evidence showed that women's full and equal participation in peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities enhanced the effectiveness of those activities. His delegation commended the adoption of Security

Council resolutions 2467 (2019), in which the Security Council encouraged Member States to adopt a survivor-centred approach in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situation, and 2493 (2019), in which the Council called for the full implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.

14. **Mr. Saad** (Malaysia), paying tribute to peacekeepers for the sacrifices they made, said that Malaysian peacekeepers were currently serving in five missions, and 30 personnel from the Royal Brunei Armed Forces were embedded in those contingents. His Government had recently deployed an additional 34 women peacekeepers to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, bringing the total number of Malaysian women peacekeepers in the mission to 68. Malaysian women were also serving as military observers in a number of peacekeeping missions.

15. Peacekeeping operations should take a more comprehensive and strategic approach involving relevant stakeholders. His Government therefore welcomed the efforts by the United Nations to work with regional and subregional organizations, host countries and financial institutions to enhance peacekeeping. However, efforts to achieve lasting peace should not be solely focused on peacekeeping; they should also include sustainable community development in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

16. Malaysia had a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers and commended the efforts of the Secretary-General to eradicate such behaviour. Failure to address abuses would undermine confidence in peacekeeping operations and jeopardize efforts to maintain international peace and security. His Government also supported the invaluable role of women and young people in building peace in their communities

17. **Mr. Ngouambe Wouaga** (Cameroon), paying tribute to peacekeepers and their families for their sacrifices, said that his country's long-standing contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations was a testament to its commitment to making the world a safer place for future generations. Despite many efforts, peacekeeping operations continued to face political, security, strategic and operational challenges. The ambitious approach to peacekeeping set out in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the Declaration of Shared Commitments had raised the expectations of host country populations in terms of immediate physical security and capacity-building for institutions, structures and authorities. It had also revealed major challenges and highlighted the importance of the

adoption by the international community of a coherent vision encompassing all the complexities of peacekeeping operations. In that connection, his Government welcomed the reduction of peacekeeper fatalities caused by violence; the advancement of lasting political solutions and sustainable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the signing of peace agreements in the Central African Republic, Mali and South Sudan; the decrease in allegations of sexual exploitation, abuse and other misconduct; the improvement of peacekeeping partnerships with regional organizations; and the provision of training for uniformed signals personnel, uniformed engineers and field medics through the Triangular Partnership Project.

18. Partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations should be strengthened, and adequate assistance should be given to troop-contributing countries to improve the training and preparedness of peacekeepers. Capacity-building should focus on, among other areas, the development of civilian aptitudes useful throughout the life of a peace operation. In 2008, Cameroon had established the International School for Security Forces to train civilian and police components from African countries for peacekeeping operations. It had so far trained 2,612 members of the defence and security forces of 24 African States for deployment in peacekeeping operations. His Government appreciated the support it had already received to run the School and would be grateful for additional support to ensure its optimal operation. His country also hosted the African Standby Force Continental Logistics Base, which not only stored, maintained and managed equipment for African Union peace and humanitarian activities but also provided technical training for specialized personnel and equipment operators. The long-term operation of the Base would require significant support from States members of the African Union, the regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, friendly countries and technical and financial partners.

19. **Mr. Purev** (Mongolia) said that his Government fully supported the efforts of the Secretary-General to reform the peace and security architecture with a view to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of conflict prevention and peacekeeping efforts. Mongolia had endorsed the Declaration of Shared Commitments and welcomed the development of the light coordination mechanism to facilitate training and capacity-building. Given the evolving nature and complexity of modern peace operations, which faced asymmetric and unconventional threats in complex environments, capacity-building was a challenging task.

20. Mongolia had a high rate of per capita peacekeeper deployment, having deployed more than 17,000 troops since 2002. His Government welcomed initiatives to increase women's participation in peacekeeping. Currently, 78 Mongolian women were serving as officers or non-commissioned officers in peacekeeping operations. It was important for peacekeepers to earn the trust and confidence of civilians and to help local communities improve their living conditions. Mongolian peacekeepers had been strengthening their engagement with local communities and had been praised for their robust, calm and appropriate approach to peacekeeping. All necessary steps must be taken to ensure that all peacekeepers were adequately trained, equipped and prepared to fulfil their mandates. It was also important to ensure the active participation of troop-contributing countries in policy formulation and decision-making processes at all stages of peacekeeping operations.

21. **Mr. Barro** (Senegal), paying tribute to the Senegalese peacekeepers who had recently lost their lives in a helicopter crash while serving in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), said that that accident had highlighted the risks faced by peacekeepers in the field. To ensure that such sacrifices were not in vain, peacekeeping operations must be optimized through the development of strong political strategies that emphasized prevention and peacebuilding and fostered self-sustaining peace. His delegation supported the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, which should help ensure the success of peacekeeping missions by mobilizing actors such as the Secretariat, the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries, donor countries, host countries and neighbouring countries. The efforts of the Secretariat to implement the new peace and security architecture were also commendable, although much remained to be done to complete the necessary structural reforms.

22. Ensuring adequate predeployment and in-mission training was essential to enhancing the performance of peacekeeping operations. Senegal had established a training centre, built to United Nations standards, to provide contingents with predeployment training based on lessons learned and to raise their awareness of the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation. In that connection, the President of Senegal was a member of the circle of leadership on the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations operations and fully supported the zero-tolerance policy on the issue. His Government also supported increasing the role of women in conflict prevention, management and resolution and had implemented a national policy to integrate women in defence and security forces. A Senegalese police officer

serving in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) had been selected as the 2019 United Nations Female Police Officer of the Year, owing inter alia to her endless efforts to eradicate sexual abuse and exploitation and promote women's empowerment in the Mission.

23. The United Nations should continue to engage in discussions with the African Union, which was indispensable in seeking solutions to disputes in Africa, and should focus on the issue of predictable, sustainable financing for African Union peace support operations, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2320 \(2016\)](#). It was regrettable that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations had not been able to reach a consensus on the matter, and other substantive issues, at its most recent session.

24. At the regional and subregional levels, Senegal would continue working with other actors, including the United Nations, to prioritize prevention and mediation in the search for lasting peace. In that connection, his Government would host the sixth Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa in November 2019. Given the growing involvement of francophone countries in peacekeeping operations, it was imperative to promote multilingualism. Moreover, in francophone host countries, French language skills were crucial to the acceptance of the mission by the local population and to the security and good performance of the mission. French language skills should also be given greater emphasis in the recruitment of Secretariat staff.

25. **Ms. Malang** (Philippines) said that her Government was committed to becoming more involved in United Nations peacekeeping operations and to implementing the recommendations of the Special Committee. It was in any case actively engaged in regional peacekeeping activities through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Association's Peacekeeping Centres Network and Expert Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations. Her delegation welcomed the scope, terms of reference and modalities suggested for the conduct of the 2020 review of the peacebuilding architecture.

26. As reflected in the key elements of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, Security Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#) and General Assembly resolutions [70/262](#) and [72/199](#) on the review of the peacebuilding architecture had underscored the importance of devising properly financed, long-term peacebuilding strategies. The mandate to protect civilians should be a core criterion when measuring the success of peacekeeping operations, with child protection and combating sexual

abuse as central elements. Predeployment training should be tailored to respond to country-specific challenges and to clearly define the responsibilities, opportunities and constraints that would be encountered in the field. Ensuring the safety of peacekeepers was another high priority for her Government, and the Secretariat's action plan to implement the recommendations contained in the report on improving security of United Nations peacekeepers should be used to address the strategic, fundamental and systemic gaps in peacekeeping operations. It was also important to have updated rules of engagement that were aligned with the realities on the ground. Her Government was convinced that women had a crucial role to play in preventing conflict and restoring peace and was accordingly committed to deploying a greater number of women peacekeepers.

27. The Philippines supported peer learning among troop-contributing countries in order to build resilience in peacekeeping; constructive dialogue on the challenges of maintaining peace; and the pursuit of strategic partnerships. The United Nations should continue to engage with regional organizations in terms of analysis, planning and information-sharing. It was necessary to invest more in local political solutions to conflict, which should be reinforced but not supplanted by the United Nations. The people themselves must configure the peace and the approaches to it.

28. **Ms. González López** (El Salvador) said that troop- and police-contributing countries should be consulted before changes were made to the mandates or roles of peacekeeping missions. All peacekeeping operations should strictly adhere to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the peacekeeping principles of consent of the parties, impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence and in defence of the mandate. Peacekeeping operations should have clear and realistic mandates and be given the necessary political, human, financial and logistical support from their inception.

29. Peacekeepers carried out important work defending the most vulnerable and participating in the delivery of crucial humanitarian assistance and thus deserved the attention and support of the international community. As a troop- and police-contributing country, El Salvador was concerned about the increasing insecurity and political instability in certain parts of the world, changes in the pattern of violence and the generally increased level of risk in operating environments. Coordination among all teams involved in the implementation of peace operations should be enhanced in order to facilitate the fulfilment of their

mandates, to protect their personnel and build peace where needed.

30. Having experienced conflict itself, El Salvador was committed to supporting other States by contributing to peacekeeping efforts. A total of 305 Salvadoran peacekeepers were currently deployed in seven missions, which was considerable given the country's limited resources. Her Government had made a significant effort to increase its contribution in recent years and was working towards the deployment of a number of police officers who had recently passed the assessment for service. Her Government was also committed to developing policies to promote the participation of women in peacekeeping operations and fully supported the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.

31. Her delegation reiterated its appeal to the Security Council to strengthen the decision-making process by improving consultations on matters such as the preparation and deployment of contingents and the evolution or renewal of mandates. It was extremely concerned about the impact of the current financial situation of the United Nations on the peacekeeping budget and called on all Member States to ensure that troop-contributing countries were reimbursed promptly and efficiently so that missions could continue to operate normally.

32. **Mr. Kapoor** (India), commending the professionalism, dedication and courage of peacekeepers, said that his delegation welcomed the reduction of arrears in payments to troop- and police-contributing countries. However, more needed to be done to address the continuing delays in payments, in particular those due in connection with closed missions. It was also extremely concerning that the safety and security of peacekeepers was being compromised in order to reduce costs. At one peacekeeping mission, it had been decided that there would be no overlap between incoming and outgoing troops, which would leave the incoming troops with an imperfect understanding of the operational situation and thus compromise their ability to fulfil the mandate of the mission.

33. The Secretariat should engage with all stakeholders at an early stage of the development of peacekeeping policy documents in order to ensure transparency and make the most of the experience of Member States. In so doing, it would avoid the sort of situation that had arisen during the preparation of the new casualty evacuation policy, when only a small number of Member States had been consulted, and even

then only when the document was almost at the point of being finalized.

34. His delegation welcomed the intentions behind the current peacekeeping reform efforts. However, the process had highlighted the need for peacekeeping-related entities within the Secretariat to improve their record-keeping and institutional memory. His delegation hoped that the new Uniformed Capabilities Support Division would take a proactive approach in that regard. His delegation appreciated the efforts made to address issues affecting the functioning of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations but hoped that decision-making within the Special Committee on matters concerning peacekeeping as a whole would be broad based rather than regional.

35. With regard to the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, his Government was providing financial support for the implementation of actions related to the conduct of peacekeepers and peacekeeping operations and had expressed its support for the promotion of good performance and accountability. India and Kazakhstan had entered into a partnership that had enabled Kazakh troops to form part of the Indian battalion deployed to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. To promote gender parity, India had deployed a female engagement team as part of a battalion serving in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It should be borne in mind that any performance and accountability mechanism could be successful only if it applied to all stakeholders and all phases of operations. Since caveats had an obvious impact on performance, there was a need to develop a culture of no national caveats in United Nations peacekeeping. To increase women's participation in peacekeeping, incentives should be provided for women peacekeepers and pledges made by Member States with regard to women peacekeepers should be treated as a priority. A medical mapping exercise of all missions should be carried out to identify the gaps that remained to be filled despite the implementation of commendable initiatives such as life-saving first-aid training and telemedicine.

36. **Ms. Jimu** (Malawi) said that despite its limited resources, her Government was committed to contributing to the promotion of peace and security. It had deployed uniformed and civilian defence and police personnel, including a significant number of women, to various peacekeeping missions, where they had been commended for their professionalism, dedication, courage and discipline. Malawi condemned all violence against United Nations personnel and paid tribute to the men and women who had lost their lives while serving in peacekeeping missions. Six Malawian peacekeepers had been killed on duty in the Democratic Republic of

the Congo in 2018 and another, who had died in 2019, had been awarded the Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal for Exceptional Courage.

37. Africa hosted more peacekeeping missions than any other continent and also provided a large proportion of peacekeepers. Her Government supported regional initiatives to promote peace, including the "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020" initiative of the African Union. Malawi reiterated its call for the permanent membership of the Security Council to be expanded to ensure that Africa was represented and had veto power.

38. **Mr. Venezis** (Cyprus) said that his delegation supported the Action for Peacekeeping initiative because it acknowledged the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping operations, to ensure that they were fit for purpose and to enable them to address challenges such as violations of the military status quo. It also supported the Secretary-General's vision for reforming the peace and security pillar to improve the ability of peacekeeping operations to deliver on their mandates, with a stronger focus on performance, and welcomed the development of a comprehensive performance policy. However, it was equally important to ensure that operations had clear strategic guidance, adequate funding and appropriate, modern equipment. Peacekeepers must also receive proper training.

39. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus had been a pioneer in implementing new policies, having been the first to appoint a woman force commander. It was a successful model for peacekeeping operations which remained indispensable since the situation on the ground remained unaltered. Cyprus was grateful to the Member States that had contributed military and police personnel to the Force over the years. When decisions about peacekeeping operations were taken, it was crucial to take into account peacekeeping expertise, the situation on the ground and the anticipated consequences of failing to deploy an operation or ending it prematurely. The existence, mandate, configuration and capabilities of peacekeeping operations should not be determined by political expediencies or financial constraints. Costs should instead be controlled through measures such as cost rationalization, prudent spending and implementation of a performance-centred approach.

40. **Mr. Kvalheim** (Norway) said that Member States must make the most of the momentum generated by the Action for Peacekeeping initiative to bring about meaningful progress. Peacekeeping efforts should include an emphasis on securing the political will of host States and opposition groups to find lasting

political solutions to conflicts. His delegation welcomed the visit conducted by the Security Council to South Sudan, which represented a good example of how the Council could support political processes. However, the impact would be even greater if the Peace and Security Council of the African Union could join the Council on such visits. Member States should ensure that all relevant regional and subregional organizations followed the example of the African Union by endorsing the Declaration of Shared Commitments. It was also important to improve peacekeeping partnerships. Indeed, partnerships with regional organizations, such as the African Union, would strengthen the Organization's capacity to address global peace and security challenges. Norway had helped establish the Group of Friends of the United Nations-African Union Partnership in Addis Ababa to facilitate the exchange of ideas and galvanize support for the strategic partnership between those organizations.

41. His Government believed that the protection provided by peacekeeping operations must be strengthened. In that regard, it welcomed the fact that there was now widespread support for the view that peacekeeping included the protection of civilians. Convinced that good situational awareness was necessary for the provision of adequate protection, Norway had supported the Peacekeeping Intelligence Policy and would contribute to the intelligence training course to be held in Entebbe, Uganda in December 2019. Norway was also contributing to the development of a handbook for United Nations peacekeeping operations on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence.

42. Building national capacities in the security and justice sectors was key to sustaining peace. The specialized police team concept pioneered by Norway and the United Nations in Haiti was highly effective in that regard. His Government was in the process of deploying a team to Mali to provide high-level expertise in the field of crime scene management and was also considering the possibility of contributing an increased number of corrections officers to United Nations missions, given the importance of enabling States to operate efficient and humane correctional services that allowed former inmates to make a positive contribution to society.

43. Norway would continue to push for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda by calling for a better gender balance in peacekeeping activities. In that regard, it would explore opportunities for cooperation within the recently established Global Alliance of Regional Women Mediator Networks, which could play an important role in advancing political solutions to conflict in accordance

with the Declaration of Shared Commitments. His Government would also continue to seek innovative solutions to peacekeeping challenges, such as the rotational concept for military transport aircraft that it had initiated in Mali.

44. *Ms. Bacher (Austria), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.*

45. **Mr. Moncada** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) said that peacekeeping operations should be focused on seeking political solutions to conflict and must be conducted in accordance with the principles of impartiality, consent of the parties, non-use of force except in self-defence, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and State sovereignty. Peacekeeping operations should be established only after it had been determined that they would indeed help to keep the peace and to advance political processes already under way in the State concerned, and they should not take on functions that were not set out in their mandates. The availability of resources and the strengthening of triangular cooperation were important for the functioning of peacekeeping operations. There should be better cooperation between United Nations peacekeeping operations and regional and subregional organizations, and also between the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries and host countries.

46. Women, who were disproportionately affected by conflict, could and should play an active role in peacekeeping at the administrative level and on the ground at every stage of peace processes. His Government supported the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers. Perpetrators must be held to account by the authorities of their country of origin. Furthermore, clear rules concerning the use of intelligence technologies should be established in order to prevent violations of international law in relation to State sovereignty and the confidentiality of government communications.

47. Civilian protection provided by peacekeeping operations should not be a substitute for the protection States owed their citizens. Moreover, peacekeeping operations must not be used to impose peace. As stated in the Declaration of Common Commitments, tailored, context-specific peacekeeping approaches, implemented in accordance with mission mandates, could be useful in the protection of civilians.

48. His delegation supported the Special Committee, which was the most appropriate body to examine the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects; it welcomed the Secretary-General's reforms of the peace and security architecture, in particular the Action for Peacekeeping initiative; condemned armed attacks against peacekeeping operations and expressed

its solidarity with the families and Governments of victims.

49. **Mr. Sahraei** (Islamic Republic of Iran), paying tribute to all peacekeepers who had lost their lives while working to promote peace and uphold the honour of the United Nations, said that the Organization's role in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustaining peace should be enhanced. The Special Committee was the sole intergovernmental forum mandated to comprehensively review the whole question of United Nations peacekeeping operations. His delegation welcomed the new structure that was being trialled for the report of the Special Committee, as proposed by the Non-Aligned Movement.

50. While peacekeeping operations had to adapt to address complex and evolving security contexts, they must always be conducted with respect for the peacekeeping principles of consent of the parties, non-use of force except in self-defence and impartiality. It was also important to ensure respect for sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States. His country had endorsed the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative and encouraged stakeholders to make every effort to translate their commitments into practice, including during the consideration of peacekeeping matters within the General Assembly and the Security Council.

51. The protection of civilians was primarily the responsibility of host countries, which should receive support when necessary. Any military intervention by the United Nations or by any foreign forces under the pretext of protection of civilians should be avoided. Moreover, modern technology and intelligence in peacekeeping missions should be used for increasing the safety and security of United Nations personnel, including peacekeepers. The legal aspects of such use should be defined in appropriate intergovernmental processes.

52. United Nations personnel, including peacekeepers, must be held to the highest standards of conduct and discipline. The zero-tolerance policy on misconduct, especially sexual exploitation and abuse, should be fully implemented. In addition, the participation of regional organizations in peacekeeping operations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations should in no way disengage the United Nations from its primary responsibility in maintaining international peace and security.

53. Troop-contributing countries must actively participate in policy formulation and decision-making processes at all stages of peacekeeping operations,

particularly through effective triangular cooperation among troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and the Security Council. Furthermore, the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be given full consideration in staffing Headquarters and field agencies at all levels.

54. **Mr. Cochard** (France), commending the work of peacekeepers in the field, said that peacekeeping operations were an essential tool for conflict resolution. Through the Declaration of Shared Commitments, the vast majority of Member States had committed to work with the Secretariat to reform peacekeeping and ensure that operations were fit to address contemporary challenges. The progress that had been made in the year since its adoption was promising, as systems had been established, within both the Secretariat and Member States, to allow them to assess the effectiveness of missions, identify challenges and good practices and fulfil their respective commitments. The principle of partnership underlying the Declaration had also led to shortcomings identified by the Secretariat in certain contingents being taken into consideration by troop-contributing countries. That momentum must be maintained to address the significant challenges that remained. Donors, troop-contributing countries and mandate developers all had a role to play in that regard through triangular cooperation. The ultimate aim was to establish a performance-centred culture supported by measures to evaluate performance, ensure accountability, provide incentives and take corrective action where necessary.

55. As a permanent member of the Security Council, a donor country and a troop-contributing country, France intended to play a significant role in the implementation of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. In the Council, when it served as penholder, it did its utmost to draft clear, sequenced and prioritized mandates for the fulfilment of well-defined and transparent policy objectives. France delivered peacekeeping training to tens of thousands of soldiers every year and would continue to support the study of the French language, which it believed would foster the success of missions in francophone environments. It also intended to increase its financial contribution to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

56. Lastly, it was important to encourage the development of partnerships for cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations that played a role in the promotion of peace and security. In that connection, a strengthened partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly through intensified support of

African peacekeeping operations, was crucial and required the support of all.

57. **Mr. Konfourou** (Mali) said that peacekeeping operations faced a number of emerging challenges, such as complex conflicts, asymmetric attacks, and indiscriminate terrorist attacks against civilians, State representatives and the personnel and premises of peacekeeping missions. Mali attached great importance to the Secretary-General's peacekeeping reform efforts and had endorsed the Declaration of Shared Commitments and the Secretary-General's voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse. His delegation welcomed United Nations cooperation with the Group of Five for the Sahel, and with the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security. As financing remained the main challenge to the effectiveness of the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, his delegation advocated predictable and sustainable financing for it and all African peacekeeping operations financed by the United Nations.

58. The implementation of peacekeeping mandates was a common but differentiated responsibility of the Security Council, the host country and countries that contributed personnel or other resources, and there should be regular consultation between all parties during the life cycle of the mission. Peacekeeping missions should support national political processes.

59. His Government was working with the other signatories to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali to bring peace to his country and welcomed the contribution of dedicated men and women serving in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). It strongly condemned attacks against peacekeepers and deeply regretted that personnel had fallen victim to violence perpetrated by hostile forces in his country. Mali reiterated its call for peacekeepers to be provided with adequate equipment and for their rules of engagement to be adapted to the security context on the ground, without undermining the principles of peacekeeping.

60. With regard to cooperation, his Government welcomed the strategic partnership between the United Nations and the African Union and the tripartite cooperation between the United Nations, the European Union and the Group of Five for the Sahel. The adoption of Security Council resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#), pursuant to which MINUSMA was allowed to provide life support consumables to Group of Five forces operating outside Malian territory, was a positive development in terms of cooperation. Lastly, he paid tribute to all victims of the crisis in Mali.

61. **Ms. Evstigneeva** (Russian Federation) said that the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations played a decisive role in the resolution of and recovery from urgent crises and long-running conflicts. Her delegation welcomed the efforts that had been made to improve peacekeeping operations and supported the emphasis on partnership and cooperation in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. However, the reforms must not undermine the basic principles of peacekeeping. It was vital to build trust between peacekeeping missions, the Secretariat and host countries, which bore the primary responsibility for protecting civilians, addressing crises and ensuring post-conflict recovery. Non-governmental organizations and civil society could not replace the Government's role in that regard. Peacekeeping missions should focus on establishing the conditions necessary for successful political processes and national reconciliation; they must not engage in secondary or peripheral tasks of a human rights, humanitarian or social nature, which significantly increased costs while detracting from the primary purpose of missions.

62. It would be unreasonable to demand that peacekeeping missions improve their effectiveness, monitoring and reporting, unless they were provided with sufficient human and technological resources to do so. Moreover, decisions to downsize missions must not be based solely on financial considerations. Contingent rotations must be arranged transparently and in accordance with the rules established by Member States; attempts to politicize the rotation process or to exert pressure on States were unacceptable and damaged the trust between troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat.

63. Member States should play the key role in reforming peacekeeping operations, in particular through the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The views of troop-contributing countries must be given due consideration both within the Special Committee and through enhanced cooperation between the Special Committee, the Secretariat and the Security Council. The proposed new reporting structure for the Special Committee would make it easier to align Secretariat initiatives with the decisions and recommendations of Member States.

64. The Peacekeeping Intelligence Policy, as updated in 2019, took into account certain concerns expressed by Member States with regard to the basic principles of peacekeeping and other principles such as the non-clandestine nature of intelligence collection, and State sovereignty. However, unresolved questions remained with regard to security, confidentiality and who could be involved in the exchange and processing of intelligence. The Policy should therefore be further

revised to align it with agreements reached in intergovernmental forums.

65. Peacekeeping was a priority for his country, which had recently expanded its already substantial peacekeeping presence. A number of Russian military observers had now been sent to MINUSCA, and his Government was working with the Secretariat to register Russian units in the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System. It was also working with its partners in the Collective Security Treaty Organization to enable joint units of that organization to participate in United Nations peacekeeping activities. Peacekeeping training for Russian and foreign personnel was also conducted in his country, with specific courses available for women police officers.

66. **Mr. Prasad** (Fiji) said that the growing trend of conflicts rapidly spreading across regions and the world made the involvement of the United Nations particularly relevant. The best peacekeeping missions successfully promoted political processes, economic recovery and institutional strengthening. His delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's peacekeeping reforms and the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, which should make peacekeeping more responsive to the needs of local communities. It was disappointing, however, that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations had failed to reach a consensus on substantive items for inclusion in the report of its seventy-third session

67. Peacekeeping operations had the potential to save lives and promote sustainable development, but if they were carried out poorly, lives were lost, progress towards development was undone and political processes failed. Owing to the complexities of modern conflicts and overly burdened mandates, peacekeepers were now being asked to do more with less. There must be a clearer connection between a mission's mandate and the resources it was allocated, and funding must be predictable and sustained. Moreover, shortening time frames for peacekeeping missions to just a few years was unrealistic and counterproductive. Partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations were important, as those organizations often had a better understanding of the local context.

68. As a troop- and police-contributing country, Fiji recognized its obligation to do more to enhance the performance of its peacekeepers, and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations to help improve the performance of peacekeeping missions. His Government also recognized the crucial role of women peacekeepers, who helped promote good relations with local populations and increased the sense of security of women and girls in the communities they served. In that

connection, efforts should be increased to ensure that the uniformed gender parity strategy 2018–2028 was implemented. His Government would strive to increase its targets regarding the participation of women in all areas of peacekeeping.

69. Fiji had been involved in peacekeeping operations for more than 40 years. As a small country, it required partnerships in order to enhance its contribution and had received capacity-building support through the triangular partnership mechanism and from individual partners in the region. He paid tribute to all current peacekeepers and those who had lost their lives in the service of peace.

70. **Mr. Husni** (Sudan), paying tribute to all peacekeepers who had sacrificed their lives in the line of duty, said that his delegation welcomed the changes to the working methods of the Special Committee and the proposed new structure of its report. Peacekeeping missions must adhere to the purposes and principles of the Charter and the basic principles of peacekeeping in order to ensure their success. His Government remained committed to the implementation of the 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, which stipulated that the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei could not be changed without the agreement of the three parties. Under that Agreement, which had been endorsed by the Security Council, the Interim Security Force was a security force deployed on a temporary basis to carry out a specific task. The Sudan enjoyed full sovereignty over Abyei under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005.

71. Partnerships between the United Nations and the African Union were crucial to enhancing the capacities and training of the personnel of both organizations. Training and capacity-building in Africa should be enhanced and the participation of African women in peacekeeping operations should be increased. It was useful for regional organizations to take the lead in training and capacity-building to ensure that, once deployed, peacekeepers were able take into consideration the culture, values and traditions of the host country and understand the safety and security context. The Sudan had a particular need for training and capacity-building for its own personnel in view of the planned exit of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and its participation in African Union and Intergovernmental Authority on Development operations.

72. His delegation called for greater cooperation and coordination between peacekeeping operations, the Secretariat and host countries with regard to intelligence, which could help to reduce fatalities among uniformed and civilian personnel. Transparency and communication between the Security Council and troop-contributing countries, in particular with regard to the renewal and amendment of mandates, was central to the success of peacekeeping operations. Evaluating performance was also crucial. The Sudan was committed to its own political transition process and to helping in shaping the future of United Nations peacekeeping.

73. **Mr. Ahmed Khan** (Pakistan) said that the efforts of United Nations peacekeepers came at a cost, and numerous peacekeepers – including 156 from Pakistan – had lost their lives in the line of duty. Pakistan had contributed over 200,000 troops to peacekeeping operations over the years and continued to host the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. It was unfortunate that the increased expectations placed on peacekeepers in terms of performance and accountability had been accompanied by efforts to reduce their resources. Arbitrary cuts to the peacekeeping budget could diminish the effectiveness of missions and put the safety and security of peacekeepers at risk.

74. His Government fully supported the Secretariat's efforts to strengthen capabilities, increase the participation of women in peacekeeping and improve training. It had deployed critical enablers to a number of peacekeeping missions, was participating in train-the-trainer programmes and delivered courses for peacekeepers in Islamabad. It had met the targets set by the Secretariat for women's participation and had deployed a female engagement team to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

75. While Pakistan supported the concept of a data-based performance assessment system, it must be borne in mind that even with the best training and best equipment, peacekeeping missions would not be able to fulfil unrealistic or under-resourced mandates. Furthermore, it would not be possible to make optimal use of peacekeepers and critical assets if the deployment and operation of missions was undermined by difficult caveats. The Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System should be reformed, as the current system whereby troop-contributing countries pledged human resources and expensive equipment with no deployment date in view imposed unnecessary costs on those countries. Medical facilities should be the top priority when planning and resourcing missions, given the high level of risk at certain missions and the rate of peacekeeper fatalities due to attacks and mission-related

accidents. The purpose of peacekeeping missions, including those implementing multidimensional mandates, was to facilitate peacebuilding at all stages of conflict and assist in the achievement of sustainable peace; they should not be expected to impose peace or negotiate political solutions. Decisions taken by the Secretariat concerning policy and resources should be guided by the views and requirements of the peacekeeping missions on the ground. His delegation urged all Member States to fulfil their shared responsibility to implement the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and ensure that all missions were successful in executing their mandates.

76. **Mr. Itang'are** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his delegation welcomed the peacekeeping reforms that were under way and encouraged stakeholders to implement the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and also to ensure the safety of peacekeepers as they strove to address asymmetric threats and other new challenges. In that connection, his delegation urged the Secretariat to establish mechanisms that would facilitate partnership and cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations such as the African Union, with a view to strengthening strategic coherence and achieving shared objectives.

77. Despite the fact that their operational tasks had not changed, many peacekeeping missions had been downsized for budgetary reasons, leaving them overstretched and more vulnerable. As a major troop-contributing country, Tanzania stressed the importance of ensuring that the Security Council and other stakeholders developed clear and focused mandates for peacekeeping operations. His Government supported current initiatives to ensure that troops were properly equipped and trained. In that connection, all missions should have robust all-weather contingency capabilities to reinforce troops.

78. His Government was committed to working with all other troop-contributing countries to ensure the security and safety of peacekeepers and urged all Member States and the international community to support and enhance United Nations efforts to enhance peacekeeping. The United Republic of Tanzania thanked the United Nations and the international community for their support in making its contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions possible. It hoped that the meeting of the Working Group on Reimbursement of Contingent-owned Equipment to be held in January 2020 would provide an opportunity to consider and address the concerns of troop-contributing countries with regard to reimbursement and deployment. His delegation welcomed the convening of a number of high-level meetings on peacekeeping and defence in

2019 and was confident that the outcomes of those meetings would contribute to the enhancement of peacekeeping operations. The United Republic of Tanzania was proud of its peacekeepers and paid tribute to all personnel who had lost their lives during United Nations peacekeeping operations.

79. **Mr. Allen** (United Kingdom) said that his country was championing and implementing the Action for Peacekeeping initiative in its capacity as a troop-contributing country, training partner, donor and permanent member of the Security Council. In that connection, his delegation welcomed the trial of the new structure for the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Member States should make every effort to ensure that the Special Committee's recommendations were adopted by consensus, so that they were perceived as credible and authoritative.

80. The Secretariat, peacekeeping missions and Member States should make every effort to implement the holistic approach to strengthening peacekeeping operations envisaged in the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. Those efforts should include the development of inclusive, solution-oriented methods for planning missions, monitoring and evaluating progress, and empowering mission leaders and supporting them in the implementation of mandates. It was also important to foster a whole-of-United Nations approach to peacekeeping that enabled peacekeeping operations to begin promoting a smooth transition to sustainable peace from the start. Peacekeepers must be given the means to protect civilians while maintaining their own safety and security. Transparency and accountability must be enhanced. Furthermore, means must be found to generate and manage specialized and enabling capabilities, such as those needed for medical and casualty evacuation. Efforts should also be made to accelerate the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in all peacekeeping operations and activities. As the United Kingdom prepared to deploy peacekeepers to MINUSMA, it wished to offer its condolences to Mali for the recent loss of members of that country's armed forces and to acknowledge the courage, fortitude and sacrifices made by peacekeepers around the world.

81. **Ms. Thompson** (United States of America), commending peacekeepers for their work to promote peace and protect vulnerable populations and paying tribute to those who had lost their lives in the line of duty, said that it was in the collective interest of the global community to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping activities were effective. In that regard, the Action for Peacekeeping initiative represented an

important step towards addressing the political and operational challenges to peacekeeping.

82. Her delegation was committed to enhancing accountability for the performance of peacekeeping operations, and to recognizing outstanding performance, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#). The United States strongly supported the Organization's commitment to adopt an integrated performance policy based on clear standards, under which poor performance would have repercussions, and urged the United Nations to implement such a policy immediately. Improvements to the performance management framework should be part of the broader process of peace and security and management reform. Furthermore, peacekeeping mandates should be realistic and empower peacekeeping missions to facilitate political solutions to conflict.

83. There were still far too many instances of peacekeepers engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse. Her delegation commended the efforts of the 2019 United Nations Female Police Officer of the Year for her efforts to combat sexual exploitation and abuse by members of MONUSCO. The past performance of troop- and police-contributing countries with regard to sexual exploitation and abuse should be given serious consideration when deployment decisions were made. Her delegation encouraged all Member States to support the Secretary-General's decisions to repatriate or replace offending units in order to ensure that peacekeepers met the highest standards of conduct. Increased numbers of women in peacekeeping units had been shown to reduce sexual exploitation and abuse and promote the fulfilment of mandates. The number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping should therefore be increased at all levels, including through the adoption of policies to address persistent barriers to their participation.

84. Her Government would continue to evaluate peacekeeping missions in accordance with the five peacekeeping principles it had laid out: that peacekeeping missions must support political solutions; have the cooperation of the host country; possess realistic and achievable mandates; have an exit strategy; and adjust to progress and failure. The United States, which was always ready to help those in need, encouraged all Member States to enhance their efforts to advance peacekeeping reform.

85. **Mr. Compaore** (Burkina Faso), commending the work of peacekeepers around the world, said that Member States should improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations by implementing the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. A crucial element of

peacekeeping was the protection of civilians, who continued to be the principal victims of conflict. In that connection, Burkina Faso called for respect for international humanitarian law in order to protect civilian populations.

86. Multilateralism and solidarity were more necessary than ever. In that spirit, Burkina Faso had deployed over 2,000 personnel to peacekeeping operations. It had contributed more troops than any other State to MINUSMA and was the top contributor of United Nations corrections officers. However, Burkina Faso faced difficulties stemming from its limited training capacity, a lack of necessary equipment for rapid deployments and the national security situation. His Government welcomed the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping operations in Africa, although it was usually necessary for regional organizations to maintain peace while waiting for the United Nations to act. Efforts to maintain peace and protect international security had taken on a new dimension as terrorist groups grew in power. In that connection, Burkina Faso welcomed the establishment of multinational African forces to combat terrorist groups and remained committed to participating in regional efforts to eradicate terrorism from the continent. Partnerships between the United Nations and regional peacekeeping mechanisms would strengthen peacekeeping operations, making them more reactive and efficient on the ground. Regional initiatives should receive appropriate political, financial and material support from the United Nations so that effective, preventive action could be taken when peace was threatened.

87. Given the dangerous environments in which peacekeeping operations were carried out, peacekeepers must be able to protect themselves and those they had been sent to serve. Burkina Faso therefore welcomed the efforts of the United Nations to enhance the mandates of operations with regard to the protection of civilians and the missions themselves. It also supported the actions that had been taken to provide operations with the means to respond quickly, effectively, efficiently and responsibly to challenges. Triangular cooperation had definite comparative advantages that should be exploited. His delegation called on the international community to maintain its support for efforts to restore peace, while bearing in mind that lasting peace was always the result of political will and preventive diplomacy.

88. **Ms. Hassan** (Djibouti) said that the complex and evolving nature of modern conflict made it necessary to continuously develop new peacekeeping mechanisms and strategies. Her delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's reform initiatives and urged the international community to implement the commitments that had

been made and mechanisms that were already available, while also making an effort to align their peacekeeping commitments with the 2030 Agenda, the Agenda 2063 of the African Union and their national plans. Djibouti had deployed nearly 2,000 peacekeepers to Somalia alone since 2007 and also had men and women peacekeepers serving in a number of other States.

89. Conflict prevention activities in Africa would benefit from greater strategic cooperation and coherence between the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations. A more flexible interpretation of Chapter VIII of the Charter would facilitate efforts in that regard. The Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security could provide the basis for enhancing cooperation. The efforts of the African Union to counter violent extremism should be supported through investment in its political, humanitarian, human rights and development initiatives, as well as through more direct support for the African Union counter-terrorism fund, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, the Nouakchott Process on the enhancement of security cooperation and the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture in the Sahelo-Saharan region and the Djibouti peace process.

90. The African Union and its subregional organizations had always been the first to respond to conflicts on the continent, thus playing an important role, alongside the United Nations, in ensuring collective security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. Her delegation hoped that a solution to the issue of funding of African-led peace operations would soon be found.

91. Her delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's efforts to enhance predeployment training and improve medical, technical and logistical support to peacekeeping operations, which would help peacekeepers address asymmetric threats. Her Government had established a centre to deliver peacekeeper training in French and English. Given the obvious need for women peacekeepers, who played a key role in resolving conflicts, supporting complex political transitions and maintaining peace, it would be appropriate to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) by adopting concrete measures to increase the number of women in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Her delegation paid tribute to all peacekeepers, including those who had lost their lives during their service.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.