

Meeting record and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)
S/PV.9233 21 December			Canada, Dominican Republic, Haiti	Special Representative of the Secretary- General, editor of <i>Haiti Liberté</i>	Deputy Secretary- General, all Council members, ⁱ all invitees ^j	

^a Albania, Brazil, China, France, India, Ireland, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^b The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^c Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon spoke (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Haiti was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

^e Brazil, China, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation and United States.

^f The Dominican Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Haiti was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship. The Special Representative, the Deputy Executive Director of WFP and the Executive Director of UNODC participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^g The Dominican Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Haiti was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship. The representative of Belize spoke on behalf of the 14 States members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^h Brazil, China, Gabon, Ghana, France, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates and United States.

ⁱ The representative of Gabon spoke twice, once in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) and once in his national capacity.

^j The Dominican Republic was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Haiti was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti of the Economic and Social Council. The Special Representative participated in the meeting by videoconference.

13. Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2016/53](#))

During the period under review, the Council held five meetings and adopted one resolution under the item entitled “Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2016/53](#))”. Four of the meetings took the form of briefings, and one was convened for the adoption of a resolution.⁵¹⁰ More information on the meetings, including participants and outcomes, is provided in the table below. In addition, Council members held informal consultations of the whole in connection with the item.⁵¹¹

In 2022, the Council heard four briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia and the Head of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia in connection with the periodic reports of the Secretary-General on the Verification Mission.⁵¹² In addition, the Council heard briefings by a former combatant of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP), the President of the Truth Commission of Colombia, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and two representatives of civil society.⁵¹³ At the meetings, Colombia was represented by its President, its Presidential Adviser for Stabilization and Consolidation, its Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

⁵¹⁰ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁵¹¹ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 40.

⁵¹² See [S/PV.8951](#), [S/PV.9015](#), [S/PV.9094](#) and [S/PV.9151](#). See also [S/2021/1090](#), [S/2022/267](#), [S/2022/513](#) and [S/2022/715](#).

⁵¹³ See [S/PV.8951](#), [S/PV.9094](#) and [S/PV.9151](#).

In his briefings, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General updated Council members on the progress made in the implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace and remaining challenges, the conduct of legislative and presidential elections and the priorities of the newly inaugurated Administration led by its President, Gustavo Petro Urrego, in relation to the peace process. In his first briefing of the year on 20 January,⁵¹⁴ the Special Representative stated that the fifth anniversary of the Final Agreement provided an opportunity to celebrate its achievements, acknowledge the persistent challenges and recommit to its comprehensive implementation. The visit of the Secretary-General to Colombia in November 2021 had served to reaffirm the commitment of the United Nations to the success of the peace process, for which the support of the Council had been instrumental. In preparation for the congressional elections in March, the Colombian authorities were taking steps to ensure that the overall conditions for the process were peaceful and that all candidates were secure and protected. An enhanced implementation of the security guarantees provisions of the Final Agreement was critical for the elections, especially in regions prioritized for implementation that continued to be hit by violence. While noting that political reintegration was at the core of the peace process, he called on the Colombian authorities to ensure the political rights and protection of people who had laid down their arms, especially in the light of persistent insecurity and stigmatization.

More generally, on security, the Special Representative acknowledged the reduction in the number of killings of ex-combatants in 2021 but underscored the need to secure conflict-affected areas where illegally armed actors continued to take advantage of the limited presence of the State. Beyond security, the Special Representative stated that 2022 would also be a critical year for the transitional justice system, highlighting the work of the Unit for the Search for Persons Deemed as Missing to find thousands of persons disappeared during the conflict, the Truth Commission's preparation of its final report and the issuance of its first sentences. With the peace agreement setting down ever deeper roots, the period ahead would be crucial for the parties and Colombian society.

A former combatant of FARC-EP shared with Council members some of the views and concerns of the signatories to the Final Agreement and their families regarding the political process in Colombia. Noting the grievances and stigmatization of the families and children of killed former combatants, she stressed the need to ensure that they received differentiated yet equal treatment to ensure access to higher education, effective health-care systems, the job market, the financial system and comprehensive social security systems and rights. The widows and orphaned children of former combatants were a special population who needed a robust plan with a differentiated and gender focus to prevent them from falling into poverty, being objectified or being victims of stereotypes, gender violence or discrimination. The notion of family, which was mentioned 92 times in the Final Agreement, should not remain a dead letter and, together with women, girls, boys and social leaders who were being killed or suffering, it had to be a comprehensive part of the concept of security.

At the meeting held on 12 April,⁵¹⁵ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General reported that the congressional elections held in March had been mostly free of violence. The elections had seen an increase in the number of women elected to Congress and the opportunity to elect, for the first time, representatives of 16 new electoral districts established under the peace agreement in conflict-affected regions. Regarding the social and economic reintegration of former combatants, the vast majority of the more than 13,000 who were accredited remained engaged with the peace process and almost two thirds of former FARC-EP members were taking part in collective and individual income-generating activities. Nevertheless, the sustainability of the peace process remained contingent on halting the violence that continued to jeopardize the plans of former combatants to build a new life. If implemented in a coordinated manner, the security guarantees provisions of the Final Agreement had the potential to boost key areas such as reintegration, political participation and transitional justice. The Special Representative also highlighted the importance of further progress in rural reform and in combating illegal drugs through crop-substitution programmes and the effective use of the institutions devised by the Government and the former FARC-EP. Lastly, he welcomed all the efforts made by the Government, led by its President, Iván Duque Márquez, in the implementation of the Final Agreement and noted that that responsibility would soon pass to a new Administration following the presidential elections to be held in May.

⁵¹⁴ See [S/PV.8951](#).

⁵¹⁵ See [S/PV.9015](#).

Speaking after the Special Representative, the President of Colombia stated that the peace process launched in 2016 presented Colombia with both challenges and opportunities. His Government's policy of "Peace with Legality" was comprehensive in nature and aimed at ensuring progress in all areas, while maintaining a critical view in order to improve areas in which improvement was needed. In terms of successes, he cited the processes of reintegration, restitution, reparation and political inclusion in relation to victims, development programmes with a territorial focus and comprehensive rural reform, as well as truth, reconciliation, non-repetition and justice. The President underlined that the position of his Government was to establish institutional stability so that Colombia could ensure the right to peace, a duty that was enshrined in its Constitution.

In his briefing on 14 July,⁵¹⁶ echoing the Secretary-General, the Special Representative welcomed the mostly peaceful presidential elections held in May and June, which had resulted in the election of Gustavo Petro Urrego as President and Francia Márquez Mina as Vice-President. He noted the significant contribution that the Final Agreement had made to widening and deepening Colombian democracy and that the electoral outcomes increasingly reflected the diversity of the country's vibrant society. The Special Representative expressed the hope that the new Congress would make considerable progress in adopting the more than 30 pending peace-related norms, including on key matters such as comprehensive rural reform and guarantees for political participation. Despite the reasons for optimism stemming from the elections, the Verification Mission had recorded the killing of 331 former combatants since the Final Agreement had been signed. He stated that Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities were among those most seriously affected by the violence and insecurity and expressed disappointment that the implementation of the ethnic provisions of the Final Agreement remained comparatively weak. As a milestone in the implementation of the Agreement, he welcomed the publication of the final report of the Truth Commission on 28 June, which, in addition to shedding light on the causes and effects of the conflict, provided a wealth of recommendations for advancing peacebuilding and reconciliation as a national project. Furthermore, he noted that the Special Jurisdiction for Peace had held its first hearings of truth and acknowledgment of responsibility and was also moving towards the imposition of its first sanctions.

At the same meeting, the President of the Truth Commission reported that, in the four years since its establishment, the Commission had heard more than 30,000 individual and collective testimonies from all sides in a conflict that had affected more than 10 million people in various ways, including 450,000 killed between 1985 and 2018, 80 per cent of whom were unarmed civilians. The Commission had also heard multiple testimonies of the 50,000 kidnapped and of the many thousands of children brought into the war, primarily by the guerrillas. It had also visited the sites of more than 4,000 massacres where entire communities had been destroyed. The work of the Commission included the search for answers as to the reason for the damage done to life, democracy and culture and to understand why the conflict sought to persist. In doing so, the Commission had established that it was necessary to change the security system and called for an end to the war against drug trafficking and armed prohibitionism. At the end of the meeting, the Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia provided an overview of the efforts of the outgoing Administration with respect to the peace process. She stressed that the incoming Administration must continue along the same path, strengthening institutions and the economy, providing legal guarantees and effective and efficient policies for all Colombians, supporting victims, continuing with reincorporation and the voluntary substitution of illicit crops, comprehensive rural development, humanitarian demining and the implementation of the cross-cutting perspectives of gender and ethnicity.

At the meeting held on 12 October,⁵¹⁷ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General stated that Colombia was experiencing a moment of renewed expectations as a result of the "total peace" approach advanced by Mr. Petro Urrego, a policy anchored in the comprehensive implementation of the Final Agreement. In addition, he noted that the Government was seeking to deepen peace through the resumption of dialogue with the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) and rapprochement with other armed actors. The search for "total peace" was also an opportunity to continue building on the foundations of resolution 1325 (2000), while ensuring the broad and effective participation of women. He also noted the concerns of community representatives about the threat posed by illegal armed actors and the frustration at unmet expectations regarding the State's slow delivery of basic services and development opportunities. He therefore expressed confidence that some of the new measures taken by the Government,

⁵¹⁶ See S/PV.9094.

⁵¹⁷ See S/PV.9151.

notably the development of an emergency plan for the protection of social leaders, human rights defenders and ex-combatants, would result in improvements in terms of security and quality of life.

In his remarks, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission noted that, at the request of the Government of Colombia, the Commission was mobilizing support for the country's peacebuilding efforts since the ratification of the Final Agreement in 2016. He described Colombia as a successful example of inclusive peacemaking. He commended the President and his Government for their commitment to peace and to the full implementation of the Final Agreement, as well as to reducing inequality, governing with and for women, ensuring zero tolerance for corruption and holding regional dialogues, as critical steps towards building lasting peace. He also commended the President for appointing a gender-equal Cabinet and creating a Ministry of Equality to address issues related to gender, ethnic communities, youth and children, among others. The Chair encouraged the full and effective use of mechanisms that drew on the inputs of civil society actors, victims and former combatants in order to build consensus towards the success of peace efforts. He welcomed the support that the Verification Mission and the United Nations country team provided to peacebuilding in Colombia, as well as the catalytic contribution of the Peacebuilding Fund through the multi-partner trust fund for sustaining peace and reiterated the Commission's commitment, within its mandate, to continue to accompany the country in its peacebuilding efforts.

At the same meeting, the legal representative of the Community General Council of San Juan spoke about what she termed the process of "physical and cultural extinction" of the Black, indigenous and peasant communities throughout the Colombian Pacific as a result of the violation of their economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and the armed conflict. She stated that those communities nevertheless had hope, particularly with the election of Márquez Mina as Vice-President, who was a Black woman, born poor and a victim of the armed conflict, and expressed trust that the Government would guarantee human dignity and allow ethnic peoples to decide how to live their lives, individually and collectively. She asked the international community to strengthen the direct presence of United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations in the territories most affected by war and violence. In addition, she asked for more resources to be allocated to strengthen grass-roots organizations and human rights defenders, especially for initiatives that allowed communities to build economic self-sufficiency in balance with the environment and to combat climate change.

On 27 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2655 \(2022\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the Verification Mission for a period of one year, until 31 October 2023, without any modification.⁵¹⁸ In the resolution, the Council acknowledged the request from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia for an extension of the mandate of the Mission and for the Council to consider tasking the Mission to verify the implementation of section 1, on comprehensive rural reform, and section 6.2, on the ethnic chapter, of the Final Agreement.⁵¹⁹ In that regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide detailed recommendations on how those additional tasks would be carried out and to confirm any implications for the configuration of the Mission, and expressed its intent to consider those recommendations swiftly.⁵²⁰

In terms of challenges, Council members maintained their serious concern regarding threats, attacks and killings targeting former FARC-EP members and community and social leaders, including women and members of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. They called on the Government to increase security and the presence of the State in conflict-affected areas, to swiftly adopt the public policy on the dismantling of illegal armed groups, to strengthen judicial institutions to ensure accountability for the crimes committed and to implement the action plan of the Comprehensive Programme for Safeguards for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders. Moreover, while reiterating the need for further accelerated progress, Council members welcomed the advancements made by the Government in the socioeconomic reintegration of the more than 13,000 demobilized former combatants, including through rural reform, crop replacement and development projects. With regard to inclusivity, multiple speakers highlighted the election of representatives from the 16 special districts and the highest-ever number of

⁵¹⁸ Resolution [2655 \(2022\)](#), para. 1. See [S/PV.9169](#).

⁵¹⁹ Resolution [2655 \(2022\)](#), ninth preambular paragraph. See also [S/2022/787](#).

⁵²⁰ Resolution [2655 \(2022\)](#), para. 2. See also the letter dated 9 December from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council, providing recommendations regarding the additional tasks of the Verification Mission ([S/2022/940](#)).

women to Congress.⁵²¹ Nevertheless, they also widely expressed concern about the slow implementation of the ethnic and gender provisions of the Final Agreement, which they described as essential for lasting peace.⁵²²

Meetings: identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53), 2022

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8951 20 January	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2021/1090)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia and Head of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, former combatant of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo	All Council members, all invitees ^a	
S/PV.9015 12 April	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2022/267)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	13 Council members, ^{b,c} all invitees ^d	
S/PV.9094 14 July	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2022/513)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, President of the Truth Commission, Nasa Indigenous community leader and human rights defender	13 Council members, ^b all invitees ^e	
S/PV.9151 12 October	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2022/715)		Colombia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, legal representative of the Community General Council of San Juan	13 Council members, ^f all invitees ^g	

⁵²¹ See [S/PV.9015](#) (Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Albania, United Arab Emirates, United States, Brazil, Mexico, Ireland, India and Norway).

⁵²² See [S/PV.8951](#) (Kenya and United States); [S/PV.9015](#) (Albania, United States and Norway); [S/PV.9094](#) (Norway, United States, Albania and Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana)); and [S/PV.9151](#) (Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), Norway, United Kingdom, Ireland and Albania).

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

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.9169 27 October	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (S/2022/715)	Draft resolution submitted by Mexico, United Kingdom (S/2022/804)			Five Council members (Brazil, Kenya, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States)	Resolution 2655 (2022) 15-0-0

^a Colombia was represented by its Presidential Adviser for Stabilization and Consolidation.

^b Albania, Brazil, China, France, India, Ireland, Kenya (also on behalf of Gabon and Ghana), Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

^c The United Kingdom (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and the Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict.

^d Colombia was represented by its President.

^e Colombia was represented by its Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Nasa Indigenous community leader and human rights defender participated in the meeting by videoconference.

^f Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon (also on behalf of Ghana and Kenya), India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States. Gabon (President of the Council) and Norway were represented by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

^g Colombia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The legal representative of the Community General Council of San Juan participated in the meeting by videoconference.

Asia

14. The situation in Afghanistan

During the period under review, the Council held seven meetings under the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”. One meeting was convened for the adoption of a decision, and six took the form of briefings.⁵²³ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in the table below. In addition, in 2022, Council members held informal consultations of the whole to discuss this item.⁵²⁴

During 2022, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Deputy Special Representatives provided quarterly briefings in meetings further to the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan.⁵²⁵ The Council also heard remarks by the Secretary-General,⁵²⁶ as well as briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.⁵²⁷ The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) provided briefings twice in 2022.⁵²⁸ In addition, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) gave a briefing to Council members once in 2022.⁵²⁹ In 2022, Council members also heard briefings by seven civil society representatives.⁵³⁰ The representative of Afghanistan delivered statements at six of the seven meetings held.⁵³¹

⁵²³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁵²⁴ See [A/77/2](#), part II, chap. 8.

⁵²⁵ [S/2022/64](#), [S/2022/485](#), [S/2022/692](#) and [S/2022/916](#).

⁵²⁶ See [S/PV.8954](#).

⁵²⁷ See [S/PV.9075](#), [S/PV.9118](#) and [S/PV.9227](#).

⁵²⁸ See [S/PV.8954](#) and [S/PV.9227](#).

⁵²⁹ See [S/PV.9137](#).

⁵³⁰ See [S/PV.8954](#), [S/PV.8984](#), [S/PV.9075](#), [S/PV.9118](#), [S/PV.9137](#) and [S/PV.9227](#).

⁵³¹ *Ibid.*