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رسالة مؤرخة 15 آب/أغسطس 2022 موجهة إلى رئيس مجلس الأمن من الممثل الدائم لغانا لدى الأمم المتحدة

يشرفني أن أحيل طيه تقريراً موجزاً للرئيس عن اجتماع بصيغة آريا بعنوان "الأمن الجماعي من خلال التقاسم العادل للأعباء، بما في ذلك تعزيز الترتيبات الإقليمية لصون السلام والأمن الدوليين"، عقدته غانا في 27 تموز/يوليه 2022 في قاعة المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي بمقر الأمم المتحدة (انظر المرفق الأول)*.

وخلال الجلسة، أدلى جميع أعضاء مجلس الأمن الخمسة عشر ببيانات عقب الإحاطات والمداخلات التي أدلى بها أربعة من المحاورين المرموقين. وتلقى الاجتماع أيضاً بيانات خطية من الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة والدولتين اللتين لهما مركز المراقب. وقد جمعت البيانات والرسائل الرئيسية وهي مرفقة بهذه الرسالة (انظر المرفق الثاني).

وأرجو ممتناً تعميم هذه الرسالة ومرفقيها كوثيقة من وثائق مجلس الأمن.

(توقيع) هارولد أدلاي أغيمان

السفير

الممثل الدائم

* يعمّم المرفقان باللغة التي قيّمَا بها فقط.



المرفق الأول للرسالة المؤرخة 15 آب/أغسطس 2022 الموجهة إلى رئيس مجلس الأمن
من الممثل الدائم لغانا لدى الأمم المتحدة

United Nations Security Council Arria-formula meeting on “Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security”

organised by the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations, ECOSOC Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York,

27 July 2022

Summary Report

Introduction

The Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations (UN) on 27th July 2022, organised a Security Council Arria-formula meeting on '*Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security*' at the UN Headquarters in New York.

The meeting revisited the proposals for supporting regional arrangements and regional institutions through funding from assessed contributions of the UN, including how to provide logistical support to address conflicts at the regional level. The meeting took place against the backdrop of the increasing calls on the Security Council and the UN system to prioritize such support for regional arrangements in line with the principles of complementarity and subsidiarity.

In his opening remarks as chair of the meeting, Ambassador Harold A. Agyeman, the Permanent Representative drew attention to the inadequacies of present day peacekeeping in responding to new and emerging threats such as terrorism and violent extremism. He called for enhanced regional complementarities, which required UN funding for regional-led peace and security initiatives, especially in relation to the logistical, human and financial capacity required for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Intervention by Briefers

H.E. Dr. Donald Kaberuka, a former Minister for Finance of Rwanda and former President of the African Development Bank, currently serving as the African Union's High Representative for the Peace Fund, in his briefing provided insights into the efforts being made by the African Union (AU) to mobilise resources from the continent and external partners to support the peace initiatives on the continent. He stated that the AU had established strong fiduciary standards and governance frameworks to promote transparency, a development he noted should be reassuring to all. Dr. Kaberuka also recommended the continuous deepening of the joint sessions between the leadership of the UN and AU to enhance institutional understanding. He further opined that the engagement should focus on streamlining approach to work, particularly on matters relating to peace and security.

H.E. Damtien Larbli Tchintchibidja, Vice President of the ECOWAS Commission, focused her intervention on the strategies deployed by the regional body to comprehensively tackle the drivers of conflicts and instability in West Africa, parts of the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin. She admonished that given the evolved nature of conflicts, peacekeeping and counter-terrorism operations should not be left to regional organisations without the requisite support.

Ms. Pernilla Rydén, Director of the Challenges Forum International Secretariat, during her intervention commented that it was important to acknowledge that significant progress had been made in building the African Peace and Security Architecture. Consequently, partnerships that build on the principles of equality, complementarity and comparative advantages would enable the AU to further develop capacity to better address the multiple security threats characterised by asymmetrical violence, extremism, climate security and organised transnational crimes. Ms. Ryden referenced the AU Doctrine of Peace Operations and noted that beyond emphasising the importance of military strategy for peace enforcement operations, the doctrine also focusses on the need to look for holistic durable solutions for addressing the underlying causes of conflicts, including adequate and predictable funding for peace operations on the continent.

Taking her turn as the final briefer, Ms. Lidet Tadesse Shiferaw, an Associate Director of Peaceful Societies and Accountable Governance at the European Centre

for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) strongly advocated for shared strategic objectives and partnerships between the UN and AU and between the AU and RECs. Ms. Shiferaw also argued that to fulfil its responsibility of maintaining global peace and security, the UN would need to partner with regional organisations like the AU, which have the legal and operational capacity to deploy peace operations in complex settings.

Key messages from interventions by UNSC members and non-Council members

The fifteen (15) Security Council members and the UN Member and Observer States that participated in the meeting, coalesced around the following messages:

(a) Multilateralism, with the UN at its core remains the most effective and purposeful response to the increasing and emerging armed conflicts and multiple threats characterised by asymmetrical violence, extremism, climate security and organised transnational crimes.

(b) Regional arrangements are an integral part of the multilateral system and have grown in relevance and scope. As noted by resolutions [1631 \(2005\)](#) and [2553 \(2020\)](#), regional arrangements complement the UN in many useful ways. It is, therefore, imperative to explore new avenues, including evolving a framework that could assist regional arrangements to effectively tackle security threats or situations on a permanent and sustainable basis instead of the prevailing ad hoc approach.

(c) Discussions about predictable, sustainable, and flexible funding for peace support operations undertaken by regional organizations such as the AU, including the possibility of making use of UN assessed contributions, should be conducted in a comprehensive manner. The discussions should take account of human rights considerations and elements of Security Sector Reform (SSR). The Security Council should be at the front and centre of the discussions.

(d) In an era where the international system continues to be plagued by geopolitical tensions, rising instability and uncertainty, the UN and regional organizations need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation to maintain common security.

(e) The call by the Secretary General to support African counter-terrorism operations with sustained financing, including through assessed contributions is borne out of the need to strengthen and enhance the partnership between the UN and the AU. Further constructive dialogue on the call is necessary and should be held without undue delay.

(f) The core principles of UN peace support operations should not be ignored or side-stepped in the quest to empower regional arrangements, including making use of UN financing, to assist them to effectively shoulder the burden of maintaining international peace and security.

(g) A framework on standards, accountability and efficiency should be developed, if UN assessed contributions are to be used to support regional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Conclusion

The meeting underscored the fact that collective security is a shared responsibility and can be advanced by genuine solidarity and partnership, including equitable burden-sharing. To that end, the Security Council is positioned to play a central and leadership role in this endeavour.

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Compilation of Statements

Statements by Briefers

- H.E. Donald Kaberuka, High Representative for the African Union (AU) Peace Fund
- H.E. Ms. Damtien Larbli Tchintchibidja, Vice President of the ECOWAS Commission
- Ms. Pernilla Ryden, Director of the Challenges Forum International Secretariat
- Ms. Lidet Tadesse Shiferaw, Associate Director/Peaceful Societies and Accountable Governance, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

Statements by UNSC members

- Norway
- Kenya
- United States of America
- United Kingdom
- China
- United Arab Emirates
- Ireland
- Gabon
- Brazil
- Mexico
- India
- Albania
- Russian Federation
- France
- Ghana

Statement by UN members and observer states

- Malta
- Egypt
- Morocco
- Germany
- Japan
- Portugal
- Poland
- Switzerland

- Italy
- Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries)
- Sierra Leone
- Ethiopia
- European Union
- Belgium

Dr. Kaberuka's Speech at the UNSC Arria-Formula Meeting

Mr. Chairman, AMB. Agyeman, Excellencies, distinguished Ambassadors, thank you for organizing this event and inviting me.

I join you in my capacity as one of the people who have been working on securing AU/UN cooperation on financing peace and security in Africa. This has been an endeavor which has been going on for over three or four years and I am glad to see it regaining momentum.

As the background to this meeting brief indicates, the important role regional organizations play is widely acknowledged. It is quite obvious that the kind of challenges we face globally cannot be conclusively dealt with by one organization alone. There is, there will be the need for complementarity and subsidiarity both downstream and upstream.

You have asked three questions which I would like to respond to briefly.

How can the UN and its organs better achieve the needed cooperation in dealing with peace and security?

Specifically how can the UN effectively address the issue of predictable, sustainable and flexible funding, through assessed contributions?

Lastly, are there other tools?

Chair, I will limit my comments to the second question relative to finance.

The problem with the financing model as it exists in the context of peacekeeping operations, is that it is not a good fit. Far from it, since it assumes that maintenance of peace

and security in the world is only managed by the UN, but it is clear that the UN is not alone.

- There is peace to keep
- It assumes minimal use of force

The result is that when those resources are deployed:

- Vastly costly, in billions
- Not very effective
- Often exacerbates the issues
- Lacks clear exit strategy

Regional organizations such as the AU where they have deployed, depend on funding that is:

- (i) Voluntary
- (ii) Fragmented
- (iii) Unpredictable

And yet they are providing as first responders, or as the only responders, to a global public good. Hence the call for the AU and other regional organizations to access UN assessed contributions.

In my previous engagements on this matter, I have heard four reservations:

- (i) That those regional organizations have no guarantee to be fiduciary accountable, in other words financial governance.
- (ii) The second objection I have heard is that those organizations fall short on issues around compliance with international humanitarian law.
- (iii) Thirdly that the UN cannot be responsible to fund missions it has not itself mandated or authorized.
- (iv) That in some cases such as the EU members, it

would be double dipping as they already support from bilateral sources with missions such as AMISOM. That say, where there is a will, there is a way.

On financial governance of regional organizations, speaking about the AU I can assure you that, following our recent reforms, the AU financial governance is as good as the UNs.

The two sides have been working together to ensure standards and compliance are similar. Recent joint sessions between the leadership of the UN and AU continue to deepen that understanding.

On the issues of compliance, it is my understanding also that between the UN, AUPSC, AUC a lot of ground is covered. As to whether the UN should fund missions it has neither mandated nor authorized reality is that pragmatism has been the rule rather than the exception ever since the Somalia crisis or early Hybrid missions.

- The UN and AU have been working together, imperfectly, but learning.
- The real problem is that it has been: ad hoc, voluntary, fragmented and not sustainable

This is what your undertaking should seek to end, by enabling access to assessed contributions.

Before I close Chair, I should make it clear that the AU by creating its own Peace Fund, now fully operational, for the first time, has made a huge step.

Endowed with a modest sum of USD 300M, it seeks to bolster the AU's own preventive efforts, readiness and on a case by case participation in some form of stabilization

missions. I have no time today to detail out how it functions, that will be next time. But we need a lasting less ad hoc solution, so I urge for an approach to work with and via the AU Peace Fund. It has established strong fiduciary standards and governance frameworks which reassure all.

The challenges we face today can no longer count on one organization alone, that era is over. We need a joined up, networked approach allowing a constellation of approaches of which access to UN assessed contributions is an important part.

Thank you

**ARIA-FORMULA MEETING
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL**

***“Collective security through equitable burden sharing:
strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance
of international peace and security”***

New York, 27 July 2022

Brief by

H.E. Damtien Tchintchibidja
Vice President – ECOWAS Commission

**Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

West Africa continues to face recurrent situations of fragility and instability. In recent years, several Member States have experienced serious political crises related to the accession or management of political power. Seizures of power by unconstitutional means have added to the instability engendered by disputed electoral processes, which are regarded as non-consensual and lead to serious post-election crises. Other countries are still affected by past conflicts or are in a fragile situation due to a breakdown in democracy, the rule of law, and poor economic and political governance.

In addition to political instability and fragility, there are complex and multifaceted security threats, including several types of transnational organised crime.

Terrorism, which is now part of the social reality of West Africa, with its epicentres in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, and which is undoubtedly the main security threat facing the region's countries, is being added to traditional security threats.

Thus, insecurity in the Sahel, linked to the activities of terrorist groups and traffickers of all kinds, is prevalent, while coastal countries are facing growing cross-border insecurity due to a lack of control over maritime areas and the proliferation of piracy and illicit activities at sea, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which has direct consequences on the resilience of the region.

The terrorist threat is growing. Terrorist attacks have increased despite the efforts made by Member States at the national level and especially since the adoption of the 2020 - 2024 Action Plan to eradicate terrorism in the region.

The two main areas where the terrorist threat is prevalent are the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel-Saharan region. The epicentres of the threat are Nigeria for the Lake Chad Basin and Mali and Burkina Faso for the Sahel.

Council may wish to note that terrorist attacks persist in the region, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. The ECOWAS Regional Early Warning System, ECOWARN, reports an increase in terrorist incidents of 13.92% between 2020 and 2022.

Since 2018, there have been at least 6,729 terrorist incidents recorded on ECOWARN causing approximately 14,437 deaths.

Between January and July 2022, ECOWARN recorded 1,966 terrorist incidents, which resulted in a total of 4,039 deaths in the seven affected Member States (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo), pointing to a worrisome projection by the end of the year.

These terrorist incidents include mainly armed attacks/clashes, kidnapping/enforced disappearance, and looting/destruction of property which account for the largest number of incidents.

Anticipatory efforts at regional and national levels have unfortunately not reduced the level of threat of terrorism spreading to West African coastal states, as evidenced by the four terrorist incidents with 35 deaths that occurred in Togo which was added to the list of affected Member States in 2022.

**Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The increase in political crises and the development of Transnational Organised Crime and terrorism in West Africa represent a major challenge for the States of the region. These crises and criminal activities undermine the stability of States, undermine the foundations of the rule of law and represent an obstacle to the economic development of the region. In view of the numerous challenges to peace, security and stability in the region and in order to mitigate their impact on the development of Member States and their effects on the populations, ECOWAS has launched a series of initiatives.

As part of the implementation of the **ECOWAS Integrated Maritime Security Strategy** adopted in March 2014, significant efforts have been made to combat illicit activities in the Gulf of Guinea. These actions include the operationalisation of the **Zone E** Multinational Maritime Coordination Centre (which includes Benin, Niger, Nigeria and Togo), the **Zone F** Multinational Maritime Coordination Centre (comprising Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso) and the West Africa Regional Maritime Security Centre, **CRESMAO**, based in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

Another important component in the implementation of this strategy is the strengthening of the operational capacities of Member States through the training of actors involved at sea and the provision of operational means to Member States.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Another initiative relates to the **deployment of mediation missions**: ECOWAS is resolutely committed to resolving the political crises arising from the coups d'état in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali. In line with the sanctions taken against these three Member States in application of the relevant ECOWAS texts, in particular the Supplementary Protocol on

Democracy and Good Governance, our Institution has initiated mediation efforts with the transition authorities in order to ensure a rapid return to constitutional order. These mediations led by H.E. Goodluck E. Jonathan, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Mali), H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, former President of the Republic of Niger (Burkina Faso) and H.E. Boni Yayi, former President of the Republic of Benin (Guinea), offer real prospects for compromise and resolution of the political crises in these three countries

Furthermore, within the framework of the **deployment of peace support operations**, ECOWAS has deployed missions to Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB) and The Gambia (ECOMIG) to contribute to their stabilisation.

**Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The adoption and implementation of the **2020-2024 Action Plan to eradicate terrorism** is a decisive action. The 56th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government held on 21 December 2019 in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, adopted the 2020 - 2024 Action Plan to eradicate terrorism in the region.

However, the implementation of the Action Plan is experiencing some difficulties linked essentially to poor resource mobilisation while the security situation is seriously deteriorating daily, showing more than ever, the urgent need for Member States to fulfill their commitments and for the international community to support the effective implementation of the Plan which has so far received contributions from UEMOA, Nigeria and Ghana.

It should be noted that in addition to the implementation of the ECOWAS Action Plan, other counter-terrorism initiatives have been launched, including the G5 Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin Joint Multinational Force and the Accra Initiative. These complementary initiatives need to be coordinated and supported by the international community.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to conclude my remarks by recalling that the United Nations Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Since the adoption of the San Francisco Charter, we must recognise that continental, regional and sub-regional organisations contribute substantially, in application of the principles of subsidiarity and comparative advantage, to the preservation of international peace and security through initiatives and actions in their geographical areas.

The effective preservation of international peace and security requires that regional and subregional dynamics be taken into account in the initiatives and strategies being developed. ECOWAS is one of the regional organisations that have demonstrated their effectiveness in

promoting peace through the prevention and management of crises and conflicts, but also in dealing with security threats in their geographical areas, thus contributing to international peace and security.

In view of the foregoing, it is highly desirable that the financial costs inherent in interventions aimed at preserving international peace and security, such as peacekeeping operations and actions to combat terrorism, are not left to the sole responsibility of regional organisations.

Consequently, I wish to appeal to the United Nations, given its responsibility as a global peacekeeper, to provide substantial support to the ECOWAS fight against the phenomenon.

Thank you for your kind attention.



**Arria-Formula Meeting United Nations Security Council
“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing:
strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of
international peace and security”**

27 July 2022, 3.00 – 6.00pm

Mister President,

The world is a small, interconnected place. A place that connects all of us with each other. Today's world is characterised by increased geopolitical friction and disastrous armed conflicts. A situation that affects peace, security, stability, and development – not the least on the African continent.

Several African countries are confronted with multiple threats characterised by asymmetrical violence, extremism, climate security and organised transnational crimes. Situations that have national, regional, and global implications. Situations that effect not only a country like Mali, but also Africa and the world as a whole. Without sounding too alarmistic, determined multilateralism is our most effective and purposeful response to these situations – our only option.

Mister President,

I want to thank Ghana for providing me the opportunity to speak here today. The Challenges Forum is a global partnership, that consists of state departments, institutions and think-thanks – bringing together civilian, military and police – from 24 countries from around the world. Including all five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as current non-permanent members, India, and Norway. The International Secretariat is generously hosted by the Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden.

At the beginning of this year, the partnership deemed cooperation with regional organisations the most critical issue. Hence, effective UN and AU cooperation are at the

An international partnership consisting of organizations from: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, WFUNA

Challenges Forum International Secretariat – hosted by the Folke Bernadotte Academy in cooperation with the Swedish Armed Forces and Swedish Prison and Probation Service.

helm of our work. Let me remind us, there are no shortcuts to international peace and security. Peace operations will, in most cases – by the very nature of their roles and tasks – be difficult, messy, unpredictable and protracted. However, research shows that when we – for different and varying reasons – turn our backs on armed conflicts, they only become more difficult, more costly, and more expensive to address and resolve. Sooner rather than later the check will be in the mail.

Over the past decade significant progress has been made in developing the African Peace and Security Architecture.

In view of this, regional arrangements have steadily grown more significant in addressing threats to peace and security on the African continent. Moving forward, it will be important to create adequate partnerships that works in this new reality. Partnerships that build on the principles of equality, complementarity and comparative advantages. Between the UN and AU and between the AU and RECs. Step by step. Hand in hand. With shared strategic objectives.

Here today, we have heard about the important actions taken by the AU to operationalize its *Peace Fund*. I commend this progress.

I would like to also take this opportunity to mention the new *AU Doctrine of Peace Support Operations*. While the doctrine highlights the importance of military strategy for peace enforcement operations, it also focusses on the need to look for holistic durable solutions. Where, the need to address the root causes are highlighted. The importance of address the underlying causes of conflict cannot be overstated, it must be part of the solution.

Mister President,

Last month – at the third *Aswan Forum* – the Challenges co-hosted a discussion on “UNAU Partnerships in Peace Operations”.

The outcomes highlight that UN needs to find new ways to better leverage the comparative advantage of AU peace support operations – for example in the field of peace enforcement and stabilization. Here, studies of the function and effectiveness of AMISOM and ATMIS could be of value. The importance of the continued strengthening of AU’s institutional capacity; adequate and predictable funding; and direct support with logistics and equipment was underlined. Here it was stressed that this could only be achieved with assessed contribution. Something that the UN Secretary-General has also repeatedly highlighted. Hence, I therefore believe, we need to work on developing a financing framework model for AU peace intervention, in parallel, with the mandating of such an activity.

Lastly, as mentioned before, it was deemed that UN-AU cooperation needs to tap into existing lessons learned in order to develop future joint and fit-for-purpose configurations and activities. I would therefore encourage the partners to systematically making use of the lessons learned from these tailor-made common efforts, including joint activities in Somalia.

It could be added, that in order to work as intended, the UN-AU partnership needs to be based on mutual respect. The existing '*Joint UN-AU Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security*' could benefit from further joint reviews. I would, therefore, like to make a plea for more combined and needs-based AU-UN activities; like for example the recent Joint Assessment Mission to Mali.

Additionally, let us take African sub-regional organisations into consideration while paving the way forward. Neighbouring countries, who understand the context, could assist in stabilise and deescalate tension and conflict in a geographical area and/or in individual states. Here, we could draw lessons from ECOWAS recent commendable efforts in the Sahel region.

Mister President,

More attention is also needed to be focussed on conflict prevention and to translate "Early Warning into Early Action". Our partners recognised that this requires both political will and progressive funding. This is easier said than done, but I do believe we must learn from the past, moving forward into the future – for the benefit of the African populations in the affected countries. Prevention is always less costly than trying to "firefight" imploding conflicts.

The phrase "African solutions to African challenges" convincingly shows AU's commitment, and a continental will, to exercise leadership and determine appropriate actions for the continent. This should be encouraged. However, this does not mean that African challenges should be addressed by Africans only. The world is a small place, and we must act together to address multiple challenges and ongoing conflicts. And we must act now.

At the same time, our shared humanity means that we should be governed by the same global principles.

Hence, AU peace support operations should be administrated under an agreed compliance system, to protect the people on the ground. Universal Human Rights need to be respected, and Frameworks for conduct and exploitation issues need to be established.

Mister President,

As we are embarking on this important journey for the future of multilateral peace operations. It is of essence to continue to reflect on the changing nature of conflicts, and on how best to support and complement an evolving AU Peace and Security Architecture, within the framework of multilateralism and global solidarity.

To me, it is evident that regional and sub-regional arrangements should play a pivotal role in defining the road ahead. It will also be of key importance to focus on how regional arrangements, with the support of UN peace operations and UN country teams, can play a more catalytic role in manage risks and build resilience. It will be essential to focus on people-centered solutions, particularly on important issues such as equal opportunities for women and youth, as well as climate adaptation.

Rest assured that the Challenges Forum partnership is committed and prepared to accompany you on this important journey. At our Annual Forum, 6 and 7 October, we will look into and explore the future of peace operations through several complementary lenses, including effective and responsible ways of further involving regional arrangements in addressing threats to global peace and security. I hope that both you and the wider Security Council community will join us. The Challenges Forum is as much your platform as ours.

Finally, let us remember that there are not only challenges but also opportunities to make the world a better place.

Allow me to end with a quote by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan:

"I believe that the United Nations is the instrument for securing peace and for giving people everywhere, in poorer countries as in richer, a real stake in that peace... but the United Nations is only an instrument, an actor in need of props and cues from its directors, and so I will paraphrase Winston Churchill: Give us the tools – the trust, the authority and the means – and we will do the job."

I thank you.

END.

Briefing by Pernilla Rydén
Director, Challenge Forum International Secretariat

27 July 2022
Statement by Lidet Tadesse
Arria Formula meeting

Thank you Ambassador Aygeman

Excellencies, distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen - all protocols observed.

I'd like to thank the permanent mission of Ghana to the United Nations for inviting me to participate in this Arria Formula meeting. I am honoured to be invited to this meeting to discuss a timely topic: "Collective Security through equitable burden sharing".

In the next few minutes, I'd like to address two issues: firstly, what is the imperative for re-visiting the interpretation of equitable burden sharing. And secondly, what are possible frameworks for equitable burden-sharing between the UN and African regional organisations.

When speaking on both points, my central message is the following: in the context of a dynamic global peace and security landscape and a shifting geopolitical order, equitable burden sharing between the AU and the UN is necessary, not only to ensure the effectiveness of both organisations but also to reinforce their relevance and credibility in the 21st century.

Excellencies, distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen,

It has now been well established that the politics of the 21st century is no longer statecentric. Conflicts are increasingly intra-state as opposed to between states; they often involve non-state actors; they are increasingly internationalised and tend to target civilians in urban and rural settings.

This trend is ever more apparent and also costly in the African continent. According to the 2022 Global Terrorism Index, 11 out of 20 countries most affected by terrorism worldwide are in Africa. In the past decade, we have seen an increase in the number and intensity of terrorist attacks in the continent. Terrorist organisations are no longer contained in a specific country and often operate across borders, posing security risks to sub-regions.

While many of the terrorist organisations in Africa are rooted in and reinforced by local political and social grievances, they tend to form networks with subregional and even international terrorist organisations. The growing presence of Al Qaeda and ISIS affiliates and cells in the Sahel, North Africa and Eastern Africa illustrates this point.

Managing these challenges requires multi-level consorted responses - or in other words: multilateralism. Paradoxically, we live at a time where multilateralism is highly scrutinised because it has not served all corners of the world equally. Who sits at the decision-making table

and whose priorities are considered global priorities influence states' and the public's confidence in the UN and multilateral institutions.

Therefore, the question is, in what ways is multilateralism helping us manage insecurity in the Sahel or the Lake Chad Basin. While responding to these crises would undoubtedly require joint action by the AU and the UN, in my analysis, a few fundamental realities underpin the need for equitable burden sharing between the two organisations.

Firstly, while the Council's political investments - in partnership with the AU and subregional bodies - are essential, they are not enough. Contexts like the Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin, Central Africa or Mozambique demand more than what UN peacekeeping missions can offer. On the other hand, despite their limitations, AU-led operations in Somalia and the SADC-led operation in northern Mozambique have more permissive mandates and have yielded positive outcomes.

To fulfil its responsibility of maintaining global peace and security, the UN would need to partner with regional organisations like the AU, which have the legal and operational capacity to deploy peace operations in complex settings.

Secondly, it's essential to recognise that the challenges facing the UN are not merely doctrinal. They are also political.

There is no question about the UNSC's ultimate legal authority and responsibility to maintain global peace and security. But there are valid questions on the composition and representativeness of the Council, which in turn affects its political legitimacy.

So much has changed since the establishment of the UN and the last reform of the Council in the 1960s. The absence of a permanent African representation at the UNSC may not undermine the Council's legal authority or primacy under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. However, it does challenge its credibility and political weight to act on those provisions independently.

On the other hand, few in Africa - if at all - would contest the AU's political legitimacy vis-a-vis its member states. In fact, the African Union was established in the context of the post-Cold War period to serve as a continental platform for conflict prevention and management without interference from external actors. Politics certainly influences how, where and in what ways the AU acts. But lessons learned from AMISOM (now ATMIS) in Somalia and SAMIM in Mozambique have demonstrated that the legal weight of UNSC decisions needs to be combined with the buy-in of national and sub-regional actors - for peace enforcement to be effective.

The Council recognises the AU's indispensable role in maintaining peace and security in Africa. The AU is perhaps a distinct regional organisation that enjoys a "privileged relationship" with the Council under provisions of Chapter 8 of the UN Charter. Yet, the AU's political legitimacy vis-a-vis its member states and its proximity to the security crises in Africa do not replace the UNSC's legal authority under Chapter 7. Nor do they compare to the UN's financial and operational capabilities.

This brings me to my third point.

For all the progress the AU has made in the past two decades, its financial limitations and political shortcomings - namely the failure to capitalise on the African Stand by Force - have undermined its ability to respond effectively to transnational terrorism. As a result, ad-hoc peace support operations led by a 'coalition of the willing' - are increasingly becoming popular. Ad hoc outfits may seem a pragmatic solution to the AU's structural financial and political drawbacks. But over-reliance on ad-hoc forces at the cost of established sub-regional organisations under the African Peace and Security Architecture - risks the internationalisation of conflicts in Africa. Moreover, given the current global geopolitical landscape, it renders the continent vulnerable to political interference by the highest bidder.

To avoid this scenario, African states should revisit and re-enforce their political and financial backing of the AU and the African Peace and Security Architecture. At the same time, the UNSC - which bears the ultimate responsibility of maintaining peace and security - should revisit how it may be able to dispense its duties in the Sahel and elsewhere without regional organisations like the AU.

Excellencies, distinguished representatives, ladies and gentlemen,

Based on the fundamental issues that I have tried to lay out, my conclusion is that our discussion on equitable burden sharing should go beyond debates on the concept of subsidiarity, the perfect formula to finance PSOs or the centre for command and control of troops. All of these questions should certainly be entertained. And perhaps a case-by-case arrangement - rather than blanket solutions might offer more tangible results. Forging partnerships with other regional organisations such as the European Union, which has been an outstanding financial contributor to African peace support operations - might also help solve part of the problem.

Nonetheless, given current peace and security and geopolitical developments, multilateral organisations like the AU and the UN should recall that the imperative for collective security and equitable burden sharing is about being fit for purpose in the 21st century, as it is about pursuing effective responses jointly.

I thank you.

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Statement by Permanent Representative Ambassador Mona Juul in the UN Security Council Arria-meeting on Strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security

27 July 2022

I thank Ghana for raising the topic of strengthening regional arrangements- and all briefers for their insights.

Let me jump straight to the three questions that you have posed:

First: How can this Council cooperate more closely with regional organizations? During the debate on UN-AU cooperation last year, Norwegian Prime Minister Støre recommended that: The UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council should meet more regularly. That the Security Council should invite more briefers from the AU and Regional Economic Communities. And, that the two Councils should do more joint visits.

Your second key question, Chair, was on: how to address the issue of predictable, sustainable, and flexible funding, including for AU-led and regional missions?

Norway has backed the Secretary-General's call for a UN support office for the G5 Sahel Joint Force - and we remain open to using assessed contributions to AU and regionally-led missions when conditions are right.

To move such debates forward, we should take into account that discussions on the use of assessed UN contributions are easier when compliance frameworks for IHL and human rights are convincingly in place.

This is not merely a political necessity- but will help achieve operational goals, through winning- and keeping- people's trust, hearts, and minds.

We know that the AU and subregional organizations have long been doing good work in these areas -including in cooperation with OHCHR.

We encourage even more showcasing of this work.

Lastly, to your third question on: other ways which the UN system can support regional arrangements in a coherent manner, besides military options?

New security thinking must take a holistic approach, one that focuses on: prevention, inclusion, protection of civilians, and development.

This must be prioritised just as much as military action.

The UN, its country offices, the PBC, and a range of development actors stand ready to support.

Norway will support continued discussions on this- including through the Group of Friends of UN - AU Partnership.

We will also contribute to discussions emerging from the High-level Panel for Governance, Development and Security in the Sahel.



The Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Kenya to the United Nations – New York
Security Council - 2021-2022

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ARRIA-FORMULA MEETING

COLLECTIVE SECURITY THROUGH EQUITABLE BURDEN SHARING:

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

WEDNESDAY, 27 JULY 2022 (3:00 PM) – ECOSOC CHAMBER

STATEMENT BY AMB. MARTIN KIMANI, PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE

Thank you, Mr. Chair,

1. I thank the Permanent Mission of Ghana for organizing this meeting.
2. I also thank the distinguished briefers. In particular, I take special and grateful note to Dr Donald Kaberuka, for his insistence championing of the need to predictably and adequately support African peacekeeping.

3. We are at a decisive moment in the protection of international peace and security from the ambition of terrorists. In the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Central Africa, terrorism and insurgency are spreading with grave security, political and socio-economic impacts.
4. The situation is compounded by the effects of climate change which are a major source of weather emergencies, worsening food insecurity and violence resource conflicts which dovetail with the aims and operations of terrorist groups.
5. At the same time, debt servicing is making it tougher to meet security expenditure plus the development investments needed to strengthen the social contract.
6. The question is how to deploy our intervention tools. As H.E Uhuru Kenyatta said in his statement to the Security Council on 28 October 2021, *"Africa is not facing its problems passively. It has deployed a standing architecture for conflict prevention, management, resolution, and post conflict reconstruction"*.
7. This architecture has delivered multiple peace agreements, pushed back against terrorist and insurgent groups and generated ownership of peace efforts. Some examples include the engagement of ECOWAS in Sahelian countries, IGAD in the Horn of Africa and the East African Community in the Democratic Republic of Congo through the Nairobi Heads of States conclave.
8. Unfortunately, Africa's efforts remain handicapped by pervasive resource gaps. The international community must share the burden equitably by surging its support for regional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security at the regional level and recall the damaging effect of debt servicing by climate change affected countries.
9. **First:** Experience shows that AU-led operations such as AMISOM now ATMIS are better placed to respond to situations that have active terrorist and armed groups.

10. Within the spirit of equitable burden sharing, the international community and the Security Council in particular will need to ensure that such Missions, including those led by sub-regional mechanisms such as ECOWAS and EAC, receive adequate and predictable funding including from assessed contributions.
11. **Second.** The Security Council should adopt proactive and robust measures in support of regional efforts to counter terrorism perpetrated by such groups as Al Shabaab and ISIS. Such measures should include enhanced capacity building, information and intelligence sharing and joint response operations.
12. But of critical importance is the imperative to place these terror groups within the strictest counter-terrorism sanctions regimes including Resolution 1267.
13. **Third:** we are going to need to leverage all our instruments. One of them is the Peacebuilding Commission. We have the opportunity to do this by ensuring that we pass an ambitious and clean resolution on financing for peacebuilding by the end of the 76th Session. Kenya as co-facilitator looks forward to a resolution that is responsive to the emergencies, I have highlighted but also others in other regions.
14. **Fourth:** we must rethink the way we combine the Bretton Woods and UN architecture for the region. The present debt and development architecture must put climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience at its center. To not do this will consign development to failure. And that in turn will worsen inequalities and inequities, leading to even more conflict and terrorist group advances.
15. **I thank you.**

Remarks by Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield at a UN Security Council Arrria-Formula Meeting on Strengthening Regional Arrangements

Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield
U.S. Representative to the United Nations
New York, New York
July 27, 2022

AS DELIVERED

Thank you, Ambassador, and thank you to Ghana for convening this important discussion today. I would also like to thank our distinguished briefers for your insightful contributions.

Regional organizations prevent, de-escalate, and mitigate crises and conflicts. And in Africa, the African Union and the subsidiary Regional Economic Communities are particularly well-positioned to detect, warn, and intervene early when a regional approach best corresponds to dynamics on the ground. Their early interventions can prevent mass atrocities. They can create the space for ceasefires, political processes, and peace efforts. The AU can be Africa's key to peace. So, we wish to strengthen the AU's capabilities, especially the regional standby forces.

Military solutions alone, however, cannot address today's complex security threats, including terrorism and extremists. We must not only be reactive but also proactive. Peace requires targeted prevention efforts – alongside development, humanitarian, and security responses. These initiatives need careful consideration. We must define their scope, their principles, their objectives, and their end states. They should be clearly structured and resourced, and closely coordinated among the growing regional and international actors operating alongside one another in these dynamic and volatile environments.

To that end, the United States remains committed to working with the AU to leverage the continent's expertise and experience to address peace and security challenges in Africa. We welcome AU engagement in conflict prevention and mediation, and we pay tribute to the sacrifices AU personnel have made in support of the peace and stability of the continent. We are proud to contribute significant bilateral funding, material support,

training, and other assistance to regional initiatives and to the troop- and police-contributing countries.

We are also committed to working with the AU and Security Council members to explore predictable and sustainable funding options for AU peace support operations, so the AU has the flexibility it needs to address today's evolving threats. This funding should help preserve the core principles of UN peacekeeping, including impartiality. It should ensure appropriate oversight. It should include women peacekeepers. And it should help achieve lasting solutions.

We applaud the progress that the AU has made in developing its own human rights and international humanitarian law frameworks, as noted in the Secretary-General's report. And we encourage the AU to continue implementing compliance frameworks for peace support operations in important areas – like international humanitarian law and human rights and conduct and discipline, including sexual exploitation and abuse. We also encourage the AU to continue to strengthen training, monitoring, reporting, and accountability.

As we have stated on several occasions, compliance with international law – as well as oversight by the Security Council – remain key considerations for any discussions about the potential use of UN-assessed contributions, including for any actions undertaken by regional organizations under Chapter VII* of the Charter of the United Nations.

Finally, we are encouraged to see the increasingly joint approaches that the UN and the AU are bringing to conflict analysis and prevention throughout Africa. We're seeing more joint field visits, assessments, working groups, and exchanges going on between the UN and the AU than ever before. That's good for the UN. It's good for the AU. And it's good for peace.

Let us continue to use these fora to elevate issues of concern, establish shared knowledge of complex situations, and consider how to address them together.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Arria: "Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: Strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security"
27th July 2022

UK INTERVENTION

My thanks to Ghana for convening this important meeting, and to our distinguished briefers. I would like to make three points in response.

Firstly, I want to underline the United Kingdom's strong support for partnerships on peace and security between the UN, regional organisations such as the African Union and sub-regional organisations and mechanisms.

We remain a staunch supporter of African Union efforts in Somalia, and this year we have contributed \$30m towards ATMIS stipends. And we train up to 10,000 African peacekeepers each year through the British Peace Support Team in Africa. We are proud to have partnered with the AU to support the development of its capacities in areas such as peace operations doctrine, early warning, mediation and electoral observation.

We fully support the AU's robust responses to unconstitutional changes of government on the continent. In this respect, let me also pay tribute to the efforts of ECOWAS to ensure timely transitions back to democratic governance, and the personal leadership of President Akufo-Addo during his time as ECOWAS Chair.

Secondly, Chair, I want to recall the United Kingdom's position on the issue of financing for African Union peace operations.

We continue to support, in principle, access to UN assessed contributions for future AU-led peace support operations, on a case-by-case basis, in line with Security Council Resolutions 2320 and 2378.

We welcome the progress made to date towards establishing the necessary conditions for this, including the adoption of the AU Doctrine on Peace Support Operations.

We look forward to further detail on how the Doctrine and its associated compliance and accountability frameworks are being implemented, and on progress towards the AU's commitment to fund 25% of the cost of its peace and security operations.

Finally, Chair, we also encourage further cooperation between the UN and AU on the full range of tools in the 2017 Joint Framework for an Enhanced Partnership on Peace and Security, including preventive diplomacy, mediation and peacebuilding. We look forward to the continued strengthening of this crucial partnership, including through the annual consultations between the members of this Council and the AU Peace and Security Council.

Thank you.

Remarks by Ambassador Dai Bing at the UN Arria-Formula Meeting on Collective Security through Equitable Burden Sharing: Strengthening Regional Arrangements for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

Mr. Chair,

I thank Ghana for taking the initiative to convene this meeting. I have also listened carefully to the briefers.

At present, the international situation has seen a further rise in instability and uncertainty. More than ever before, the UN and regional organizations need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation to maintain common security. I would like to make the following observations.

First is to respect the regional approach. Regional organizations have a unique influence in the region, and they have a unique advantage in addressing regional challenges. The AU, ECOWAS, and other African regional and sub-regional organizations have promoted the implementation of the Silencing the Guns in Africa Initiative. The LAS has actively promoted the resolution of hotspot issues in the Middle East such as Palestine, Israel, and Libya. And CARICOM has actively promoted the political process in Haiti. The UN and the international community should actively support regional organizations, and respect their ownership and leadership. Regional organizations and regional countries should adhere to their independence, and take ownership of their own future.

Second is to achieve common security. Whether in Europe, Middle East, the Horn of Africa, or the Great Lakes region, regional countries are neighbors that cannot be moved away. They have equal, inseparable, and interdependent security interests with each other. The legitimate security concerns of regional countries should be given equal attention. Disputes among regional countries should be resolved through dialogue and consultation. The security of one country should not be compromised at the expense of that of other countries. China proposed a peaceful development initiative in the Horn of Africa, and held the first Horn of Africa peace conference to enhance dialogue among regional countries and promote peaceful development together.

Third is to strengthen capacity building. Affected by the pandemic and the spillover of geopolitical conflicts, many regional organizations are facing the problem of insufficient capacity and limited resources. On the one hand, the AU and sub-regional organizations are facing regional hotspots, terrorism, and other security threats. On the other hand, they are under pressure from shrinking international aid and resource inputs, and are unable to obtain timely and effective financial and technical support. The UN and the international community should provide more support to the AU and other regional organizations in training, institutional building, logistical assistance, and funding support to help them improve their comprehensive capacity in governance, development, and security. Special efforts are needed to help AU peace operations obtain predictable and sustainable funding. The Security Council should timely adjust the lifting of arms embargoes on Sudan, South Sudan, the CAR, Somalia, the DRC, and other African

countries in light of the changing situation, and create conditions for these countries to improve their security capabilities.

China is actively promoting projects in peace and security under the framework of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation to enhance Africa's capacity in maintaining peace and security. We would like to work with all parties to contribute to the realization of peace and stability on the African continent.

I thank you, Mr. Chair.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK



البعثة الدائمة
للإمارات العربية المتحدة
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

Unofficial Translation

**Statement of the United Arab Emirates
at the United Nations Security Council Arria-Formula meeting
On "Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional
arrangements for the maintenance of International Peace and Security."**

Delivered by Ms. Nasra AlRahma

First Secretary

New York, 27 July 2022

Please check against delivery

Mr. Chair,

I would first like to thank Ghana for hosting this timely discussion on strengthening regional arrangements for our collective security. I also thank today's briefers for their insightful remarks.

The challenges and evolving threats we face today know no national borders. Terrorism and extremism, organized crime, the climate crisis and the implications of the food security crisis all call for regional solutions and international support. In this context, I would like to address three key elements in today's meeting.

First, the United Nations and the African Union share a common interest in achieving peace and security in Africa. In this regard, their coordinated efforts, including through the Joint UN-AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, must be further strengthened in key areas such as peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and strengthening mediation efforts. Therefore, as we discuss ways to support African-led efforts, the UAE looks forward to consensus around UN-assessed contributions for AU peace operations authorized by the UN Security Council.

Second, the UAE recognizes the urgent need to tackle the evolving threat of terrorism. We have emphasized that the combination of global cooperation and stronger regional capabilities is essential for an effective response to and prevention of terrorist threats and related criminal activities. In this context, we continue to work closely with international and regional partners, especially in Middle East and in Africa to support initiatives such as "The Global Coalition against Da'esh", whose efforts include close coordination with members from the African continent to . The UAE also supports regional counter-terrorism initiatives in the Sahel and North

Africa. We continue to stress the importance of fostering synergies between existing international and regional counter-terrorism efforts and initiatives on the African continent.

Finally, the UAE believes that today's global challenges, which are interconnected, complex, and fundamentally cross-regional, require a collective solution. The international community must work to build more bridges and strengthen coordination among ourselves and with regional partners. We stress the UN's important role in engaging with regional organizations like the League of Arab States, the African Union, the European Union, as well as with sub-regional organizations and providing guidance, political backstopping, and logistical support to ensure meeting critical endeavors.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Statement at the Arria-formula Meeting on Collective Security

Statement by Ireland

27 July 2022

Thank you, Chair, and thank you to Ghana for organising this meeting. I would also like to join others in thanking our briefers for their important contributions.

Regional organisations are natural partners of the United Nations. The Charter makes this very clear. On peace, security, and humanitarian issues, we partner with organisations like the African Union, ECOWAS, SADC, the League of Arab States, and the European Union – to name but a few.

Multilateralism is at the core of Ireland's foreign policy. And while cooperation among nations is not always straightforward, it is essential. The common challenges we face are too great for any one nation, large or small, to resolve alone.

Ireland knows this from the vital work regional organisations who support Security Council mandates throughout Africa and beyond. We know this from our membership of the European Union. We know this from our strong ties with the African Union.

Regional organisations, like the African Union, play a vital role in the vast array of efforts required to maintain peace, from peace and support operations, to the promotion of democracy and good governance, and leadership in the COVID-19 response.

These activities often fall outside the scope of traditional peace operations, but critically contribute to more inclusive, comprehensive, and sustainable approaches to maintaining peace.

Ireland is proud to support the European Union's ongoing efforts in this regard and the work underway to strengthen the EU and the UN's collective action in peace operations and crisis management.

Ireland and the EU also strongly support efforts to strengthen regional capacities to address peace and security matters. This is clear from the steadfast EU support to developing security capacity in Somalia, through EU training missions and ongoing support for the reconfigured African Union mission, ATMIS.

Ireland will also continue to support greater UN-EU-AU cooperation on peace support operations, the benefits of such trilateral engagement can be further realised.

Not only do regional organisations support Security Council efforts, in many situations, they go beyond what the Council can do when it comes to addressing root causes and drivers of conflict, such as through efforts to mitigate climate change, build support for electoral democracy, and advancing peacebuilding at the local level.

Regional organisations also play a crucial role in promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace and security efforts, enhancing vital community buy-in. Likewise, regional

organisations recognise the important, yet oft-neglected, role that youth play in peacebuilding efforts.

Now is the time to reinvigorate our collective support for the African Union's critical contributions to international peace and security.

We believe this Council should be ambitious, pursue greater collaboration, and take the UN-AU partnership to the next level, particularly by strengthening collaboration in conflict prevention, improving early warning mechanisms, and working together to more effectively manage peacekeeping transitions.

Ireland continues to support discussions on how we can best support the AU, including the need for predictable, sustainable and flexible financing for UN-authorised, AU-led peace support operations, as the Council agreed in our PRST last October, and we look forward to the African Union's common position on the matter of UN financing.

Thank you.



Intervention de

Mme. Rita KAMBANGOYE BARREAU

Conseiller, Expert sur les questions africaines

à la Mission Permanente du Gabon auprès des Nations Unies

À l'occasion de la réunion du Conseil de Sécurité en formule Arria à l'initiative du

Ghana :

**« La sécurité collective grâce à un partage équitable de la charge :
renforcement des accords régionaux pour le maintien de la paix et de la
sécurité internationales »**

— New York, le 27 juillet 2022 —

[Vérifier au prononcé]

Monsieur le Président,

1. Je remercie le Ghana d'avoir initié cette réunion en formule arria dont le thème revêt une importance particulière pour notre continent.
2. Je remercie les différents intervenants à cette réunion pour leurs exposés édifiants sur le sujet.

Monsieur le Président,

3. Le rôle essentiel des accords ou organismes régionaux dans la sécurité collective est consacré au titre du chapitre VIII de la Charte des Nations Unies et dans les résolutions 1631 (2005) et 2553 (2020). Ces dispositions soulignent le lien intrinsèque qui existe entre les organisations régionales et sous régionales et le Conseil, car aucune action coercitive en vertu de ces accords ne peut être entreprise sans son autorisation.
4. Dans un contexte de sécurité internationale instable et imprévisible avec l'émergence de nouvelles menaces, ce sujet arrive à point nommé pour apporter des pistes de réflexion afin d'appuyer de manière efficace la collaboration entre l'ONU et les organismes régionaux.

Monsieur le Président,

5. Les opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies (OMP) restent un outil essentiel de l'action de la Communauté internationale en faveur de la paix et la sécurité dans le monde. Elles jouent un rôle capital dans un contexte global marqué par des crises multidimensionnelles notamment l'émergence de groupes armés non étatiques et des menaces asymétriques dont les activités sont de plus en plus meurtrières et dont l'influence est grandissante.
6. L'Afrique est particulièrement affectée par ces crises. Les États africains et les organismes régionaux tentent tant bien que mal d'y apporter des réponses efficaces mais celles-ci se heurtent souvent aux problématiques financières et techniques, comme nous l'ont indiqué les intervenants.
7. Par ailleurs, les situations politiques et institutionnelles de certains États déjà vulnérables, additionnées à la fragilité des situations sécuritaires, affaiblissent davantage ces accords et l'action des organismes régionaux.
8. Il est donc indispensable de renforcer la coopération entre l'ONU et les organisations régionales comme l'Union Africain et d'opérationnaliser les mécanismes de financement afin de répondre de façon réaliste, équitable et adaptée aux réalités des organisations régionales.

Monsieur le Président,

9. En tant que garant de la paix et de la sécurité internationale, il conviendrait que le Conseil soutienne les initiatives régionales qui contribuent à restaurer la paix lorsque la vie des populations civiles est grandement menacée.
10. En effet, à maintes reprises, des organisations régionales telles que le G5 Sahel ont soumis leur demande d'un appui financier et technique des Nations Unies, demande qui à ce jour, reste en suspens alors que la situation sécuritaire au Sahel, elle, n'a cessé de se détériorer et impacter la sécurité internationale. Nous notons les mêmes difficultés, par la même occasion, en ce qui concerne l'ATMIS en Somalie.
11. Mon pays est à cet égard favorable à un financement provenant des contributions obligatoires de l'ONU et à la fourniture d'un soutien logistique pour traiter les conflits au niveau régional.
12. Il est en effet important que les capacités de déploiement rapide des forces de maintien de la paix des organisations régionales puissent être renforcées afin qu'elle puisse répondre de manière efficaces aux défis sur le terrain et s'aligner à la résolution des problèmes africains par les africains car nous avons assurément une destinée commune.

Monsieur le Président,

13. Le renforcement des accords régionaux pour le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationale s'avère être aujourd'hui une urgence.
14. C'est pour cela que le Gabon, demeure convaincu qu'un renforcement de la coopération entre l'ONU et l'Union Africaine est nécessaire car l'expertise de terrain de l'Union Africaine et les moyens techniques et financiers des Nations Unies peuvent contribuer de manière efficace à avoir des régions plus stables et un monde plus sûr.

Je vous remercie.



**Statement by Brazil in the Arria-Formula Meeting on regional
arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and
security**

27 July 2022

I would like to thank the Permanent Mission of Ghana for convening this meeting on such an important issue. I also thank Excellences Dr. Kaberuka and Mr. Musah, who brought to our attention important elements from the perspective of the African Union and ECOWAS, two of the foremost regional arrangements whose contribution to international peace and security we discuss today. I also thank Mss. Rydén and Shiferaw for their insightful remarks.

Mr. Chair,

Brazil supports cooperation and joint planning between the United Nations and relevant regional and sub-regional arrangements in order to contribute to enhanced effectiveness and efficiency in peacekeeping.

Partnerships between the UN and organizations such as the African Union have allowed for greater complementarity of efforts in the common task of safeguarding international peace and security. The AU Interim Mission in Somalia, ATMIS, and its predecessor, AMISOM, constitute showcase examples of such joint efforts.

As the UN Charter states, the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security lies with the Security Council, but regional arrangements can play a fundamental role in conflict prevention and in the peaceful settlement of local disputes, provided their actions are consistent with the Principles and Purposes of the United Nations.

When the Council decides to utilize regional arrangements for enforcement action under its authority, it is of utmost importance that their actions are guided by a clear mandate. Moreover, it is necessary that the local population and local authorities be informed about the extent of said mandate in order to avoid misunderstanding and unrealistic expectations on the part of stakeholders.

This can be done by means of strategic communications, which have an enabler and multiplier effect across all areas of peacekeeping operations. Effectively communicating peacekeeping missions' objectives and means has strong impact on mission success.

Mr. Chair,

Needless to say that partnerships require resources. The UN continues to support ATMIS with a logistical support package including equipment and services. MINUSMA provides life support consumables, including petroleum products and rations, to G5 Sahel forces in Mali. Sharing responsibilities implies also sharing the burden.

Sharing responsibilities and joining forces for a common goal also means sharing values. Peace operations undertaken by regional organizations must naturally abide by international law, including the UN Charter, human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law. This must be true including under the difficult conditions of counterterrorism operations.

Mr. Chair,

The challenging security conditions in parts of Africa are a concern for all of the international community but most of all to the African countries themselves. Brazil welcomes the initiatives of regional organizations and arrangements whereby African nations join forces to face common problems. The United Nations must continue to provide adequate support to those regional efforts.

I thank you, Mr. Chair.

**STATEMENT DELIVERED BY MEXICO, DURING THE ARRIA-FORMULA MEETING:
 “COLLECTIVE SECURITY THROUGH BURDEN SHARING:
 STRENGTHENING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF
 INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY”**

New York, 27 July 2022

We thank Ghana for convening this meeting and the briefers for their presentations on the role of regional security cooperation agreements.

As already noted, security challenges have multiplied and diversified in recent years. It is increasingly common that these threats are not limited to the borders of a single State, but that these affect an entire region or sub-region. It is therefore only natural that regional agreements should be concluded to address joint challenges. Moreover, Chapter VIII of the UN Charter makes clear reference to the modalities of collaboration with such arrangements.

In addition, these regional agreements have a relevant role, not only to fulfill security functions, but also to reach places that do not have a Peacekeeping Operation, or to complement these efforts.

Some examples have already been mentioned, and in the last year alone we have witnessed the deployment of military elements from Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to Mozambique. In addition to the discussions within the East African Community (EAC) for a new military agreement to support stabilization efforts in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

In this regard, Mexico considers that in addition to the security considerations, which motivate the creation of regional agreements, the activities must strictly adhere to the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in all regional contexts where these troop deployments are carried out at regional level.

On the other hand, in those cases in which these forces complement the work of Peacekeeping Operations, constant communication must be maintained in order to coordinate actions in the field. This will maximize resources and allow for a greater scope of operations. Likewise, this will contribute to a more adequate “burden sharing”.

Finally, it is important that the focus of regional security cooperation not be limited solely to military actions. We reiterate that there are no purely military solutions and that the underlying causes of conflicts, including social and developmental aspects, must also be addressed.

Thank you very much.

**UNSC Arria-Formula Meeting on 'Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security'
[Wednesday, 27 July 2022, 1500 hrs]**

India Statement

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

We thank the delegation of Ghana for organizing this meeting. I also thank briefers for their useful insights.

2. Regional and sub-regional organizations have demonstrated their important role in the maintenance of international peace and security. With their deep knowledge of local factors and complexities, regional and sub-regional organizations are uniquely placed to contribute to finding better solutions to conflicts in their respective regions. We, therefore, support engagement between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations, in line with the UN Charter.

3. The nature of threats faced by member states compared to when the United Nations was founded 75 years ago has also changed. Contemporary security challenges are not limited to territorial or political disputes but transcend physical or political boundaries. In today's globalized world, terrorism, radicalization, drug trafficking and organized crime have a growing salience. The security implications of new technologies cannot be disregarded.

4. The African Union has been ably supported through preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts of the ECOWAS, the ECCAS, Southern African Development Community (SDAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), each of whom have been critical in advancing peace efforts in their respective regions. We need to be cognizant of this reality and this spirit of burden sharing among regional organizations must continue to drive the agenda of peace and security.

5. In today's Africa, democratic values are driving efforts to effectively address the challenges of peace and security. This is clearly evident through AU's increased role within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and in the success of AMISOM in Somalia, experience of

AFISMA in Mali, ECOMOG in Liberia etc.

6. The international community needs to pay close attention to the African voice and wisdom. No one can know Africa better than Africans themselves. We have seen from history, that offering "external" solutions to African problems without African involvement, has not served the interests of the African people. This skewed approach needs to change.

7. The change should begin, in the Security Council itself. Given the fact that nearly seventy percent of Chapter VII mandate resolutions are on Africa, a strong and effective partnership between the United Nations with the African Union (AU), has to be the foundational edifice. While we have existing mechanisms of cooperation broadly based on the principles enshrined in the Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, what is glaring is the fact that while African states constitute more than one-fourth of the UN membership, their continued denial of representation in the permanent category of membership, continues to be a blot on the collective credibility of this Council.

Mr. Chair,

8. We believe that on matters related to peace and security, the Security Council should respect the regional approach adopted by countries involved, and work in collaboration with regional organizations to address these shared challenges.

9. The spread of terrorism in Africa, as evident from the challenges we face in the Sahel, Somalia, and central and east Africa, is a matter of serious concern. The initiatives undertaken by AMISOM, G-5 Sahel Joint Force, and Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) need more robust support from the Security Council and the international community. We endorse the call of the Secretary General to support African counter-terrorism operations with sustained financing, including through assessed contributions.

10. I would like to conclude by reiterating India's abiding and steadfast commitment towards an effective partnership between the United Nations and the African Union. We believe that this partnership is crucial for responding collectively, coherently and decisively to prevent, manage and resolve violent conflicts and promote peace and development in Africa.

Statement by Albania
Ghana Arria formula meeting
Collective security through equitable burden sharing

27 July 2022

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I would like to express my appreciation to the delegation of Ghana, for convening us to consider this important topic. We share with our Ghanaian colleagues the importance that is given to collaboration between regional mechanisms and the Security Council.

We believe that regionalism in world politics is a fact. It is inseparable from global institutions such as the Council and the UN more generally. They are inspirable but also distinct forms of cooperation, that perform different functions. What is vital is that their actions are complementary, with respect for subsidiarity. They help us move towards the same goal - that of a more peaceful and prosperous world, where people live in dignity and freedom.

Regionalism knows different forms. The depth and width of regional integration are uneven, as regionalism varies from one

region to another. Still, there is no denying that the deeper the level of regional integration, the greater the prosperity it produces.

The European Union, where peace and prosperity have been taken for granted until very recently, is a shining example of what cooperation can achieve. Other regional initiatives in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East point in the same direction, even as there is a long way to reach their full potential.

But there are limits to current forms of regional cooperation and relations with the UN, which we can try to mitigate in order to create a productive synergy between the regional and global levels and to solve problems at the level where they arise.

In this spirit, I would like to identify four areas where more can be done to strengthen regional cooperation and collaboration with the Security Council.

First, we see a need for **more bottom-up and inclusive** regional integration. There are good reasons why current forms of regional integration have been driven from the top down, and in

some cases, countries have been coerced to join regional schemes.

The bottom-up approach means more attention to civil society and local authorities, listening to their needs, and working with them to address their security needs. This will require taking into account all the relevant factors that have an impact on the everyday life of people—which in today's world goes beyond state actors. This will help us understand better the root causes of conflict, which often are caused by the unfair distribution of natural resources and the ways of tackling them.

This brings me to the related point, that of **inclusivity**. Moving towards greater inclusivity may seem harder, but we know that exclusion is not the solution—it is just the postponement of yet another conflict, perpetuating the spiral of conflict, rather than breaking it.

Inclusivity is harder to attain but necessary, and indeed worth the effort. Legitimate grievances and concerns must be taken into consideration when dealing with vital matters of peace and security. For example, peace agreements are more enduring if women fully participate in negotiating them. It is unforgivable

that we still debate whether women should be part of negotiations that determine their most basic needs to lead a meaningful life. The principle we propose is simple: those who are affected by a peace deal, or its absence, should be involved in reaching a peace agreement.

The *second* area for improvement is **prevention and early warning**. A bottom-up approach to regional integration will help prevent conflicts and serve as an early warning from organizations such as the Security Council to respond, to prevent the worst, which usually means gross violations of human rights, from happening.

I do not need to tell you that preventing is better than curing, especially when the cure is not always available, and when available, slow, and expensive. Here we see space for close synergy between regional mechanisms and the Security Council, which is obviously beneficial on many levels, and ultimately for the people who are affected by conflict.

A *third* point relates to **enhancing accountability**. Problems come before the Security Council and regional mechanisms because they are hard to solve. Failure to solve these problems is unfortunate, but not surprising. However, we can do amends by

reflecting on our failures and trying to help in a different direction, by strengthening accountability mechanisms.

Regional Courts are crucial in playing a vital role in responding to aggrieved individuals and entities whose rights have been violated. It is very easy to establish their relevance—the demand for justice is so great, that regional courts are overwhelmed by cases. Often these courts do not have the manpower and resources to deal with all the cases and deliver justice in time. Because of their fundamental role in the service of accountability and justice, they deserve to be supported in fulfilling their noble mission.

In conclusion, Mr. Chair, I would like to **expand on the notion of security** that Albania places on this matter. The notion of security that the founders of the UN had in mind might need to reflect the nowadays reality. We need to look at the multitude of challenges that threaten the basic interests of human beings, whoever they are and wherever they live. Whether we see it or not, we constitute a community of fate, and our individual security depends on collective security. Obviously, physical

integrity, the right to life, the prohibition of torture etc., remain vital.

But these are just the foundation of human dignity. The marks of torture are no less visible than the marks of hunger, famine, and poverty. Billions of people live precarious and unprotected lives. In many parts of the world, the water people drink and the air they breathe is not a vital condition of life, but a source of preventable and unnecessary deceases and death.

Colleagues, global warming is depleting water resources and agricultural land. It is forcing people to flee their ancestral land and home, and ultimately driving conflict in too many parts of the world. Global warming does not discriminate. It threatens us all, without distinction, it cannot be expelled away, deflected, or denied just because it makes us feel unconformable, especially when we see the trail of devastation it leaves behind. The longer we wait to grasp this threat, the harder it will be to mitigate its impact and preserve human civilization on earth. My only hope is that we are not too late for that.

I thank you.

Statement by Anna Evstigneeva Deputy Permanent Representative of Russian Federation at Arria-formula meeting of UNSC members "Collective security through equitable burden sharing"

Mr. President,

We thank the delegation of Ghana for convening this discussion on issues of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional mechanisms in the area of peacekeeping.

We thank High Representative of the African Union for the Peace Fund Mr. Donald Kaberuka, Vice President of the ECOWAS Commission Ms. Damtien Tchintchibidia and other briefers for their insights.

The cooperation of the United Nations with regional and sub-regional organizations is an indispensable element of the current global agenda in general and Security Council's agenda in particular. We stand for development of such interaction on the basis of the UN Charter, first of all its Chapter VIII.

Russia consistently supports self-reliant efforts of African states aimed at maintaining peace and security on the continent. We advocate for progressive development of cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union, and sub-regional organizations in Africa on the basis of the principle "African solutions to the African problems".

We particularly highlight the importance of efforts of the African Union and sub-regional organizations in the area of prevention and mediation in dispute settlement. Africans normally have better knowledge of the local specifics and, what's even more important, pursue no double agenda. Unfortunately, we can recall a multitude of examples when African mediator efforts were put in the backburner or deliberately undermined by external stakeholders.

We appreciate that the African Union strives to make prompt practical use of the African Standby Force established within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture.

We believe it justified that African countries have raised the issue of providing material and financial assistance to measures for maintenance of international peace and security, i.e. as part of UN-AU Partnership. We agree that enhancing predictability, reliability and flexibility of financing of African and joint UN-AU

missions is a pivotal aspect. We have no principled objections to UN expanding the scope of its engagement in such missions, and we are ready for further constructive dialogue on this matter. Thereby we must note that this discussion has been held at the United Nations for many years by now, and we know too well what countries impede the adoption of meaningful decisions. As a pretext, they cite the lack of trust in African efforts; or sometimes make special pre-conditions related to human rights issues and the like.

In the meantime, Africans remain actively involved in maintaining peace and security on the continent, of which there are numerous examples. We pay tribute to the sacrifice of African states who contributed their contingents to AMISOM and now ATMIS to facilitate fight against 'Al-Shabaab'. We know that agreement on issues of financial support for the AU Mission in Somalia does not come easily. It is positive that there is a number of effective UN institutions, the operation of which supports the work of ATMIS.

In this regard, let me stress that the key to the success of regional efforts is a common assessment by regional states of existing threats and ways to overcome them, as well as readiness to bear risks associated with response to such threats and create a coherent and effective command and control system. As for financing methods, no matter which of them suits the situation the best, in all instances the initiating countries should always have enough space for their own political decisions with regard to countering threats.

A good example from recent practice is provided by Mozambique, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and Rwanda who joined efforts in order to counter terrorist threats in Cabo Delgado. At a SADC summit in January, states confirmed that "serious progress" had been achieved since the deployment of troops in Mozambique. Another important achievement of SADC in the area of combating terrorism was the establishment in March 2022 of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Centre in Tanzania. We note the provision of financial support and aviation equipment by the Europeans.

There are more successful cases that occurred in the recent past. For example, the activity of the AU Regional Task Force Against the 'Lord's Resistance Army' in northern Uganda, and also the fight against 'Boko Haram'.

Russia renders multidimensional support to African efforts maintaining peace and security on the continent, i.a. through training of African military and law enforcement personnel at Russian facilities of higher education. Let me particularly underscore the training of peacekeepers (i.a. from Africa) at the UN-certified All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in

Domodedovo, as well as military training and research facility 'Combined Arms Academy of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation' and the International Mine Action Center at the Russian Defense Ministry.

In conclusion, let me also point out that regional organizations act effectively not only in Africa. For example, in Eurasia, there is the Collective Security Treaty Organization. During the events in Kazakhstan in January this year the CSTO got its first positive peacekeeping experience. When Kazakhstan was faced with an unprecedented threat challenging its independence, sovereignty and integrity, it was only the effective response of the authorities and legitimate and prompt assistance of the CSTO that helped prevent a disaster.

Thank you.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY THROUGH EQUITABLE BURDEN SHARING /
STRENGTHENING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
STATEMENT BY DIARRA DIME-LABILLE, LEGAL COUNCELLOR OF
FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN
ARRIA MEETING

New York, July 27th 2022

Mr. President,

France thanks Ghana for organizing this exchange. I thank all the speakers for their presentations. I congratulate Commissioner Abdel-Fatau Musah on his recent appointment.

Mr. President, I would like to emphasize three points.

France is mobilizing all its instruments to support the efforts of our African partners. This commitment begins with the fight against the terrorist threat. In the Sahel, France will continue to provide support to countries in the region that request it. Our action will be part of a renewed approach, with our European and African partners.

We will continue, at the national level and with the European Union, to support the development of armed forces capable of ensuring security on their territory, respectful of constitutional order and human rights. This is imperative to prevent the most vulnerable countries from being at the mercy of mercenaries who will plunder their resources, such as the Wagner group whose misdeeds and devastation we are already seeing in Mali and the Central African Republic.

Second, greater international support is needed to support African initiatives and that of the African Union in particular. I want to acknowledge the participation of Dr. Kaberuka, whose report on the financing of African operations is a reference.

The current situation is not satisfactory. The initiatives that are carried out across the continent suffer from funding that is too uncertain and insufficiently diversified. It relies essentially on one partner: the European Union. The Union is Africa's leading security partner and reiterated its commitment at its summit co-organized with the African Union in February. Much more resources are needed, as well as predictable and stable funding.

France reiterates its support for the financing of African peace operations from UN assessed contributions. We are ready to resume this discussion in the Security Council as soon as the conditions are met. We encourage the members of the African Union Peace and Security Council to rapidly adopt a common position on the operational and financial aspects of this model. We also call for the strengthening of evaluation and accountability processes for existing operations. Finally, and thirdly, international mobilization must take into account the root causes of insecurity.

The success of partnerships depends on good governance. We encourage national authorities and regional bodies to strengthen women's participation in public life and peace processes.

We need to better recognize the link between the effects of climate change and insecurity, which increases humanitarian needs and food insecurity. Financing climate change mitigation and adaptation helps prevent conflict and is part of a sustainable development perspective. This funding is complementary to humanitarian and emergency response funding.

To overcome these challenges, Mr. President, all United Nations instruments must be mobilized.

I am thinking of course of peace operations, but also of the Peacebuilding Fund, the UN regional offices, the UNODC and the Counter-Terrorism Office. These efforts must be coordinated with national and regional efforts and we encourage our African partners, and in particular the African Union, to cooperate with the United Nations in this regard.

Thank you.

**Statement by Amb. Harold Agyeman at Ghana Arria Formula
Meeting**

Colleagues,

Let me begin by stating Ghana's concern about the inadequacy of present-day peacekeeping to effectively deal with the rising terrorism and violent extremism, which constitutes one of the major threats to international peace and security.

From West Africa and the Sahel to the Horn of Africa and other parts of the world, we are witnessing the devastating impact of terrorist activities on societies, on nations and entire regions. As the Secretary-General in his follow-up report to the HIPPO report concluded: UN peace operations "*are not the appropriate tool for military counterterrorism operations*" and we on our part agree with him.

It is in this regard, that, like the Secretary-General, we believe there is the need to enhance support for regional counter-terrorism initiatives, which being home-grown, provide a more sustainable way of countering the terrorism menace. We therefore welcome the bold embrace of the African Union and other sub-regional actors to address this concern and continue to be encouraged by the regional commitment demonstrated

through initiatives such as the Multinational Joint Task Force, the Accra Initiative, and the G5 Sahel Joint Force.

We acknowledge that challenges persist but believe that important lessons have been learnt, including through the AMISOM/ATMIS experience, which puts the capacity of the African Union and its sub-regional collaborators in a better place to effectively deal with the challenges that are emerging.

We are encouraged by the work that has so far been done by the African Union Commission in finalising with its partners, including the United Nations, the Human Rights Compliance Framework, which we consider an important normative framework in the fight against threats to peace and security on the continent.

We reaffirm our support for the ECOWAS Action Plan to Eradicate Terrorism in the West Africa region and encourage effective collaboration on its implementation with the African Union, as well as for the review of the 2002 AU Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combatting of Terrorism.

We welcome the funding that the AU Peace Fund has begun to provide in support of conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives across the continent and hope that with enhanced support such initiatives would be

able to achieve even more in addressing the underlying drivers of conflict on the continent.

Colleagues,

Ghana shares the view that in instances when the Council is unable to act, in the face of threats to international peace and security, regional actors, in accordance with their normative principles, have a responsibility to do something about the situation. It is also our view that it is only fair that the burden that regional actors take, besides putting boots on the ground and funding their presence in the theatre, should be equitably shared by the wider international community. Security, as it is sometimes said, is indivisible and the absence of peace in any part of the world, creates insecurity for all of us.

It is in this regard that Ghana believes that equitable burden-sharing can be given a meaningful and impactful frame for addressing the threats from terrorism and violent extremism. Such a frame would require, besides enhanced arrangements for international intelligence-sharing and logistics support, adequate, predictable and sustainable funding that the UN assessed contributions is best placed to provide.

While drawing attention to the funding support required, we know that the military approach is but only one of the instruments that is needed to

address the threats that we currently see in several regions but particularly on the African continent. For the countries of Africa, however, based on the assessments made, at this time, robust action is deemed necessary to pacify the continent even as other instruments to address governance, developmental and other deficits would not also be ignored but would be integrated to ensure a comprehensive response.

As I conclude, let me underscore that a strengthening of regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security is not at the expense of the Council's primary mandate. The careful crafting of Chapter 8 of the UN Charter is intended to reinforce the enforcement action of the Council through its authority to receive notifications or endorse requests from regional actors.

I thank you.

Arria-formula meeting on Collective security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security, 27 July 2022

Malta Statement delivered by Her Excellency Ambassador Vanessa Frazier
Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations, New York

Mr President

Thank you for organising today's Arria-formula meeting. We also express our sincere appreciation for the contribution offered by the briefers.

Malta considers regional and sub-regional organisations an integral part of the multilateral system. They can contribute significantly through their unique knowledge of their region and its history.

We greatly value the Security Council debates focussing on the relationship between the UN and regional bodies. Partnerships between regional organisations, such as that between the African Union and the European Union, are commendable and deserve our full support.

Close cooperation between the UN, the African Union, and other regional blocs, has enabled the Council to facilitate peace agreements and reduce escalation. Investing in strengthening such cooperation will surely pay dividends.

Mr. President

Multilateralism remains the best tool at our disposal in addressing threats to international peace and security. As global challenges become increasingly pressing and complex, we must make sure that the multilateral system maximises its resources and utilises the capabilities of all players to complement the work of the UN and the Security Council.

Climate change is an existential threat that is leading to environmental degradation and heightening competition. Sea-level rise is threatening the survival of Small Island and Developing States and coastal communities.

Food insecurity is another challenge that we have to contend with.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has improved considerably since the advent of the vaccine, we must continue working to ensure that it is available to all and that developing countries get back on track in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

From a pandemic to an infodemic, the spread of disinformation and misinformation is proving to be a serious challenge with real and lasting consequences on our societies. There is a lot that regional organisations can do in countering falsehoods. Further strengthening cooperation with the UN and the Department for Global Communications will help our citizens access factual information in a timely manner.

Mr President

Against this backdrop we cannot forget the central role regional organisations have to play in addressing these challenges and existential threats, and in promoting the role of women and youth.

The international community must redouble its efforts in the field of conflict prevention in a collective and inclusive manner. Regional organisations can help build trust among countries and promote important issues such as human rights and gender equality.

Regional organisations can assist the work of the Security Council in conflict prevention and resolution through the regional promotion of confidence building measures. Such initiatives are essential to further enhance cooperation which could generate new ways to remain responsive and relevant in peacekeeping, conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

Regional organisations can also play a vital role in explaining the value of investing in prevention to governments and citizens. Global peace and security are continuously being challenged, which is why it is important for the Council to continue to work side-by-side with regional security organisations, strengthen partnerships, and count on their expertise.

I thank you.

The Permanent Mission of
EGYPT
to the United Nations
New York



بعثة
مصرية
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

UNSC Arria-Formula

Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security

27 July 2022

**Mr. Ahmed ElMahs
Delegation of Egypt**

At the outset, I congratulate Ghana on convening this important and pertinent meeting, and I extend my appreciation to the briefers, especially H.E. Dr. Donald Kaberuka who eloquently addressed in his opening remarks some the arguments that are unfortunately misused to continue to block the access of African peace operations to the assted contributions.

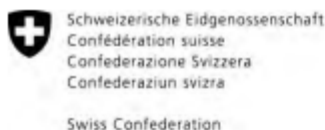
Taking into consideration the many valid points already raised by colleagues in the earlier interventions, I would like to share the following additional points:

- 1- Africa has developed its own peace and security architecture (APSA) with the necessary institutions, mechanisms and strategies including the AU Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (AUC-PCRD). However, the continent continues to lack the adequate resources and means of implementation.

- 2- Chapter VIII of the UN Charter stipulates the relation between UN and regional organizations, including the African Union. It embodies both the obligations and jurisdictions to capture the dynamic relations between the organizations. This is significant when the universal organizations must shoulder its responsibility when the regional arrangements are not sufficient.
- 3- Thus, the proactive role played by Africa doesn't negate but rather complement the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- 4- Africa has shown its willingness and seriousness in addressing peace and security issues in the continent. Many examples attest to that fact such as; ATMIS, G5 Joint Force, MNJTF, and others. The success of all these African led initiatives is also incumbent on the adequacy and sustainability of resources.
- 5- Now more than ever, we need to ensure access of African peace support operations to the UN assessed contributions. The Members of the Security Council should take this discussion forward.
- 6- Furthermore, addressing the current challenges in Africa should focus on eliminating the root causes of conflicts and terrorism. So, it is evident that prioritizing investment in prevention and peacebuilding is cost-effective as it can yield lasting effects by avoiding compounding costs of late response and rebuilding rather than development.
- 7- The UN Peacebuilding Architecture has a great potential, yet to be fully unleashed. This can be realized through addressing the most critical challenge of financing. Hence, we shall continue our efforts to that end, especially taking into account the current GA process on funding of peacebuilding facilitated by Kenya and Sweden. It is the time to take the positive political discourse on prevention and mediation into action and implementation.

In conclusion, Egypt will remain advocate to ensure adequate, predictable and sustained financing for both peacekeeping and peacebuilding in Africa.

I thank you.



Seul le texte prononcé fait foi
Check against delivery

Conseil de sécurité
Réunion selon la formule Arria

**Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional
arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security**

New York, le 27 juillet 2022

Déclaration de la Suisse

Mr. President,

I thank you for organizing this meeting and the speakers for their contributions.

The former President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Joseph Deiss, in his capacity as President of the General Assembly, emphasized the role of regional organizations as "platforms for building consensus on global issues at the continental or regional level". Since then, they have repeatedly reaffirmed their importance in the field of conflict prevention and peacekeeping.

Let me highlight three priorities for action:

First, the UN-African Union Joint Framework for a Strengthened Partnership on Peace and Security, including the annual consultations between the two councils, is a "best practice" of a joint approach that promotes closer cooperation. In this regard, Switzerland has supported the High Level Seminar on Peace and Security in Africa since 2015. This has now become a platform for dialogue between the African members of the UN Security Council and those of the African Union Peace and Security Council. More regular exchanges between the two councils, as well as more frequent briefings by representatives of regional organizations, would further facilitate mutual understanding. Closer cooperation should also be sought at the level of Special Envoys. For example, Switzerland calls for close cooperation between the Special Envoys of ASEAN and the UN to promote peace in Myanmar.

Secondly, the capacity of regional organizations to act must be strengthened. Switzerland supports the African Peace and Security Architecture, in particular by supporting the peacekeeping training centers in Ghana, Mali and Kenya, which train hundreds of civilians, police and military personnel every year. The strengthening of regional organizations also depends on the political will of their members to respect their obligations and to collaborate fully with regional organizations. Switzerland deeply regrets that the OSCE, the main multilateral actor in Ukraine since 2014, can no longer ensure its presence on the ground following the Russian military aggression.

Third, peacekeeping requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. In its role as co-chair, along with South Africa, of the Women, Peace and Security Focal Point Network, Switzerland has implemented this approach by ensuring the inclusion of regional organizations, such as FEMWISE, in the discussions. The UN

climate security mechanism should also further engage regional organizations willing to tackle climate change, which is a major threat to peace and stability.

In conclusion, as a member of the Security Council, Switzerland will continue to build bridges between the Council and regional organizations so that they can prevent conflicts and contribute to sustainable peace.

I thank you.

The Permanent Mission
of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations
New York



البعثة الدائمة للمملكة المغربية
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

**Statement of H.E.M Omar Hilale,
Ambassador Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations
Arria-Formula Meeting United Nations Security Council
“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening
regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace
and security”**

Date: 27 July 2022;

Time: 3.00 pm – 6.00pm;

Venue: ECOSOC Chamber with VTC access
(3 minutes)

Guiding questions:

1. How can the Council in its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security foster closer cooperation with regional organizations to enable them better respond to the various threats to peace and security in their regions?
2. Specifically, how can the Council effectively and systematically address the issue of predictable, sustainable, and flexible funding, including through the use of UN assessed contributions for peace support operations undertaken by regional organizations such as the African Union?
3. Which other tools, besides the military options, can the UN system explore to support regional arrangements in a coherent manner for the maintenance of peace and security?

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations for convening this very important meeting that will give us the **opportunity to examine and synthesize the ways to reinforce the cooperation between the United Nations, regional and sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, consistent with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.**

At the outset, I wish also to thank today's briefers for their comprehensive and insightful remarks. Their presence among us demonstrates the strategic character of the UN-African Union (AU) partnership.

1. The Kingdom of Morocco has been strongly committed to UN peacekeeping for more than 6 decades, and remains well placed to perceive the nature of conflicts, which are ever-more complex, significantly evolving, and having considerable consequences for peacekeeping in terms of efficiency, risks, and costs;

2. As an active member of the Peace and Security Council of the AU, Morocco underscores the triad of security, development, and regional integration, and remains convinced that those 3 tracks are vital for lasting peace throughout the continent;

3. The promotion of peace and security in Africa, as well as the socio-economic and environmental development of our continent, constitute absolute priorities for Morocco under the High Instructions of His Majesty King Mohamed VI. Our Country is fully aware of the interrelationships and challenges linked to peace and security, climate change, and economic and sustainable development;

4. Given the multiple challenges posed by the pandemics, the disaster of recurrent conflicts, as well as emerging threats in Africa, cooperation and coordination between the UN, the regional and sub-regional African organizations, namely the AU is of paramount importance;

5. Unfortunately, many structural challenges are still to overcome for lasting peace and security in our continent, such as political and socio-economic exclusion, weak governance with regard to upholding the rule of law, the delivery of public services, food insecurity, and the impact of climate change. All these weaknesses are combined, in some cases, with organized crime, corruption, violent extremism, and terrorism. These persistent threats posed by terrorist groups continued to pose major challenges to collective efforts to achieve lasting peace and sustainable development;

6. Such complex and interconnected obstacles will require :

- a. Consistent, comprehensive, and innovative approaches, including closer collaboration between the Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council;
- b. Empowering the voices of young people and promoting the meaningful participation of women;
- c. Deep commitment to an effective multilateral system which is not only a matter of confronting shared threats but also a space for seizing common opportunities;
- d. Setting as a strategic priority the collective action in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding efforts; and
- e. Adequate consideration of Africa's positions, voices, and priorities.

7. In this regard, we welcome the significant progress made in recent years, thanks to the renewed attention in the context of the implementation of the priorities of Action for Peacekeeping (A4P). In particular, the partnership with the AU has been confirmed as the most advanced partnership, given the need for coordination and mutual support between the two organizations in Africa;

8. Also, the annual meetings between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council should focus on points of convergence, with the objective of raising the partnership to the desired level and enhancing the

impact of efforts on the ground based on the comparative advantages of the two organizations;

9. Furthermore, discussions on the financing of African operations must remain a priority. To this end, I would like to commend the political and financial commitment of African countries and their partners, particularly with regard to the financing of the African Peace Fund;

10. We believe that this fund, as the main financing instrument for peace and security in Africa - *including mediation and preventive diplomacy, institutional capacities, and peace support operations* - is an important mechanism whose operationalization is both urgent and essential. Morocco, as a member of the Peace and Security Council, is committed to supporting these efforts, both in Addis Ababa and in New York.

In order to deliver positive and sustainable results, the architecture of regional arrangements and their contribution to promoting peace and security, namely in Africa, should align with the tenet and realities of African solutions to African problems; and should be African-led, African-driven, recognizing, and amplifying the voice and agency of African citizens, Governments, and institutions on humanitarian issues.

I thank you for your attention

Statement by Germany
Arria-Formula Meeting
United Nations Security Council

“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security”

[346 Wörter - 3 Min]

Honorable Chair, distinguished panellists, dear colleagues,

Germany thanks the Permanent Mission of Ghana for convening this timely meeting, and the briefers for providing their useful perspectives on how to provide sustained support to regionally-led peace efforts.

Germany fully aligns itself with the EU's statement. I will focus my national remarks on three aspects:

First, in times of heightened conflict worldwide, our joint response needs to be adapted. The UN role continues to be central. At the same time, regional organizations might be better placed to further and implement solutions. Yet they often remain underfunded and lack broader international support.

One example: Germany remains firmly committed to peace and stability in the Sahel region, in particular through its continued support to MINUSMA. But a broader regional approach involving all Sahel countries and affected coastal states is urgently needed. In this context, we are looking forward to the results of the “Joint Strategic Assessment” conducted on behalf of the UN, AU, ECOWAS and G5 Sahel.

Secondly, beyond supporting peace operations, Germany also actively contributes to many longer-term efforts at regional and sub-regional level. This includes the provision of financial and technical assistance to the “African Peace and Security Architecture” (APSA), stabilization assistance in support of the “Lake Chad Basin Commission” and a multitude of other mechanisms aimed at strengthening cross-border cooperation.

This brings me to **my third and last point**: it is our **shared responsibility** to do more to assist regional organizations in facing risks to our collective security. Germany stands ready to discuss all options for a sustained funding of African Union missions and other regional efforts in this field. We also encourage all member states to follow the call of the African Union and others to increase funding towards conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Let me close by reiterating that Germany, together with its EU partners, is looking forward to coordinating closely with the AU and other relevant regional bodies in order to identify concrete ways for the UN and all its members to support their invaluable efforts towards maintaining peace and security in Africa – and beyond.

Japan

PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS



**Statement by H.E. Mr. ISHIKANE Kimihiro
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations
United Nations Security Council Arria-Formula Meeting
“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional
arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security”
27 July 2022**

Mr. Chair,

I thank you for convening this important meeting and I am grateful to the briefers for their insightful remarks.

As we have seen increasing threats to international order based on the rule of law, regional arrangements become more important. Japan supports the enhanced role of regional and sub-regional organizations in the maintenance of peace and security, in line with the principles of the UN charter. Sustainable peace is only achievable when the solution is locally led and owned with sincere participation of people on the ground. In this regard, regional arrangements are best positioned to fulfill the demand at the forefront, and thus its collaboration with the Security Council and the wider UN system must be strengthened.

In this context, I would like to highlight the following two points.

First, given the vital role of peace support operations by regional organizations such as AU, Japan believes the issues related to various funding and assistance options for such operations should be thoroughly discussed from broad perspective. For its part, Japan has been contributing to African Union Peace Fund since 1996. Those contributions have supported projects of AU-led peace support activities such as mediation. Sub regional organizations including ECOWAS and IGAD are other recipients of our support for their efforts to address governance and security challenges facing regional countries. Japan also helps African countries building their own capacity at international peace keeping training centers spread in many parts of the continent by sending Japanese instructors of Self Defense Forces bilaterally and in partnership with the UN.

Second, we should also enhance regional arrangements based on the nexus of development, humanitarian, and peace by utilizing other tools of the UN system, such as the Peacebuilding Commission and UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes. Japan has placed particular importance on helping address the root causes of conflicts, including through supporting building of inclusive, accountable, and effective institutions. Under the banner of New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA), advocated at the seventh Tokyo International Conference on

African Development (TICAD) in 2019, Japan has actively supported conflict-affected African countries to address suffering of people, and develop resilient and trusted institutions. With an eye on TICAD 8 to be held in Tunisia next month, Japan remains committed to further support effective collaboration of regional arrangements and Security Council for maintenance of international peace and security.

I thank you.

(397 words)



*Permanent Mission of Portugal to
the United Nations*

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Statement by the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Portugal to
the United Nations,
Mr. Jorge Aranda

Arria-Formula Meeting

**“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional
arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security” 27**

July 2022

Mr. President,

I would like to thank Ghana for convening this meeting.

Portugal aligns itself with the statement delivered by the European Union and would like to add the following:

The role of regional arrangements and organizations in international peace and security has grown in relevance, in scope and in action on the ground. At the same time, the debate on how best to support that and how to ensure the efficiency in the cooperation between the UN and those organizations and arrangements has not progressed at the same speed.

Complementarity is key, indeed. Regional organizations have a closer and more granular knowledge of the dynamics and root causes of conflicts in their territory and, in many cases, they are better positioned – and better received by the host countries – to play in role, be it in conflict prevention or resolution. This does not mean that regional organizations should “replace” or take over the core tasks of the United Nations. Chapter VIII of the UN Charter is a good guide in that regard.

Portugal firmly supports the strengthening of partnerships between the UN and continental and regional organizations such as the African Union, the EU, ECOWAS, SADC, ECCAS, OSCE and the League of Arab States. The partnership between the UN, the African Union and the

European Union already plays a very important role also in the support to regional organizations and arrangements, in the African continent, in the area of peace and security – and it can be further developed.

We encourage the Security Council to pursue the debate on predictable, sustainable and flexible funding for peace support operations undertaken by regional organizations such as the African Union.

While supporting the possibility of making use of UN assessed contributions, we also acknowledge that this debate must be comprehensive and, therefore, detailed and difficult. It cannot be separated from the necessary Human Rights considerations nor from the context of Security Sector Reform, to name just two of the strands to be taken into account.

Difficult as it may be, it is a critical debate indeed. The actions of terrorists and armed groups constitute a threat to international peace and security – and we need a UN framework to support collective responses to those threats.

It is far too big a challenge – and, regrettably, far too recurrent – to be left at the mercy of ad-hoc and unpredictable solutions.

I thank you.



REPUBLIC OF POLAND

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**Security Council's
informal Arria-formula meeting**

-

**Collective Security through equitable burden
sharing: strengthening regional arrangements
for the maintenance of international peace and
security**

Statement by the Republic of Poland

New York, 27th July 2022

Mr. President,

Let me thank the delegation of Ghana for organizing this timely and important meeting. I also express my appreciation to all the briefers for their insightful and inspiring remarks.

With mounting tensions and hostilities regional organizations are becoming more and more relevant as platforms of dialogue and brokers of peace. Owing to their unique expertise, they have a considerable potential for addressing the root causes of armed conflicts, hence being an exceptional ally of the UN in fulfilling its central responsibility of maintaining international peace and security.

Mr. President,

Poland as the current Chair of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe would like to underline Article 52 of the UN Charter which urges the Member States to “(...) make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through (...) regional arrangements or (...) regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.” However, we share the view that the full potential of cooperation between the Security Council and regional organizations still remains largely untapped.

In this vein, we would like to commend the integration processes within African regional security organizations, such as ECOWAS or SADC which can serve as an exemplary model for the rest of the continent. Their vital contributions play significant role in addressing political crises and resolving conflicts in Africa.

In Europe, NATO, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union, and the Council of Europe form the similar backbone of the European collective security architecture. All those regional organizations, both in Africa and in Europe, are driven by the rules-based approach, the rejection of the notion of spheres of influence, jointly agreed set of values, and the commitment to respect them. In this

regard, it has to be underlined, however, that political will is absolutely crucial for the global and regional arrangements to function properly.

Mr. President,

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has had to face the most serious collapse of the security architecture since the Helsinki Final Act was adopted. The threat came from within the Organization. Russia, one of the OSCE participating states which happens to also be a permanent member of the UN Security Council, has launched an unprovoked, unjustified and illegal military aggression against Ukraine, another participating state, violating practically all the OSCE rules and principles.

Being chosen as the guardian of the OSCE and its legacy, Poland has decided to adopt a very strict and principled position in defence of the values and commitments of this organization, the commitments that all participating countries including Russia have subscribed to.

At the same time we believe that the OSCE remains a platform for solving even the most urgent challenges through dialogue and cooperation. Therefore, we call once again on Russia to live up to its international obligations, immediately stop its aggression against Ukraine, and start respecting the UN Charter principles, including peaceful settlement of disputes.

Mr. President,

In conclusion, let me reiterate that Poland is absolutely convinced about the enormous value of the regional security cooperation. This mutually beneficial relationship contributes to the global and regional stability and is essential to ensure multilateral approaches and solutions to global challenges.

Thank you.

UNSC Arria-Formula Meeting

“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements or the maintenance of international peace and security” 27 July 2022

Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy, Amb. Maurizio Massari

Mr. Chairman,

Italy aligns itself with the EU statement to be delivered and thanks the Government of Ghana for organizing this timely debate.

I will focus on three points, on a national level.

First,

Preventing conflicts should take a more prominent place in the activities of the UN system. In line with Secretary-General's commitment, it is time to change the paradigm from crisis management to conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

Conflict prevention must address the root causes of tensions and potential conflicts. This makes the role of regional and sub regional organizations even more essential.

They are often the first to identify risks of potential conflicts.

They can find the right toolbox to intervene, fostering local capacities.

They are themselves powerful examples of confidence building among their members.

Their partnership with the UN, as envisioned under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, is critical to maintain international peace and security.

Second,

It is time for a more ambitious collaboration between the Security Council and regional and sub-regional organization.

The Security Council should have constant consultations with them and build on regional efforts, local understanding and expertise, recognizing the cross-border dimension of conflicts and the importance of cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission.

As regional conflicts continue to both emerge and deepen, the effectiveness of the United Nations rests in large measure on cooperation with regional bodies and among regional bodies, as in the European Union – African Union strategic relationship.

No single organization can alone ensure peace, security and development; partnership is necessary across all levels — from the local, to the regional, to the global. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Third,

The crucial contribution to peacebuilding provided by regional and sub-regional organizations must be recognized and concretely supported.

African Countries actively participate in peacebuilding and peacekeeping, assuming increasing responsibility for international peace and security.

The African Union, in close collaboration with regional blocs, was successful in facilitating peace agreements and reduced conflict escalation in several countries.

Italy will continue to support the African Peace and Security Architecture with financial assistance, training and capacity building programs and is in favor of using UN-assessed contributions for African-led peace operations, provided that appropriate standards are met.

Italy will also support an ambitious UNGA Resolution on Peacebuilding financing, as well as flexible funding for local peacebuilding programming — especially for women and young people.

Finally, as repeatedly stated by Italy, the issue of Africa's presence in UN institutions should be also addressed, with specific reference to the Security Council, in order to make it more representative, democratic, accountable, transparent and effective.

Thank you.

Remarks by Lemlem Fiseha on Arria Formulae meeting: Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security, 27 July 2022

Thank you, Mr. Chair, for giving me the floor,

I would like to express our appreciation for your delegation for organizing this Arria Formulae meeting on a topic of great importance of global peace and security.

We welcome and thank **H.E. Donald Kaberuka**, High Representative of the African Union and the other briefers for the useful insights they shared with us.

Mr. Chair,

The current trends of conflict, the contributing factors for clashes between states and with non-state actors including the grave threat of terrorism are an outcome of multidimensional causes, that are not limited and confined to the will and deeds of the parties directly involved. The prevailing political and other dynamics do not always explain the present-day security challenges of our region.

The conflicts we have in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel Region, the Great Lakes region and in North Africa, has an underlying great power strategic and business interest. The amalgamation of these give rise to and exacerbate conflicts in the African region. We can equally argue that the socio-economic underpinnings of conflicts, that continued to confront us, have historic and present-day justifications towards which, the unbalanced global order has made substantial negative contribution.

That is why Mr. Chair,

During our term at the Security Council, Ethiopia pushed for a resolution for the UN mechanism to finance African Peace operations. This proposal goes together with our strong stance to push for more substantial self-financing by the African Union itself. We had to suspend our attempt due to lack of support, including by the main decision makers in the Council.

While we are optimistic about the African Union covering its own cost for peace building and peace operations, and we hope for the Security Council to play its proper complementary role, I would like to raise two important points from the drawing board of African Peace and Security architecture.

First, unless collective security is backed by a viable foundation of national security, the dictates of regional or global order are bound to have limited success, if any. Hence, it is supremely critical for our regional organization to reinforce the cause of building national security sectors that can ensure the peace and stability of their respective countries. the work we began in Somalia is an example from which we can draw lessons to apply in other contexts as well. Our unity for the preservation of sovereignty and policy freedom of states must redouble to this end.

Second, as much as the African region is challenged by security threats that are conventional and commonly shared with other landscapes, we also face security problems that are peculiar to the region's context. The principles and objectives of the African Peace and security Architecture and the other legal instruments of the African Union, on subversion, mercenaryism, terrorism, cyber security, and the refugee and displacement problems encompass this specific context.

The more our proposed solutions advance far from these specific contexts, the further we get from the solutions that suit the regional context of the continent. In this respect, it has been Ethiopia's consistent stance to be guided by the peace and security architecture we put in place and employ means that cover for our context. In this regard, Africa's priorities and plans must instruct where the resource goes, not the other way round.

I thank you Mr. Chair, and we commend you again for this important meeting,



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SIERRA LEONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS**
336 East 45th Street, New York NY 10017

STATEMENT
BY

H.E. ALHAJI FANDAY TURAY
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

AT THE

ARRIA-FORMULA MEETING UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security

Date: 27 July 2022; 3.00 pm – 6.00pm Venue: ECOSOC Chamber with VTC access

Chair,
Excellencies,

1. I thank the Delegation of Ghana for organizing this Arria-Formula Meeting, and also thank you, Ambassador and Permanent Representative Harold Agyeman, for the way you have steered this meeting.

2. I also thank the briefers for their insight contributions on the topic.
3. The delegation of Sierra Leone welcomes this meeting focused on our collective security through equitable burden sharing, recognizing the need to strengthen regional arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security.
4. Sierra Leone, with our lived experience on regional involvement and leadership in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, crisis management, and in post-conflict stabilization, agrees with the proposition that in recent decades, regional arrangements have been assuming greater responsibility in addressing the challenges and threats to our global peace and security.
5. In our experience, regional arrangements have proven to be effective and timely. Regional arrangements, however, have their own resource implications and coordination challenges in view of the primary mandate of the Security Council, and access to the UN assessed contributions.
6. For the article 24 of the UN Charter collective responsibility to be fully effected, the Security Council, and where appropriate the General Assembly, must give the required consideration to address the "increased burden that regional arrangements have assumed and their potential as agency collaborators of the Council in maintaining international peace and security".
7. In our endeavour to match the required actions to strengthen cooperation between the Security Council and regional organizations, my delegation wishes to make the following points:
8. **First**, Sierra Leone welcomes Security Council resolutions 1631 (2005), 2553 (2020) and subsequent decisions by the Council including S/PRST/2020/11 and S/PRST/2020/1, and urge for their full respect and/or implementation in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, acknowledging the obligation for regional organizations, under article 54 of the Charter, to keep the Security Council fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of international peace and security.
9. **Second**, and in the context of the reform of the Security Council, and in the Co-Chairs "Revised Elements Paper on Convergences and Divergences on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters", we were pleased to note the progress made with appreciation on the retention of the paragraph under the Cluster "Relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly" in the Convergence section, and the expressed view to "Further strengthening cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, inter alia, the African Union's Peace and Security Council".

10. In the intergovernmental negotiations on the reform of the Security Council, we underscored that this was essential, since in our view, the relationship has been not well synergized for a smooth sailing cooperation, and this is a relationship we would like to see improved.
11. On my delegation's **third** and final point, I am pleased to inform of Sierra Leone's bid for a non-permanent seat at the Security Council for the term 2024-2025, and inform that the bid is premised on our unwavering commitment to a representative and revitalized multilateral rules-based order to advance and sustain global peace and security. As we fully acknowledge the primary role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, we also believe that the intervention of Security Council in conflict prevention and in conflict situations should be decisive and timely.
12. The nature and work of the Security Council may not always lend itself to act with the flexibility and agility where regional and other intergovernmental organizations may act, and we thus see the need for partnership in a representative approach to maintaining international peace and security. This in turn operationalizes the UN Charter purpose to "take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace" and suppression of breaches to peace proactively and through peaceful means. This view underscores the importance of employing regional solutions for regional challenges.
13. In **conclusion**, as Sierra Leone can attest to the effectiveness of a regional approach to the maintenance of world peace and build consensus to strengthen regional peace and security architecture define within the UN Security Council parameters, Sierra Leone will, accordingly, lend support to the agenda on cooperation between the UN and regional and subregional organizations, particularly in revisiting the "proposals for supporting regional arrangements and regional institutions through funding from assessed contributions of the UN and to provide logistical support to address conflicts at the regional level".
14. I thank you.

**Arria formula meeting on
“Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional
arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security”**

Joint Nordic statement delivered by Martin Bille Hermann, Permanent

Representative of Denmark

Wednesday, 27 July 2022

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Nordic countries – Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and my own country Denmark – let me start by thanking Ghana for convening this timely meeting, and the distinguished briefers for sharing their valuable insights.

As per the UN Charter, the UN Security Council has a primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. In line with Security Council resolutions 1631 of 2005 and 2553 of 2020, regional and sub-regional organizations, play an important complementary role in maintaining regional peace and security. On the African continent, where the majority of UN peace operations are deployed, the African Union together with sub-regional organizations are important partners for keeping and sustaining peace.

Allow me to share three points with you:

1. The principal organs of the UN and of the African Union have key roles to play in preventing and mediating conflicts and in keeping and sustaining peace – within their respective mandates. As **conflicts grow increasingly complex and transnational in nature**, we must continue to explore ways to enhance cooperation between the UN and regional organizations, such as the AU. To this end, we need to better leverage their respective capacities and contextual insights. At the same time, in order to comprehensively address conflicts and their root causes, we must strengthen collaboration with other actors, such as the international financial institutions. In other words, we need to operationalize the idea of a networked and inclusive multilateralism, as called for in the Common Agenda set forth by the Secretary General.

2. In order to effectively promote international peace and security, conflict prevention must be front **and centre of our efforts**. The UN in cooperation with regional actors should work preventively to address the factors, which cause and exacerbate conflict, including poverty, inequality, and climate change, – by promoting the rule of law, strong democratic institutions as well as the protection and promotion of human rights. This entails working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to promote long-term, sustainable responses, including by ensuring complementarity between multiple engagements and funding streams. Special considerations must be given to promoting inclusive political solutions.

3. **The UN and the AU share important priorities within the Women, Peace and Security agenda**, and we are encouraged by the AU's Agenda 2063 as well as the 'Silencing the Guns' initiative in this regard. Women's full, equal and meaningful participation in all political and peacebuilding processes is vital to promoting peace and security at all levels. At the same time, the deliberate use of sexual violence in conflict affects women and girls disproportionately and constitutes a critical threat to peace and security, with devastating consequences for survivors, families and communities. One major priority in this regard is to combat impunity by promoting accountability. We must continue our work to eradicate conflict-related sexual violence through systematic monitoring, evidence gathering, information sharing and prevention efforts, with the support of UN and AU peace operations. These efforts must be complemented by the inclusion of safeguards for conflict-related sexual violence prevention in mediation and conflict-resolution processes.

Mr. President,

The Nordics commend **the vital role that African countries play in UN peace operations and recognize the importance of a strong strategic partnership with the AU for their success**. We therefore also commend the progress on the AU Peace Fund, including the efforts made by AU Member States to ensure predictable and sustainable funding for African-led peace operations. Additionally, regional and sub-regional organizations can play a critical role in supporting political transitions, as seen with ECOWAS' commendable efforts in the Sahel, where the organization plays a crucial role in promoting security and stabilization for individual Member States as well as in the sub-region.

Thank you

EU Statement – UN Security Council Arria-formula meeting: Collective Security through equitable burden sharing

27.07.2022 New York

Press and information team of the Delegation to the UN in New York

27 July 2022, New York – Statement by Mr. Thibault Camelli, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, on behalf of the European Union at the Arria-Formula meeting of the UN Security Council: Collective Security through equitable burden sharing: strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security

President,

Members of the Security Council,

We welcome today's discussion on strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of international peace and security. Thank you to the mission of Ghana for taking this initiative and to the briefers for sharing their insights.

I would like to focus my intervention on three points: (1) the EU's support to international peace and security; (2) our support to regional organisations committed to strengthening peace and security; and (3) our commitment to equitable burden sharing.

1. **The European Union has a long established partnership with the United Nations.** Only last month the EU High Representative for Foreign Policy Josep Borrell addressed the Security Council on the EU's support to the maintenance of international peace and security. He spoke of a world where the demand for multilateral solutions is greater than the supply. Regional organisations like those present today can contribute to creating trust and strengthening multilateral solutions.

The EU is a steadfast supporter of the UN, including in the area of peace and security, in financial, human and political terms. We collaborate through the UN-EU strategic partnership on peace operations and crisis management. Over 4000 women and men are deployed by the EU in 18 crisis management missions on three continents, always working in close cooperation with the UN. In the Mediterranean, IRINI is implementing the UN arms embargo and preventing illicit petrol export from Libya. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, ALTHEA is supporting the authorities in maintaining a safe environment in a politically challenging context.

We also support the UN's work on mediation, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and transition. The past year for example we have tripled our contribution to the UN Peacebuilding Fund to 8 mio EUR, which continues to demonstrate its important catalytic role. On mediation we support the UN-led peace process in Yemen by chairing the Cessation of Hostilities Working Group, setting up a ceasefire monitoring mechanism, leveraging track II activities and supporting economic peace building. On conflict prevention, the EU strengthens the Resident Coordinator System in fragile environments through its 2.5 mio EUR contribution to the Joint UNDP-DPPA Conflict Prevention Programme.

2. As a **regional organisation ourselves we have championed regional organisations** elsewhere. The EU has developed close partnerships with ECOWAS, SADC, ECCAS, the League of Arab States, NATO, OSCE, ASEAN, CELAC, Pacific Island Forum, and many more.

But I believe it is fair to say that no partnership has been as close as the one with the **African Union**. This partnership is based on the same values that underpin the UN: respect for the rule of law, democracy and human rights. At our EU-AU Summit in February our Leaders committed to a renewed and enhanced cooperation for peace and security, premised on the principle of 'African solutions to African problems'. The EU will continue to support African-led peace operations, as we are currently doing with ATMIS, the UN-mandated Transition Mission in Somalia. Since 2007 the EU has contributed 2,3 bio EUR to the AU's peace operations in Somalia alone. In April we allocated 600 mio EUR from the European Peace Facility to support the African Union over three years, including for Somalia and to strengthen the Multi-National Joint Task Force against Boko Haram. We also want to increase our work with the AU on conflict prevention and mediation.

Throughout our partnerships with regional organisations, we promote respect and compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law.

3. These examples of EU engagement illustrate our **commitment to equitable burden sharing**. We are keen advocates for greater burden-sharing: recognizing that regional organizations are often best positioned to send peacekeepers to local war zones, but lack the funds. We are ready to consider any option to ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable funding for peace operations undertaken by regional organizations, including through the use of UN assessed contributions.

The necessity to ensure adequate, stable and predictable funding also applies to UN **peacebuilding**. Demand for peacebuilding support remains much larger than the

available resources. We look forward to the discussions in the GA plenary and the Fifth Committee in this regard. The EU reiterates its gratitude to the missions of Kenya and Sweden for their efforts in facilitating this discussion at the General Assembly. We are confident that it will allow us to adopt an action-oriented and negotiated outcome, in order to explore new ways of addressing the funding of UN peacebuilding. This includes assessed contributions, an expanded donor base, an increased volume of voluntary contributions, innovative funding streams, and enhanced cooperation with international financial institutions. Support to peacebuilding extends beyond our traditional divides, and across regional groups, as a common ambition to sustain peace.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Before concluding I want to express the EU's full support for the Secretary-General's call for an ambitious '**New Agenda for Peace**'. This must address current and future threats to global peace and security in a comprehensive and integrated manner. A strong focus on prevention, where regional actors play a central role, is key.

President, I thank you once again for today's initiative and conclude by reiterating the EU's commitment to supporting regional organisations and more equitable burden-sharing.

Thank you.



KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
 Intervention at Arria-formula Meeting
*“Collective security through equitable burden-sharing, including
 strengthening regional arrangements for the maintenance of
 international peace and security”*
 New York, 07/27/2022

M. le Président,

Au début de ce mois de juillet, la Belgique a eu l'honneur de présider l'adoption du budget des opérations de maintien de la paix par l'Assemblée générale. Après de longues négociations en Cinquième Commission, le budget total des missions de maintien de la paix sur le continent africain pour 2022-2023 sera à la hauteur de de \$5,68 milliards, soit 88% du budget total des missions de maintien de la paix onusiennes.

Nous notons avec satisfaction que les discussions au sein de la 5C ont été constructives, y compris un rôle prépondérant du groupe africain dans la recherche d'un compromis sur des budgets adéquats pour chacune des OMPs, notamment sur le sol africain.

M. le Président,

Au cours de notre mandat au Conseil de sécurité en 2019 et 2020, la Belgique - ensemble avec ses partenaires africains tels que la Côte d'Ivoire et le Niger - a fréquemment abordé le sujet du financement des opérations de maintien de la paix sous commandement, mandat et personnel africain telles que l'Amisom/Atmis la mission de l'Union Africaine au Somalie-, la Force conjointe du G5 Sahel et la Force multinationale mixte du bassin du lac Tchad.

Nous savons qu'il s'agit d'une priorité, non seulement pour les pays africains, mais également pour le secrétaire général Guterres, qui a présenté des arguments légitimes en faveur de contributions obligatoires des Nations Unies pour les missions de maintien de la paix de l'UA. Le "financement alternatif ou innovant" n'arrive toutefois pas à conduire à un financement fiable : le Secrétaire général l'a encore répété à la Commission de consolidation de la paix au printemps.

Mr. President,

African countries want to take the lead and take responsibility for security in their region. The declaration of intent by the East African Community in Nairobi to create a joint force for the Democratic Republic of Congo or a strengthened Accra initiative are concrete example of this commitment.

The European Union has long supported the strengthening of the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture, including through substantial financial contributions. African operations, which are

complementary to UN operations, must receive solid funding. However, the question of UN assessed financing for such regional operations cannot be treated separately from existing structures and UN budgetary rules and procedures. We would welcome proposals on alignment with the Security Council's prerogatives regarding peacekeeping mandates as well as in respect of oversight and accountability mechanisms.

I hope that today's Arria will help us to find common ground in this direction.
