

Review of the June 2026 Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict

On June 24, 2026,¹ the United Nations Security Council held its annual open debate on children and armed conflict (CAAC) under Colombia's presidency. As the mandate marks its 30th anniversary, the open debate offered an opportunity for UN Member States to examine recent trends under this agenda, reaffirm their international obligations for the protection of children in armed conflict, and promote approaches aimed at the effective implementation of existing commitments. The debate focused on the protection of schools and educational settings and prevention of attacks against schools.

At the open debate, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRS-CAAC) Vanessa Frazier presented the Secretary-General's (SG) annual report on CAAC ([S/2026/357](#)), covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. In addition to the SRS-CAAC, UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell and Andre Prosperity Raymond, Plan International Haiti Country Director, briefed the Council. The African Union Special Envoy for Children Affected by Armed Conflict Jainaba Jagne also addressed the Council.

The ensuing debate featured 91 interventions, representing 124 Member States and two Observer States: Palestine and the Holy See.² Joint statements were delivered on behalf of the European Union (EU), the Group of Friends of CAAC, CANZ (Australia, Canada, and New Zealand), the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Confederation of the Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger). The Colombian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, H.E. Zalabata Torres, chaired the debate.

Overall Member States reaffirmed their support for the CAAC agenda, the mandate of the SRS-CAAC, and international legal and normative frameworks to protect children in armed conflict. The debate took place against the backdrop of **38,558 grave violations verified by the UN in 2025, affecting 24,174 children, the highest number of children affected since the establishment of the CAAC mandate.** Killing and maiming was the most prevalent grave violation, affecting 14,224 children, including 6,266 children killed and 7,958 maimed, followed by 8,322 incidents of denial of humanitarian access and the recruitment and use of 6,607 children. **For the first time since the establishment of the mandate, government forces were responsible for the majority of verified grave violations overall.**

Accountability emerged as a particularly prominent theme, with 63 statements emphasizing the need to hold perpetrators accountable and address impunity, more than double the 30 statements that did so at the 2025 open debate. Thirty-six statements also called for compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law, refugee law, and/or relevant Security Council resolutions.

Reflecting the debate's focus on education, **61 statements expressed alarm about attacks against schools and/or hospitals and the military use of schools and hospitals, while 56 emphasized the importance of ensuring children's access and/or right to education during armed conflict.** References to the Safe Schools Declaration more than doubled, from 16 statements in 2025 to **36 statements in 2026.** Member States continued to express support for other key legal and normative frameworks, including the Paris Principles and Commitments, the

¹ The open debate was resumed on June 25 with the remaining speakers.

² See Annex I for a full list of statements and joint statements. There were 91 interventions in 2025 and 76 in 2024.

Vancouver Principles, and the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences Arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA Declaration).

Despite denial of humanitarian access being the second most prevalent grave violation verified in 2025, attention to humanitarian access declined compared with the previous open debate. Twenty-five statements called for action to allow and facilitate unimpeded, rapid, and safe access to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations, especially children, compared with 33 statements in 2025. Eight statements referenced denial of humanitarian access in the context of Gaza, down from 19 in 2025, while nine stressed the importance of respecting and protecting humanitarian personnel, assets, and infrastructure.

Member States also raised concerns over grave violations in specific country situations. **Thirty-nine statements raised concerns regarding children in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, while 24 highlighted Ukraine, including 18 that referenced forced deportations and/or abductions of Ukrainian children to Russia.** Sixteen statements raised Sudan, compared with six in 2025, while 12 raised the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 11 Haiti, 10 Myanmar, and eight Lebanon.

Several delegations emphasized the importance of maintaining the independence, impartiality, and integrity of the CAAC mandate. Statements stressed that listing and delisting decisions in the SG's annual report should remain evidence-based and grounded in transparent, objective criteria. Member States also continued to emphasize action plans and other concrete measures to end and prevent grave violations. In addition, several statements explicitly expressed support for the SRSG-CAAC or raised concern regarding attacks and disinformation directed at her.

Support for the UN's Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) remained high, while concerns regarding the resources available to implement the CAAC agenda increased. Thirty-five statements reinforced the importance of the MRM and those implementing the CAAC agenda, while 20 called for sufficient funding and/or personnel for monitoring and reporting and to support country teams. Several statements also raised concerns about budget cuts and UN reform.

Finally, Member States increasingly raised **emerging protection risks associated with developments in technology.** Seventeen statements expressed concern regarding the impact of artificial intelligence, new technologies, and autonomous weapons on children in armed conflict, while nine raised concerns regarding the use of social media and digital platforms to recruit children.

The following analytical summary provides an overview of statements and key themes highlighted at the open debate, as well as an analysis of statements that pertain to Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict's [key recommendations](#) to the UN Security Council and non-Council Member States.

Analytical Summary of the June 2026 Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict

Participation:

- Two UN representatives addressed the Security Council: UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict Vanessa Frazier; UNICEF's Executive Director Ms. Catherine Russell. Civil society representative addressed the Council: Plan International Haiti Country Director Mr. Andre Prosperity Raymond. The African Union (AU) Special Envoy for Children Affected by Armed Conflict: Jainaba Jagne addressed the council.
- There were 91 total interventions. Canada spoke on behalf of the 51 members of the Group of Friends of CAAC. The European Union delegation gave a statement on behalf of its 27 members, as well as candidate countries (North Macedonia, Montenegro, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and Bosnia and Herzegovina), while Andorra, Monaco, and San Marino also aligned themselves with the European Union statement. Finland spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden). Australia spoke on behalf of CANZ (Australia, Canada, and New Zealand). Trinidad and Tobago delivered a statement on behalf of CARICOM (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago), Burkina Faso spoke on behalf of the Confederation of Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger).
- In total, 124 Member States and the Observer States of Palestine and the Holy See were represented in statements during the debate.
 - 6 Member States whose armed forces are currently listed for grave violations against children made a statement in their national capacity (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Myanmar, Russia, Somalia, and Syria).
- This analysis is based on the provisional UN meeting record: [S/PV.10182](#), [S/PV.10182 \(Resumption 1\)](#), and [S/PV.10182 \(Resumption 2\)](#).

Themes in Statements:

Accountability and compliance with international law

- 36 statements³ called for compliance with international law, including international humanitarian, human rights law, and/or refugee law, and/or implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.
 - 26 of these statements⁴ referenced human rights law and/or international humanitarian law.
 - 24 of these statements⁵ referenced the Convention on the Rights of the Child and/or one or more of the Convention's optional protocols, including the OPAC.

³ Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Cambodia, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, GoF of CAAC, Greece, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Yemen.

⁴ Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Cambodia, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, GoF of CAAC, Greece, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Pakistan, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, and Timor-Leste.

⁵ Armenia, Bahrain, Cambodia, CARICOM, Chile, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, GoF of CAAC, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Yemen.

- 2 of these statements⁶ referenced refugee law.
- 63 statements⁷ emphasized the need to hold perpetrators accountable and to address impunity for violations of children's rights in armed conflict.
 - 8 of these statements⁸ reiterated support for and/or the need for cooperation with international justice mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court (ICC).
 - 8 of these statements⁹ emphasized the importance of accountability at the domestic level.

Specific country situations

- 39 statements¹⁰ raised concerns about grave violations against children in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
 - 3 statements¹¹ expressed concerns regarding the increase in Israeli settler violence
- 24 statements¹² highlighted child protection concerns in Ukraine.
 - 18 statements¹³ expressed concerns regarding forced deportations and/or abductions of Ukrainian children to Russia.
 - Five statements called for the suspension of Russia's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations¹⁴
- 16 statements¹⁵ raised concerns about grave violations against children in Sudan.
- 12 statements¹⁶ raised concerns about grave violations against children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 11 statements¹⁷ raised concerns about grave violations against children in Haiti.
- 10 statements¹⁸ raised concerns about grave violations against children in Myanmar.

⁶ CANZ and GoF of CAAC.

⁷ African Union, Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Georgia, Germany, GoF of CAAC, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Observer State of Palestine, Observer State of the Holy See, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yemen.

⁸ Bulgaria, CANZ, Costa Rica, Croatia, European Union, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Nigeria, Slovenia, Spain, Timor-Leste.

⁹ CARICOM, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, GoF of CAAC, Ireland, and Somalia.

¹⁰ Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, CANZ, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

¹¹ European Union, Jordan, and Qatar.

¹² Belgium, CANZ, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and United States.

¹³ Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, European Union, Nordic countries, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and United States.

¹⁴ Estonia, the European Union, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine.

¹⁵ Bahrain, Brazil, China, Czechia, Egypt, European Union, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Montenegro, Spain, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and United States.

¹⁶ Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Malta, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

¹⁷ CARICOM, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Latvia, Malta, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, and United States.

¹⁸ CANZ, Bahrain, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Spain, and Uruguay.

- 8 statements¹⁹ raised concerns about grave violations against children in Lebanon.

Humanitarian access for children

- 25 statements²⁰ called for action to allow and facilitate unimpeded, rapid, and safe access to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations, especially children.
 - 8 of these statements²¹ referenced denial of humanitarian access in the context of Gaza.
 - 9 of these statements²² stressed the importance of respecting and protecting humanitarian personnel, assets, and infrastructure.

Impact of the use of explosive weapons on children in armed conflict

- 18 statements²³ highlighted the need to mitigate the impact of the use of explosive weapons on children in armed conflict, including demining efforts, explosive ordnance risk education, and avoiding the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.

Access to education for children affected by armed conflict

- 61 statements²⁴ expressed alarm about attacks against schools and/or hospitals and/or the military use of schools and hospitals.
- 56 statements²⁵ emphasized the importance of ensuring children's access and/or right to education during armed conflict.

Rape and other forms of sexual violence

- 18 statements²⁶ discussed measures to prevent and address this grave violation.

¹⁹ Bahrain, Belgium, Estonia, European Union, Ireland, Russia, South Africa, and Uruguay.

²⁰ Angola, Burundi, CANZ, Chile, China, Denmark, European Union, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Morocco, Observer State of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

²¹ Brazil, CANZ, European Union, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, and Türkiye.

²² CANZ, Denmark, GoF of CAAC, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Spain.

²³ Austria, Azerbaijan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Observer State of the Holy See, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Syria, and Yemen.

²⁴ African Union, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, GoF of CAAC, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Nordic Countries, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

²⁵ African Union, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Burundi, Cambodia, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, China, Confederation of Sahel States, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, GoF of CAAC, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Nordic Countries, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, and Yemen.

²⁶ Belgium, Burundi, CANZ, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Malta, Nordic Countries, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

Support for the MRM and need for additional resources and analysis

- 35 statements²⁷ reinforced the importance of support for the UN's MRM and to those involved in implementing the CAAC agenda.
 - 20 of these statements²⁸ called for sufficient resources, including funding and/or personnel, to be allocated for monitoring and reporting and to support country teams.
 - 13 of these statements²⁹ discussed these issues in relation to budget cuts, including in the context of the UN reform.

CAAC-specific tools and mechanisms

- 18 statements³⁰ emphasized the importance of listed parties developing and implementing action plans to end and prevent grave violations.
- 5 statements³¹ discussed the need for the Secretary-General's report to be transparent, evidence-based, and consistently applied to all perpetrators.
- 10 statements³² referenced the need for child protection capacities in UN peace operations and political missions.

Calls to endorse political commitments for the protection of children

- 38 statements³³ expressed a commitment to and/or urged others to endorse at least one of the following key normative frameworks on child protection:
 - The Safe Schools Declaration: 36 statements³⁴
 - The Paris Principles and Commitments: 11 statements³⁵

²⁷ Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, CARICOM, China, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, European Union, France, GoF of CAAC, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, and Uruguay.

²⁸ Austria, Belgium, Burundi, China, Denmark, France, GoF of CAAC, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Uruguay.

²⁹ CARICOM, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liberia, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Switzerland.

³⁰ Angola, Belgium, CARICOM, Chile, China, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, France, GoF of CAAC, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Panama, Poland, United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

³¹ Austria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan, Liechtenstein, and Panama.

³² Austria, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, France, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Malta, and Nepal.

³³ African Union, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, European Union, Finland on behalf of the Nordics, France, GoF of CAAC, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Observer State of the Holy See, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Yemen.

³⁴ African Union, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, CANZ, CARICOM, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, European Union, Finland on behalf of the Nordics, GoF of CAAC, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Yemen.

³⁵ Armenia, CANZ, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, GoF of CAAC, Ireland, Morocco, Romania, Spain, and Uruguay.

- The Vancouver Principles: 11 statements³⁶
- The EWIPA Declaration: 11 statements³⁷

The Impact of Emerging Technology on CAAC

- 17 statements³⁸ expressed concern on the growing impact of artificial intelligence, new technologies, and autonomous weapons on children in armed conflict.
- 9 statements³⁹ expressed concerns on the use of social media to recruit children in armed conflict.

³⁶ Armenia, CANZ, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, GoF of CAAC, Ireland, Morocco, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, and Uruguay.

³⁷ Austria, CANZ, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, GoF of CAAC, Ireland, Morocco, Observer State of the Holy See, Romania, Spain, and Uruguay.

³⁸ Austria, CARICOM, China, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Observer State of the Holy See, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, and Spain.

³⁹ African Union, Bahrain, Colombia, El Salvador, Greece, Kazakhstan, Panama, Portugal, and Somalia.

Annex I: Statements in Order of Delivery and Joint Statements

Security Council statements in order of delivery (15 Member States): Greece, Pakistan, DRC, United States, Russia, Latvia, China, Liberia, France, Somalia, Panama, Denmark, Bahrain, United Kingdom, and Colombia.

Additional statements in order of delivery: Canada* (on behalf of the Group of Friends on CAAC), Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Germany, Brazil, African Union, Poland, India, Austria, Iran, Chile, Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Portugal, Syria, Australia* (on behalf of CANZ), Egypt, Qatar, Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, Observer State of Palestine, Israel, Azerbaijan, Spain, Yemen, Japan, Cuba, Estonia, Croatia, Mexico, Kuwait, European Union*, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Algeria, Switzerland, Italy, Slovenia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Finland* (on behalf of Nordic countries), Lebanon, Ireland, Malta, El Salvador, Venezuela, Burkina Faso* (on behalf of the Confederation of Sahel States), Guatemala, Tajikistan, Uruguay, Angola, Morocco, Armenia, Czechia, Mali, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, South Africa, Philippines, Moldova, Romania, Iraq, Trinidad and Tobago* (on behalf of CARICOM), Montenegro, Georgia, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Jordan, Observer State of the Holy See, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Burundi, Malaysia, and Cambodia.

* Joint statements:

- The **European Union** statement on behalf of its 27 members (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden), as well as candidate countries (North Macedonia, Montenegro, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina; Andorra, Monaco, and San Marino also aligned themselves with this statement).
- Finland on behalf of the **Nordic countries** (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden).
- Canada on behalf of the **Group of Friends on Children and Armed Conflict** (Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, European Union, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, San Marino, Slovenia, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay.)
- Australia on behalf of **CANZ** (Australia, Canada, and New Zealand).
- Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of **CARICOM** (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago).
- The Confederation of the Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger).