

# Security Council Resolutions: **Women, Peace and Security**



## Women's Leadership in Peace Making and Conflict Prevention

YEAR RESOLUTION	OVERVIEW
2000 <b>1325</b>	Affirms the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, and post-conflict peacebuilding and governance.
2009 <b>1889</b>	Stresses the need to strengthen implementation and establishes indicators for the monitoring of resolution 1325; calls for the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding.
2013 <b>2122</b>	Addresses persistent gaps in implementing the WPS agenda; positions gender equality and women's empowerment as critical to international peace and security; recognizes the differential impact of all violations in conflict on women and girls, and calls for consistent application of WPS across the Security Council's work.
2015 <b>2242</b>	Establishes the Informal Experts Group (IEG); addresses persistent obstacles to implementation including financing and institutional reforms; focuses on greater integration of the agendas on WPS and counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism; calls for improved Security Council working methods on WPS.

## Prevention of and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence

YEAR RESOLUTION	OVERVIEW
2008 <b>1820</b>	Recognizes sexual violence as a tactic of war and a matter of international peace and security that necessitates a security response.
2009 <b>1888</b>	Strengthens efforts to end sexual violence in conflict by establishing a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and team of experts on rule of law and sexual violence in conflict, deploying expertise and improving coordination among stakeholders involved in addressing conflict-related sexual violence.
2010 <b>1960</b>	Establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence in conflict.
2013 <b>2106</b>	Focuses on accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict; stresses women's political and economic empowerment.

For more information, visit [www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security](http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security)



## Women's Leadership in Peace Making and Conflict Prevention

## Security Council Resolutions on Women and Peace & Security

YEAR RESOLUTION	KEY PROVISIONS								
2000 <b>1325</b>	Calls for women's participation in all elements of peace making, particularly peace negotiations	Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and expand the role of women in field operations, including the placement of gender advisors in UN missions		Urges the build-up of gender response capability in peacekeeping missions and gender training on the rights and needs of women for all personnel in the maintenance of peace and security		Emphasizes the need to maintain civilian character of refugee/IDP camps and the importance of designing camps in a way that helps prevent sexual violence		Calls for special measures to protect women and girls from sexual and gender based violence	Asserts the importance of women's leadership and participation in conflict-resolution, peace talks and recovery <i>Presented by Namibia, 2000</i>
2009 <b>1889</b>	Calls for women's participation in peace making and post-conflict recovery institutions, particularly political and economic decision-making in the earliest stages of peacebuilding	Addresses the lack of adequate planning and funding for women's needs	Calls for tools to improve implementation, including indicators and proposals for a monitoring mechanism	Requires the Secretary-General to appoint more women Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and mobilize more gender and women protection advisors	Asks Member States, in consultation with civil society, to design concrete strategies that meet the full spectrum of the specific needs and priorities of women and girls	Emphasizes the importance of including the needs of women and children associated with armed groups into DDR planning		Urges respect for the civilian and humanitarian character of IDP/refugee camps	Requests the Secretary-General to submit report on gender responsive peacebuilding and submit a set of global indicators to track implementation of 1325 <i>Presented by Viet Nam, 2009</i>
2013 <b>2122</b>	Requires increased and systematized reporting on issues relevant to WPS to the Security Council	Stresses the inclusion of provisions on the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in conflict and post-conflict settings on all UN mission mandates	Calls for the appointment of gender advisors to peacekeeping missions	Calls for women's full participation across a wide spectrum of activities, including: elections, DDR programmes, security sector and judicial reforms, and post-conflict reconstruction	Calls for improved interactions with civil society and increased consultation, including during field visits, with women's organizations and women leaders	Calls on Member States to develop dedicated funding mechanisms to support organizations that promote women's participation at all levels of peace and security decision-making		Requests that the Secretary-General make gender experts available to all United Nations mediation teams and support the appointment of women as senior level UN mediators	Calls on troop- and police-contributing Member States to increase women military and police in deployments <i>Presented by Azerbaijan, 2013</i>
2015 <b>2242</b>	Calls for the greater integration by Member States and the UN of their agendas on women, peace and security, counter-terrorism and countering-violent extremism	Encourages Member States and UN entities, in collaboration with UN Women, to conduct gender-sensitive research on radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations in order to develop targeted, evidence-based policy and programming responses		Establishes an Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace and Security to systematize the Council's work on WPS, and increase oversight and coordination of implementation efforts	Asks the Secretary-General to include information about progress made on the recommendations from the Global Study and other new commitments made as part of the High-level Review, in his annual report on the implementation of 1325		Encourages women's participation in efforts to eradicate small arms and light weapons trafficking		Recognizes the Global Acceleration Instrument (GAI) as an avenue to attract resources, coordinate responses and accelerate implementation <i>Presented by Spain, 2015</i>

## Prevention of and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence

YEAR RESOLUTION	KEY PROVISIONS					
2008 <b>1820</b>	Stresses that sexual violence as a tactic of war can exacerbate conflict, and may impede the restoration of international peace and security	Affirms that sexual violence in conflict can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity and a constituent act of genocide	Strengthens the prohibition on amnesty for such crimes	Calls for stronger and clearer guidelines to UN peacekeepers to prevent sexual violence against civilians	Calls for more systematic and regular reporting on the issue	Asserts the importance of women's participation in all processes related to stopping sexual violence in conflict, including their participation in peace talks <i>Presented by the USA, 2008</i>
2009 <b>1888</b>	Calls for the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict, to provide leadership and coordination on UN response to sexual violence	Encourages UN Action to support the work of the Special Representative	Calls for Women's Protection Advisors (WPAs) to be present in peacekeeping missions in contexts with high levels of sexual violence	Establishes a rapid response team of rule-of-law experts meant to rapidly deploy to situations of sexual violence in order to address impunity	Requests the Secretary-General to urgently devise specific proposals for improved monitoring and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence	Mandates an annual report from the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1820, including information on parties to armed conflict credibly suspected of perpetrating patterns of sexual violence <i>Presented by the USA, 2009</i>
2010 <b>1960</b>	Encourages the Secretary-General to list and include detailed information on parties to armed conflict credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, in his annual reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 1820 and 1888		Requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence	Reiterates the Council's intention to consider including designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence in targeted sanctions	Calls upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence	Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence <i>Presented by the USA 2010</i>
2013 <b>2106</b>	Affirms that sexual violence can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede restoration of peace and security	Stresses women's participation as essential to prevention, protection and response	Draws attention to comprehensive transitional justice, including judicial and non-judicial measures	Calls for systematic monitoring of situation, investigation and application of targeted sanctions	Requests the Secretary-General and UN entities assist national authorities in increasing women's effective participation across post-conflict processes, including DDR processes, SSR, and justice sector reform <i>Presented by UK, 2013</i>	