

# Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

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

2000  
**1325**

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.

Presented by Namibia, 2000

2009  
**1889**

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.

Presented by Viet Nam, 2009

2013  
**2122**

Addresses persistent gaps in implementing the women, peace and security 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.

Presented by Azerbaijan, 2013

2015  
**2242**

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.

Presented by Spain, 2015

2019  
**2493**

Calls for the full implementation of all previous resolutions on women, peace and security; requests the UN to develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace processes; and urges Member States to ensure and provide timely support for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes.

Presented by South Africa, 2019

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

2008  
**1820**

Recognizes sexual violence as a tactic of war and a matter of international peace and security that necessitates a security response.

Presented by the USA, 2008

2009  
**1888**

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.

Presented by the USA, 2009

2010  
**1960**

Establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence in conflict.

Presented by the USA, 2010

2013  
**2106**

Focuses on accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict; stresses women's political and economic empowerment.

Presented by UK, 2013

2019  
**2467**

Positions conflict-related sexual violence as firmly rooted in the broader women, peace and security agenda; stresses justice and accountability efforts and the need for a survivor-centered approach; calls for support and protection to women's civil society organizations; and calls for attention the issues of children born of rape.

Presented by Germany, 2019





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

<b>2000 1325</b>	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.	Calls for women's participation in all elements of peace making, particularly peace negotiations.		
<b>2009 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.
<b>2013 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 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.
<b>2015 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.	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.	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.	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.		
<b>2019 2493</b>	Takes note of the Secretary-General's operational recommendations for the UN and Member States in the lead up to the 20th anniversary.	Calls on Member States to increase their funding on WPS and invites aid providers to continue to track the gender focus of aid contributions and inform on progress.	Urges Member States supporting peace processes to facilitate women's full, equal, and meaningful inclusion and participation in peace talks from the outset, both in negotiating parties' delegations and in the mechanisms set up to implement and monitor agreements.	Strongly encourages Member States to create safe and enabling environments for civil society, including formal and informal community women leaders, women peacebuilders, political actors, and those who promote and protect human rights, and to address threats, harassment, violence and hate speech against them.	Takes note of the work of the Informal Expert Group on WPS and acknowledges UN Women's important role.	Requests that the UN develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace talks.		

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

<b>2008 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.
<b>2009 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.	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.	Encourages UN Action to support the work of the Special Representative.	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.
<b>2010 1960</b>	Encourages the Secretary-General to list and include detailed information on parties to armed conflict 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.	
<b>2013 2106</b>	Stresses women's participation as essential to prevention, protection and response.	Draws attention to comprehensive transitional justice, including judicial and non-judicial measures.	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.	Calls for systematic monitoring of situation, investigation and application of targeted sanctions.	Affirms that sexual violence can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede restoration of peace and security.	
<b>2019 2467</b>	Demands parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence (e.g. clear orders through chains of command, codes of conduct, investigation of all credible allegations, unimpeded access for monitoring and humanitarian assistance).	Encourages the UN and mandating bodies to ensure that commissions of inquiry address sexual violence in conflict and encourages the use of rosters of investigators with relevant expertise.	Welcomes the Secretary-General's decision that all state actors repeatedly listed in the annexes of his CRSV reports will be prohibited from participating in peacekeeping.	Calls upon all Member States to ensure that survivors receive the care they need without discrimination, and noting the life-threatening risks and harms faced by women who become pregnant as a result of rape, and asks for an SG's special report on them and on their children born of rape.	Encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that expert groups and monitoring teams and panels for sanctions committees include members with dedicated sexual violence and gender expertise.	Affirms that survivors of sexual violence committed by terrorist groups should have access to national relief and reparations programmes.

