
Maintenance of international peace and security: the interdependence between security and development

[S/PRST/2011/4](#)
11 February 2011

The Council underlines that integrated action on the ground by security and development actors needs to be coordinated with the national authorities and can significantly contribute to stabilizing and improving the security situation and ensuring the protection of civilians. The Council also notes the importance of cooperation with civil society in this context. The Council affirms that sustainable peace and development cannot be achieved without the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and underlines that women must be included as active participants in all stages of peacebuilding, peace agreements and development programmes. The Council expresses its willingness to engage in dialogue, where necessary, on specific situations on its agenda with other actors, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and international financial institutions (twelfth paragraph)

^a Pursuant to a note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 March 2011 ([S/2011/141](#)), as from that date the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the item entitled “Peace and security in Africa” was subsumed under the item entitled “The situation in Libya”.

33. Women and peace and security

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings, including one high-level meeting, and adopted one resolution and three presidential statements in connection with women and peace and security. In its deliberations, the Council focused on the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), the issue of conflict-related sexual violence and the participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding. In addition, the Council included provisions related to women and peace and security in a number of its decisions relating to country-specific and thematic items, reflecting a trend of increased mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues into its work.⁷⁶⁹

27 April 2010 to 28 October 2011: implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#)

On 27 April 2010, the Security Council considered a set of 26 indicators in connection with women and peace and security, developed by the Secretary-General⁷⁷⁰ to track the implementation of

resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) in the four main areas of prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery.⁷⁷¹

During the debate, Member States unanimously acknowledged the necessity to measure the progress made since the adoption of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) in order to better identify obstacles to its effective implementation. However, speakers shared a common view that the proposed indicators required further conceptual and technical development before they could be implemented. Some representatives pointed to the need to balance quantitative and qualitative indicators⁷⁷² and improve their adaptability to country-specific situations.⁷⁷³ Mindful that data collection could prove challenging for some States, particularly those in the midst of or emerging from conflict, some

⁷⁷¹ In 2009, the Council adopted resolution [1889 \(2009\)](#), in which it called for the development of indicators which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations and Member States on the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) in 2010 and beyond.

⁷⁷² [S/PV.6302](#), p. 9 (United States); p. 12 (Turkey); p. 13 (Lebanon); p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); and p. 20 (Brazil).

⁷⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 13 (Lebanon); p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 18 (China); and p. 20 (Brazil).

⁷⁶⁹ For information on the mainstreaming of other thematic issues, see part I, sect. 31, “Children and armed conflict”, and sect. 32, “Protection of civilians”.

⁷⁷⁰ See [S/2010/173](#)

speakers stressed that those States should not be burdened with additional reporting responsibilities⁷⁷⁴ and that particular support should be provided to them.⁷⁷⁵ Other speakers expressed their wish for a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities among Member States and the United Nations and within the United Nations system.⁷⁷⁶ At the end of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to consult with the Council, taking into account views expressed by other relevant stakeholders, including the broader United Nations membership, taking into account the need to further develop the indicators contained in his report, and expressed its intention to take action on a comprehensive set of indicators on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000) in October 2010.⁷⁷⁷

On 26 October 2010, at the meeting marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it supported taking forward the set of indicators contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security⁷⁷⁸ for use as an initial framework to track the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). The Council requested the Secretary-General to propose in his next annual report a strategic framework to guide United Nations implementation of the resolution and expressed its intention to convene a high-level review in 2015.⁷⁷⁹ In his statement to the Council, the Secretary-General noted that despite the wide array of activities initiated by Member States and the United Nations since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), much remained to be done to increase the participation of women at all stages of conflict management and to prevent and prosecute conflict-related gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence. He emphasized the general lack of adequate methods for monitoring progress, a gap which his comprehensive set of indicators sought to bridge.⁷⁸⁰ In her briefing, the Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) said that the

set of indicators submitted in the report represented a highly practical new tool to support the accelerated implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and strongly urged the Council to begin to use them as a basis for the Council's review, analysis and intervention on issues related to women and peace and security at both the global and country levels. She added that the operationalization of the indicators would mean a shift in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) from "just a focus on activities to an output- and results-driven endeavour".⁷⁸¹

A large number of speakers highlighted that the mass rapes perpetrated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July 2010 had demonstrated the need to urgently and effectively implement resolution 1325 (2000).⁷⁸² With regard to the set of indicators developed by the Secretary-General, several speakers encouraged its prompt implementation,⁷⁸³ while others argued that the use of such indicators should be opted on a voluntary basis⁷⁸⁴ and applied to conflict-related situations only.⁷⁸⁵

On 28 October 2011, at its 6642th meeting, the Council considered the comprehensive strategic framework outlined in the annual report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security,⁷⁸⁶ which contained a set of objectives, goals and indicators to guide United Nations implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) until 2020 and to strengthen the accountability of the United Nations system. In his statement to the Council, the Secretary-General called upon Member States to do more, including through additional funding, to implement the priorities of his

⁷⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); and p. 20 (Brazil).

⁷⁷⁵ Ibid., pp. 14-15 (Gabon).

⁷⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 16 (Russian Federation); and p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

⁷⁷⁷ S/PRST/2010/8.

⁷⁷⁸ S/2010/498.

⁷⁷⁹ S/PRST/2010/22.

⁷⁸⁰ S/PV.6411, pp. 4-5.

⁷⁸¹ Ibid, pp. 5-7.

⁷⁸² Ibid., p. 14 (United States); p. 20 (France); p. 22 (Nigeria); pp. 23-24 (United Kingdom); p. 28 (Russian Federation); p. 31 (Canada); p. 40 (Ireland, Slovenia); and p. 42 (South Africa); S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 4 (New Zealand); p. 14 (Liechtenstein); p. 16 (Switzerland); p. 29 (Israel); p. 37 (Australia); p. 50 (European Union); and p. 61 (Bahamas).

⁷⁸³ S/PV.6411, p. 12 (Austria); p. 20 (France); p. 24 (United Kingdom); p. 30 (Canada, on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security); and p. 31 (Italy); S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 15 (Estonia); p. 22 (Luxembourg); p. 38 (Croatia); p. 51 (European Union); p. 58 (Ukraine); and p. 72 (Ghana).

⁷⁸⁴ S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 20 (Viet Nam).

⁷⁸⁵ S/PV.6411, p. 29 (Russian Federation); S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 24 (Egypt).

⁷⁸⁶ S/2011/598.

strategic framework.⁷⁸⁷ Most of the speakers welcomed and supported the strategic framework as a positive step forward in the effective implementation of the resolution. The representative of the United Kingdom, however, regretted that such support would not be reflected in the presidential statement to be issued at the end of the meeting.⁷⁸⁸ The representative of the Russian Federation stressed that there were pending questions on the suitability, relevance and scope of individual indicators and that a more transparent consultative process should be guaranteed in the discussions on the indicators and the strategic framework.⁷⁸⁹

27 April to 17 December 2010: sexual violence in armed conflict

On 27 April 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Special Representative shared her assessment of a number of critical gaps in the response to the widespread and systematic use of sexual violence, particularly rape, as a tactic of war and recommended a five-point priority agenda to strengthen United Nations action, consisting of ending impunity, empowering women to become agents of change, mobilizing political leadership, increasing the recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of conflict, and ensuring a coordinated response from the United Nations system.⁷⁹⁰

On 16 December 2010, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#), in which it expressed its readiness to take appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict when considering situations on its agenda. In the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence. It encouraged him to include in his reports on the implementation of resolutions [1820 \(2008\)](#) and [1888 \(2009\)](#) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that were credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence and to list those in an annex to the reports and expressed its intention to use the list as a basis for more focused engagement with those parties,

including measures in accordance with the procedures of relevant sanctions committees. The Council called upon parties to armed conflict to implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence and requested the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of those commitments and to regularly update the Council in reports and briefings.⁷⁹¹

During the debate held on 16 and 17 December 2010 there was a large consensus among States that the alarming prevalence of conflict-related sexual violence called for a consistent, coordinated approach and that urgent action was needed to reinforce accountability and end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, including through sanctions and referrals to the International Criminal Court. Many expressed hope that the proposed monitoring and reporting mechanisms would be established, adding that reliable data collection and analysis would require increased coordination and collaboration between the various bodies and organs of the United Nations, both at headquarters and in the field. Several speakers noted the importance of building on the experience and practice of the mechanism established under resolutions [1612 \(2005\)](#) and [1882 \(2009\)](#) on children and armed conflict, welcoming greater cooperation and information-sharing between the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict.⁷⁹² Some speakers recommended that the Council establish a working group on women and peace and security,⁷⁹³ as well as a listing and delisting mechanism,⁷⁹⁴ both already in place under the children and armed conflict agenda. Other speakers, while supportive of concrete measures to help to prevent and prosecute crimes of sexual violence, insisted that the tools adopted under resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#) should be applied to conflicts which were a threat to peace and

⁷⁸⁷ [S/PV.6642](#), p. 3.

⁷⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁷⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁷⁹⁰ [S/PV.6302](#), pp. 2-5.

⁷⁹¹ The first report pursuant to resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#) was to be submitted in December 2011; however, the report ([S/2012/33](#)) was submitted on 13 January 2012 and is thus covered in the subsequent Supplement of the *Repertoire*.

⁷⁹² [S/PV.6453](#), p. 11 (United Kingdom); p. 12 (Mexico); p. 13 (France); p. 15 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 22 (Japan); p. 23 (Austria); and p. 26 (Germany); [S/PV.6453 \(Resumption 1\)](#), p. 4 (Portugal); pp. 4-5 (Switzerland); p. 6 (Slovenia); p. 9 (Costa Rica, on behalf of the Human Security Network); and p. 12 (Chile).

⁷⁹³ [S/PV.6453](#), p. 23 (Austria).

⁷⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 16 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 26 (Germany); p. 30 (Netherlands); and p. 34 (Finland).

security only⁷⁹⁵ and that the Special Representative on Sexual Violence should perform her responsibilities strictly in line with the mandate formulated by the Council.⁷⁹⁶

28 October 2011: participation of women in decision-making processes

On 28 October 2011, at its 6642nd meeting, the Council considered the annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)⁷⁹⁷ and a concept paper prepared by the presidency (Nigeria),⁷⁹⁸ which emphasized that, despite their essential role in building peace and reinforcing the foundation of democracy, women remained insufficiently involved in all conflict prevention and resolution processes. At that meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it welcomed the efforts and commitments to implement resolution 1325 (2000) while remaining concerned at

the continued low numbers of women in formal institutions of conflict prevention and resolution, particularly in preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts. The Council requested the Secretary-General to assist in enabling regular consultations between women's groups and relevant participants in conflict mediation and peacebuilding processes and to ensure that regular briefings were provided to his mediators and their teams on gender issues relevant to peace agreement provisions and specific obstacles to full and equal political participation of women. It recognized the need for more systematic attention to and implementation of women and peace and security commitments in its own work and expressed its willingness to ensure that measures to enhance women's engagement in conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding were advanced in its work. The Council also noted with satisfaction the increased coordination and coherence in policy and programming for women and girls within the United Nations system since the creation of UN-Women.⁷⁹⁹

⁷⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 21 (Russian Federation).

⁷⁹⁶ Ibid., p. 18 (China).

⁷⁹⁷ S/2011/598.

⁷⁹⁸ S/2011/654.

⁷⁹⁹ S/PRST/2011/20.

Meetings: women and peace and security

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6302 27 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2010/173)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2010/8

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

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6411 26 October 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2010/498)	Report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in peacekeeping (S/2010/466) Letter dated 22 October 2010 from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/549)	66 Member States ^a	9 invitees ^b	Secretary-General (video message), ^c all Council members, ^d 65 invitees under rule 37 ^e and all invitees under rule 39	S/PRST/2010/22
6453 16 and 17 December 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) (S/2010/604)	Draft resolution submitted by 68 Member States ^f (S/2010/641)	58 Member States ^g	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Military Adviser of the Office of Military Affairs in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, 23 invitees under rule 37 ^h and all invitees under rule 39	Resolution 1960 (2010) 15-0-0
6515 14 April 2011				Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2010-2011

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6642 28 October 2011	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2011/598) Letter dated 20 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/654)		42 Member States ⁱ	Under-Secretary-General for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, President of the Economic and Social Council, Representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, NATO Civilian Liaison Officer to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2011/20

^a Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada (Minister of International Cooperation), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland (Minister of the Interior), Gambia (Minister of Tourism and Culture), Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland (Minister of State for Equality, Integration and Human Rights), Israel, Italy (Minister of Equal Opportunities), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia (Minister of Gender and Development), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the Southern African Development Community), Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (Minister of Defence), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda (Senator), Sierra Leone, Slovenia (Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Solomon Islands, South Africa (Deputy Minister for Social Development), Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden (State Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^b Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, Under-Secretary-General for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, President of the Economic and Social Council, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Permanent Observer and Head of the Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, NATO Civilian Liaison Officer to the United Nations and representative of the Civil Society Advisory Group to the United Nations on Women, Peace and Security.

^c The Deputy Secretary-General attended the meeting but did not make a statement.

^d Austria was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, the United States by its Secretary of State, Japan by its Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mexico by the Head of the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Mexico.

^e The representative of Malawi did not make a statement.

^f Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

^g Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste and Ukraine.

^h Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Georgia, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland.

ⁱ Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Vanuatu.

Mainstreaming of issues relating to women and peace and security in the decisions of the Security Council

During the period under review, the Council continued to include provisions on women and peace and security in country- and region-specific resolutions and presidential statements, confirming a trend of increased mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues into its decisions. In addition, the Council incorporated such elements as the protection or participation of women in a significant number of decisions adopted in connection with thematic items.

Overall, issues relating to women and peace and security were mainstreamed in such diverse areas as democratic governance and the rule of law, security sector reform, small arms, justice and the protection of human rights, the protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance, conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict peacebuilding and the fight against HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Council welcomed and encouraged information-sharing and cooperation between the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

The provisions relating to women and peace and security, which were addressed to relevant Member States, parties to a conflict, the Secretary-General or the international community, include condemnations of discrimination against women and girls, requests for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and reporting of sexual and gender-based violence, and calls for the protection of and assistance to victims, the full and equal participation of women in elections and peace processes, and the imposition of sanctions. The Council included the provisions in its decisions on Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Somalia,

the Sudan, Timor-Leste and the Central African region. For instance, in relation to the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council adopted a presidential statement following incidents of mass rapes committed by armed groups in the Walikale region in late July and early in August 2010, in which it expressed its readiness to consider all appropriate actions, including targeted measures against the perpetrators, and urged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure a swift and fair prosecution of the perpetrators and encouraged regular interaction between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and MONUSCO.⁸⁰⁰ During its consideration of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan", the Council requested the Secretary-General, for the first time since the adoption of resolution 1960 (2010), to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and demanded that all parties cease all forms of violence against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010).⁸⁰¹ In connection with the situation in Somalia, the Council decided to impose sanctions (travel ban, asset freeze and arms embargo) on individuals and entities designated as being responsible for violations against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence.⁸⁰² The Council continued to request the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual abuses and exploitation in a number of peacekeeping missions and urged troop- and police-contributing countries to take action to prevent their personnel from committing such abuses.

⁸⁰⁰ S/PRST/2010/17.

⁸⁰¹ Resolution 1996 (2011).

⁸⁰² Resolution 2002 (2011).

Furthermore, provisions related to women and peace and security were incorporated into decisions relating to thematic issues. The Council acknowledged that addressing the root causes of conflicts also required a systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security issues⁸⁰³ and, reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, reiterated its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts.⁸⁰⁴ In addition, acknowledging the correlated impact of the HIV pandemic and conflict-related sexual violence on women, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include HIV-related concerns to his activities pertinent

to the prevention and resolution of conflict, in particular the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence.⁸⁰⁵

The following table lists, by item, provisions relating to women and peace and security that were included in decisions adopted under other items. The table does not reflect the integration of provisions on women and peace and security into the mandates of subsidiary bodies, which are covered in part X. Provisions with a specific focus on actions related to women and peace and security are reproduced in full, while those that are broader in scope are indicated by a reference to the corresponding decision and relevant paragraph number.

⁸⁰³ S/PRST/2010/18.

⁸⁰⁴ S/PRST/2011/18.

⁸⁰⁵ Resolution 1983 (2011).

Mainstreaming of issues relating to women and peace and security in the decisions of the Security Council, 2010-2011: selected provisions

Decision

Provision

Africa

The situation in Liberia

Resolution 1938 (2010)

15 September 2010

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008) 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women, peace, and security, condemning the continuing sexual violence, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL and the Government of Liberia to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, recognizing the challenges that remain in addressing the serious issues of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and calling on Member States to increase support to the Government in its efforts (sixteenth preambular paragraph)

Resolution 2008 (2011)

16 September 2011

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Welcomes the efforts by the Government of Liberia to combat sexual and gender-based violence and further encourages it, in coordination with UNMIL, to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support, and protection to victims (para. 13)

See also the seventh and fifteenth preambular paragraphs of the resolution

The situation in Somalia

S/PRST/2011/6

10 March 2011

The Council affirms the importance of the development of government institutions and the strengthening of civilian capacity-building across Somalia, including ensuring the participation of women in public life, the prevention and resolution of conflict, peacebuilding and socioeconomic reconstruction. The Council urges the international community to mobilize additional support to the Transitional Federal Government, and local and regional administrations in this regard (fifth paragraph)

Decision

Provision

Resolution [2002 \(2011\)](#)
29 July 2011
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Decides that the measures in paragraphs 1, 3, and 7 of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 7 of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee:

...

(e) As being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians, including children and women, in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement (para. 1)

See also resolution [2002 \(2011\)](#), twelfth preambular paragraph

Resolution [2010 \(2011\)](#)
30 September 2011
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Expresses serious concern about increasing reports of conflict-related sexual violence in Somalia, calls upon all parties to cease such violations and abuses, and requests the Secretary-General to implement the relevant provisions of resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, [1820 \(2008\)](#) of 19 June 2008, [1888 \(2009\)](#) of 30 September 2009, [1889 \(2009\)](#) of 5 October 2009 and [1960 \(2010\)](#) of 16 December 2010, including the strengthening of the women's protection component of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (para. 25)

See also para. 22 of the resolution

The situation in Burundi

Resolution [1959 \(2010\)](#)
16 December 2010

Recognizes the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for peacebuilding, security and long-term development in the country, and encourages the Government to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, the fight against corruption, security sector reform, justice and the protection of human rights, with a special focus on the rights of women and children as well as marginalized and vulnerable minorities (para. 6)

Same provision in resolution [2027 \(2011\)](#), para. 3

Underscores the importance of security sector reform, and urges all international partners, together with the United Nations Office in Burundi, to continue supporting the efforts of the Government of Burundi to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular in the fields of training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence, and with a view to consolidating security sector governance (para. 8)

Same provision in resolution [2027 \(2011\)](#), para. 6

The situation in Sierra Leone

Resolution [1941 \(2010\)](#)
29 September 2010

Commends the Government of Sierra Leone for recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as referred to in resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and [1820 \(2008\)](#) of 19 June 2008, by establishing national strategies, underscores the importance that the Government continue its efforts in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, and encourages the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone to work with the Government in this area (para. 10)

Same provision in resolution [2005 \(2011\)](#), para. 11

See also resolution [2005 \(2011\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#)
28 May 2010
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to build on its cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (para. 14)

Requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur (para. 15)

Demands that all armed groups, in particular the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuse against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse (para. 18)

Same provision in resolution [1991 \(2011\)](#), para. 13

See also resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#), eleventh preambular paragraph; and resolution [1991 \(2011\)](#), seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs and para. 5

[S/PRST/2010/17](#)
17 September 2010

The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of the mass rapes which occurred in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in late July and August 2010, and, reaffirming its resolutions [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1882 \(2009\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), [1894 \(2009\)](#) and [1925 \(2010\)](#) and recalling its statements to the press of 26 August and 8 and 9 September 2010, the Council urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure a swift and fair prosecution of the perpetrators of these terrible crimes and to inform the Council on measures taken to this end. The Council expresses its readiness to consider all appropriate actions, including targeted measures against the perpetrators (first paragraph)

The Council calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to condemn these atrocities and to provide effective assistance to the victims of sexual abuse and to support efforts undertaken by all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to protect and assist the victims and to prevent further violence (third paragraph)

Decision

Provision

The Council reiterates its urgent call to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with the United Nations and other relevant actors, to put an end to impunity; in particular, those bearing responsibility for gross human rights violations must be held to account. The Council is determined to support the Congolese authorities in addressing the root causes of the above incidents (fourth paragraph)

The Council supports the launch by the Mission and the United Nations country team of a sensitization campaign, including through Radio Okapi, to encourage victims of sexual violence to report it and to seek treatment and legal assistance (eighth paragraph)

The Council reaffirms its resolve to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children during and after armed conflict. It supports the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and encourages her to regularly interact with the Sexual Violence Unit of the Mission to coordinate United Nations response and monitor the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council looks forward to her trip to the country later in September and requests a briefing upon her return (ninth paragraph)

Resolution [1952 \(2010\)](#)
29 November 2010
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Calls upon the Congolese authorities to continue their fight against impunity, especially against all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including sexual violence, including those committed by any illegal armed groups or elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (para. 12)

See also the ninth preambular paragraph and para. 13 of the resolution

[S/PRST/2011/11](#)
18 May 2011

The Council underlines the importance of economic development to ensure long-term stabilization and peace consolidation. It stresses that special attention should be placed on women's empowerment and participation in the economy, job creation for youth, and reintegration of former combatants ... (seventh paragraph)

See also the fourth paragraph of the statement

Resolution [2021 \(2011\)](#)
29 November 2011
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Demands that all armed groups, in particular the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, LRA, Mai Mai Yakutumba, the Forces nationales de libération and the Allied Democratic Forces, lay down their arms and immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and demobilize (para. 13)

See also the eleventh preambular paragraph and para. 14 of the resolution

The situation in the Central African Republic

Resolution [2031 \(2011\)](#)
21 December 2011

Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence and abductions perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically LRA, that threaten the population as well as the peace and stability of the Central African Republic and the subregion, and calls upon the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to report on human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups, particularly against children and women (para. 14)

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution [1911 \(2010\)](#)
28 January 2010
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Stresses the importance of an inclusive participation of Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, and of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, in particular respect for freedom of opinion and expression, and removing obstacles and challenges to the participation and full involvement of women in public life (para. 7)

Same provision in resolution [1933 \(2010\)](#), para. 6

Reaffirms paragraphs 14 to 17 of resolution [1880 \(2009\)](#), calls upon all Ivorian parties, with the continued support of the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), to ensure the protection of civilians, including women and children, to fully implement the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on children and armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire ([S/AC.51/2008/5](#) and Corr.1), including to adopt a national action plan to address sexual violence, and to ensure that the rule of law is strengthened and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice, and calls, in particular, upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence (para. 13)

Same provision in resolution [1933 \(2010\)](#), para. 13; and resolution [1962 \(2010\)](#), para. 9

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 19)

See also the tenth preambular paragraph of the resolution

Decision

Provision

Resolution [1933 \(2010\)](#)

30 June 2010

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports relevant information on progress on the promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law as well as on the strengthening of the rule of law, including on ending impunity in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to violence committed against children and women, and on progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNOCI and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from sexual and gender-based violence, and consistent with resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1882 \(2009\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#) and [1889 \(2009\)](#) (para. 22)

See also resolution [1933 \(2010\)](#), ninth preambular paragraph and para. 23; and resolution [1946 \(2010\)](#), sixth preambular paragraph

Resolution [1980 \(2011\)](#)

28 April 2011

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Recalls paragraph 7 of resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#) and paragraph 7 (b) of resolution [1882 \(2009\)](#) regarding sexual and gender-based violence and children in armed conflict, and welcomes the information-sharing between the Committee and the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and on Sexual Violence in Conflict, in accordance with their respective mandates and as appropriate (para. 22)

See also resolution [1980 \(2011\)](#), eighth preambular paragraph; resolution [1975 \(2011\)](#), paras. 1 and 5; and resolution [2000 \(2011\)](#), twelfth, thirteenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs

Central African region: impact of illicit arms trafficking on peace and security

[S/PRST/2010/6](#)

19 March 2010

The Council is gravely concerned about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, particularly in the subregion of Central Africa, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences, in particular for the security of civilians, by fuelling armed conflict, which in turn exacerbates the risks of gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers and poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the local, national, regional and international levels (second paragraph)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

Resolution [1919 \(2010\)](#)

29 April 2010

Requests the Secretary-General to continue the measures necessary to ensure full compliance by the United Nations Mission in the Sudan with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 24)

Same provision in resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), para. 13; resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#), para. 23; and resolution [2032 \(2011\)](#), para. 11

Decision

Provision

Resolution [1935 \(2010\)](#)

30 July 2010

Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution [1820 \(2008\)](#) of 19 June 2008, requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to report on the implementation of its comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#) [1888 \(2009\)](#) of 30 September 2009 and [1889 \(2009\)](#) of 5 October 2009 are implemented by the Operation and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 18)

Same provision in resolution [2003 \(2011\)](#), para. 22

See also resolution [1935 \(2010\)](#), para. 3

Resolution [1945 \(2010\)](#)

14 October 2010

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Requests the Panel of Experts to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the operations of UNAMID and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution [1556 \(2004\)](#) of 30 July 2004 and paragraph 7 of resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region, violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, including sexual and gender-based violence, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions (para. 4)

See also the seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs of the resolution

[S/PRST/2010/24](#)

16 November 2010

The Council calls for respect for international law, international human rights law and humanitarian law; the protection of freedom of expression; humanitarian access across the Sudan, including in the border areas; and an end to all harassment of civil society. The Council underlines the importance of increased participation of women in the Sudanese peace processes (fifteenth paragraph)

See also [S/PRST/2010/28](#), eighth paragraph; [S/PRST/2011/3](#), twelfth paragraph; and [S/PRST/2011/8](#), tenth paragraph

Resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#)

8 July 2011

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Demands that all parties, in particular rebel militias and LRA, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming and abduction, with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#) and violence and abuses against children (para. 9)

Decision

Provision

Encourages the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ratify into law and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees and statelessness, and requests the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to advise and assist the Government in this regard (para. 11)

Calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take measures to improve women's participation in the outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and post-independence arrangements and to enhance the engagement of South Sudanese women in public decision-making at all levels, including by promoting women's leadership, supporting women's organizations and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally (para. 12)

Reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#), recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, looks forward to the appointment of women protection advisers in accordance with resolutions [1888 \(2009\)](#), [1889 \(2009\)](#) and [1960 \(2010\)](#), requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#), as appropriate, and encourages the Mission as well as the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to actively address these issues (para. 24)

See also the twelfth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs of the resolution

Peace consolidation in West Africa

[S/PRST/2010/3](#)
16 February 2010

The Council reiterates the call made in its resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#) to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding (eighth paragraph)

The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

Resolution [1923 \(2010\)](#)
25 May 2010

Takes note of the commitment of the Government of Chad, as recalled in the letter dated 21 May 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2010/250](#)), to assume full responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian population in eastern Chad, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities, with a particular focus on women and children, and United Nations and humanitarian personnel and assets, in accordance with its obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and underscores that in so doing, the Government commits itself to carrying out the following tasks ... (para. 2)

See also [S/PRST/2010/29](#), second and third paragraphs

The situation in Libya^a

Resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#)
16 September 2011
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Emphasizes the importance of promoting the equal and full participation of women and minority communities in the discussions related to the political process in the post-conflict phase (para. 3)

Calls upon the Libyan authorities to promote and protect human rights, including those of people belonging to vulnerable groups, and to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and calls for those responsible for violations, including sexual violence, to be held accountable in accordance with international standards (para. 7)

See also resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph; and resolution [2016 \(2011\)](#), fifth preambular paragraph

Americas

The question concerning Haiti

Resolution [1944 \(2010\)](#)
14 October 2010
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Calling upon the Government of Haiti and all the other relevant Haitian actors to ensure the holding of credible and legitimate presidential and legislative elections, due to be held on 28 November 2010, which will further consolidate democracy, allow for the completion of constitutional reform and contribute to the reconstruction process, and emphasizing the need to continue to promote the participation of women in the electoral process (fourth preambular paragraph)

Expressing its concern over the rise in the number of weapons in circulation, the increase in drug trafficking and the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons, and further expressing its concern over sexual and gender-based crimes in Haiti (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing that strengthening national human rights institutions and respect for human rights, due process, combating criminality and sexual and gender-based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

Same provision in resolution [2012 \(2011\)](#), eighteenth preambular paragraph

Requests the United Nations country team, and calls upon all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of the Mission with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations, in particular women and children (para. 7)

Same provision in resolution [2012 \(2011\)](#), para. 13

Decision

Provision

Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of the Mission and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, [1612 \(2005\)](#) of 26 July 2005, [1820 \(2008\)](#) of 19 June 2008, [1882 \(2009\)](#) of 4 August 2009, [1888 \(2009\)](#) of 30 September 2009 and [1889 \(2009\)](#) of 5 October 2009 (para. 14)

Same provision in resolution [2012 \(2011\)](#), para. 16

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of all Mission personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished (para. 15)

Same provision in resolution [2012 \(2011\)](#), para. 17

Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti and give particular attention to the protective environment for all, in particular women and children, and progress in the sustainable resettlement of displaced persons, and to propose, as appropriate, options to reconfigure the composition of the Mission (para. 22)

Same provision in resolution [2012 \(2011\)](#), para. 24

See also [S/PRST/2011/7](#), sixth and eighth paragraphs; and resolution [2012 \(2011\)](#), fifth and sixteenth preambular paragraphs and para. 8

Asia

The situation in Timor-Leste

Resolution [1912 \(2010\)](#)

26 February 2010

Requests the Mission to fully take into account gender considerations as set out in resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#) and [1889 \(2009\)](#) as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to the specific needs of women, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout the Mission and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially on the need to protect them from gender-based violence, detailing special measures to protect women and girls from such violence (para. 15)

Same provision in resolution [1969 \(2011\)](#), para. 18

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance by the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges those countries contributing troops and police to take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 16)

Same provision in resolution 1969 (2011), para. 17

See also resolution 1969 (2011), seventeenth preambular paragraph

The situation in Afghanistan

Resolution 1917 (2010)

22 March 2010

Recognizes that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009), supports efforts to accelerate implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, welcomes the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (para. 35)

Resolution 1974 (2011)

22 March 2011

Welcomes the renewed efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, including through the national Consultative Peace Jirga, held from 2 to 4 June 2010, the establishment of the High Peace Council and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, to promote dialogue with those elements in opposition to the Government who are ready to renounce violence, break ties with Al-Qaida and other terrorist organizations, denounce terrorism and accept the Afghan Constitution, particularly as it relates to gender and human rights issues, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan to make use of the good offices of the Mission to support this process, as appropriate, in full respect of the implementation of measures and procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999), 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, also welcomes the measures taken by the Government, encourages it to continue to increase the participation of women, minorities and civil society in outreach and consultation processes, and recalls that women can play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Council resolution 1325 (2010) and related resolutions (para. 11)

Recognizes that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, and stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge (para. 36)

Decision

Provision

Welcomes the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, supports efforts to accelerate implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the national priority programmes and to develop a strategy to implement the Law on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, including services to victims, recalls that the promotion and protection of women's rights are an integral part of peace, reintegration and reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Security Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (para. 37)

Thematic issues

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

[S/PRST/2010/25](#)

22 November 2010

The Council remains committed to addressing the impact of armed conflict on civilians, in particular women and children. The Council expresses its deep regret that civilians continue to account for the vast majority of casualties in situations of armed conflict, including as a result of deliberate targeting, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks and sexual and gender-based violence, as well as other acts that violate applicable international law. The Council demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and reaffirms its readiness to adopt appropriate measures (para. 7)

See also sect. III of the annex to the statement

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#)

17 June 2011

(adopted under Chapter VII)

Directs the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) to remove expeditiously on a case-by-case basis individuals and entities that no longer meet the listing criteria outlined in paragraph 3 [of the resolution], and requests that the Committee give due regard to requests for removal of individuals who meet the reconciliation conditions agreed to by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, which include the renunciation of violence, no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof, and respect for the Afghan Constitution, including the rights of women and persons belonging to minorities (para. 18)

See also the ninth preambular paragraph of the resolution

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

[S/PRST/2010/11](#)

29 June 2010

The Council further reiterates its call for all parties to armed conflict to respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and children, as well as displaced persons and humanitarian workers and other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, such as persons with disabilities and older persons (sixth paragraph)

Post-conflict peacebuilding

[S/PRST/2010/7](#)

16 April 2010

While recognizing the importance of developing State capacity, the Council also emphasizes the importance of increased attention and coherent policies to the reconstruction of conflict-affected communities and empowerment of affected people, in particular vulnerable civilians, such as children, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons. The Council takes note of the need for assistance for victims. The Council, in accordance with its resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#), underlines the key role that women and young persons can play in re-establishing the fabric of society, and stresses the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs (seventh paragraph)

See also the eleventh paragraph of the statement

Maintenance of international peace and security: ensuring the Security Council's effective role in maintaining international peace and security

[S/PRST/2010/18](#)

23 September 2010

The Council also reaffirms the important role of women in all aspects of the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and recognizes that a concerted and determined approach that addresses the root causes of conflicts also requires a systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security issues. The Council, in this regard, looks forward to marking the 10th anniversary of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) by taking action on a comprehensive set of indicators on the basis of recommendations of the Secretary-General (eighteenth paragraph)

See also the sixth paragraph of the statement

Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention

[S/PRST/2011/18](#)

22 September 2011

The Council emphasizes that an effective preventive diplomacy framework requires the active involvement of civil society, especially youth, and other relevant actors, such as academia and the media. The Council also reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and reiterates its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts in line with resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#) and [1889 \(2009\)](#) and the statements by its President of 13 October 2010 ([S/PRST/2010/20](#)) and 26 October 2010 ([S/PRST/2010/22](#)) (thirteenth paragraph)

See also the tenth paragraph of the statement

Maintenance of international peace and security: optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa

[S/PRST/2010/14](#)

16 July 2010

The Council reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and reiterates its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts and all related decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding, in line with resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#) and [1889 \(2009\)](#) (fifth paragraph)

Decision

Provision

Maintenance of international peace and security: the interdependence between security and development

[S/PRST/2011/4](#)

11 February 2011

The Council underlines that integrated action on the ground by security and development actors needs to be coordinated with the national authorities and can significantly contribute to stabilizing and improving the security situation and ensuring the protection of civilians. The Council also notes the importance of cooperation with civil society in this context. The Council affirms that sustainable peace and development cannot be achieved without the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and underlines that women must be included as active participants in all stages of peacebuilding, peace agreements and development programmes. The Council expresses its willingness to engage in dialogue, where necessary, on specific situations on its agenda with other actors, including United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes and international financial institutions (twelfth paragraph)

Maintenance of international peace and security: impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security

[Resolution 1983 \(2011\)](#)

7 June 2011

Also notes that the disproportionate burden of HIV and AIDS on women is one of the persistent obstacles and challenges to gender equality and empowerment of women, and urges Member States, United Nations entities, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to support the development and strengthening of capacities of national health systems and civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to women living with or affected by HIV in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 3)

Requests the Secretary-General to consider HIV-related needs of people living with, affected by and vulnerable to HIV, including women and girls, in his activities pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of international peace and security, the prevention and response to sexual violence related to conflict, and post-conflict peacebuilding (para. 6)

Maintenance of international peace and security: moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa

[S/PRST/2011/19](#)

12 October 2011

The Council encourages reforming States, while taking into account their capacity constraints, to strive to allocate national resources to security sector reform efforts to ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of such reform. In this context, the Council emphasizes the importance of improving women's participation in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict and the maintenance of peace and security, and encourages women to participate in the national armed and security forces in accordance with relevant international law. In this regard, the Council encourages the development of a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, including women and other vulnerable groups (fourth paragraph)

See also the second and eighth paragraphs of the statement

^a Pursuant to a note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 March 2011 ([S/2011/141](#)), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Libya".