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31. Women and peace and security

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held seven meetings, including one high-level meeting, and adopted two resolutions and two presidential statements in connection with women and peace and security.

In its deliberations, the Council primarily focused on sexual violence in armed conflict and on ways to strengthen accountability for perpetrators as it considered the first and second reports of the Secretary-General on the issue. In addition, Council members discussed progress in implementing resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), with a particular focus on ways to enhance women's participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding and to improve access to justice and reparations for victims.

In 2012 and 2013, the Council continued to include provisions relating to women and peace and security in its country-specific decisions as well as in decisions relating to other thematic issues.¹

Table 1 below lists the meetings at which this item was considered, and gives information on, inter alia, invitees, speakers and decisions adopted. Tables 2 and 3 list instances of relevant provisions in decisions adopted under country-specific and thematic items, respectively.

¹ For more information on other cross-cutting issues before the Council, see the present part, sects. 28 and 29, with regard to children and armed conflict and protection of civilians, respectively.

Open debates on sexual violence in armed conflict and resolution 2106 (2013)

On 23 February 2012, the Security Council considered the first report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in armed conflict.² In her briefing, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict underlined the leadership role of the Council on the issue. She noted that the report of the Secretary-General was one of the tools available to combat impunity as it provided political leaders with verified information to track and address sexual violence that was linked to insecurity. It served as a record of best practices and it provided a baseline for systematic engagement with parties to armed conflict.³ She also highlighted the value of listing in the context of sanctions regimes as a deterrent against sexual violence.⁴

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations stated that the mandate related to sexual violence in armed conflict was one of the most demanding in peacekeeping. He welcomed the strengthened partnership between his Department, the Special Representative and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and mentioned examples of concrete progress, including the finalisation of the terms of reference of the Women Protection Advisers and guidance on the implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements.⁵

The Council was also briefed by the representative of the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security who emphasized that addressing sexual violence required powerful and urgent leadership at the national, regional and international levels. She added that leadership was essential in particular in relation to prioritizing prevention, ensuring a survivor-centric approach, and strengthening justice and accountability.⁶

Speakers expressed contrasting views on the report as well as on the mandate of the Special Representative. While most speakers welcomed the availability and use of the data produced through the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, several Member

² [S/2012/33](#).

³ [S/PV.6722](#), p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

States questioned the reliability and impartiality of the information provided in the report, and expressed concerns about the scope and definition of the mandate of the Special Representative. The representative of the Russian Federation argued that attempts to artificially impose on the Council the duty to address sexual violence in all its aspects would lead to imbalances in system-wide coherence and to an “erosion of the legitimacy and importance of Council’s decisions on grave, complex and urgent issues.”⁷ He disagreed with the broad interpretation of the mandate of the Special Representative and warned that “unilateral change in the scope of an issue” addressed through a special mechanism established as a result of intergovernmental processes and enshrined in Council resolutions was “inadmissible”.⁸ The representative of Pakistan stated that the inclusion in the report of incidents related to elections, civil unrest or political strife ran counter to resolutions [1960 \(2010\)](#) and [1888 \(2009\)](#), which limited the debate to situations of armed conflict. For the same reason, he objected to the recommendation of the Special Representative to impose sanctions on all parties named in the report, instead of those mentioned in the annex only.⁹ In addition, the representatives of Egypt, Nepal, and the Syrian Arab Republic expressed concerns about the legitimacy, accuracy and lack of impartiality of the information included in the report on their respective national situations.¹⁰ Many speakers, on the other hand, valued the information produced through monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, as a basis for early warning systems, sanctions and comprehensive action on sexual violence, and expressed strong support for the work of the Special Representative.

At the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement stressing the need for continued timely, verified, and accurate data collection on sexual violence in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict, which would contribute to better informed discussions and assist the Council’s consideration of appropriate action, possibly including targeted and graduated measures.¹¹ The Council also invited the Special Representative to continue to provide briefings and information consistent with her mandate and the Secretary-General to recommend appropriate actions.

⁷ Ibid, p. 15.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., p. 22.

¹⁰ [S/PV.6722 \(Resumption 1\)](#), pp. 2-3 (Egypt); p. 13 (Nepal); and pp. 25-26 (Syrian Arab Republic).

¹¹ [S/PRST/2012/3](#).

On 17 April 2013, the Council considered the second report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in armed conflict.¹² In his statement, the Secretary-General explained that the report reflected the progressive improvement of analysis and data on sexual violence achieved over the past years as a result of greater awareness on the ground and enhanced capacities within the missions to monitor, investigate and respond. In addition, he highlighted a series of trends relating to sexual violence and the illicit extraction of natural resources, displacement, and peace negotiations and security sector reform.¹³ With reference to the accountability regime established by resolution [1960 \(2010\)](#), the Special Representative stressed the need to reverse the reality in relation to sexual violence and make rape “a massive liability to commit, command and condone”.¹⁴ In this regard, she emphasised that political will was most required at the national level to ensure legislation, institutions and capacity to prosecute perpetrators and care for the victims. The representative of the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security emphasised the need for leadership at all levels in order to address the complexities of conflict-related sexual violence and reflected on the themes of participation and equality, prevention, and accountability and reparations.¹⁵

Member States exchanged views on specific recommendations provided in the report, including improved information flow from and to the Council, the importance to consider the inclusion of women protection advisers in mission planning and budgeting, the need to address sexual violence in ceasefire and peace agreements, the availability of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for victims, including the safe termination of pregnancy, and the establishment of a monitoring mechanism for implementation of time-bound commitments by parties to end sexual violence. While several speakers supported further steps in monitoring more systematically such commitments by parties,¹⁶ the representative of the Russian Federation did not encourage the establishment of a special

¹² [S/2013/149](#).

¹³ [S/PV.6948](#), pp. 2-4.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 13 (Argentina); p. 16 (Pakistan); p. 33 (European Union); pp 36-37 (Liechtenstein); p. 37 (Canada, on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security); p. 39 (Botswana); p. 50 (Spain); p. 51 (Netherlands); and p. 57 (Italy).

procedure or body for monitoring compliance, arguing that current mechanisms, including the combined work of the Special Representative and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, were sufficient.¹⁷ On the role of peacekeeping missions in addressing sexual violence, speakers stressed the importance of increased numbers of uniformed female personnel to facilitate reporting of crimes by victims. The phenomenon of under-reporting was acknowledged as one of the main obstacles to accountability. With regard to assistance to victims, several speakers supported the inclusion of emergency contraception and safe abortion in the set of sexual and reproductive health services.¹⁸ The representative of the Holy See, on the other hand, expressed concern at the recommendation and argued in favour of increased assistance to women with children born of rape, including the recourse to adoption.¹⁹ In addition, a number of speakers welcomed the charges against Bosco Ntaganda by the International Criminal Court (ICC),²⁰ and others welcomed the declaration on preventing sexual violence signed by the Group of Eight in London on 11 April 2013.²¹

On 24 June 2013, the Council held a high-level meeting at the initiative of the United Kingdom to discuss accountability issues, with a particular focus on the following areas: responsibility of States to prevent and punish sexual violence, possible complementarity and synergies between international and national accountability mechanisms, and the role of the United Nations in supporting national judicial systems.²² The Secretary-General emphasised the importance of national ownership in preventing sexual violence.²³ Echoing the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence recalled the importance of engaging national stakeholders to foster national ownership, leadership and

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 21.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 8 (representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security); p. 30 (Norway, on behalf of the Nordic countries); and p. 49 (Switzerland).

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 36.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 13 (Guatemala); p. 23 (Luxembourg) and p. 61 (United Republic of Tanzania).

²¹ Ibid., p. 10 (Republic of Korea), p. 11 (United States), p. 23 (Luxembourg), p. 24 (Australia), p. 25 (United Kingdom), p. 57 (Italy), p. 60 (Lithuania), p. 62 (Ireland), and p. 66 (Germany). The Declaration, in which the Group of Eight endorsed the development of an international protocol on the investigation and documentation of rape and other forms of sexual violence in conflict, is available at: <http://www.unrol.org/doc.aspx?d=3371>.

²² See concept note ([S/2013/335](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/S/2013335.html)).

²³ [S/PV.6984](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/S/PV.6984.html), p. 3.

responsibility.²⁴ The Special Envoy of the High Commissioner for Refugees stressed the crucial leadership role of the Council to ensure protection and accountability.²⁵ The representative of the Gender Justice Initiative noted that rape and other forms of sexual violence intensified and increased during times of civil war and armed conflicts, and yet too often impunity for those crimes continued to be guaranteed through amnesty laws. While acknowledging the need for leadership on accountability for conflict-related crimes at the national level, she emphasised the importance of complementarity between national and international systems of accountability.²⁶

Following the briefings, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2106 \(2013\)](#) in which it affirmed that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a method or tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, could significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and impede the restoration of international peace and security. The Council also stressed women's participation as essential to any prevention and protection response. In this regard, the Council expressed its intent to employ, as appropriate, all means at its disposal to ensure women's participation in all aspects of mediation, post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding and to address sexual violence in conflict, including, inter alia, in the establishment and review of peacekeeping and political mandates, public statements, country visits, fact-finding missions, international commissions of inquiry, consultations with regional bodies and in the work of relevant Security Council sanctions committees. The Council also requested the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to accelerate the establishment and implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements and urged existing sanctions committees to apply targeted sanctions against perpetrators.

After the vote, Member States described resolution [2106 \(2013\)](#) as an important step in consolidating and operationalizing the framework built by previous resolutions on sexual violence. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that “a new consciousness” and strong action to protect women and children should permeate all Council's peacebuilding

²⁴ Ibid., p. 5.

²⁵ [Ibid.](#), p. 6.

²⁶ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

efforts.²⁷ The Minister for Defence of Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, argued that the focus on sexual violence “should not come at the expense of the broader agenda on women, peace and security.”²⁸ On accountability and reparations mechanisms, many speakers stressed the importance of national Governments’ leadership and commitment to protect women’s rights, guarantee the prosecution of conflict-related sexual violence and address victims’ needs, while also highlighting their limitations. In that connection, a consensus existed regarding the importance of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in providing affected States with the technical assistance and support needed to effectively strengthen national legal systems. However, a number of speakers underlined that international assistance should be implemented with full respect for the sovereignty of States.²⁹ Many speakers acknowledged the positive role of the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. The representative of Togo suggested that the United Nations assisted in developing or establishing mechanisms of cooperation for the arrest and extradition of alleged perpetrators, and by strengthening the capacity of national courts to avoid the perpetuation of violence.³⁰ The representative of Jordan, however, questioned the credibility of the United Nations in the fight against sexual violence given its handling of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers and proposed the establishment of a full-fledged legal assistance department to advise States seeking to upgrade or reform their judicial services.³¹

On the role of the ICC, the representative of Estonia recalled that the Rome Statute acknowledged that sexual violence crimes could be committed against both men and women, and stressed that such recognition should be translated into national prosecutions so as to ensure that the gender dimension of atrocity crimes was accounted for to the same extent as it was by the ICC.³² The representative of Luxembourg underlined the responsibility of States to incorporate into their national legislation provisions criminalizing sexual violence and

²⁷ Ibid., p. 9.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 28.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 14 (Morocco), p. 20 (Argentina), p. 21 (China), p. 26 (Russian Federation), p. 27 (Ecuador), and p. 46 (Colombia).

³⁰ Ibid., p. 25.

³¹ Ibid., pp. 37-39.

³² Ibid., p. 42.

excluding amnesty laws for the most serious crimes, including sexual violence.³³ Finally, the representative of Liechtenstein believed that the Council should be more assertive where national systems failed, through establishing fact-finding commissions, commissions of inquiry and referrals to the ICC.³⁴

Briefing on developments in the area of women and peace and security

On 24 April 2012, the Executive Director of UN Women and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council. The Executive Director of UN Women focused her address on the engagement of women in conflict resolution and transitional justice. She expressed concern that women's engagement and contribution to democratization had not translated into greater presence or influence at the leadership and decision-making levels. She advised that concrete measures were needed to systematize women's participation in national dialogues in transition contexts, in international contact group meetings and donor conferences. She suggested that the Council should encourage mediators, envoys, advisers and Member States to include women in the process of conflict resolution. She invited Member States to actively use the gender expertise made available through the DPA/UN Women joint strategy on gender and mediation to make their mediation and prevention efforts more inclusive. On accountability, she stressed the importance that the residual mechanisms for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) included a specific review of the lessons learned from the prosecution of sexual and gender-based crimes and was applied by the ICC as well as peacekeeping missions assisting national actors to prosecute such crimes. On transitional justice, she welcomed the strong gender analysis in the reports of commissions of inquiry and stressed the need for implementation and follow-up action. Finally, she expressed concern about the threat of loss of gains on women's legal rights in post-conflict situations. She encouraged the Council to ensure that women's rights were not eroded during mission

³³ Ibid., p. 24.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 44.

drawdowns by supporting increased numbers of women in leadership positions, constitution-making processes and in the work of the missions on justice and security sector reform.³⁵

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations focused his remarks on political participation and protection. In this regard, he recalled that missions constituted an “extremely powerful platform for support to women in post-conflict situations”³⁶ and highlighted their role in supporting the implementation of temporary special measures for women’s participation in elections. In spite of the initiatives and measures put in place by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to enhance protection of women, he acknowledged that more needed to be done in the area of protection by host countries and peacekeepers alike, particularly against sexual and gender-based violence. He mentioned in that regard the need to strengthen judicial and military institutions to ensure compliance with international law and standards.³⁷

Presidential statement and open debates on the role of women’s civil society organizations in contributing to the prevention of armed conflict

On 31 October 2012, further to the concept note circulated by Guatemala³⁸ and the Council’s open debate on “Women and Peace and Security” held on 29 October 2012, the Council adopted a presidential statement recognizing the need for a more systematic attention to the implementation of women and peace and security commitments in its own work.³⁹ The Council also underlined the need for continued appropriate and regular training for gender advisers as well as the need to ensure that gains made in the protection and promotion of women’s and girls’ rights were sustained. In the same statement, the Council stressed the importance of promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in the context of the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#).

³⁵ [S/PV.6759](#), pp. 2-5.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-8.

³⁸ [S/2012/774](#).

³⁹ [S/PRST/2012/23](#).

On 30 November 2012, the Council held its annual debate on women and peace and security to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#).⁴⁰ In his statement, the Deputy Secretary-General said that one of the key messages of the report was that early and sustained engagement with women was crucial to ensuring the sustainability of peace efforts. He stressed that “actively engaging women must be a priority, not an afterthought” and that the challenge lied in supporting more systematically women peace organizations initiatives and making the necessary links to formal peace processes.⁴¹ The Deputy Secretary-General added that issues relating to the women and peace and security agenda should not be addressed just once a year.⁴²

The Executive Director of UN Women presented the report of the Secretary-General and pointed at the shortage of opportunities for women to engage in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, despite the availability of women’s leadership, and underlined the need to create such opportunities.⁴³ The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations underlined that women could and should play a leading role in political participation, conflict resolution and the transition from conflict to peace and emphasised the critical role of active and systematic consultation with local actors and leaders to develop effective, context-specific and gender-aware solutions.⁴⁴ The representative of the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security called on the Council to engage with women’s groups as key partners in peace, to prioritize women’s rights, to meet regularly with women’s groups and women leaders and to ensure that women’s priorities were substantively incorporated into all relevant negotiations.⁴⁵

Most speakers acknowledged the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and the relevance of their participation in peace-making processes. They recognized the important role of women civil society organizations and deplored the lack of security for women’s rights defenders. Many speakers also welcomed the inclusion of the protection of civilians in the mandates of eight of the sixteen peacekeeping missions, the establishment of

⁴⁰ [S/2012/732](#).

⁴¹ [S/PV.6877](#), p. 3.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-9.

early warning mechanisms as well as increased support for women's participation in mediation efforts and preventive diplomacy. The representative of Mexico regretted that peace processes and accords rarely included concrete provisions which would enable inclusive access to power, thereby perpetuating women's exclusion and vulnerable conditions. He added that women's organizations presence in peace processes was necessary to overcome structural problems of exclusion in the design of inclusive national institutions.⁴⁶

The representative of Liechtenstein highlighted the need to ensure that the perspective of women's civil society organizations was taken into account when rethinking how gender expertise was structured and deployed in the United Nations system.⁴⁷ Similarly, the Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security of the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) stated that civil society played an important role as a source of information and accountability. Stressing that her organization aimed at greater female participation in areas of defence and security, she noted that gender expertise and increased number of female soldiers in the field enhanced NATO's ability to conduct operations more effectively.⁴⁸ Many speakers encouraged the deployment of female peacekeepers and police personnel, women protection advisers and gender advisers within United Nations missions, and representatives of troop-contributing countries underlined their active role in making available uniformed women to the missions.

On the content of the report of the Secretary-General, the representative of the Russian Federation stated that there had been "no serious analysis" of the information gathered and that it was, therefore, impossible to understand the data, assess its value or draw specific conclusions about the status of women.⁴⁹ Acknowledging that indicators constituted a potentially important tool for designing prevention and protection mechanisms, the representative of Colombia underlined further that the use of indicators should strictly conform to the mandate laid out in the relevant resolutions, and that findings should not be used out of context.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 36.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 28.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 40.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 15.

⁵⁰ Ibid., pp. 23-24.

Open debate on women, rule of law and transitional justice in conflict-affected situations

On 18 October 2013, the Council adopted resolution [2122 \(2013\)](#), which emphasized that persisting barriers to full implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) would only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women's engagement in all levels of decision-making. The Council expressed its intention to focus more attention on women's leadership and participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, as well as on women, peace and security issues in all relevant thematic areas on its agenda. The Council also welcomed more regular briefings by the Executive Director of UN Women and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence. In addition, the Council requested DPKO and DPA and relevant senior officials to update the Council on issues relevant to women, peace and security and to systematically include information and recommendations on issues of relevance to women, peace and security in the reports to the Council. The Council also invited all United Nations-established Commissions of Inquiry investigating situations on the agenda of the Council to include information on the differentiated impacts of armed conflict on women and girls. Recognizing the need to increase women's participation and the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions, the Council requested the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General to regularly consult with women's organizations and women leaders, and the Secretary-General to strengthen the knowledge of negotiating delegations to peace talks and members of mediation support teams, on the gender dimensions of peacebuilding. In addition, the Council invited the Secretary-General to commission a global study on good practices, gaps and challenges on the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), in preparation for the 2015 High-level Review.⁵¹

Speakers welcomed the unanimous adoption of resolution [2122 \(2013\)](#), seventh in the series of resolutions on women and peace and security, and acknowledged the role of the Council in establishing a comprehensive body of norms. The representative of the

⁵¹ On 26 October 2010, the Council expressed its intention to convene a High-level Review to assess progress on implementation of resolution 1325 (2010), see [S/PRST/2010/22](#), last paragraph.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) welcomed the adoption of the resolution, recognizing the role of regional organizations in implementing women, peace and security commitments. She indicated that there was an opportunity to bolster the agenda at the regional level on conflict prevention resulting from the leadership of the United Nations under Chapter VIII of the Charter.⁵²

Further to the concept note circulated by Azerbaijan,⁵³ speakers welcomed also the opportunity to discuss the gender implications of rule of law and highlighted the link between the establishment of gender sensitive judicial mechanisms and the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts. The representative of Sweden stated that improving women's access to justice should include an analysis of the "systemic barriers of gender inequality" and that gender awareness in the rule of law had a direct impact on women's political and economic empowerment.⁵⁴ Many speakers also agreed that periods of transition offered opportunities for women to advance and institutionalize their interests and needs, and to secure their rights as equal citizens, thus preventing further abuse. In that context, the importance of informal justice mechanisms and reparations programmes was acknowledged as well as the need for transitional justice to address the full-range of conflict-related violations against women's rights, and for women to fully participate in judicial reforms and institutions.

Highlighting that much attention had focused on prevention and protection issues, particularly in connection with sexual violence in armed conflict, some speakers stressed the need to also address the issue of participation of women in all decision-making processes, the third pillar of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#). Speakers welcomed the progress achieved in that area despite the need to address remaining implementation gaps. Several speakers stressed the need for a more consistent inclusion of women, peace and security-related provisions in the mandates of missions. In this connection, the representative of the Russian Federation urged States to avoid predetermined actions and to be mindful of individual situations.⁵⁵ The representative of Chile expressed concern at the declining number of women among the middle and high levels of mission leadership staff, the scarcity of gender and age segregated

⁵² [S/PV.7044](#), pp. 35.

⁵³ See concept note by Azerbaijan ([S/2013/587](#)).

⁵⁴ [S/PV.7044](#), p. 67.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

data, and the gap in financing.⁵⁶ With respect to women's participation in peace and security, the representative of Brazil noted that it remained insufficient and that the support and promotion of such participation was an increasingly important aspect of the Security Council's responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations.⁵⁷

⁵⁶Ibid., p. 42.

⁵⁷Ibid., p. 27.

Table 1
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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6722 and S/PV.6722 (Resumption 1) 23 February 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2012/33)		32 Member States ^a	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council members ^b , and all invitees	S/PRST/2012/3
S/PV.6759 24 April 2012				Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations	Rule 39 invitees	
S/PV.6852 31 October 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732) Letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774)					S/PRST/2012/23
S/PV.6877 30 November 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732)		40 Member States ^c	Executive Director of UN-Women, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, President of Femmes Africa Solidarité, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Special	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, all rule 39 invitees, and 39 rule 37 invitees ^d	

<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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774)			Representative for Women, Peace and Security of the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)		
S/PV.6948 17 April 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149)		41 Member States ^e	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members ^f , all rule 37 invitees and all invitees under rule 39 ^g and other invitations	
S/PV.6984 24 June 2013	Sexual violence in conflict Letter dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/335)	Draft resolution submitted by 47 Member States ^h (S/2013/368)	59 Member States ⁱ	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Special Envoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, representative of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See	Secretary-General, all Council members ^j all rule 37 invitees, and all invitees under rule 39 and other invitations	Resolution 2106 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.7044 18 October 2013	Women, rule of law and transitional justice in conflict-affected situations Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent	Draft resolution submitted by 46 Member States ^k (S/2013/614) Report of the	59 Member States ^l	Executive Director of UN-Women, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (via video teleconference), representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union, Special Representative for Women, Peace	Secretary-General, all Council members, 44 rule 37 invitees ^m , and all rule 39 invitees	Resolution 2122 (2013) 15-0-0

<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>Decisions and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/587)	Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2013/525)		and Security of NATO, Senior Special Adviser on Gender Issues of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Permanent Observer of the African Union		

^a Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and European Affairs), Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia (Ambassador-at-Large for the International Criminal Court), Indonesia, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Switzerland (in its national capacity and on behalf of the Human Security Network), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Viet Nam.

^b Togo was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (President of the Security Council).

^c Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Tunisia.

^d Although invited under rule 37, the representative of Papua New Guinea did not make a statement.

^e Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada (on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security and in its national capacity), Chile, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador (First Lady and Ministerial Secretary for Social Inclusion), Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Nordic countries), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia (on behalf of the Human Security Network), Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania and Viet Nam (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

^f Two Council members were represented at the ministerial level: Rwanda (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, President of the Security Council) and the Republic of Korea (Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs).

^g The statement on behalf of the European Union was made by its Deputy Head of Delegation.

^h Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

ⁱ Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador (Minister of National Defense), Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania (Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs), Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden (Minister of Defence, on behalf of the Nordic countries), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Uruguay.

^j Five Council members were represented at the ministerial and sub-ministerial levels: United Kingdom (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, President of the Security Council); France (Minister of Women's Rights and Spokesperson of the French Government); Guatemala (Minister for Foreign Affairs); Morocco (Minister Delegate of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation) and Rwanda (Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations and Member of the President's Cabinet).

^k Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^l Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Marshall Islands (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^m Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay.

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

During the period under review, the practice of the Council to include provisions relevant to women, peace and security in its country-specific decisions and in decisions relating to other thematic issues continued to evolve.⁵⁸

Table 2 below features instances of such inclusion in resolutions and statements by the President adopted in connection with country-specific items. Table 3 below features provisions relevant to women and peace and security in decisions adopted under other thematic items. Provisions relating to the mandate of peacekeeping and political missions are not featured in the tables below except for those provisions concerning specifically (i) the deployment of women protection advisers and gender advisers, and (ii) the role of a particular mission with regard to monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements.⁵⁹

During the period under review, in decisions related to country or regional-specific items (table 2 below), provisions relevant to women, peace and security included calls on Governments and parties to support women's engagement in peace and political processes, condemnations of violations against women, and requests to concerned parties to armed conflict to make specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence. In several decisions, the Council requested the establishment or further implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, and called for the deployment of women protection and gender advisers to various peacekeeping and political missions. The Council also decided to adopt targeted measures against perpetrators or expressed its strong intention to do so, when considering a number of situations on its agenda. Reflecting the above, table 2 below is

⁵⁸ In presidential statement [S/PRST/2012/23](#) of 31 October 2012, the Security Council recognized the need for more systematic attention to the implementation of women, peace and security commitments in its own work to, inter alia, continue to integrate appropriate gender perspectives into the mandates of relevant peacekeeping missions as well as in other relevant thematic areas of peace and security.

⁵⁹ For additional information on mandates and decisions relevant to peacekeeping and political missions, see part X.

organized by categories of provisions adopted by the Security Council under the overall topic of women and peace and security.

In decisions related to thematic items (see table 3 below), the Council stressed the importance of adopting a gender perspective in various areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. In addition, in resolution [2122 \(2013\)](#), the Council reaffirmed its intention to increase its attention to women and peace and security in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.⁶⁰

Table 2
Provisions relevant to women and peace and security, by country

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
Participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution	
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 2053 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Urges the Congolese authorities to ensure that the provincial and local elections are conducted in a timely, credible, peaceful and transparent manner, which includes ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and ensuring full and effective participation of women in the electoral process, strengthened engagement and cooperation with civil society, equitable access to media, including State media, and safety for all candidates as well as for election observers and witnesses, journalists, human rights defenders and civil society actors, including women (para. 15)
The situation in Mali^a	
Resolution 2056 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Acknowledges the significant contribution that women can have in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and mediation efforts, calls upon all actors in the crisis in Mali to take measures to increase the number of women involved in mediation efforts, and stresses the importance of creating enabling conditions for the participation and empowerment of women during all stages of the mediation process (para. 26)
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	
Resolution 2057 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Calls upon the Government of South Sudan to take measures to improve women’s participation in the outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005 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, ensuring appropriate representation of women in the revision of the Constitution of South Sudan, supporting women’s organizations and countering negative

⁶⁰ See resolution [2129 \(2013\)](#), in connection with the item entitled “threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”. The Council had previously included a reference to women in resolutions [1988 \(2011\)](#) and [2082 \(2012\)](#) adopted under the same item. However, both resolutions addressed specifically the review of de-listing requests by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) and by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#), respectively.

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
	societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally (para. 15) <i>See also resolution 2109 (2013), para. 21</i>
The situation in Somalia	
Resolution 2067 (2012)	Reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and urges the Somali authorities to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions (para. 8) <i>See also resolution 2093 (2013), para. 31 and S/PRST/2013/7, ninth paragraph</i>
Condemnation of violence against women	
The situation in Afghanistan	
Resolution 2041 (2012)	Recognizes that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts, including towards measurable and action-oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls and to ensure that all women and girls in Afghanistan are protected from violence and abuse and enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, strongly condemns 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) , noting the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge (para. 42) <i>See also resolution 2096 (2013), para. 43</i>
The situation in Mali^a	
Resolution 2056 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Calls upon all parties in the north of Mali to cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, condemns in particular the targeted attacks against the civilian population, sexual violence, recruitment and use of child soldiers and forced displacement, recalls in this regard all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses that the perpetrators shall be brought to justice (para. 13)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 2098 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Strongly condemns the 23 March Movement, the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Allied Democratic Forces, the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain, the Lord's Resistance Army, the Forces nationales de libération, the various Mai Mai groups and all other armed groups and their continuing violence and abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and the large-scale recruitment and use of children, demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and reiterates that those responsible for human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable and should not be eligible for integration into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo or other elements of State security forces (para. 8)
The situation in Somalia	
Resolution 2067 (2012)	Strongly condemns the grave and systematic violations and human rights abuses perpetrated by many parties and in particular by Al-Shabaab and its affiliates against the civilian population, including violence

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
	against children, journalists and human rights defenders and sexual violence against women and children, and calls for the immediate cessation of such acts, and emphasizes the need for accountability for all such violations and abuses (para. 18)
Resolution 2093 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Condemns all attacks against civilians in Somalia, calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, or abuses committed against civilians, including women and children, and humanitarian personnel in violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law, stresses the responsibility of all parties in Somalia to comply with their obligations to protect the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks or excessive use of force, and underscores the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and hold those who commit crimes accountable (para. 26)
The situation in the Central African Republic	
Resolution 2088 (2013)	Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including the recruitment and use of children, the killing and maiming of civilians, including of children, rape and sexual slavery and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and abductions, and the targeting of ethnic minorities perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically the Lord's Resistance Army, that threaten the population as well as the peace and stability of the Central African Republic and the subregion, and requests the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic to report on these human rights abuses and other violations perpetrated by armed groups, particularly against children and women (para. 13)
Time-bound and specific commitments by parties to combat sexual violence	
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	
Resolution 2057 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Demands that all parties 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 violence, as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, intentional killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals, and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010) (para. 10) <i>See also resolution 2109 (2013), para. 14</i>
Resolution 2113 (2013)	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013) ; and requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to report on sexual and gender-based violence as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, including through the timely appointment of women's protection advisers, ... (para. 25)
The situation in the Central African Republic	
Resolution 2121 (2013)	Calls upon all parties to armed conflict in the Central African Republic, including Séléka elements to issue clear orders against sexual violence, and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolution 1960 (2010) , and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services (para. 16) <i>See also resolution 2127 (2013), para. 23</i>

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
Monitoring, analysis and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence	
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	
Resolution 2057 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	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's 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 South Sudan to actively address these issues (para. 29) <i>See also resolution 2109 (2013), para. 40</i>
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 2098 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Authorizes the Mission, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate: (a) Protection of civilians ... (iii) ... requests the Mission to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of the work of the Mission and accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, as called for in resolution 1960 (2010) , and employ women's protection advisers to engage with parties to conflict in order to seek commitments on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence (para. 12)
Women's protection advisers and gender advisers	
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan	
Resolution 2057 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	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's protection advisers in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) , ... (para. 29)
Resolution 2063 (2012)	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; ... and further emphasizes the need to include protection for women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence as part of the mission-wide protection of civilians strategy identified in paragraph 3 above, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 are implemented by the Operation, including supporting the participation of women through the appointment of women's protection advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 21)
Resolution 2109 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) and 2106 (2013) , recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, welcomes the appointment of women's protection advisers in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) , 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) ... (para. 40)

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
Resolution 2113 (2013)	... requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolution 1325 (2000) and associated resolutions on women and peace and security are implemented by the Operation, including supporting the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and through the appointment of gender advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 25)
The situation in Somalia	
Resolution 2093 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Also requests the African Union Mission to strengthen child and women's protection in its activities and operations, including through the deployment of a child protection adviser and a women's protection adviser within its existing civilian component to mainstream child and women's protection within the Mission (para. 13)
Resolution 2102 (2013)	Also decides that the mandate of the Assistance Mission shall be as follows: ... (d) To help to build the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia: (i) To promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, including through the provision of gender advisers and human rights advisers; ... (iii) To prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of women's protection advisers (para. 2)
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Resolution 2098 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Authorizes the Mission, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate: (a) Protection of civilians ... (iii) ... requests the Mission to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of the work of the Mission and accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, as called for in resolution 1960 (2010) , and employ women's protection advisers to engage with parties to conflict in order to seek commitments on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence (para. 12)
The situation in Mali	
Resolution 2100 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Decides that the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali shall be the following: ... (c) Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel ... (ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of child protection advisers and women's protection advisers, and to address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict (para. 16)
The situation in Côte d'Ivoire	
Resolution 2112 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Decides further that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall be the following: ... (f) Support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
Chapter VII)	...
	– To provide specific protection for women affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of women’s protection advisers, to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 and 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013 (para. 6)

The situation in the Central African Republic

Resolution 2121 (2013)	Decides that the mandate of BINUCA shall be reinforced and updated as follows: ... (d) Promotion and protection of human rights: To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council, specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, including through the deployment of women protection advisers and child protection advisers (para. 10)
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Measures against perpetrators of sexual violence

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution 2078 (2012) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 [of this resolution] shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) : ... (e) Individuals or entities operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement (para. 4)
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The situation in Somalia

Resolution 2093 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Also decides that the measures in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) of 20 November 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. 43)
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The situation in the Central African Republic

Resolution 2127 (2013) (adopted under Chapter VII)	Expresses its strong intent to swiftly consider imposing targeted measures, including travel bans and assets freezes, against individuals who act to undermine the peace, stability and security, including by engaging in acts that threaten or violate transitional agreements, or by engaging or providing, support for actions that threaten or impede the political process or fuel violence, including through violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law, sexual violence , or supporting the illegal armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds, in the Central African Republic, or by violating the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 (para. 56)
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^a The situation in Mali became a separate agenda item as of 20 December 2012, by virtue of a note of the President of the Security Council which established that “earlier consideration by the Council of [issues pertaining to Mali] under the agenda item entitled ‘Peace and security in Africa’” would be subsumed under the agenda item entitled “The situation in Mali” ([S/2012/961](#)).

Table 3
Provisions relevant to women and peace and security, by thematic issue

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Relevant provision</i>
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security: Strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security	
Resolution 2033 (2012)	Reaffirms the vital role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction, and stresses the need for the United Nations and the African Union to work to ensure that women and gender perspectives are fully integrated into all peace and security efforts undertaken by the two organizations, including by building the necessary capacity (para. 12)
United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: a multidimensional approach	
Resolution 2086 (2013)	Reiterates the importance, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations and on children and armed conflict, including through the appointment of gender advisers, women's protection advisers and experts and child protection advisers, as appropriate, and welcomes the call of the Secretary-General for enhanced participation, representation and involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict and in peacebuilding as well as for a stronger commitment to address the challenges to such engagement of women at all levels (para. 12)
Small arms	
Resolution 2117 (2013)	Urges Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to take further measures to facilitate women's full and meaningful participation in all policymaking, planning and implementation processes to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and calls upon, in this regard, all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and justice and security sector reform efforts to take into account the particular needs of women and children associated with armed forces and armed groups, with the participation of women, and to provide for their full access to these programmes inter alia, through consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, as appropriate (para. 12)
Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts	
Resolution 2129 (2013)	Recalling the adoption of resolution 2122 , and reaffirming the intention to increase its attention to women, peace and security issues in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including in threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (tenth preambular paragraph)