Resolution 2242 (2015):

◊ Landmark resolution calling for greater integration of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and counter-terrorism.

◊ Recognises the differential impact of terrorism and violent extremism on the human rights of women and girls.

◊ Requests CTED to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities.

Security Council resolutions on CT:

◊ CTED assists the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee in monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation by Member States of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) and other relevant resolutions.¹ A growing number of these resolutions include gender considerations.

◊ Recent counter-terrorism resolutions address gender considerations with regard to the nexus between trafficking in persons, sexual violence and terrorism; countering terrorist narratives; foreign terrorist fighters and their prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration.

CTED is mandated by the Security Council to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities, including in country-specific assessments and reports, recommendations made to Member States, the facilitation of technical assistance, and briefings to the Council. As part of its mandate to identify and analyse key trends and developments in the area of counter-terrorism, the Council has also called on CTED to conduct gender-sensitive research and collect data on the drivers of radicalization for women and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women’s human rights and women’s organizations in order to develop targeted and evidence-based policy and programming responses.

Assessments and facilitation of technical assistance

○ In 2019, CTED assessments of Member States’ counter-terrorism efforts included over 60 gender-related recommendations.

○ Between 2015 and 2019, there has been a 500% increase in gender-related CTED recommendations for technical assistance.
Trends and analysis

◊ Dedicated CTED publications on the gender dimensions of counter-terrorism and CVE.

◊ Integration of gender perspectives into analysis of new terrorism trends and developments (e.g. rising threat of extreme right-wing terrorism).

◊ Engagement with the research community, including CTED’s Global Research Network, to gather and disseminate latest findings and develop targeted, evidence-based policy and programming responses.

Outreach and partnerships

CTED engages with a wide range of stakeholders in and outside of the UN system to promote gender-sensitive approaches to countering terrorism and violent extremism:

◊ The CTC and CTED have held two Open Briefings on integrating gender into counter-terrorism and CVE, with the participation of Member States, UN entities, researchers and women’s civil society organisations.

◊ CTED co-convenes, with the UN Women Regional Office for the Arab States, the North Africa Regional Expert Platform on Gender and P/CVE, bringing together gender experts and CSOs from the five countries of the region.

◊ CTED serves as the Vice Chair of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Group on Adopting a Gender-Sensitive Approach to Countering and Preventing Terrorism (with UN Women as Chair).
Research on the gender aspects of terrorism and counter-terrorism:

◊ Concurrent with greater international policy attention to the gender dimensions of counter-terrorism, there has been a significant growth in research on the topic.

◊ Between 2009 and 2019, there has been an almost 7-fold increase in research output on gender and terrorism.

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