



## Overview of the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) on Women, Peace and Security

- **UNSCR 1325** (2000) was the first thematic resolution on Women, Peace and Security, adopted unanimously in 2000. It was ground-breaking in the sense that it did not only focus on women as victims in war but also as actors.
- **UNSCR 1820** (2008) recognizes conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of war and links sexual violence to the broader context of conflict resolution.
- **UNSCR 1888** (2009) establishes more practical measures for implementation of resolution 1820, such as a UN Special Representative on sexual violence in conflict and a so called “name and shame list” in the Secretary-General’s annual report.
- **UNSCR 1889** (2009) strengthens the commitments in resolution 1325 and places a strong focus on women’s participation. It also requests the UN Secretary General to develop a global set of indicators to track the implementation of resolution 1325.
- **UNSCR 1960** (2010) focuses on measures aimed at ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence and establishes a Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement (MARA).
- **UNSCR 2106** (2013) focuses on sexual violence in conflict and builds on UNSCR 1820, 1888 and 1960. It recognizes that men and boys also are targets of conflict-related sexual violence. It also includes more operational details such as further deployment of Women Protection Advisors.
- **UNSCR 2122** (2013) builds on the participation elements of the WPS-agenda and furthers the implementation of UNSCR 1325. It explicitly links women’s empowerment and gender equality to maintenance of peace and security.
- **UNSCR 2242** (2015) focuses on the importance of assessing strategies and resourcing to advance the implementation of the WPS Agenda. It includes operational details such as ensuring that necessary gender analysis and technical gender expertise is included throughout all stages of mission planning in UN operations. It also states that gender is a cross-cutting issue and points to the importance of integrating gender into counter-terrorism activities.
- **UNSCR 2467** (2019) places a strong focus on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and highlights the links between participation and protection of women. It has an overall victim/survivor-centered approach and a stronger language on sexual violence against men and boys. It also places a more specific focus on the importance on documenting sexual violence in conflict.
- **UNSCR 2493** (2019) focuses on participation of women, the role of the civil society and increased implementation and funding of the WPS Agenda.