

29. Women and peace and security

In 2023, the Security Council held three meetings under the item entitled “Women and peace and security”, all of which took the form of high-level open debates.⁹³³ More information on the meetings, including on participants and speakers is given in table 1 below.⁹³⁴ The Council did not adopt any decision in relation to this item during the year, consistent with the previous year.

During the year, Council members heard a briefing by the Secretary General⁹³⁵ and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict⁹³⁶ and two briefings by the Executive Director of UN Women and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).⁹³⁷ The representatives of regional and sub-regional organizations, namely the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission⁹³⁸ and the Regional Director of the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa⁹³⁹ also briefed the Council. Consistent with previous practices, civil society representatives, including the Director General of the Rio Branco Institute of Brazil and the 2011 Nobel Peace Laureate continued to brief the Council.⁹⁴⁰

On 7 March 2023, at the initiative of Mozambique which held the Presidency for the month,⁹⁴¹ the Council held a high-level open debate with the sub-item entitled “Towards the 25th anniversary of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#)”.⁹⁴² The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the Executive Director of UN Women, the President of ICRC, the Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the 2011 Nobel Peace

⁹³³ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II.

⁹³⁴ See [A/78/2](#), part II, chap. 16.

⁹³⁵ See [S/PV.9452](#).

⁹³⁶ See [S/PV.9378](#).

⁹³⁷ See [S/PV.9276](#) and [S/PV.9452](#).

⁹³⁸ See [S/PV.9276](#).

⁹³⁹ See [S/PV.9452](#).

⁹⁴⁰ See [S/PV.9378](#) and [S/PV.9276](#).

⁹⁴¹ A concept note was circulated by letter dated 24 February ([S/2023/146](#)).

⁹⁴² See [S/PV.9276](#) and [S/PV.9276 \(Resumption 1\)](#).

Laureate. The Council also invited 69 Member States to deliver statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

In her briefing to the Council, the Executive Director of UN Women underscored the critical challenges since the adoption of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), highlighting the persistent threats to women's rights as demonstrated by recent events in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and beyond.⁹⁴³ She called for a radical change in approach, urging member states to move beyond rhetoric and exhortations and to mandate women's participation in decision-making processes and directing resources to those most in need. Furthermore, the President of ICRC highlighted the concurrent existence of over one hundred armed conflicts globally and the alarming regression of hard-won generational gains in gender equality and stressed that the States should be committed to a gender perspective in the application and interpretation of international law. Acknowledging the digital gender divide, she called for urgent efforts to bridge this gap in conflict settings, asserting that peace is achievable when all genders are equally respected and protected. The Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission underscored the dire impact of armed conflicts on women and girls globally, citing specific instances of kidnappings, rape, and displacement in conflict zones. She emphasized the importance of mainstreaming women's leadership and highlighted progress made in implementing protection mechanisms, while urging for increased collaboration with regional entities.

Further to the briefings, participants at the open debate underscored the pivotal role of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, with emphasis on strengthening women's participation across all levels of decision-making processes. Delegates highlighted the need for enhanced support mechanisms to safeguard women from gender-based violence and ensure their active involvement in peace negotiations.⁹⁴⁴ Council members acknowledged the progress made in their own agendas for women and peace and security and called for continued efforts to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women in peace processes.⁹⁴⁵

⁹⁴³ See [S/PV.9276](#).

⁹⁴⁴ See [S/PV.9276](#) (Ecuador, Mozambique, Switzerland, Gabon, United Kingdom, United States and Slovenia); and [S/PV.9676 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (Canada, Portugal, Australia, Sri Lanka and Uruguay).

⁹⁴⁵ See [S/PV.9276](#) (Ecuador, United States, United Kingdom, France, Brazil and United Arab Emirates).

On 14 July 2023, at the initiative of United Kingdom which held the Presidency for the month,⁹⁴⁶ the Council held a high-level open debate with a sub-item entitled “Conflict-related sexual violence: promoting implementation of Security Council resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence”.⁹⁴⁷ The Minister of State at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and by two civil society briefers. The Council invited 51 Member States to deliver statements in-person in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Presenting the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence,⁹⁴⁸ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict emphasized the worsening trend lines for conflict-related sexual violence and called for the international community to bridge the gap between resolutions and realities to protect and support survivors.⁹⁴⁹ She advocated for greater coherence between the Secretary-General's listing of parties committing sexual violence and the targeted measures imposed by UN Sanctions Committees, stressing the importance of timely and consistent application of sanctions to deter and prevent sexual violence in conflicts.

A civil society briever from Myanmar shared her perspective, detailing the widespread use of sexual violence by the military and other armed groups as a tactic of war and oppression, since the military coup and the significant challenges faced by women human rights defenders in providing support to internally displaced persons and survivors. Another civil society briever, speaking from her experience and interactions with survivors of sexual violence, stressed the need for States to adopt a survivor-centered approach, ensure justice and address the broader issues of sexual violence.

Further to the briefings, participants at the open debate recognized the deep and lasting impacts of conflict-related sexual violence on individuals and communities. They underscored the imperative for concerted action at both national and international levels to ensure

⁹⁴⁶ A concept note was circulated by letter dated 26 June 2023 ([S/2023/476](#)).

⁹⁴⁷ See [S/PV.9378](#) and [S/PV.9378 \(Resumption 1\)](#).

⁹⁴⁸ See [S/2023/413](#).

⁹⁴⁹ See [S/PV.9378](#).

accountability, provide support to survivors and strengthen preventive measures against such violence.⁹⁵⁰

On 25 October 2023, at the initiative of Brazil which held the Presidency for the month,⁹⁵¹ the Council held a high-level open debate with a sub-item entitled “Women’s participation in international peace and security: from theory to practice”.⁹⁵² The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil presided over the meeting, during which the Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UN Women, the President of ICRC, the Director General of Rio Branco Institute and the Regional Director of the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa. The Council also invited 75 Member States to deliver statements in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

In his statement, the Secretary-General emphasized the acute and disproportionate impact of global upheavals on women and girls, highlighting the deepening crises marked by escalating conflicts, authoritarian regimes on the rise and the nuclear threat, amidst a backdrop of climate turmoil and growing displacement.⁹⁵³ He called for decisive action to bridge the gap between rhetoric and reality and advocated for concrete measure ahead of the Summit of the Future in 2024, by setting ambitious government targets, dedicating a substantial portion of official development assistance to gender equality and significantly funding women's organizations committed to peace. Presenting the annual report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security,⁹⁵⁴ the Executive Director of UN Women highlighted the increasingly dire impact of conflicts on women and girls given the dramatic escalation of violence in the Middle East.⁹⁵⁵ She underscored the need to transform women’s meaningful participation in peace processes and called for ambitious, measurable targets for women's participation in peace processes, advocating for the appointment of women as lead mediators. While highlighting the achievements in peacekeeping, including the establishment of mobile courts and deployment of female

⁹⁵⁰ See [S/PV.9378](#) (Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United States); and [S/PV.9378 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (Liechtenstein, Poland, Austria, Greece, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Ukraine and Germany).

⁹⁵¹ A concept note was circulated by letter dated 3 October ([S/2023/733](#)).

⁹⁵² See [S/PV.9452](#), [S/PV.9452 \(Resumption 1\)](#) and [S/PV.9452 \(Resumption 2\)](#).

⁹⁵³ See [S/PV.9452](#).

⁹⁵⁴ See [S/2023/725](#).

⁹⁵⁵ See [S/PV.9452](#).

engagement teams, she took note of the remaining challenges posed by the withdrawal of peace operations. The President of ICRC emphasized the urgent need for all conflict parties to adhere to international humanitarian law and ensure civilian protection and humanitarian relief. She highlighted the disproportionate impact of conflicts on women and girls, noting the need for their experiences to be fully addressed and integrated into humanitarian efforts.

The Director General of Rio Branco Institute, acknowledging the progress made since the adoption of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) in recognizing women's roles in peace and security, noted the persistent gap between theory and practice. She emphasized the need for the increased participation of women in peace negotiations, citing the Colombian peace talks as an example where women's involvement has been notably effective and inclusive, contributing to significant advancements in the peace process. Furthermore, the Regional Director of the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa drew on Sudan's ongoing conflict as a stark example of the consequences when women rights were sidelined and called on the Council to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities and the institution of a comprehensive ceasefire in the Sudan.

Further to the briefings, Council members and other Member States emphasized the need to implement concrete actions to ensure women's full involvement in all stages of conflict resolution and peace efforts, while also addressing the challenges of gender-based violence and ensuring accountability for crimes against women and girls.⁹⁵⁶ The representative of the European Union emphasized the critical role of women's leadership in addressing modern security challenges. The representative of the League of Arab States highlighted ongoing efforts to enhance women's roles in peace processes despite challenges, particularly in conflict zones.⁹⁵⁷

In 2023, the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security continued to convene in accordance with resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#),⁹⁵⁸ including to address country-specific situations in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Mali, Syria, Haiti, Colombia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁹⁵⁹

⁹⁵⁶ See [S/PV.9452](#) (United States, Switzerland, Brazil, Gabon, Mozambique, China and Luxembourg); and [S/PV.9452 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (Uruguay); and [S/PV.9452 \(Resumption 2\)](#) (Belgium, Germany, Sierra Leone, India and Guyana).

⁹⁵⁷ See [S/PV.9452 \(Resumption 1\)](#) (European Union and League of Arab States).

⁹⁵⁸ See resolution [2242 \(2015\)](#), para. 5(a).

⁹⁵⁹ See [S/2023/207](#), [S/2023/266](#), [S/2023/361](#), [S/2023/586](#), [S/2023/617](#), [S/2023/721](#) and [S/2023/964](#).

During the year, in addition to the meetings held in connection with the agenda item, Council members submitted communications to the President of the Security Council relating to the topic. By a letter dated 6 January, the representatives of Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates, as Co-Chairs of the Security Council Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security and in close coordination with the United Kingdom, transmitted a response to two announcements made by the Taliban in December 2022, one suspending access to public and private universities for Afghan women and girls and another banning women from working in national and international non-governmental organizations in Afghanistan.⁹⁶⁰ In addition, in a letter dated 29 December 2023, the representative of Albania, on behalf of 15 signatories as current and incoming Council members⁹⁶¹, transmitted the statement of shared commitments on women and peace and security, which were launched in December 2021, building on the trio initiative of September 2021 by Ireland, Kenya and Mexico.

The Council referred to women and peace and security related issues in the resolutions and presidential statements adopted under multiple items on its agenda in 2023. As summarised in table 2 below, the Council addressed in its decisions various measures concerning the specific implementation of the women and peace and security agenda and, in particular, in relation to the following categories: (i) the representation and participation of women in public affairs and decision-making, as well as in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution; (ii) the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, including through the appointment of women's protection and gender advisers; (iii) the development and inclusion of gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses by Member States and UN entities, including socioeconomic empowerment, participation of women in security sector reforms and counter-terrorism efforts; and (iv) combatting sexual violence including through the monitoring, analysing and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence as well as its accountability mechanisms including prosecutions of the perpetrators of sexual violence and the use of targeted sanctions.

Table 1

⁹⁶⁰ See [S/2023/27](#).

⁹⁶¹ See [S/2023/1080](#) (Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Guyana, Japan, Malta, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States).

Meetings: Women and peace and security, 2023

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.9276 S/PV.9276 (Resumption 1) 7 March	Towards the 25th anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000) Letter dated 24 February 2023 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2023/146)		69 Member States ^a	Executive Director of UN-Women, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, 2011 Nobel Peace Laureate, European Union Ambassador for Gender and Diversity, Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See	All Council members, ^b all invitees ^c	
S/PV.9378 S/PV.9378 (Resumption 1) 14 July	Conflict-related sexual violence: promoting implementation of Security Council resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2023/413) Letter dated 26 June 2023 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2023/476)		51 Member States ^d	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, two civil society representatives	All Council members, ^e all invitees ^f	

<i>Meeting record 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>
S/PV.9452 S/PV.9452 (Resumption 1) S/PV.9452 (Resumption 2) 25 October	Women's participation in international peace and security: from theory to practice Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2023/725) Letter dated 3 October 2023 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2023/733)		75 Member States ^a	Executive Director of UN-Women, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Director General of Rio Branco Institute and Representative of Brazil as Guarantor of the Peace Dialogue Table between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the National Liberation Army, Regional Director of the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^h all invitees ⁱ	

^a Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

^b Brazil was represented by its Vice-Minister for Europe and North America of the Ministry of External Relations; China was represented by its Vice-Chairperson of the National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council; Ecuador was represented by its Minister for Women and Human Rights; France was represented by its Secretary of State for Social and Solidarity Economy and Associative Life; Gabon was represented by its Minister of Justice in charge of Human Rights; Ghana was represented by its Minister for Gender, Children, and Social Protection; Malta was represented by its Parliamentary Secretary for Reforms and Equality; Mozambique was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Switzerland was represented by its President; the United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of State; the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and the United States was represented by Member of its Presidential Cabinet.

^c The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; the representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic Countries and the representative of Indonesia spoke on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

^d Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay and Yemen.

^e The United Kingdom was represented by its Prime Minister's Special Representative for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict and Minister of State at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. Switzerland was represented by its State Secretary and Head of the Peace and Human Rights Division in the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

^f Liechtenstein was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security; the representative of Botswana spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends on the

Responsibility to Protect; the representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of Nordic countries and the representative of Latvia spoke on behalf of Baltic countries.

^g Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen.

^h Brazil was represented by its Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gabon was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. United States was represented by its Permanent Representative of the United States and Member of President Biden's Cabinet. The United Arab Emirates was represented by its Minister of State.

ⁱ South Africa was represented by its Minister for International Relations and Cooperation. Luxembourg was represented by its Minister for Foreign and European Affairs. Indonesia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade. Guatemala was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. Tonga was represented by its Minister for Internal Affairs. Algeria was represented by its Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad. Colombia was represented by its Vice Minister of Multilateral Affairs. Slovenia was represented by its State Secretary for Political and Multilateral Affairs and Development Cooperation. Ukraine was represented by its Deputy Minister of Justice. Georgia was represented by its Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends of women, peace and security. The representative of Denmark spoke on behalf of the Nordic Countries. The representative of Viet Nam spoke on behalf of ASEAN. The representative of Chile spoke on behalf of the Feminist Foreign Policy Plus Group.

Table 2
Selection of provisions relevant to women and peace and security, by theme and agenda item, 2023

	Agenda item	Decision	Paragraph
Representation and participation of women in political processes at all levels, including decision-making			
Country- and region- specific	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2702 (2023)	7
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	3(c)(ii), 3(c)(v), 7, 8, 14, 24
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2692 (2023)	4
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2682 (2023)	2(e)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	S/PRST/2023/3 Resolution 2717 (2023)	Twelfth 2, 38
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2705 (2023)	6(f)(i), 6(f)(ii), 6(f)(iii)
	The situation in Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	8, 37(b), 51
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2695 (2023)	27
	Thematic	Maintenance of international peace and security	S/PRST/2023/4 Resolution 2686 (2023)
Participation of women in peacebuilding and in conflict prevention and resolution			
Country- and region- specific	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	2, 7, 36(c)(iii), 36(c)(iv), 36(c)(v), 36(c)(vi), 37(b)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2717 (2023)	2

	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2682 (2023)	2(a)
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	2, 7, 36(c)(v)
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2705 (2023)	6(f)(ii)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	3(c)(ii), 6, 14
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2702 (2023)	7
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2674 (2023)	5(e), 6
	The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution 2703 (2023)	12
Thematic	Maintenance of international peace and security	S/PRST/2023/4	Twelfth
		Resolution 2686 (2023)	5, 7, 12, 13, 15
Socio-economic environment for the meaningful participation and empowerment of women / funding of national programmes			
Country- and region- specific	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2674 (2023)	5(e)
	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2681 (2023)	2
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2682 (2023)	2(e)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2717 (2023)	7, 38
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2705 (2023)	6(f)(i), 6(f)(iv)
		Maintenance of international peace and security	Resolution 2686 (2023)
Conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence			
Country- and region- specific	Peace and security in Africa	Resolution 2713 (2023)	26
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	4, 23, 24, 36(a)(iv), 36(a)(vi), 36(c)(iv), 36(c)(v), 36(c)(vi), 37(a)(ii), 37(e)(vii), 51
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2717 (2023) S/PRST/2023/3	7, 9, 34(i)(e), 38, 39 Eleventh
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2682 (2023)	2(e)
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2699 (2023)	1(a), 2, 7
		Resolution 2692 (2023)	2
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2695 (2023)	27
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2705 (2023)	6(i)(ii), 7, 11(b), 11(e)
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	3(a)(i), 3(a)(ii), 3(a)(iv), 3(c)(vii), 3(d)(ii), 11, 15, 17
		Resolution 2683 (2023)	13, 22
	Thematic	Maintenance of international peace and security	S/PRST/2023/4 Resolution 2686 (2023)
Role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism			
Thematic	Threats to international peace and security	S/PRST/2023/6	Seventeenth
Gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses			
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2674 (2023)	5(e), 6, 17(a), 19

Country- and region- specific	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	10, 36(a)(iv), 37(d)(i), 51
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2705 (2023)	12
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2682 (2023)	2(b)(iii), 2(e)
	Peace and security in Africa	Resolution 2713 (2023)	25
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	3(a)(iv), 3(b)(i), 3(c)(vi), 24, 25, 27
		Resolution 2683 (2023)	20

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Country- and region- specific	The situation in Haiti	Resolution 2692 (2023)	2
		Resolution 2699 (2023)	7
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	3(a)(ii), 3(a)(iii)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2717 (2023)	38
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	10, 36(a)(iv), 51

Participation of women in peacekeeping operations

Country- and region- specific	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2695 (2023)	28
		Resolution 2718 (2023)	13, 14
		Resolution 2689 (2023)	13
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2699 (2023)	7
	The situation in Western Sahara	Resolution 2703 (2023)	12
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2674 (2023)	17(a), 19
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	36(c)(iii), 43, 51
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2717 (2023)	38
Thematic	Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	25
	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security	Resolution 2719 (2023)	13

Participation of women in the security sector and in security sector reform (SSR)

Country- and region- specific	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2705 (2023)	6(f)(ii)
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2695 (2023)	27
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2709 (2023)	37(c)(iv)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2717 (2023)	14, 34(iii)(m), 38
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2677 (2023)	3(c)(ii)