

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
The situation in Mali	Resolution 2480 (2019)	16, 20, 28 (b) (iii), 28 (c) (i)–(iii), 28 (f)
Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2459 (2019)	7 (a) (i)–(viii), 7 (b) (i), 7 (c) (i) and (iv), 10, 14, 17, 18
	Resolution 2469 (2019)	12
	Resolution 2495 (2019)	3 (iii)
	Resolution 2497 (2019)	13

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

30. Women and peace and security

In 2019, the Council held two high-level meetings and adopted two resolutions⁵⁸³ in relation to the item entitled “Women and peace and security”. Both meetings took the form of open debates.⁵⁸⁴ More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in table 1.

On 23 April 2019, at the initiative of Germany, which held the Presidency for the month,⁵⁸⁵ the Council held an open debate under the sub-item “Sexual violence in conflict”.⁵⁸⁶ At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureates and two civil society representatives. In his briefing to the Council, the Secretary-General noted that the recommendations contained in his 2019 report on conflict-related sexual violence were focused mainly on strengthening prevention in the context of the Council’s actions on country-specific resolutions, the mandates of peace operations, sanctions regimes and peacemaking efforts, and stressed the need to strengthen justice and accountability, including by increasing support to national authorities in their justice reform efforts and ensuring support for survivors and their families.⁵⁸⁷ The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict echoed the Secretary-General’s recommendations, in particular the need for a survivor-

centred approach, and urged the Council to consider additional targeted measures to apply pressure on parties to conflict that had been repeatedly identified as credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape or other forms of conflict-related sexual violence. One of the Nobel Peace Prize laureates, Denis Mukwege, expressed support for the Secretary-General’s recommendations and the work of his Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and welcomed the draft resolution introduced at the meeting for its focus on children born of rape, the importance of a survivor-centred approach and the need to impose sanctions, ensure justice and accountability and provide reparations. Recalling the crimes of sexual violence committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) against Yazidi women in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, the other Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Nadia Murad, from Iraq, called for serious action to bring the perpetrators to justice and expressed the hope that the Council would continue to support the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da’esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, established in 2018. The legal counsel to Nadia Murad and other Yazidi women and girls, Amal Clooney, reported on the milestones achieved in national legal proceedings against ISIL (Da’esh) but noted that they did not come close to full accountability, and thus proposed that the Council consider options to address international accountability. Inas Miloud, an indigenous woman from Libya who spoke on behalf of the Tamazight Women’s Movement and the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, highlighted the stories of Libyan survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, in particular the

⁵⁸³ Resolutions [2467 \(2019\)](#) and [2493 \(2019\)](#).

⁵⁸⁴ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁵⁸⁵ The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 11 April 2019 ([S/2019/313](#)).

⁵⁸⁶ See [S/PV.8514](#).

⁵⁸⁷ See [S/2019/280](#).

experiences of indigenous women targeted due to their ethnicity, men and boys in Libyan detention centres and prisons, and women human rights defenders who suffered for their activism.

At the same meeting, Council members and other Member States addressed a variety of issues, including the importance of and the means to strengthen accountability in the fight against conflict-related sexual violence, the need for holistic support for survivors of sexual violence and children born of rape, and the protection of women human rights defenders. Speakers expressed concern and condemnation over the use of sexual violence in conflict as a weapon of war. Some speakers explicitly stated that conflict-related sexual violence was a threat to international peace and security.⁵⁸⁸ Participants stressed the importance of the meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes in order to address the issue of sexual violence and outlined national and regional efforts in that regard.

Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 2467 (2019), with the abstentions of two permanent members, namely the Russian Federation and China. Explaining his country's vote, the representative of the Russian Federation said that at the last minute, Council members had succeeded in agreeing to exclude the provisions in the draft resolution that were wholly unacceptable, and protested that there had been no explanation of the attempts to use a thematic resolution to intrusively expand the mandates of various United Nations mechanisms and bodies by directing them to tackle the issue of combating sexual violence. He added that, together with China, his delegation had drafted an alternative text on the subject of sexual violence in conflict, which corresponded much more accurately to the objectives of the meeting. Explaining his country's abstention, the representative of China said that his country's propositions and concerns had not been fully reflected. The Council should address sexual violence in conflict in line with its mandate, instead of going too far to address what should have been entrusted to other bodies. With regard to the establishment of special mechanisms, it was important to have extensive discussions well in advance and it was vital to fully respect the sovereignty of host countries and support their Governments in playing a leading role. Lastly, he said that any related sanctions measures should comply strictly with the Council's mandates and be subject to case-by-case deliberations. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed regret that the language on

⁵⁸⁸ See [S/PV.8514](#) (Peru, Kuwait, Albania, Slovenia, Mexico, Morocco and United Arab Emirates).

services for survivors of sexual violence did not meet with the support of all Council members, given the acute need for such services, including comprehensive reproductive and sexual health care and safe termination of pregnancies.

In resolution 2467 (2019), the Council reiterated its demand for the complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for those parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, and encouraged Member States to strengthen legislation to foster accountability for sexual violence.⁵⁸⁹ The Council also encouraged the continued strengthening of efforts to monitor and document sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and called for a more systematic, reliable and rigorous approach to gathering accurate, reliable, timely and sex-disaggregated information on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, in such a way that would not put survivors at risk.⁵⁹⁰ Within the scope of the relevant criteria for designation, and consistent with relevant resolutions, the Council urged existing sanctions committees to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrated and directed sexual violence in conflict.⁵⁹¹ The Council also called upon Member States to enhance investigation and prosecution of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and encouraged them to adopt a survivor-centred approach, including by ensuring that prevention of and response to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations respected the rights and prioritized the needs of survivors and ensured the full and meaningful participation of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.⁵⁹² The Council further called upon Member States to make effective remedy and assistance available to victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, and encouraged Member States and other relevant actors to give due consideration to the establishment of a survivors' fund.⁵⁹³

On 29 October 2019, at the initiative of South Africa, which held the Presidency for the month,⁵⁹⁴ the Council held an open debate under the sub-item entitled "Towards the successful implementation of the women and peace and security agenda: moving from commitments to accomplishments in preparation for

⁵⁸⁹ Resolution 2467 (2019), paras. 1 and 3.

⁵⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁵⁹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

⁵⁹² *Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 16.

⁵⁹³ *Ibid.*, para. 17.

⁵⁹⁴ The Council had before it a concept note annexed to a letter dated 8 October 2019 ([S/2019/801](#)).

the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)". The meeting was resumed twice and held over a period of two days, on 29 October and 4 November, straddling the presidencies of South Africa and the United Kingdom.⁵⁹⁵

At the outset of the meeting, on 29 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2493 (2019), in which it recognized the opportunity presented by the number of significant anniversaries in 2020, in particular the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), and called on all Member States to commit to the promotion of women and girls' empowerment in peace and security processes and to use those anniversaries to intensify their national efforts and international cooperation.⁵⁹⁶ In that context, the Council urged Member States to commit to implementing the women and peace and security agenda and its priorities by ensuring and promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes.⁵⁹⁷ The Council also urged Member States supporting peace processes to facilitate the full, equal and meaningful inclusion and participation of women in peace talks from the outset, both in negotiating parties' delegations and in the mechanisms set up to implement and monitor agreements.⁵⁹⁸ The Council urged Member States to increase their funding on women and peace and security, including through more aid in conflict and post-conflict situations for programmes that further gender equality and the economic empowerment and security of women.⁵⁹⁹ The Council requested the Secretary-General to include the following in his next annual report on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and its subsequent resolutions: (a) more information on progress made and the remaining challenges in the women and peace and security agenda, as well as recommendations to address new and emerging challenges; (b) the implementation of the appointment of gender advisers and/or women protection advisers and provisions to facilitate the full and effective participation and protection of women; and (c) an assessment of the progress and commitments made on dedicated gender expertise in expert groups and monitoring teams in sanctions committees and how this commitment was met.⁶⁰⁰ Following the vote, a number of Council members made statements. The

representative of the United States said that the resolution referred to previous documents that included references to sexual and reproductive health, and noted that her country could not accept references to sexual and reproductive health or any references to safe termination of pregnancy or language that would promote abortion or suggest a right to abortion. She regretted that the resolution fell short of putting the full weight and support of the Council behind the women who were putting their lives on the line every day to build peace and also left out key aspects of the Action for Peacekeeping Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The representative of the United Kingdom, addressing the implementation gap regarding relevant resolutions, indicated that full implementation needed to include sexual and reproductive health services. She recognized that not all Member States agreed with that, but said that from the perspective of the United Kingdom, sexual and reproductive health services were a vital part of public services for women in all countries and a vital part of ensuring that women could play a truly equal role in the building of their countries. She expressed disappointment that the resolution was not more ambitious in scope and noted that it would have broken new ground if it had included explicit language on women human rights defenders and their protection and security. She also regretted that it did not include broader recognition of civil society's role in implementation. The latter point was also raised by the representatives of Belgium and France.

At the meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security and two civil society representatives. The Secretary-General stated that while the women and peace and security agenda was a top priority for the United Nations as a whole, the commitments made during Council meetings on that agenda item were not translating into real change around the world far or fast enough and that the pace was too slow for the women and girls whose lives depended on it and for the effectiveness of efforts to maintain international peace and security. Despite some progress, women still faced exclusion from many peace and political processes, attacks against women human rights defenders had continued to increase, and women and girls had continued to suffer the consequences of conflict in general and gender-based and sexual violence in particular. He outlined Secretariat initiatives to implement new and

⁵⁹⁵ See S/PV.8649, S/PV.8649 (Resumption 1) and S/PV.8649 (Resumption 2).

⁵⁹⁶ Resolution 2493 (2019), eleventh preambular paragraph.

⁵⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁵⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

⁵⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

⁶⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

stronger policies, including the inclusion of the agenda as one of the eight priority pillars of his Action for Peacekeeping initiative. The Executive Director of UN-Women also highlighted the stark contrast between the expressed support from Member States and regional and international organizations for the women and peace and security agenda, and reality. She discussed the results of the independent assessment conducted by UN-Women on progress in the implementation of the gender-related recommendations of the three peace and security reviews conducted by the United Nations in 2015, including areas of progress, such as the stronger integration of gender considerations in preventing violent extremism and the increase in the number of countries that had adopted a national action plan on women and peace and security. However, she also highlighted the decrease of gender-related provisions in peace agreements and asked the Council to address the issue of participation and inclusion of women in peace processes. The Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security noted that while Africa continued to lead in the adoption of national actions plans on women and peace and security, their implementation continued to lag in areas such as inclusion of women in political and peace processes and curbing violence against women. She emphasized, *inter alia*, that national action plans should have a clear accountability framework, that support for women's organizations was crucial in addressing the gaps identified and that young people should have a bigger role and be allowed to take the lead on women and peace and security. Lina Ekomo, speaking on behalf of the Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (Femwise-Africa) and the African Women Leaders Network, recalled the efforts of women in the Central African Republic to be included in their country's peace process, their lack of access to the negotiations that resulted in the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic and the substantial difficulties they faced in monitoring the implementation of the Agreement. Alaa Salah, speaking on behalf of the non-governmental organization Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, discussed the role of Sudanese women in historical and recent political struggles, the need to protect women's rights, and the lack of accountability and justice for human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, in the Sudan. She called for the Council and the international community to, *inter alia*, support accountability and end impunity, support greater representation of women in the country's peace processes and ensure that women human rights

defenders could carry out their work without fear of reprisals.

Participants emphasized the need for meaningful participation of women in all aspects of peace and security, including at the decision-making level of peace processes, expressed appreciation for the strategy for achieving gender parity in United Nations peace operations, and stressed the important role of civil society in the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, including through briefings to the Council. Noting the forthcoming twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), speakers said that serious gaps remained between commitment to the agenda and its actual implementation, and saw the lead-up to the anniversary as a period for stocktaking and review and an opportunity to mobilize resources and support for tangible actions. Concerning the Secretary-General's reporting on increased political violence against women, speakers expressed concern over the safety and protection of women human rights defenders.

During the period under review, the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security continued to be convened in accordance with resolution 2242 (2015).⁶⁰¹ In resolution 2467 (2019), the Council expressed its intention to consider the information, analysis and recommendations of the Informal Expert Group, acknowledging the important role of UN-Women in that regard, and emphasized that sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and all other aspects of the women and peace and security agenda should continue to be addressed in that forum.⁶⁰²

The Council referred to issues related to women and peace and security under multiple items of its agenda in 2019. As summarized in table 2 below, the Council addressed in its decisions a wide variety of measures in connection with the women and peace and security agenda and, in particular: (a) demanded the representation and participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution and in public affairs and governance; (b) called for the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, including through the appointment of women's protection and gender advisers; (c) called for gender mainstreaming to be taken into account as a cross-cutting issue; and (d) called for measures to combat sexual violence, including monitoring, analysing and reporting on

⁶⁰¹ See S/2019/232, S/2019/253, S/2019/296 and S/2019/591.

⁶⁰² Resolution 2467 (2019), para. 4. See also resolution 2493 (2019), para. 7.

conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence, as well as the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence. The Council also called for Member States to adopt a survivor-centred approach in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations. In addition, the

Council referred to the funding of women, peace and security-related national programmes, the economic empowerment of women and the role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism in various women, peace and security-related provisions.

Table 1
Meetings: women and peace and security

<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.8514 23 April 2019	Sexual violence in conflict Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2019/280) Letter dated 11 April 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2019/313)	Draft resolution submitted by Germany (S/2019/328)	64 Member States ^a	11 invitees ^b	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^c 61 invitees under rule 37, ^d all other invitees ^e	Resolution 2467 (2019) 13-0-2 ^f
S/PV.8649 S/PV.8649 (Resumption 1) 29 October 2019 S/PV.8649 (Resumption 2) 4 November 2019	Towards the successful implementation of the women and peace and security agenda: moving from commitments to accomplishments in preparation for the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2019/800) Letter dated 8 October 2019 from the Permanent Representative of	Draft resolution submitted by 22 Member States ^g (S/2019/841)	77 Member States ^h	10 invitees ⁱ	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^j 70 invitees under rule 37, ^k all other invitees ^l	Resolution 2493 (2019) 15-0-0

South Africa to the
United Nations
addressed to the
Secretary-General
(S/2019/801)

- ^a Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.
- ^b Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; Permanent Observer and Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations; Principal Adviser on Gender and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security of the European External Action Service; North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security; Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the Economic Community of Central African States to the United Nations; Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations; Denis Mukwege, Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Nadia Murad, Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Amal Clooney, barrister; and Inas Miloud, Tamazight Women's Movement.
- ^c Equatorial Guinea was represented by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Germany (President of the Council) was represented by its Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the United Kingdom was represented by its Minister of State for the Commonwealth and the United Nations.
- ^d The representatives of Cyprus, Guatemala and Latvia did not make statements. Finland was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Hungary was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade; the Republic of Korea was represented by its Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Serbia was represented by its Assistant Minister for Construction, Transport and Infrastructure. The representative of Estonia spoke on behalf of Latvia and Lithuania; the representative of Norway spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; and the representative of Qatar spoke on behalf of the Group of Friends on the Responsibility to Protect.
- ^e The Principal Adviser on Gender and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security of the European External Action Service spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine.
- ^f *For*: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Peru, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States; *against*: none; *abstaining*: China, Russian Federation.
- ^g Armenia, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Georgia, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.
- ^h Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.
- ⁱ Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security; North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security; Principal Adviser on Gender and the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and Peace and Security of the European External Action Service; Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations; Senior Adviser on Gender Issues of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; Permanent Observer of the Holy See; Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations; Lina Ekomo, on behalf of the Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation and the African Women Leaders Network; and Alaa Salah, civil society activist and community leader.
- ^j Germany was represented by its Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office; and South Africa (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for International Relations and Cooperation.
- ^k The representatives of Bulgaria, Denmark, Ghana, Maldives, Myanmar, North Macedonia and San Marino did not make statements. Guatemala was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Liberia was represented by its Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection; Norway was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of the Nordic countries; the Republic of Korea was represented its Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Sweden was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Canada spoke on behalf of 56 Member States representing all five regional groups of the United Nations; and the representative of the Philippines spoke on behalf of the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

¹ The North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security did not make a statement. The Principal Adviser on Gender and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security of the European External Action Service spoke on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine. The Holy See was represented by the Second Secretary of its Observer Mission; and the State of Palestine was represented by its Deputy Permanent Observer to the United Nations.

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

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Representation and participation of women in political processes at all levels, including decision-making			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2019/15	seventh
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	S/PRST/2019/7	fifteenth
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2466 (2019)	12
		Resolution 2476 (2019)	3
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2470 (2019)	2 (e)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2463 (2019)	32
		Resolution 2502 (2019)	2
	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2489 (2019)	5 (f)
	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2458 (2019)	6 (d)
	The situation in Mali	S/PRST/2019/2	third
		Resolution 2480 (2019)	5, 56
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2461 (2019)	9
		Resolution 2472 (2019)	27
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	10, 44
The situation in the Middle East	S/PRST/2019/9	twelfth	
	Resolution 2485 (2019)	25	
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	23
		Resolution 2493 (2019)	6, 10 (b)
Participation of women in peacebuilding and in conflict prevention and resolution			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2019/15	seventh, tenth
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	S/PRST/2019/7	sixteenth
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2459 (2019)	4, 8, 38
		Resolution 2469 (2019)	18, 19
		Resolution 2497 (2019)	18, 19
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2463 (2019)	32	

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	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	The situation in Afghanistan	Resolution 2489 (2019)	5 (f)
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2453 (2019)	10
		Resolution 2483 (2019)	4 (e)
	The situation in Mali	S/PRST/2019/2	seventh
		Resolution 2480 (2019)	4
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2461 (2019)	9
		Resolution 2472 (2019)	27
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	8, 32 (b) (iii)–(v)
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	20, 23
		Resolution 2493 (2019)	2, 3, 4, 9 (a), 10 (b)
Economic empowerment of women and funding of national programmes			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2019/15	seventh
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	S/PRST/2019/7	twenty-third
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	16 (c), 28, 35
		Resolution 2493 (2019)	5
Conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2019/15	seventh
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	S/PRST/2019/7	twenty-third
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2459 (2019)	4, 7 (a) (i), 7 (c), 26, 29, 35
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2463 (2019)	4, 7, 8, 29 (i) (b), 30 (i) (d), 33, 39, 46 (ii) and (vi)
		Resolution 2502 (2019)	6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 29 (i) (c), 29 (ii) (k), 33, 34, 50 (c)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2480 (2019)	9, 28 (c) (iii), 28 (e) (ii), 53, 57, 58
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2461 (2019)	16, 17, 20
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	24, 25, 32 (a) (iii), 33 (d) (ii), 33 (e) (vii)
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	6, 8, 15, 16 (a) and (d), 22, 24, 28, 31, 32
	Threats to international peace and security	Resolution 2482 (2019)	

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
Gender mainstreaming, gender expertise and gender-sensitive responses			
Country- and region-specific	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2459 (2019)	7 (a) (vi), 17
		Resolution 2497 (2019)	28
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2466 (2019)	12
		Resolution 2476 (2019)	3
	The situation concerning Iraq	Resolution 2470 (2019)	2 (e)
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2502 (2019)	32
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2453 (2019)	10
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2486 (2019)	5
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2498 (2019)	29
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	32 (a) (iii), 33 (c) (i) and (ii)
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	11, 36
		Resolution 2493 (2019)	10 (c)
Women's protection and women's protection advisers			
Country- and region-specific	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2459 (2019)	7 (a) (i), 17
		Resolution 2469 (2019)	29
	The question concerning Haiti	Resolution 2476 (2019)	2
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2463 (2019)	32, 33
		Resolution 2502 (2019)	32, 33
	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	Resolution 2458 (2019)	6 (d)
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2480 (2019)	28 (c) (iii)
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	32 (a) (iii), 44
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	22, 23
		Resolution 2493 (2019)	10 (b)
Role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism			
Country- and region-specific	Peace and security in Africa	S/PRST/2019/15	tenth
	Peace consolidation in West Africa	S/PRST/2019/7	seventeenth
Thematic	Threats to international peace and security	Resolution 2482 (2019)	17
Participation of women in peacekeeping operations			
Country- and region-specific	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan	Resolution 2459 (2019)	17
		Resolution 2469 (2019)	28
		Resolution 2497 (2019)	28

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>
	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2502 (2019)	41
	The situation concerning Western Sahara	Resolution 2468 (2019)	11
	The situation in Cyprus	Resolution 2453 (2019)	14
		Resolution 2483 (2019)	12
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2480 (2019)	46
	The situation in Somalia	Resolution 2472 (2019)	18
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	38
	The situation in the Middle East	Resolution 2477 (2019)	11
		Resolution 2485 (2019)	24
		Resolution 2503 (2019)	12
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2493 (2019)	2
Participation of women in the security sector and in security sector reform			
Country- and region-specific	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Resolution 2502 (2019)	20, 29 (ii) (f), 32
	The situation in Libya	Resolution 2486 (2019)	5
	The situation in Mali	Resolution 2480 (2019)	56
	The situation in the Central African Republic	Resolution 2499 (2019)	13, 44
Thematic	Women and peace and security	Resolution 2467 (2019)	23, 26
		Resolution 2493 (2019)	10 (b)

31. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

During the period under review, the Council held four meetings under the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and adopted two resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter. Two of the meetings took the form of briefings,⁶⁰³ one was held as an open debate⁶⁰⁴ and one was convened for the adoption of a decision.⁶⁰⁵ The Council unanimously adopted two resolutions: resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), on the financing of terrorism,

and resolution [2501 \(2019\)](#), by which it extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months, until December 2020. More information on the meetings, including on participants, speakers and outcomes, is given in the table below.

In 2019, the Council continued to focus under this agenda item on the threat posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) and the sanctions measures against it, as well as on several other issues, such as the threat posed by returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters. The Council also addressed the issue of preventing and combating the

⁶⁰³ See [S/PV.8460](#) and [S/PV.8605](#). For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. I.

⁶⁰⁴ See [S/PV.8496](#).

⁶⁰⁵ See [S/PV.8686](#).