

OVERVIEW

RESOLUTION 2467 ON

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Link between Women's Participation in Prevention and Peace Processes, and Protection from Sexual Violence in Conflict

- Resolution 2467 is **firmly and explicitly rooted in the broader Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda**, speaks in detail about the root causes of sexual violence in conflict and notes that **“women's protection and participation are inextricably linked”**.
- For the first time, the Security Council states that sexual violence in conflict does not occur in a vacuum, but on a **“continuum of interrelated and recurring forms of violence”** against women and girls.
- It explicitly refers not only to all previous WPS resolutions, but also to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, as well as CEDAW's General Recommendation No. 30, thereby **reinforcing the nexus between Women, Peace and Security and the broader gender equality agenda**.

Survivor-centered approach

- Resolution 2467 encourages Member States to adopt a **survivor-centered approach in preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict**. It speaks about the urgency of providing access to justice for survivors, about their social and economic reintegration as well as the need to shift the stigma from victims to perpetrators of sexual violence, e.g., through community mobilization.
- It also, for the first time in this context, speaks about **“groups that are particularly vulnerable or may be specifically targeted”** and calls on Member States to provide care to survivors without **“any discrimination”** (human rights language).
- The resolution does not contain an explicit reference to **sexual and reproductive health services for survivors**, but in its first preambular paragraph reaffirms, inter alia, **Resolution 2106 (2013)** and thereby clearly reaffirms previously agreed language by the Security Council on this issue.
- There are **implicit references to sexual and reproductive health services** in the paragraph on children born of sexual violence in operative paragraph 18 (“women and girls who become pregnant as a result of sexual violence in armed conflict, including those who choose to become mothers, have different and specific needs”) and in the preambular section (“non-discriminatory access to services such as psychosocial and medical care”).

Accountability

- Resolution 2467 calls on Member States with an **unprecedented level of detail to strengthen legislation and enhance investigation and prosecution of sexual violence**. Measures include victim and witness protection laws, legal aid, specialized police units and courts, removing procedural impediments to justice for victims, and in this context also encouraging Member States to draw upon the expertise of the United Nations Team of Experts of Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict.
- It also encourages the intensification of **efforts to monitor and document sexual violence** in conflict.
- **Sanctions committees** are urged to apply targeted sanctions against perpetrators of sexual violence, and the Secretary-General is asked to ensure that experts groups and monitoring teams have dedicated gender expertise.
- The resolution states that in all accountability efforts the **specific needs of survivors, such as confidentiality and informed consent**, need to be taken into account.

Compliance of parties to conflict

- The resolution requests the Secretary-General to **report on the compliance of parties, and their actions to implement the resolution**. It encourages **more systematic efforts** by the UN to seek time-bound commitments and implementation plans from conflict parties on the fight against sexual violence.
- It also tasks the Secretary-General to conduct a **gap assessment and issue recommendations until next year on how the Security Council can better monitor and enforce compliance**, and on how the UN can better support survivors.
- The Security Council explicitly expresses its intention to consider information, analysis and recommendations by the **Informal Expert Group on Women, Peace and Security (IEG WPS)**, including on sexual violence in conflict. This is the second time that the IEG WPS is mentioned in a Security Council resolution.

Civil Society

- For the first time, the **Security Council explicitly welcomes the “regular briefings by women from civil society, particularly in [its] country-specific meetings”**.
- The resolution calls upon Member States to **“condemn acts of sexual discrimination, harassment and violence against civil society and journalists”**; this is new language in a Security Council setting.
- It also speaks in a new **level of detail about other aspects of an enabling environment for civil society**.

Mothers of children born of sexual violence and their children

- For the first time, the Security Council addresses the **situation of mothers of children born of sexual violence and their children in detail** and spells out the challenges facing them, such as economic and social marginalization, physical and psychological injury, statelessness, discrimination and lack of access to reparations. The resolution requests the Secretary-General to provide a **report to the Security Council on this topic until 2021**.

Anniversary of Resolution 1325 in 2020

- Resolution 2467 calls for **specific commitments ahead of the 20th anniversary** of Resolution 1325, and for the first time explicitly encourages countries to adopt and refresh “fully funded” national action plans to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Monitoring and Reporting

- The resolution further **strengthens the monitoring system on sexual violence in conflict**, and tasks the UN to focus more consistently on the gender-specific nature of sexual violence.
- It also **welcomes the regular briefings by the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict** to the Security Council and encourages the Secretary-General to include **gender-sensitive analysis in his conflict analysis**.
- It further requests the Secretary-General to ensure timely **deployment of (senior) Women Protection Advisers** to UN peace operations.

Further progress

- **Counter-Terrorism:** Request to CTED to include information regarding trafficking/sexual violence in country-specific reports.
- **Men and Boys:** Explicit paragraph on sexual violence against men and boys, request to report on this issue as part of the UN monitoring mechanism.
- **Displacement:** Encouragement to Member States to consider resettlement or integration programmes for survivors, recognition of heightened risk for displaced persons.
- **“Mainstreaming”:** Inclusion of sexual violence considerations – including their root causes – throughout the work of the Council, including mandate renewals and field visits.
- **Security Sector Reform and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration processes:** SSR processes need to address sexual violence; DDR processes need to integrate gender analysis and training.