The women, peace, and security agenda (WPS) consists of 9 UN Security Council resolutions. Its foundational resolution (1325) was adopted on October 31, 2000.

Resolution 1325 was the first Security Council resolution specifically to address women's roles as agents in peace and security.

It is divided into 4 main pillars:

1. Participation
2. Protection
3. Prevention
4. Peacebuilding

The Development of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda:

- **1990s:** The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action recognize the integral role of women in the resolution of peace and security issues.
- **1996:** The International Conference on Women in New York adopts the Agenda for Action, highlighting the need for gender equality in peace and security.
- **1997:** The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) recognizes gender as a motivating factor in international crimes.
- **1998:** The Rome Statute of the ICC enters into force, providing a legal framework for addressing gender-based crimes.
- **2000:** The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1325, recognizing the critical role of women in peace and security.
- **2008:** The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1820, recognizing the role of acts of sexual violence as a weapon of war and a tactic of terrorism.
- **2010:** The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1888, recognizing that sexual violence in times of armed conflict is a crime.
- **2013:** The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 2106, recognizing the role of women in sustaining peace and enhancing the effectiveness of peace operations.

What is being done?

Since the adoption of the first resolution in 2000, the international security council has:

- Appointed a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Women, Peace, and Security.
- Established the UN Peacebuilding Commission.
- Set up a Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security.
- Strengthened the role of women in peace negotiations.
- Increased the participation of women in peacekeeping operations.
- Implemented Gender-Equitable Demobilization and Reintegration Programs.
- Established the UN Women's Peace and Security Trust Fund.
- Provided technical assistance and capacity building to enhance women's role in peace and security.
-promoted Conflict Resolution and Reconstruction.

Has there been any progress?

- **63%** of the members support the resolution.
- **27%** of the reports have increased their level of implementation.
- **67%** of the states have adopted national action plans.
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Conclusion:

Since the adoption of Resolution 1325, significant progress has been made in advancing the women, peace, and security agenda. However, there is still much work to be done to fully realize the goals set out in the resolution. The ongoing challenges and the commitment to further progress underscore the importance of continuing efforts to ensure that women are fully integrated into all aspects of peace and security.