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Monday, 26 June 2023, 3pm-6pm, Conference Room 1, UNHQ

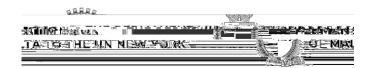
Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) calls for greater integration by Member States and the United Nations of their agendas on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism; and urges Member States and requests relevant UN entities to conduct and gather 'gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalisation for women, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organisations.¹ Resolution 2242 (2015) also requests the Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to integrate gender as a crosscutting issue throughout its activities, with the Council reaffirming this request in CTED's subsequent mandate renewal resolutions, including resolution 2395 (2017) and 2617 (2021).²

In resolution 2617 (2021), the Council reaffirmed the need to increase attention to women and youth in all work on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts and noted the importance of ensuring full, equal, and meaningful participation of women and youth in developing strategies to prevent and counter-terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

3/ RE3/ 2242 (2013)

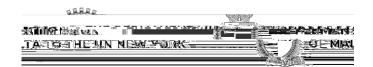
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S/RES/2242 (2015)

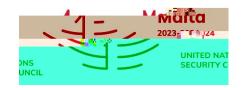
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S/RES/2395 (2017) and S/RES/2617 (2021)





The Security Council further recognises that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism have differing impacts on the human rights of women and girls and that, in turn, counter-terrorism strategies may have a differential impact on women, including women's human rights and women's organisations.<sup>3</sup> Gender-

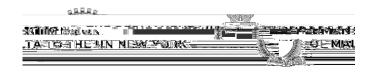


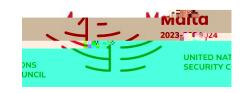


A range of UN entities offer capacity-building support to strengthen gender-responsive approaches to the prevention and countering of terrorism and violent extremism, including UN Women, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Office of Counter Terrorism and the UN Office of Drugs and Crime. Capacity-building assistance is also provided by other multilateral organisations, both on the international and regional levels. One such organisation is the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law, whose creation was inspired by the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum.

In addition, the Security Council underscores that neutral, expert assessment of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), and other relevant resolutions, is the core function of CTED, and that the analysis and recommendations from these assessments are an invaluable aid to Member States in identifying and addressing gaps in implementation and capacity. They call on UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations funds and programs, Member States, donors, and recipients to use these expert assessments as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy across all four of its pillars.<sup>7</sup>

The meeting aims to consider the importance of building the capacity of Member States to ensure gender-responsive, human rights-compliant approaches to preventing and





## 4. What good practices