



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 cross-cutting 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.

¹ S/RES/2242 (2015)

² 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.³ Gender-



4. What good practices