



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

ACTION PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EU	European Union
MDDSZ	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
MDP	Ministry of Digital Transformation
MJU	Ministry of Public Administration
MKGP	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
MKRR	Ministry of Cohesion and Regional Development
MNVP	Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning
Mol	Ministry of the Interior
MoD	Ministry of Defence
IOM	International Operations and Missions
MOPE	Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Energy
MP	Ministry of Justice
DCHA	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
MVI	Ministry of Education
MVZI	Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation
MZ	Ministry of Health
MFEA	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UN	United Nations
ReMRSHP	Resolution on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance
ReNPPZK24–28	Resolution on the National Programme of Crime Prevention and Suppression 2024–2028
ReNPVNDN24–30	Resolution on the National Programme for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters 2024–2030
ReSNV-2	Resolution on the National Security Strategy
ReNPEMŽM	Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men

RS	Republic of Slovenia
SAF	Slovenian Armed Forces
WHO	World Health Organisation
UOIM	Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants
URSIV	Government Office for Information Security
URSZR	Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
ZRP	Protection, Rescue and Relief



INTRODUCTION

Adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action represented the first attempt to recognise the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and girls, as well as the important role of women in peace and security contexts. The preparation of a special chapter on women and armed conflicts arose at the time from a strong awareness of the negative impact of war on women, primarily due to the widespread use of sexual violence as a weapon against civilian women in armed conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, West Africa, and Rwanda, as well as because of the serious obstacles women faced when trying to participate in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction and recovery. The successful joint appeal by women's groups and individuals in July 1999, calling for women to play an equal and active role in the development and implementation of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, was one of the few breakthroughs in involving women in efforts to achieve peace, stability and post-conflict reconstruction. Since then, analyses of the situation of women and girls in crisis situations have demonstrated the differential impact of armed conflicts and humanitarian crises on women and girls. It is therefore important to consider and incorporate a gender perspective into national and international policy planning and implementation to help build and ensure peace and security.

Based on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the efforts of civil society and certain countries, the UN Security Council (hereinafter: UNSC), the principal UN organ responsible for resolving international disputes peacefully and eliminating threats to international peace and security, began addressing this issue, and in 2000 adopted the landmark Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security. Resolution 1325, together with the subsequent nine UNSC resolutions, forms the framework of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, which can broadly be divided into two main areas of focus:

- (1) the first addresses the need for women to participate actively and effectively in peacebuilding efforts,¹
- (2) the second centres on preventing and addressing sexual violence in conflicts.²

The concept of security in UNSC Resolution 1325 is broader than the traditional understanding of national security. It encompasses the idea that peace and security are directly linked to gender equality (summaries of UNSC resolutions and presidential statements on women, peace and security can be found in Annex 2). This is confirmed by the correlation between gender inequality and the vulnerability and instability of countries, as well as by research showing that peace agreements that include women negotiators are more successful and sustainable, and that international peacekeeping operations with more women involved are more effective and stable. The Women, Peace and Security Agenda promotes an inclusive approach to peace and security, recognising that the consequences of armed conflict and crises for women, men, girls and boys are diverse, as are their needs in these contexts. It is therefore important to understand and take these differences into account when designing relevant policies and measures.



Photo: UN Photo/Loey Felipe

¹ This set includes UNSC Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1889 (2009), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2493 (2019).

² This set includes UNSC Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2467 (2019).



In its efforts to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the UNSC has repeatedly called for national action plans to be prepared in order to implement UNSC Resolution 1325. These action plans establish a link between the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the specific national circumstances and conditions affecting peace and security. Through them, countries can strengthen the resilience of their societies and contribute to international and regional peace and security. To date, 113 countries have developed at least one such action plan. Slovenia has prepared two national action plans for women, peace and security: the first one was adopted in 2010 for the period 2010–2015, and the second in 2018 for the period 2018–2020.

On 20 March 2025, the Government of the RS adopted Decision No. 51104-9/2025/3 on the preparation of a new Action Plan of the Republic of Slovenia for the Implementation of UNSC Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (hereinafter: Action Plan). The Action Plan was drafted by the MFEA in cooperation with the MDDSZ, MDP, MJU, MKGP, MKRR, MNVP, Mol and the Police, MoD and SAF, and URSZR, MOPE, MP, MVI, MVZI, MZ, UOIM and URSIV.

BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A NEW NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Based on the Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan of the Republic of Slovenia for the Implementation of UNSC Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security for 2018-2020, the following conclusions can be drawn:

(1) In the context of the multiple global crises and mounting geopolitical pressures over the past decade, the most effective approach is to systematically integrate a gender perspective into all security policies.

(2) Evolving geopolitical and security dynamics in Europe, its Southern and Eastern Neighbourhoods, and beyond further underscore the need to assess the effectiveness of such integration and its alignment with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

For countries that have not experienced armed conflict or post-conflict reconstruction directly or in recent history, the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda has thus far focused primarily on external engagement – through participation in international and regional forums, involvement in international peace missions and operations (hereinafter: IOM), targeted development cooperation and humanitarian aid, and support for the activities of relevant international organisations and funds.

Over the past decade, Slovenia has faced a number of challenges to its stability and security, largely resulting from global or regional developments. These include the European refugee crisis, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, Russian aggression against Ukraine (which has also triggered a global food and European energy crises), armed conflicts in the Middle East and the threat posed by the misuse of new technologies. At the same time, security challenges continue to intensify. These include the escalation of armed conflicts worldwide; the emergence of hybrid and cyber threats; the spread of disinformation; the erosion of international arms control mechanisms; the proliferation of



weapons of mass destruction; illicit arms trafficking; terrorism; radicalisation; organised crime; and large-scale irregular migration, including trafficking in human beings.

In light of these shifts in the security landscape, it is essential to prioritise human security and to integrate a gender perspective in addressing new and evolving security threats, risks and responses. This approach is equally vital in responding to the consequences of natural disasters and other crises, particularly those driven by climate change. Efforts must also be strengthened to promote social cohesion and enhance societal resilience, including through the protection of democracy, the rule of law, and the full respect for human rights, as well as by safeguarding stability, security and peace. Taking into account all of the above, it is essential that the preparation of a modern Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security involve a broader range of stakeholders than in the past, thereby ensuring transparency, complementarity and coherence of efforts. At the same time, it is crucial to engage civil society organisations as key partners and drivers in the implementation of certain activities promoting the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

A further innovation in preparing the new Action Plan was the inclusion of the Human Rights Ombudsman of the RS as an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting human rights, as the Action Plan's objectives and activities are grounded in a human rights-based approach. Women have the right to participate in and benefit from peace and security processes, as well as protection from natural and other disasters. Their human rights, specific needs and concerns in armed conflicts, crises and post-conflict situations must be taken into account. The Ombudsman can help monitor the implementation of the Action Plan, provide advice based on information about human rights violations, raise awareness and draw attention to cases where commitments have not been adequately fulfilled.

Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda is an ongoing process that gradually incorporates new peace and security challenges and is based on the four pillars of the Agenda:

– Participation of women at all levels of decision-making on peace and security, including in mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict, in systems of protection against natural and other disasters, in peace negotiations, in IOM, and in national, regional and international organisations and institutions;

– Protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, including in emergency and humanitarian situations, such as in refugee camps, asylum centres or various forms of accommodation for displaced persons;

– Improved intervention strategies in the prevention of violence against women through strengthening national regulations on women's rights, prosecuting those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, supporting women's peace initiatives at the local level and involving women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts;

– Advancement of gender-sensitive relief and recovery measures, including ensuring equal access for women and girls to humanitarian aid as well as to rescue and relief operations in the event of natural and other disasters, while taking into consideration the needs of women and girls in the design of various forms of accommodation for displaced persons, and involving women in post-conflict and post-crisis recovery processes.



The duration of national action plans for women, peace and security can vary greatly. Based on experience to date, the pace of change in the international and regional context calls for action plans with clear basic objectives, while allowing for activities to be adapted in response to evolving international and national developments. Adopting an open-ended action plan facilitates the assessment of trends, and a system of periodic reporting on implementation – every five years or sooner – enables timely updates and adjustments, ensuring that the Action Plan remains responsive to changing circumstances.

NATIONAL LEGAL BASES AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The [Slovenian Development Strategy 2030](#) (2017) defines "quality of life for all" as its central objective, based on the Slovenia 2050 Vision, which emphasises respect for social values such as solidarity, security, tolerance, mutual cooperation and peace. All these values are also important for the Women, Peace and Security Agenda framework, so by implementing it, we are directly implementing Slovenia's development goals – 1 (Healthy and active life); 3 (Decent life for all); 7 (Inclusive labour market and high-quality jobs); 10 (Trustworthy legal system); 11 (Safe and globally responsible Slovenia); and 12 (Effective governance and high-quality public service) – and indirectly also the remaining development goals.

Gender equality is a particularly important social issue because it involves striving for equal rights, opportunities and chances for everyone to fulfil their potential, regardless of gender and without limitations imposed by social stereotypes or traditional expectations. Societies that strive for gender equality tend to have stronger economies, healthier populations and a fairer distribution of social resources. They are also more peaceful. In societies that do not value gender equality or women's rights, women and girls are significantly worse off in times of crisis and armed conflict.

The fundamental legal act for promoting gender equality in the RS is the [Equal Opportunities for Women and Men Act](#), which lays down common principles for improving the position of women and creating equal opportunities for individuals in various areas of social life, regardless of gender. Based on this Act, resolutions on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men are adopted periodically. The most recent resolution, adopted in September 2023, covers the period from 2023 to 2030 (hereinafter: [ReNPEMŽM23–30](#)).

ReNPEMŽM23–30 also includes objectives that form an integral part of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, as well as objectives that contribute to strengthening its implementation. These include the overarching objective of 'mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' and the thematic objective of 'enhancing women's empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security'. In relevant contexts – such as peace and security, responses to crises and armed conflicts, strengthening the capacities of relevant stakeholders and target groups, creating a supportive environment free from stereotypes and sexism, and promoting gender equality and the realization of women's rights in vulnerable or post-conflict environments – other thematic objectives are also important. The RS's efforts in relation to ReNPEMŽM23–30 also contribute to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in relevant contexts. The Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security references relevant elements of ReNPEMŽM23–30 and subsequent resolutions when defining areas of work.

Fighting gender discrimination and violence against women are also important areas from the perspective of gender equality. The legal basis for the former is the [Protection Against Discrimination Act](#), and for the latter, the [Domestic Violence Prevention Act](#), which requires the periodic preparation of a strategic document for this area, namely the Resolution on the National Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women. The most recent Resolution, adopted in 2024, covers the period 2024–2029.



The RS's approach to security is primarily grounded in a policy and culture of peace and non-violence.³ It is also guided by values that include the protection and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the promotion of democracy and adherence to the principles of the rule of law. The [Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the RS](#) (2019) (hereinafter: ReSNV-2) identifies, among its strategic interests which are relevant to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the following: peace and security; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; the well-being of the population; comprehensive societal development; protection of life; and a high level of security for all residents. It also underscores the importance of peace, security and stability at the global level.

One of the key strategic documents for internal or public security in the RS is the [Resolution on the National Programme for the Prevention and Suppression of Crime 2024–2028](#) (2024) (hereinafter: ReNPPZK24–28). The document emphasises the importance of protecting human rights, strengthening legal protection for victims and encouraging cooperation between relevant institutions. It also highlights the need to implement preventive measures, particularly in support of vulnerable groups. When addressing violence as a general societal problem, it identifies gender as one of the main risk factors. In the area of combating trafficking in human beings, two-year action plans are adopted, the most recent covering the period 2025–2026. These plans outline measures to prevent trafficking, identify and protect victims, provide assistance and prosecute perpetrators. They emphasise that human trafficking disproportionately affects women and girls and is linked to gender-based discrimination. The document is also relevant to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, as it strengthens the protection and empowerment of women while integrating a gender perspective into policies aimed at preventing and addressing crime.

According to ReSNV-2, the system of protection against natural and other disasters is intended for the protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment. Its aim is to reduce the incidence of disasters, prevent loss of life and mitigate the impacts on victims and society, while taking gender equality into account. The consequences of war, the use of weapons of mass destruction, terrorist attacks and other forms of mass violence are also recognised as disasters.

In responding to natural and other disasters, the preparedness and operations of the protection, rescue and relief forces (hereinafter: ZRP) rely primarily on volunteers, although the number of contracted members is steadily increasing. The ZRP forces are predominantly organised at the local community level, with a smaller presence in companies, institutions and other organisations, as well as at regional and national levels. Public rescue services operating nationwide include the Fire Service, Mountain Rescue Service, Cave Rescue Service, Protection and Rescue Service in the event of ecological and other disasters at sea, and the Underwater Rescue Service. Under the Protection against Natural and Other Disasters Act, the eligibility criteria for participation in Civil Protection and other ZRP forces are the same for men and women, with the only difference being the age limit.



Photo: URSZR

According to the [Resolution on the National Programme for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters 2024–2030](#) (2024) (hereinafter: ReNPVNDN24–30), particular attention is given to vulnerable groups – including persons with disabilities, older persons and children – in disaster response, with the aim of enhancing the safety of the population. The primary objective of these activities is to raise awareness and strengthen the population's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters.

³ Article 124, paragraph 3 of the [Constitution of the RS](#).



Ethical principles and guidelines form the foundation of the SAF's operation as an organisation, and its members carry out their duties in full respect of international humanitarian law and the [SAF Code of Military Ethics](#) (2009). The SAF implements gender mainstreaming and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in accordance with Directive 01-08 on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and Gender Mainstreaming in the SAF. Gender mainstreaming is carried out in two ways:

- Internally, through implementing the gender equality principle, with a focus on planning, capacity building and ensuring a gender balanced structure at all levels and decision-making positions;
- Externally, by mainstreaming a gender perspective in military operations, IOM and other forms of military crisis operation.



Photo: Mil. Spec. Class V Zvone Vrankar/SAF

Across all levels of its structure, the SAF has appointed gender advisers, who use their expertise and experience to facilitate the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Before deploying personnel to the IOM, the SAF integrates gender perspective and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda into both training and operational planning, while striving to ensure the participation of women in each contingent.

Slovenia participates in IOM as part of its efforts aimed at promoting peace and security, stability, democracy, development, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, as well as providing assistance in response to natural and other disasters. In these efforts, it is guided by solidarity and compassion for affected populations and by the commitment to supporting the stabilisation of crisis-affected regions. The basis for the participation of civilian, police and military structures in IOM is the [Strategy for the Participation of the RS in International Operations and Missions](#) (2010), which places particular emphasis on ensuring equal opportunities for participation in IOM at all levels, regardless of gender. Deployments are carried out in accordance with the [Act on the Secondment of Persons to International Civilian Missions and International Organisations](#) (2021), which takes into account the principle of gender equality in the selection of candidates for IOM and also includes, among the missions' tasks, support for the promotion of gender equality. The National Implementation Plan of the RS for the Development of Civilian Capabilities in International Crisis Management (2020) highlights, among the priority areas of activity in IOM and as an integral part of capacity building, the strengthening of material support and training in ensuring equal opportunities.

The gender perspective is mainstreamed into national security processes and the internal functioning of the MoI. Since 2009, the Consultative Body for Gender Mainstreaming has been working within the MoI to promote, guide, advise, organise, coordinate, monitor, alert and analyse work on gender mainstreaming within the MoI. The Research and Social Skills Centre at the Police Academy is responsible for implementing tasks related to equal opportunities for women and men, as well as for promoting more effective gender mainstreaming within the Police. Equal opportunities for both genders are also addressed in the strategic and organisational document entitled Act on the Internal Organisation, Job Classification, Posts and Titles in the Police. The Police work on an individual basis to identify potential vulnerabilities of persons of either gender and to take these into account in follow-up processes.



Photo: Sanja Smiljanic/Police



Foreign Policy activities supporting the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda are based on the following:

1. The [Declaration on the Foreign Policy of the RS](#) (2015), which sets out objectives including the security of the RS, peace, security and political stability in the region, Europe and beyond; the strengthening of a multilateral system based on the peaceful resolution of disputes; high human rights standards; the primacy of international law; increased development cooperation; humanitarian aid; and sustainable development. It also identifies the active promotion of women's rights and the principle of the responsibility to protect as priority areas or work.
2. The [Foreign Policy Strategy of the RS](#) (2024), which emphasises the systemic strengthening of equality policies and the integration of the empowerment of women and girls into Slovenian foreign policy as a horizontal priority area, reflecting a feminist foreign policy approach. It also promotes the development and enforcement of international humanitarian and human rights law, supports peaceful dispute resolution and peacebuilding mechanisms for ongoing conflicts and wars, and supports international courts and the enforcement of their decisions, with a particular focus on combating impunity in cases of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other international crimes.

By implementing the [Resolution on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid of the RS](#) (2017) (hereinafter: ReMRSHP), Slovenia contributes to a more balanced and equitable global development, takes co-responsibility for poverty eradication and the achievement of sustainable development, and expresses its solidarity with countries and populations facing emergencies as a consequence of natural and other disasters of major proportions or armed conflicts. The [Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Strategy of the RS until 2030](#) elaborates on the objectives and strategic orientations and places gender equality and environmental protection at the core of Slovenian development cooperation as cross-cutting themes, and in this context emphasises the economic empowerment and independence of women, the balanced representation of women and men in decision-making processes, the guarantee of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the prevention of violence against women and girls in all its forms. It takes into account international commitments, including those set out in the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030](#), when implementing humanitarian aid, and adds gender equality as a priority principle to the respect for basic humanitarian principles and the general principles of good humanitarian donorship, and allocates at least 10% of humanitarian aid to prevention, disaster risk reduction and strengthening resilience when planning humanitarian aid. Those implementing development and humanitarian activities are obliged to comply with the provisions of the [Secretary-General's report on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse](#).

The [Guidelines for the Mainstreaming of Gender Equality in DCHA](#) (2023) define the principles for incorporating gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation of particular DCHA activities. By adopting the Guidelines, the MFEA has committed to ensuring that, by 2030, at least 85% of development projects will include activities that support gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a principal or significant objective according to the methodology of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Guidelines promote the DCHA's focus on three themes. Two of them – women's inclusion in decision-making processes as part of comprehensive, transformative governance; ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights, and preventing sexual and gender-based violence – are directly linked to the Agenda and the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security of the RS. The third theme – human rights with a focus on economic and social rights – is linked to the Agenda and the Action Plan indirectly.



Of particular relevance in the context of the Action Plan is the Guidelines' definition of violence⁴ in armed conflict and humanitarian crises.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL BASES AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Slovenia is a party to the core international treaties in this area, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. It is also committed to implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which seeks to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by 2030.

As a member of the EU, Slovenia upholds equality between women and men as one of the EU's fundamental values. The EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III),⁵ adopted in November 2020, prioritises the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, placing it in the context of disasters and crises caused by human activities, such as armed conflict, climate change, environmental degradation, displacement and pandemics. GAP III emphasises that women are often victims in such situations, while also recognising their diverse roles as combatants, peacemakers, mediators, politicians and activists. The EU's Women, Peace and Security Policy is underpinned by the [EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security](#) of December 2018, the [EU Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security](#) of July 2019 and the [Council conclusions on women, peace and security](#) of November 2022. The Action Plan identifies six priority areas for action, including: strengthening the participation and role of women in both internal and external contexts across all areas related to peace and security; systematically mainstreaming a gender perspective in all EU policies, as well as into all external and internal activities; enhancing the EU's political commitment and efforts to implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda; preventing human rights violations against women and girls in armed conflict and promoting accountability for such violations; supporting institutional mechanisms to protect women, girls, men and boys from sexual and gender-based violence in fragile environments and/or in conflict-affected contexts. The decisions and commitments on civil capacity building under the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy in 2018 and 2023 are also relevant for the approach to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. These decisions, the so-called Civilian CSDP Compact, foresee an increase in the proportion of women in civilian missions to 40% by 2027.



Photo: Sanja Smiljanić/Police

Slovenia is also a member of NATO, which adopted its first and second Women, Peace and Security Policy in 2007 and 2018, respectively. Based on NATO's new Strategic Concept, which in 2022 called for more intensive efforts towards gender equality as a reflection of the Alliance's values and, for the first time, highlighted the importance of integrating the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda across NATO's core tasks,⁶ a new [NATO Policy on Women, Peace and Security](#) was adopted in July 2024.

⁴ Violence in armed conflict and humanitarian crises is defined as physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated by state and non-state actors, including murder, extrajudicial killings, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, abduction, disfigurement and mutilation, forced recruitment, rape, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, forced marriage, forced prostitution, forced abortion, forced pregnancy and forced sterilisation.

⁵ [EU Gender Action Plan III](#) has been extended until 2027 to align with the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework.

⁶ Deterrence and defence; crisis prevention and management; and cooperative security.



The policy sets out four strategic objectives: to ensure NATO leaders strengthen their gender expertise, work towards gender equality and are accountable for the implementation of the WPS Agenda; to promote the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of women

in peace and security at all levels; to advance NATO's role in preventing and countering threats that disproportionately affect women and girls, including disinformation, technology-enabled gender-based violence and climate change impacts, and to promote the active role of women in crisis prevention and management at all levels, as well as in relief and recovery; to actively promote the protection and safeguarding of women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence.

The Women, Peace and Security Agenda is included in all three dimensions of the OSCE – the politico-military, the economic and environmental, and the human. The OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality was adopted in 2004, and together with the [Ministerial Decision No. 14/05 on women in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation](#), adopted in December 2005 during Slovenian OSCE Chairmanship, it provides guidelines for strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention, resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. The OSCE carries out a number of activities related to women, peace and security, including providing participating States with support in developing national action plans, training young women to work in the field of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, and raising awareness of the gender dimension in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTIVITY

Slovenia's overarching objective, based on the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, is to develop an **inclusive approach to security in the interest of lasting peace and stability**.

Through the Action Plan, Slovenia will implement the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in its external and internal activities when responding to threats and new challenges to peace, as well as in strengthening resilience, which is key to preventing and mitigating crises and armed conflicts, including in ensuring protection against natural and other disasters.

These threats include international and non-international armed conflicts, military aggression and invasion, terrorism and violent extremism, hybrid and cyber threats, organised crime, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and ballistic and cruise missile systems, border disputes and territorial claims. Tools for responding to such challenges include diplomacy and mediation, deterrence and defence alliances, arms control and disarmament agreements, IOM, strengthened partnerships, and sanctions and other forms of international pressure.



Photo: UN Photo

New security challenges arise from climate change, global health, food, energy, and other crises, as well as from the consequences of natural and other disasters, particularly those linked to climate change, the misuse of emerging technologies, hybrid threats or attacks, growing political and social instability, mass migration and human trafficking. These challenges have the potential to destabilise societies, overwhelm or undermine governance systems and public service delivery, and erode trust in state institutions.



Women have traditionally been marginalised in peace and security efforts and are therefore often excluded as legitimate stakeholders in decisions concerning war and peace. Since the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1325, efforts have been made to integrate a gender perspective into the provisions of peace agreements, and to involve women, women's organisations and gender experts in negotiations, mediation and the signing of peace agreements. This has led not only to greater attention being paid to the formulation of gender-related elements of peace agreements, but has also strengthened contents that benefit the community and address the causes of armed conflict. Inclusive peace processes therefore contribute to more durable and stable peace agreements.

Including women in IOM and incorporating a gender perspective in their operations are important components of implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. The representation of women



in IOM directly affects their effectiveness and efficiency. Women's participation ensures that their specific needs are more effectively addressed in environments affected by current or past conflicts. In certain contexts, some tasks on missions can only be performed by women due to cultural considerations. Women peacekeepers often have greater access to communities and are able to build trust more easily, thereby gaining access to comprehensive information that is critical for the successful achievement of IOM objectives. Women serving in IOM also serve as powerful role models, promoting the systemic inclusion of women and girls in post-conflict reconstruction, stabilisation, and in political, economic, social and institutional recovery. They also serve as personal role models for women and girls in post-conflict environments.

Photo: SVNCON UNIFIL

It is important to involve women throughout the entire cycle of crises and conflicts. Efforts to strengthen the full, equal and meaningful representation of women in national security structures, critical infrastructure management and diplomacy ensure adequate involvement of women in resolving crises and armed conflicts.

Women and girls in vulnerable environments, crises and armed conflicts are disproportionately exposed to sexual and gender-based violence. Such situations exacerbate vulnerabilities and risks by disrupting or weakening social protection systems and undermining the safeguarding role of local communities and families. Accordingly, prevention and response measures must be implemented from the earliest stages of emergencies and be integrated into crisis response strategies. The risks are particularly pronounced for women in the public sphere, such as politicians, journalists, humanitarian workers, human rights defenders, peace activists and trade unionists, as well as for women and girls from vulnerable groups or circumstances, including refugees and migrants.

In armed conflicts, sexual violence is often employed as a weapon or a tactic of war, aimed at humiliating not only individual victims, but also the wider community. Such violence, perpetrated by both state and non-state actors in conflicts worldwide, encompasses rape, abduction, trafficking, slavery, forced marriage and other serious human rights violations against the civilian population, including men and boys, but predominantly affecting women and girls. The prevalence of such violence threatens lives and health, constitutes a violation and abuse of human rights, and raises concerns about the protection of victims and survivors, including children born as a result of sexual violence in conflicts. Rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation or any other form of sexual violence are criminal offences under international law and may, depending on the circumstances, also be classified as crimes against humanity or war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.



Key activities for preventing sexual and gender-based violence in relevant contexts include: integrating a gender perspective into planning for crisis and armed violence; providing education and training in international humanitarian law; supporting the protection

of civilians; and ensuring consistent efforts to prosecute perpetrators and those responsible for such violence. At the same time, activities aimed at providing comprehensive assistance and support to victims and survivors of such violence must be developed and supported. Local women's organisations and women leaders are best placed to identify the risks and exposure faced by women and girls, and should therefore be involved in efforts aimed at preventing such violence, and at supporting victims and survivors.



Photo: ITF

In implementing the Action Plan, Slovenia will be guided by the following:

Ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all their diversity, and systematically integrating a gender perspective at all phases and levels of processes related to crises and armed conflicts. In this context, the focus will be on structures in the fields of security, defence, diplomacy, protection and rescue, and critical infrastructure, including food, drinking water supply, energy, environmental protection, health, and information and communication technology;

Strengthening understanding of and responsiveness to the distinct needs and risks faced by women and girls in crises and armed conflicts. In this regard, beyond the structures already mentioned, particular attention will be given to entities dealing with women and girls who are, or may become, victims of sexual and gender-based violence in such contexts.

Therefore, Slovenia will implement the **following objectives** in its external and internal activities:

1. Inclusion of women and integration of a gender perspective in the planning and implementation of all relevant policies

Indicators for achieving this objective will include measurable information on gender aspects in training, policies, measures and projects in relevant areas; the number and proportion of women in relevant internal structures; and measures to strengthen competencies and create a supportive environment. These efforts largely align with the two strategic priorities of the Strategy for Human Resource Management in Public Administration until 2030: Strategic Priority 1 'Public administration, attractive working environment' (Objectives 1 and 3) and Strategic Priority 2 'Skilled and motivated public employees' (Objectives 1, 2, and 4).



2. Knowledge and skills of stakeholders regarding the protection, rights and specific needs of women and girls, as well as the specific risks they face in crises and armed conflicts

This objective will be achieved by enhancing the competencies of public employees to work in vulnerable environments or with people in vulnerable circumstances and by increasing awareness of the rights of women and girls in such environments.

3. Further research into the different impacts of crises and armed conflicts on women and men of different ages

A better understanding of these differing impacts will provide a basis for more effective policy design and implementation to prevent and respond to peace and security challenges.

4. Appropriate support for women and girls in the context of crises and armed conflicts, and systematic efforts to ensure accountability for sexual and gender-based violence in crises and armed conflicts

Progress towards this objective will be assessed by the number of measures taken to identify victims or survivors, the support and protection measures provided, and the support given to structures and processes that ensure accountability as well as development and humanitarian activities.

5. Enhanced awareness of and support for the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

Activities will focus on raising awareness among professionals and the general public, particularly young people, of the importance, contributions and elements of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Public action in support of the Agenda will be monitored.

The Action Plan links each objective to **activities to be carried out in the following areas: security and defence; protection against natural and other disasters; crisis management; foreign policy; DCHA; climate; energy; water; food and cyber security. They will also be carried out in areas that strengthen internal stability, democracy and societal cohesion** (hereinafter: areas related to peace and security).

AREAS OF ACTIVITY

In the area of **arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation**, it should be noted that, according to UN data, 70–90% of cases of conflict-related sexual violence involve the use of weapons. The prevalence of such violence is closely linked to the availability of small arms and light weapons in conflict zones, making armed conflicts and the proliferation of weapons key factors that exacerbate its occurrence. Therefore, integrating a gender perspective into arms control and disarmament is an important tool for preventing conflict-related sexual violence.

Through the implementation of the Weapons Act, Slovenia exercises control over the issuance of weapons permits to individuals, legal entities and entrepreneurs, as well as over the purchase, transfer, import and export of weapons or ammunition intended for civilian use or trade across national borders. Considerations relating to gender and gender-based violence will continue to be appropriately integrated



into national decision-making procedures for the import and export of military and civilian weapons, military products, technology and other equipment, including dual-use products.

For several decades, Slovenia has been actively involved in **demining and providing rehabilitation and psychosocial assistance to mine victims**. Clearing mines and explosive remnants of war, and removing other hazards that threaten the civilian population after armed conflict, are important parts of post-conflict reconstruction. As part of its humanitarian projects in this field, Slovenia will strive to address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls when raising awareness and planning the clearance of unexploded ordnance. It will also focus on raising awareness among local communities, including men and boys, of inclusive approaches to community reconstruction, and on the empowerment of women and girls for recovery, independence and an active role in peace and reconstruction processes.



Photo: ITF/Arne Hodalič

In keeping with its international commitments, Slovenia will continue to systematically integrate gender and gender-based violence considerations into its bilateral and multilateral activities, discussions, and the implementation of instruments related to arms control, disarmament, non-proliferation, demining, rehabilitation and psychosocial support. These efforts are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective: ‘Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures’ (Measure 1); and objective: ‘Enhancing women’s empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security’ (Measure 3).

Although Slovenia has extensive experience in deploying military and police personnel to **IOM**, more efforts are needed to deploy civilian experts, who are an important element in the success of IOM. These experts specialise in areas such as justice, health, human rights, mediation, demining, information technology, logistics, strategic communication and diplomacy. The number of civilian personnel deployed to IOM is gradually increasing. To adequately prepare military and police personnel, as well as civilians, for engagement in IOM, the MoI, MoD and MFEA established the Centre for Education and Training for Participation in Peacekeeping Operations and Missions in 2019. Through its activities, particularly in the areas of gender and international humanitarian law, the Centre has made a significant contribution to training both Slovenian and foreign public employees. Personnel operating in the military and other relevant structures in crisis and armed conflict situations must be trained in and consistently uphold international humanitarian law and international human rights law. In international forums and bilateral relations, Slovenia consistently promotes the obligation of all parties to armed conflicts to respect international humanitarian law, which safeguards the civilian population, with particular attention to children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities. A gender perspective is consistently integrated into the implementation of civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) projects, guiding project selection, the composition of CIMIC teams and the identification of target beneficiaries. Efforts to include women and integrate a gender perspective in IOM are consistent with the objective of ReNPEMŽM23–30 ‘Enhancing women’s empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security’ (Measures 1 and 2).



Photo: Mil. Spec. Class V Zvone Vrankar/SAF



Trafficking in human beings is a serious violation of human rights and a global phenomenon that occurs in all regions of the world, in both peacetime and armed conflict. Current trends show that it is not decreasing, but constantly adapting its methods. A gender-sensitive approach is crucial in combatting human trafficking, given that it predominantly affects women and girls, primarily for sexual exploitation, but increasingly for other forms of exploitation too. Approaches to prevention, victim protection and the prosecution of perpetrators must fully integrate a gender perspective and address the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls, including those with intersecting vulnerabilities. Particular attention should be paid to women and girls from ethnic minorities, displaced populations, refugees and those who are poor or socially excluded. Human trafficking may constitute a form of conflict-related sexual violence and is often exploited by extremist groups and other non-state actors in armed conflicts to finance their activities. Digitalisation poses new challenges, as trafficking increasingly moves to online platforms and social networks, where victims are even more vulnerable. Therefore, measures must be taken to combat this type of crime more effectively.



Photo: Suzana Mesarič Zevnik/Police

It is crucial to raise awareness and provide training for all public sector employees who work in areas where they may encounter human trafficking or its victims. The same applies to those deployed to IOM, who may encounter services originating from human trafficking and exploitation, particularly for sexual purposes. They must also be made aware of their duties when detecting such crimes, and efforts must be made to reduce the demand for services and goods that result from the exploitation of human trafficking victims.

To prevent and combat trafficking in human beings and protect its victims, there is an increasing emphasis on integrating a gender perspective and addressing intersecting vulnerabilities at all stages of the response, from prevention and legislation to victim protection and law enforcement. When identifying victims of human trafficking, particular attention is paid to the situation of women and children, in accordance with the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Competent state authorities, in cooperation with non-governmental bodies, provide various assistance programmes for victims of human trafficking. Efforts to prevent human trafficking and assist its victims are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measures 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9); Objective 'Promoting equal opportunities and equal treatment of women and men in the labour market, with a focus on vulnerable groups of women exposed to intersecting inequalities' (Measure 2); Objective 'Protecting and promoting health and preventing occupational diseases and injuries, taking into account gender differences and the specific needs of vulnerable groups' (Measures 1 and 3); Objective 'Reducing health inequalities and ensuring equal access to quality and safe health services for vulnerable groups of women and men' (Measure 5); Objective 'Strengthening inter-ministerial integration and cooperation for improved addressing of all forms of violence against women and informing professionals and the general public about the causes and consequences of domestic violence and violence against women' (Measures 1 and 2); Objective 'Comprehensive and appropriate support for victims of domestic violence and violence against women, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of women, including the provision of adequate legal protection' (Measures 4, 5, 6, and 7); and Objective 'Enhancing women's empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security' (Measure 3).



Terrorism⁷ is one of the greatest contemporary threats to security. Acts of terrorism, which aim to instil fear in the population, create instability in the country and influence public opinion through violence or threats, constitute some of the most serious violations of

universal values such as human dignity, freedom, equality, solidarity, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the context of terrorism, women can act as perpetrators, facilitators or preventers. Incorporating a gender perspective and intersecting vulnerabilities into the fight against terrorism and violent extremism requires consideration of the different motivations for radicalisation based on gender. It also necessitates an understanding of the role of gender in radical movements, the development of gender-diverse approaches to deradicalisation, and the recognition of women's potential as early warning and deradicalisation agents within their families and communities. Among young people, radicalisation as a step towards violent extremism largely takes place online and involves the reinforcement of traditional conceptions of gender roles, particularly violent masculinity as a response to powerlessness, dissatisfaction and exclusion. Slovenia is a consistent advocate of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law in international efforts to combat terrorism and violent extremism. In particular, Slovenia highlights the importance of involving women and young people in the planning, implementation and evaluation of national anti-terrorism strategies. Efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measures 1 and 5); Objective 'Strengthening inter-ministerial integration and cooperation for improved addressing of all forms of violence against women and informing professionals and the general public about the causes and consequences of domestic violence and violence against women' (Measures 1 and 2); and Objective 'Comprehensive and appropriate support for victims of domestic violence and violence against women, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of women, including the provision of adequate legal protection' (Measure 8).

Gender equality must be integrated at all levels and in all areas of the system for **protection against natural and other disasters**: in the ZRP forces, training, interventions, international cooperation in interventions abroad, needs analysis, and so on. Particular attention should be given to the specific needs and intersecting vulnerabilities of women and girls affected by natural or other disasters, including those linked to climate change. This includes women and girls in need of protection, rescue and relief in the context of migration, regardless of the cause. Including women and integrating a gender perspective in the protection against natural and other disasters is consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measures 1 and 2); and Objective 'Desegregation of the labour market' (Measure 4).



Photo: URSZR

Slovenia will independently and in cooperation with relevant civil society organisations carry out **activities aimed at preventing, addressing and responding to cases of sexual and gender-based violence** and will support such activities carried out by relevant international and regional organisations and mechanisms. These activities will include informing and raising awareness among victims and potential victims of the dangers of human trafficking and of sexual and gender-based violence, and of the assistance and support available. Education and training will also be provided to public employees who come into contact with migrant and refugee women, and other potential victims of human trafficking.

⁷ Terrorist acts are intentional criminal offences as defined by national law, or acts that meet the definition in Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA.



Awareness raising, training, response and support in this area are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective ‘Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures’ (Measures 1 and 2); Objective ‘Protecting and promoting health and preventing occupational diseases and injuries, taking into account gender differences and the specific needs of vulnerable groups’ (Measure 3); Objective ‘Reducing health inequalities and ensuring equal access to quality and safe health services for vulnerable groups of women and men’ (Measures 4 and 6); Objective ‘Strengthening and protecting sexual and reproductive health, with a particular focus on adolescents and women in the perinatal period’ (Measure 5); Objective ‘Strengthening inter-ministerial integration and cooperation for improved addressing of all forms of violence against women and informing professionals and the general public about the causes and consequences of domestic violence and violence against women’ (Measures 1 and 2); Objective ‘Comprehensive and appropriate support for victims of domestic violence and violence against women, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of women, including the provision of adequate legal protection’ (Measures 3, 4, 5 and 7); and Objective ‘Enhancing women’s empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security’ (Measure 3).

Science, research, education and innovation can be important components in strengthening the peace and security architecture in a broader sense. Therefore, the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda does not take place solely within the framework of the security, foreign policy and defence systems. Gender equality in science and research, and the empowerment of women as holders of knowledge and innovators, can also contribute to peace, resilience and stability. Inclusive research and development policies and practices that address intersecting inequalities lead to more relevant and comprehensive scientific solutions in areas that are key to peace and security, such as climate, energy and food security, digital sovereignty and resilience to disinformation. Slovenia is striving to increase the number of women in scientific research and to systematically integrate a gender dimension into research content, including in areas crucially linked to peace and security. There is a strong emphasis on supporting young women researchers, particularly in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) subjects, where women remain significantly under-represented.

The [Digital Slovenia 2030](#) strategy (2023), the umbrella strategic document in the field of **digital transformation**, also highlights the role of gender in digital competences and inclusion. The strategy's objectives include reducing the gender gap in information and communication technologies (ICT). The Gigabit Infrastructure Development Plan 2030 aims to provide gigabit connectivity to all households and businesses, in both urban and rural areas. Through the digital transformation of the public sector, the strategy aims to simplify communication with public institutions, improve data compatibility and management, and ensure inclusive and accessible services for all, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, by involving all target groups in the process of co-creating services. In the field of open public sector data, a network of data stewards has been established to strengthen data management and provide end users with training and support. Thirteen of the 40-member inter-ministerial data steward network are women. The targets for 2030 include increasing enrolment in STEM higher education programmes by 30%, achieving a 25% share of women in STEM professions (up from 19.2% currently) and a 10% share of ICT professionals of both genders in the workforce (up from 4.3% currently). Through public tenders, Slovenia co-finances training to strengthen digital skills, promote science and technology professions, retrain people in ICT and provide pilot training in ICT professions for women and girls.

New technologies such as artificial intelligence, cyber tools and autonomous weapons are bringing about significant changes to warfare and security. While they offer potential improvements to the prevention of armed conflict and early warning mechanisms, they also introduce new risks. These include cyber attacks and warfare, which can disrupt critical infrastructure, destabilise economies, and interfere with state institutions; disinformation campaigns and deep fakes, which spread via digital platforms and can fuel social tensions, undermine trust in institutions and influence democratic



processes; and autonomous weapon systems, which raise ethical questions and concerns about oversight. The lack of regulation and common international norms poses a particular challenge as new technologies are often developed faster than appropriate legal and

political frameworks for their regulation, which increases the risk of misuse and uncontrolled spread of dangerous technologies. In this context, it is crucial that the principles of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda are meaningfully extended to digital security and cyberspace. The active promotion of the inclusion of women in the development and management of new technologies, particularly in cybersecurity and artificial intelligence, is essential. This requires systematic investment in girls' and women's STEM education, training them for roles in digital security sectors, ensuring equal representation of women in the regulation of new technologies and the development of security policies, as well as incorporating a cyber dimension into peace processes. It also involves training men in gender aspects of this field. Such an approach is key to ensuring comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable security in the digital era.

An important aspect is technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV), which poses a disproportionately higher risk to women in the public sphere. To provide a safe space for them and protect democracy, human rights and equal opportunities, effective response measures must be developed and women must be involved in this process. A swift and consistent response to such violence is also necessary. In the field of research and development of new technologies, as well as in protecting against their misuse for violent purposes, education across all sectors of society must be strengthened for all, women and men, girls and boys alike, to effectively prevent abuse. In this context, awareness-raising campaigns addressing hate speech, peer violence, and the excessive or inappropriate use of digital technologies by children and young people are of particular importance.

Efforts to promote the inclusion of women in the work with new technologies, and to respond effectively to TFGBV, particularly against women in the public sphere, are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measure 1); Objective 'Desegregation of the labour market' (Measures 3 and 4); Objective 'Ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in education and training and reducing gender segregation' (Measure 3); Objective 'Reducing gender inequality in science, research and culture' (Measures 1 and 2); Objective 'Eliminating gender stereotypes and sexism in various fields' (Measure 4); Objective 'Strengthening inter-ministerial integration and cooperation for improved addressing of all forms of violence against women and informing professionals and the general public about the causes and consequences of domestic violence and violence against women' (Measures 1 and 2); Objective 'Comprehensive and appropriate support for victims of domestic violence and violence against women, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of women, including the provision of adequate legal protection' (Measure 3); Objective 'Improving professional training and awareness of online violence by incorporating a gender perspective' (Measures 1 and 2); Objective 'Balanced representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making in politics' (Measure 1); and Objective 'Enhancing women's empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security' (Measure 3).



Photo: Ana Kovač/Siol.net

Climate change is a generator of crises and a threat multiplier. Extreme weather events and natural disasters, which contribute to the deepening of existing social, economic and political tensions, lead to competition for natural resources, overload management systems and reinforce instability. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the consequences of climate change, which is why it is crucial to



include them in all their diversity in decision-making processes when formulating responses to climate change. This should include areas such as water and food security, as well as leadership positions in natural resource management. Solutions designed in this way are more inclusive, comprehensive and sustainable. Early recognition of climate-related factors in conflicts and the integration of climate risks into security, development, and humanitarian policies enable more effective and sustainable responses. This includes addressing health impacts, as well as considering the consequences of forced migration and the heightened risk of gender-based violence. Climate change mitigation measures should incorporate a gender perspective at the design, implementation and monitoring stages. To better assess the effects of climate change on women and girls, it is recommended that indicators linking gender and climate vulnerability be developed, and that climate risks and a gender perspective be systematically integrated into national risk analyses and crisis response frameworks. These efforts are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective ‘Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures’ (Measures 1, 2, 3 and 7); Objective ‘Reducing the gender gap in exposure to poverty and social exclusion, with a particular focus on vulnerable women’ (Measures 1 and 3).

Access to safe drinking water is vital for the survival of the civilian population, which is why **water and water infrastructure** are protected by international humanitarian law in the context of armed conflict. Despite this protection, deliberate destruction of water facilities or disruption of water supply can lead to contamination of water sources, outbreaks of disease and malnutrition. Slovenia systematically advocates access to clean water as a fundamental human right. In 2024, the Global Alliance to Spare Water from Armed Conflicts was established at the initiative of Slovenia, Switzerland and the Geneva Water Hub.

Climate change is causing increasingly frequent and intense droughts and devastating floods. Population growth, overuse and pollution are putting additional strain on water resources. Access to clean water has thus become a central challenge of the 21st century. The risk of international disputes over water stems from a lack of cooperation in water management between countries that share river basins. With many years of experience in water management, Slovenia emphasises the importance of carefully developing effective cross-border cooperation to strengthen trust, security and climate resilience through joint agreements.

Problems with access to water disproportionately affect women (especially nursing mothers) and girls. In many settings, women and girls are responsible for providing water for drinking, cooking and hygiene. Difficult access to water places a disproportionate burden on them, increasing their risk of exposure to sexual and gender-based violence and leading to a deterioration in sexual and reproductive health and rights. Through development cooperation projects that promote gender equality as a cross-cutting theme, Slovenia facilitates access to drinking water and supports the establishment of fair and sustainable water management, thus contributing to the prevention or mitigation of crises and armed conflicts.

The integrated and sustainable management of water and other natural resources requires women's participation at all levels: local, national, regional and global. Women, in all their diversity, must be involved in planning and making decisions on water services, as well as in providing oversight. This will ensure that water management solutions meet the needs of the entire population while strengthening the social position of women. It is also important to ensure equal representation of women in flood and climate change protection, in both civil protection and voluntary firefighting associations, as well as in the preparation of plans to reduce flood risk and respond to droughts. Balanced gender representation in decision-making bodies ensures that different perspectives and experiences are taken into account in water management, which leads to better decisions. Slovenia supports the work of the Global Network of Women in Water Diplomacy, which campaigns for women to be equally included in the resolution of water disputes and in transboundary river basin management bodies. In external action, the gender



dimension must be taken into account in DCHA projects related to access to and management of drinking water. Efforts to achieve gender-balanced water management and gender mainstreaming in water-related development and humanitarian projects are consistent

with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measure 1); Objective 'Balanced representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making in other areas of public life' (Measure 2); and Objective 'Improving the social and economic situation of women and girls in partner countries and developing countries' (Measures 1 and 2).

Food security is also closely interlinked with climate change and with both scarcity and abundance. Global food security has deteriorated significantly in recent years.⁸ Sharp fluctuations in food and fertiliser prices on global markets, driven by climate change, economic shocks, the pandemic and armed conflict between major global suppliers of these commodities, are undermining food security worldwide and heightening the risk of destabilisation, conflict and migration in vulnerable environments.

In settings where women and girls are responsible for providing family meals but do not have equal access to land ownership and the means of production, food security significantly impacts their health and access to education. At the same time, they are more exposed to the risk of sexual or gender-based violence. In times of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, rural women are often forced to take on the management of farms and agricultural work despite not being trained to do so. Those in vulnerable circumstances (refugees, widows, single mothers and older women) are more likely to resort to negative coping strategies due to inadequate access to food.



Photo: Tamino Petelinšek/STA

Non-standard forms of work are more prevalent among women in rural areas. Women in the countryside often have an 'invisible role' in rural societies, which can make them more vulnerable (for example, they may not have access to social protection or maternity benefits). As assisting spouses, they often have no property rights over land or farms. Despite Slovenia's generally high quality of life indicators, rural women in particular are often overlooked. With their low incomes, they rank among the poorest groups in the population.

Balanced participation of women and men in agriculture, including at management level, contributes significantly to more stable food security. In rural Slovenia, most women are actively involved in agricultural work and also play an important role in the home and in caring for others.⁹ The role of women in agriculture, beekeeping, research and teaching in the field of agronomy, and in the management of farmers' associations is slowly increasing. In view of the unfavourable demographic situation in rural areas, efforts must be made to encourage young people to take an interest in agriculture. For young women in particular, it is crucial to ensure equal social and economic opportunities, as well as better social inclusion. In 2019, the Council for Women in Rural Areas was established as an advisory body to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food of the RS. Council members come from various unions, chambers and farmer associations. The Council provides advice on significant decisions relating to the rights of women in rural areas.

Pollinators are indispensable for ensuring food security, which is why programmes that promote women's involvement in beekeeping, apitherapy and queen rearing are important. Education and

⁸ In 2024, 295 million people were food insecure and 2 million were catastrophically food insecure (IPC-5).

⁹ In Slovenia, 46% of women are involved in farm work as heads of the holding or family members, while 29% are heads of the holding.



training in agriculture and beekeeping support women's socio-economic integration, giving them a greater and more visible role in local communities, particularly those in vulnerable circumstances. In 2017, Slovenia was the initiator of the UN-designated [World Bee Day](#).

Through bee diplomacy, the RS implements projects that promote stability, food security, and the social and economic resilience of women in vulnerable circumstances. Beekeeping as a lever for women's empowerment is included in a number of DCHA projects in Slovenia's external action.

Further efforts and measures are needed to boost food security and empower women in rural areas, including fostering appropriate conditions for young and organic women farmers. At the same time, synergies between food security, climate change mitigation measures and the empowerment of women should be strengthened in DCHA and bee diplomacy projects. These efforts are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Reducing the gender gap in exposure to poverty and social exclusion, with a particular focus on vulnerable women' (Measures 1 and 3); Objective 'Balanced representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making in other areas of public life' (Measure 3); Objective 'Supporting efforts to achieve gender equality and ensure women and girls enjoy their rights at international, European and national levels' (Measure 4); and Objective 'Improving the social and economic situation of women and girls in partner countries and developing countries' (Measures 1 and 2).

At the international level, two related trends emerged during the 2020–2023 COVID-19 pandemic and the 2014–2016 West African Ebola epidemic. Firstly, there was an increase in all forms of violence against women and girls, and secondly, there was reallocation of relevant support services, including those of NGOs, to address the **major health crisis**. International organisations such as UN Women and the World Health Organisation (hereinafter: WHO) have drafted recommendations¹⁰ for countries on how to respond to violence against women and girls in times of crisis.

As an EU member state, Slovenia is participating in the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/2371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 **on serious cross-border threats to health**, which also covers preparedness and response measures to such threats. In order to effectively manage health crises, it is essential to update national plans and develop capacities, which is why Slovenia is preparing a national plan for the prevention, preparedness and response to major health threats. This plan will ensure timely risk assessment and enable an effective response with minimal impact on everyday life.

Global risk assessments are prepared by the WHO, while the risk assessment for Slovenia is prepared by the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ). Among other things, the risk assessment determines the timing of the implementation of measures. Strategic crisis communication involving various stakeholders is an important part of planning measures in the event of a pandemic or other health crisis. When planning measures, it is essential to give due consideration and take into account the specific impacts of a health crisis on women and girls. This includes mental health, where women score higher



Photo: LCpl Borut Cirnski/SAF

¹⁰

www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Issue-brief-COVID-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-en.pdf.

www.who.int/publications/i/item/covid-19-and-violence-against-women.



than men on almost all indicators, such as depression, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms and suicidal ideation (HSBC survey, NIJZ, 2023).

In order to strengthen the country's resilience to crises and armed conflicts, it is crucial to guarantee the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in critical civilian infrastructure management, as well as to consistently incorporate a gender perspective into crisis planning. Regarding critical civilian infrastructure, the action plan will cover water management, as well as the following sectors: energy, food, health, environmental protection and ICT systems. Monitoring trends and promoting balanced gender representation is consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Balanced representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making in politics' (Measure 1); Objective 'Balanced representation of women and men in leadership and management positions' (Measure 1); Objective 'Balanced representation of women and men at all levels of decision-making in other areas of public life' (Measure 2).

In efforts to prevent and mitigate crises and armed conflicts, measures that **strengthen internal stability, democracy and social cohesion** are crucial. Such measures primarily target children, young people and women in vulnerable circumstances, such as refugee or immigrant women, women from other ethnic communities and Roma women.

Education and training play an important preventive role in promoting peace, security and stability. School curricula for children and young people should foster a deep understanding of human rights, gender equality, justice and peaceful resolution of conflicts as core values of a democratic society. National identity and intercultural understanding are important factors in building a stable and inclusive society. Conflicts arising between children of the majority population and children of minorities and immigrants must be actively resolved. Due to their exposure to various negative gender stereotypes and prejudices that are easily spread through digital platforms, it is essential that boys and girls strengthen their critical thinking and information assessment skills. Efforts to promote the values of a democratic society, particularly gender equality and critical thinking among children and young people, are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measure 3); Objective 'Desegregation of the labour market' (Measure 3); Objective 'More equal distribution of care work between both parents or partners' (Measure 2); Objective 'Eliminating gender stereotypes and sexism in various fields' (Measure 4); Objective 'Strengthening and protecting sexual and reproductive health, with a particular focus on adolescents and women in the perinatal period' (Measure 4); Objective 'Comprehensive and appropriate support for victims of domestic violence and violence against women, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of women, including the provision of adequate legal protection' (Measure 6); and Objective 'Improving professional training and awareness of online violence by incorporating a gender perspective' (Measures 1 and 2).

Empowering women in vulnerable circumstances and supporting their integration into the wider community improves their families' integration, increases their employability and strengthens their protection against gender-based violence. Women who do not speak the majority language are particularly vulnerable in this regard, so they should be included in programmes that teach the majority language and provide other skills to enable them to find employment. Efforts to promote the empowerment of women in vulnerable circumstances through learning the majority language, acquiring vocational skills, etc. are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Promoting equal opportunities and equal treatment of women and men in the labour market, with a focus on vulnerable groups of women exposed to intersecting inequalities' (Measures 1, 2 and 3); Objective 'Reducing the gender gap in exposure to poverty and social exclusion, with a particular focus on vulnerable women' (Measure 1); Objective 'Protecting and promoting health and preventing occupational diseases and injuries, taking into account gender differences and the specific needs of vulnerable groups' (Measure 3); and Objective 'Comprehensive and appropriate support for victims of



domestic violence and violence against women, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of women, including the provision of adequate legal protection' (Measures 5, 6 and 7).

Slovenian diplomacy will continue to strongly support the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, promoting its ambitious and comprehensive implementation, particularly in the areas highlighted in the Action Plan. It will also support the strengthening of women's leadership positions within relevant international and regional organisations, as well as within the mechanisms and efforts for peace and security. A gender perspective will be systematically integrated into development and humanitarian



Photo: MFEA

activities, as well as into efforts to strengthen resilience in vulnerable environments. Training for positions at diplomatic missions and consular posts will also incorporate a gender perspective. These efforts are consistent with the following objectives and measures of ReNPEMŽM23–30: Objective 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective into state policies and measures' (Measures 1 and 3); Objective 'Supporting efforts to achieve gender equality and ensure women and girls enjoy their rights at international, European and national levels' (Measures 1, 2 and 3); and Objective 'Enhancing women's empowerment and participation in ensuring international peace and security' (Measures 1 and 3).

MODALITIES FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION

The Action Plan is implemented directly in the areas it covers by all ministries, bodies within them and government offices that participated in its preparation. During implementation, they may cooperate with civil society organisations that can play an important role in promoting the Women, Peace and Security Agenda at local, national and international levels. These organisations can contribute to advocacy and awareness-raising, field implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of measures taken. They can also contribute to capacity building, for example by training women to participate in mediation, reconciliation and peace processes, as well as in post-conflict reconstruction. They can provide assistance to victims of human trafficking, sexual violence and gender-based violence, and contribute to many other areas. These organisations can also play an important advisory role within international organisations, for example by briefing the UNSC or working within the NATO Civil Society Advisory Board.

The new Slovenian Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security has no time limit, but allows for changes and additions. Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda is an ongoing process that gradually incorporates new peace and security challenges. Action plans take a long time to prepare, and they usually do not allow for the flexibility to respond to changes that can occur very quickly (e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic). If significant new developments or challenges related to peace, security and stability arise that are not effectively covered by the Action Plan, it will be supplemented or updated in the form of regular or extraordinary reports to respond to new national and international circumstances.

Building on the experience of previous action plans, this Action Plan ensures continuity of work, enables a swift response to emerging challenges and developments, and sets out clear objectives encompassing activities across a broader range of ministries. It also establishes indicators to monitor trends and assess the effectiveness of achieving these objectives



An interministerial working group will be established to monitor the implementation of the action plan, in two compositions (at the level of Directors-General and at the working level). The group will meet twice a year (or more frequently if necessary) and will prepare an annual review by individual activity indicators. The starting year will be 2025, with a cut-off date of 31 December 2025. This system of regular exchanges will also enable synergies and possible joint activities. Civil society organisations active in relevant areas and the Human Rights Ombudsman of the RS will be invited to participate at the working level.

Reporting on the implementation of the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security will generally take place every five years. The first report is expected to be prepared in 2030, when several key international and national milestones will be reached. These include the expiration of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 35th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the 30th anniversary of UNSC Resolution 1325. The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and ReNPEMŽM23–30 will also expire. This will also provide an opportunity to update the Action Plan to adapt it to new developments, challenges and circumstances



APPENDIX 1: ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

OBJECTIVE 1: Inclusion of women and integration of a gender perspective in the planning and implementation of all relevant policies		
Activities	Indicators	Implementing partners
1.1. Training for decision-makers (in senior positions) and public employees of both genders on how to integrate a gender perspective into their work and policymaking	Number of training sessions organised and stakeholder participation in a given year	MJU, all stakeholders
1.2. Incorporating a gender perspective into the design or revision of all relevant policies, measures and responses to existing and emerging security threats	New/revised policies and measures incorporating a gender perspective	All stakeholders
1.3. Deployment of women to IOM, as well as to interventions in the event of natural disasters, other emergencies, and other security policy and post-conflict reconstruction deployments, including to the offices of special representatives and delegates and election observation missions; design and implementation of targeted measures to encourage women to apply for such deployments	Monitoring the number and proportion of deployments by gender in each category and each year, and measures to encourage women to apply	Mol, MoD, MFEA, MP, other stakeholders
1.4. Promoting women's participation, including equal participation in decision-making processes related to peace and security, and in the framework of the system of protection against natural and other disasters	The proportion of women and men in decision-making positions (senior positions) in ministries responsible for areas related to peace and security; the proportion of women involved in peace and security training for participation in IOM or operations in crisis situations	Mol, MoD, MFEA, other stakeholders
1.5. Implementation of the Guidelines for the Mainstreaming of Gender Equality in Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid	Number of projects and other development cooperation and humanitarian aid activities	MFEA and other stakeholders implementing DCHA
1.6. Training of development cooperation and humanitarian aid implementing partners on gender mainstreaming	Number of workshops on gender mainstreaming in DCHA	MFEA
1.7. Support for international organisations and funds that promote the inclusion of women in peace and security efforts	Amount of contributions for the work of relevant international organisations and funds in a given year; other support measures	MFEA
1.8. Networking and exchanging experience and good practices in this field with stakeholders from other countries and international organisations, and meaningfully integrating these practices at the national level	Number of discussions/consultations held and participation in regional and international events	All stakeholders
1.9. Activities aimed at women's empowerment in areas related to new peace and security challenges	Strengthening education and training, and promoting the inclusion of women in relevant fields; number of Slovenian statements in international forums supporting women's empowerment in these fields	MDP, URSIV, MOPE, MKGP, MVZI, MZ, MFEA

1.10. Supporting women's participation, including in leadership positions, in international and regional organisations	Inclusion/participation in relevant initiatives, number of statements at political level, proportion of women in Slovenian candidacies and secondments	MFEA, other stakeholders
1.11. Empowering women to deal with violence in the workplace in the context of natural disasters, crises and armed conflicts	Professional training, psychological assistance and counselling	MZ, Mol, MP, MoD, MFEA, other stakeholders
1.12. Activities and measures to ensure a safe space for women who are publicly or politically exposed (e.g., politicians, judges, prosecutors, human rights defenders, humanitarian workers, peace activists, environmental activists, journalists and members of ZRP forces)	Collecting and monitoring data on various forms of violence, including technology-facilitated gender-based violence; public support at political and stakeholder levels for safe work of women who are publicly or politically exposed	Mol, MP, MoD, URSIV, MDP, all stakeholders

OBJECTIVE 2: Knowledge and skills of stakeholders regarding the protection, rights and specific needs of women and girls, as well as the specific risks they face in crises and armed conflicts

Activity	Indicators	Implementing partners
2.1. Training for public employees working in vulnerable environments or with vulnerable groups	Number of training courses and number of participants by gender in a given year	Mol, MoD, UOIM, MFEA, MP, other stakeholders
2.2. Training on gender equality prior to deployment to IOM, interventions in the event of natural and other disasters and diplomatic missions and consular posts	Number of training courses and number of participants by gender in a given year; proportion of trained personnel among those deployed in a given year	MoD, Mol, MFEA, other stakeholders
2.3. Gender mainstreaming in education and training for individuals and communities in vulnerable environments	Number of training courses organised and proportion of participants by gender in a given year	MFEA, Mol, MZ, implementing institutions

OBJECTIVE 3: Further research into the different impacts of crises and armed conflicts on women and men of different ages

Activity	Indicators	Implementing partners
3.1. Identifying the specific needs of women and girls in crises and armed conflicts	Discussions/consultations held, including with international organisations, NGOs and implementing institutions	MFEA, MoD, Mol, stakeholders deployed to IOM
3.2. Incorporating a gender perspective in the analyses of existing and emerging challenges to peace and security	List of cases where a gender perspective was incorporated in relevant analyses	All stakeholders
3.3. Preparing or commissioning analyses, research projects and studies on the impact of armed conflicts, crises and new security challenges on women and men	List of analyses, research projects and studies	All stakeholders

OBJECTIVE 4: Appropriate support for women and girls in the context of crises and armed conflicts, and systematic efforts to ensure accountability for sexual and gender-based violence in crises and armed conflicts

Activity	Indicators	Implementing partners
4.1. Measures to identify victims/survivors in relevant contexts	List of measures taken	Mol, UOIM, MZ, NGOs
4.2. Protection of women and girls, including displaced and refugee	Measures implemented to protect/assist/support/empower women	Mol, UOIM, MZ, MP, MFEA, MoD, NGOs,

women; assistance and support to victims/survivors in relevant contexts	and girls; number and amount of funding for Slovenian NGO and institutional projects in relevant contexts, including humanitarian projects providing assistance tailored to the specific needs of women and girls	implementing institutions
4.3. Support for international organisations, funds and agencies working in the field of preventing sexual and gender-based violence in relevant contexts and/or providing assistance and support to victims/survivors	Amount of contributions for their work in a given year; number of statements at the political level in a given year	MFEA, MoI, other stakeholders
4.4. Support for the work of relevant courts, including the International Criminal Court, to ensure accountability	Number of statements at the political level; amount of contributions for the work of relevant international courts	MFEA, MP, other stakeholders
OBJECTIVE 5: Enhanced awareness of and support for the Women, Peace and Security Agenda		
Activity	Indicators	Implementing partners
5.1. Raising awareness among young people, professionals and the general public about the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda or related topics	Organisation/co-organisation of events, preparation of projects, exhibitions, publications, articles, press releases, etc. in a given year	All stakeholders, NGOs
5.2. Public appearances by Slovenian representatives in support of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda or the inclusion of women and integration of a gender perspective in peace and security work	Number of statements at the political level in a given year; number of statements at the level of officials in a given year	MFEA, MoI, MoD, other stakeholders
5.3. Participation of Slovenia and its representatives in various international groups and initiatives in support of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda or individual aspects of the Agenda	Number of group statements or initiatives; activities undertaken by permanent and other representatives in initiatives in a given year	MFEA, MoD, MoI, other stakeholders
5.4. Involvement of Slovenian experts in national and international activities to promote the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (e.g., in panels, interviews, consultations, analyses)	Number of activities carried out by gender in a given year	All stakeholders
5.5. Support for the integration of a gender perspective into the work of the EU and relevant international organisations (UN and specialised agencies, NATO, OSCE, etc.)	Number of statements at the political level in a given year; number of statements at the official level in a given year	MFEA, MoD, other stakeholders

APPENDIX 2: OVERVIEW OF UNSC RESOLUTIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Resolution 2493 (2019) – 29 October 2019

The resolution calls for the continuing and full implementation of all previous resolutions on women, peace and security, requests that Heads of UN Entities lend all possible support to the Secretary-General to develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace talks, and encourages UN Member States to ensure timely support to women to enhance their participation in all phases of peace processes.

Resolution 2467 (2019) – 23 April 2019

The resolution firmly places sexual violence in conflict within the broader women, peace and security agenda, emphasises efforts to advance accountability and justice, and to protect survivors, calls for protection of women's civil society organisations, and urges attention to be devoted to children born as a result of rape.

Resolution 2242 (2015) – 13 October 2015

The resolution establishes the Informal Expert Group on Women, Peace and Security, emphasises the persisting barriers hampering the full implementation of Resolution 1325, including insufficient financing for women, peace and security, encourages closer working relationships among those implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, and calls for strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism, and for improved UNSC working methods related to women, peace and security.

Resolution 2122 (2013) – 18 October 2013

The resolution addresses the gaps that still exist in the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, reaffirms that women's and girls' empowerment and gender equality are critical to efforts to maintain international peace and security, acknowledges the differentiated impacts that all violations in conflicts have on women and girls, and calls for the consistent application of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda principles in the work of the UNSC.

Resolution 2106 (2013) – 24 June 2013

The resolution focuses on sexual violence in conflict emphasising the need to ensure accountability, notes the provision of the Arms Trade Treaty, urges sanctions committees to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate and direct sexual violence in conflict and to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of serious sexual violence.

Resolution 1960 (2010) – 16 December 2010

The resolution establishes a mechanism for monitoring, analysing and reporting on sexual violence in situations on the UNSC agenda, requests that the UN Secretary-General add an annex to the annual report on sexual violence in conflict that would list parties to a conflict who are credibly suspected of having committed rape or other forms of sexual violence during an armed conflict, or who were responsible for such acts.

Resolution 1889 (2009) – 5 October 2009

The resolution urges UN Member States, and international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes. It also urges Member States, UN bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's empowerment and protection is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessment and planning.

Resolution 1888 (2009) – 30 September 2009

The resolution strengthens efforts to eliminate sexual violence in conflicts by establishing the mandate of a Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and a team of experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict to provide expertise and better coordination among stakeholders involved in addressing this issue.

Resolution 1820 (2008) – 19 June 2008

The resolution focuses on sexual violence during and after conflict and states the UNSC's intention to take into consideration the use of targeted measures against perpetrators.

Resolution 1325 (2000) – 31 October 2000

This was the first UNSC resolution on women, peace and security. It recognises the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations and post-conflict peacebuilding, to adopt a gender perspective when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, and to protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

Presidential Statements on Women, Peace and Security

S/PRST/2016/9 – 15 June 2016

The presidential statement about the role of women in preventing conflicts and seeking solutions in Africa.

S/PRST/2015/25 – 16 December 2015

The presidential statement about trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict with a special focus on ISIL and the impact of trafficking on women and children.

S/PRST/2014/21 – 28 October 2014

The presidential statement on the special needs of displaced women and girls, pointing out the impact of violent extremism on women and welcoming the UN Secretary-General's commissioning of a global study.

S/PRST/2012/23 – 31 October 2012

The presidential statement on the UNSC recognising the contributions of civil society, including women's organisations, and the need for more systematic attention to be devoted to the implementation of women, peace and security commitments in its own work, and welcoming the Secretary-General's call for more active engagement of women in all stages of peace processes.

S/PRST/2012/3 – 23 February 2012

The presidential statement commending the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and emphasising the need for continued data collection through the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements on sexual violence.

S/PRST/2011/20 – 28 October 2011

The presidential statement emphasising the importance of women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

S/PRST/2010/22 – 26 October 2010

The presidential statement in support of taking forward the set of indicators contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/498) for use as an initial framework to track implementation of Resolution 1325, requesting the Secretary-General to propose in his next annual report a strategic framework to guide the UN's implementation of the resolution in the next decade, and conveying the UNSC's intention to convene a High-level Review in five years.

S/PRST/2010/8 – 27 April 2010

The presidential statement calling for the need to further develop the proposed indicators for measuring the implementation of Resolution 1325.

S/PRST/2008/39 – 29 October 2008

The presidential statement focusing on the participation of women in peacebuilding and in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

S/PRST/2007/40 – 24 October 2007

The presidential statement expressing concern about the low number of special representatives and UN envoys and calling for the preparation of national action plans, enhanced cooperation with UN bodies and regional organisations, and the preparation of a report on the comprehensive implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325.

S/PRST/2007/5 – 7 March 2007

The presidential statement expressing concern about abductions and trafficking in persons, calling for the need to end impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and to expand the role and contribution of women in the UN field-based operations, including at the decision-making level, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel.

S/PRST/2006/42 – 26 October 2006

The presidential statement welcoming the role that the Peacebuilding Commission can play in gender mainstreaming into the peace consolidation process, including in the security sector and justice institutions. It calls on the Secretary-General to report on the remaining gaps and challenges to promote the efficient and effective implementation of Resolution 1325.

S/PRST/2005/52 – 27 October 2005

The presidential statement reaffirming the commitment to the continuing and full implementation of Resolution 1325 and welcoming the UN System-wide Action Plan for its implementation as suggested in the 2005 Secretary-General's report on women, peace and security. The statement also acknowledges the importance of addressing the issues of women, peace and security in peacebuilding, and of including local women organisations and networks.

S/PRST/2004/40 – 28 October 2004

The presidential statement condemning gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and requesting that human rights monitors and members of commissions of inquiry have the necessary expertise and training in gender-based crimes. It also encourages gender mainstreaming in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes, and recognises the important contribution of civil society to the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000).

S/PRST/2002/32 – 31 October 2002

The presidential statement requesting that a gender perspective be integrated into the mandates of all peacekeeping missions through the establishment of gender units and gender advisers, and into the terms of reference of the UNSC's visits and Missions to countries and regions in conflict.

S/PRST/2001 – 31 October 2001

This was the first presidential statement on women, peace and security emphasising the importance of reporting on women, peace and security, and of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes while addressing armed conflicts, particularly in peacekeeping operations. It also highlights the role of women, including local women's groups and indigenous processes, in negotiations and the implementation of peace accords.



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



Ljubljana, October 2025

