

# Women, Peace and Security

## July 2025

For July, in which Pakistan is president of the UN Security Council, the MAP provides recommendations on the situations in **Colombia, Haiti and Yemen**.

### Colombia

Civilians in Colombia, [particularly](#) rural, Afro-descendant and Indigenous people, have experienced a [sharp uptick in violence since the start of 2025](#). Acts including [femicide](#), abductions, [enforced disappearance](#), extortion, [sexual and gender-based violence](#) (SGBV) and [displacement](#) are perpetrated by both state and non-state forces. Council members must prioritize the situation of [human rights defenders](#) (HRDs) and peacebuilders in particular, as Colombia [remains](#) the most dangerous country in the world for HRDs: so far in 2025, [67](#) social leaders and HRDs have been assassinated, with [women, Afro-descendant, Indigenous](#) and [LGBTIQ](#) HRDs particularly at risk. [Migrant women and girls](#) also face increased risks of SGBV and additional barriers to accessing services.

The Security Council should:

- Call on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC) to prioritize [implementation](#) of outstanding provisions of the peace agreement, notably gender provisions, the [Ethnic Chapter](#) and [land reform](#), in order to ensure more equitable and effective access to justice for historically marginalized rural communities, especially women *campesinas*.
- Call for protection of civilians by all actors, including by calling on all armed groups, [including the ELN](#), to immediately end the use of violence, including [SGBV](#) and targeting of women, girls, [Afro-descendant, Indigenous](#) and [LGBTIQ individuals](#), and on the Government of Colombia to design and implement an effective, rights-respecting security and justice policy.
- Demand the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation and respect for the rights of diverse women, youth, LGBTIQ, Afro-descendant, Indigenous and rural communities in implementation of peace agreements and negotiations with armed actors.
- Demand an end to all intimidation, attacks and reprisals against HRDs, peacebuilders, civil society leaders and peace agreement signatories, and for all perpetrators to be held accountable. Call on the UNVMC to regularly report on the situation of all HRDs to the Security Council. Urge the adequate implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Safeguards for Women Leaders and Human Rights Defenders and measures to integrate a gender perspective in the work of the National Protection Unit.
- Continue to support the work of the [Special Jurisdiction for Peace](#) (JEP), including the ongoing [Macro Case 11](#) on conflict-related sexual and reproductive violence, as well as follow-up to the recommendations of the Truth Commission's final report. Call on the JEP to effectively sanction those responsible for international crimes as outlined in the 2016 Peace Agreement.
- Call for all briefings and updates by senior UN officials to integrate gender-sensitive conflict analysis and data disaggregated by gender, sex, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity and [disability](#), including the needs of women in relation to violence against former combatants, social leaders, and Indigenous, Afro-descendant, rural, migrant, disability and LGBTIQ communities.

### Haiti

Violations of women's and girls' rights in Haiti continue with impunity. Criminal violence [enabled](#) by [illegal arms trafficking](#) has increased [significantly](#), exacerbating an already extreme humanitarian crisis. Nearly [1.3 million](#) people are internally displaced, [55%](#) of whom are women and girls; and [6 million](#) Haitians — half the population — require humanitarian assistance. The situation is [further compounded](#) by increasing deportations of Haitians from the Dominican Republic, including [pregnant and postpartum women](#). The humanitarian response, especially by local women-led and women's rights organizations, is hindered by a [severe](#) lack of funding, and further [threatened](#) by the recent imposition of counter-terror measures.

Violence perpetrated against Haitians is highly gendered: while men comprise the [majority](#) of individuals targeted for killing, diverse women and girls comprise the majority of individuals targeted for [sexual violence](#) by criminal groups who seek to [control and subjugate the population](#). So far in 2025, approximately [6,000](#) cases of gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls have been reported in Port-au-Prince alone. A weakened justice system, corruption and an understaffed, under-resourced police force exacerbate the situation, leaving [many victims without recourse](#). Many survivors, including [LGBTIQ people](#) and those targeted in [displacement sites](#), do not report sexual violence [for fear of reprisal](#). Children now comprise [up to 50%](#) of criminal group members, and girls recruited by criminal groups are forced into [traditional gender roles](#) and face [heightened risk of sexual violence](#). Access to healthcare is [scarce](#), and women and girls, including survivors of sexual violence, are largely [unable to access](#) sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care or [SGBV response services](#). Haiti's [total ban on abortion](#) further violates the human rights of women and girls and is a leading cause of [maternal mortality](#).

Despite the deeply gendered nature of the crisis and women's [crucial role](#) in the response, Haitian women remain sidelined in the political transition. [Only four of 18](#) Cabinet members of the Transitional Presidential Council (TPC) are women, [none of whom](#) have voting power, and the TPC [did not consider any women candidates](#) for the position of Prime Minister.

The Security Council should:

- Renew in full the current mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Haiti (BINUH) as contained in [Resolution 2743](#) (2024). Safeguard and maintain all provisions related to women, peace and security, including: demanding the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women in the political process; addressing SGBV including through identification of women's protection advisers and regular reporting on SGBV; and ensuring that gender equality issues are addressed as a cross-cutting issue throughout the mandate.

- Urgently ensure the necessary personnel, funding and equipment for the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission authorized by [Resolution 2699](#) (2023). Take [all measures](#) to prevent the unlawful use of force, harm to local populations due to negligence and other abuses by establishing [clear, mandatory and enforceable parameters](#) that detail the operational and oversight measures for protection of civilians, including against sexual exploitation and abuse. Ensure accessible and effective remedies for victims and promote full adherence to the UN human rights due diligence policy.
- Condemn the surge in reported cases of rape and sexual violence and urge the provision of comprehensive, gender-sensitive and age-appropriate support services for survivors. Call on all actors, including the Government of Haiti and international partners, to prioritize strengthening prevention, protection and accountability mechanisms to address and deter sexual violence, such as the [recently-established specialized judicial units](#) tasked with investigating and prosecuting mass crimes including sexual violence.
- Demand respect for women's human rights, and condemn all violations thereof, including attacks on women human rights defenders (WHRDs), women's civil society and women aid workers, who must be able to operate freely and without fear of threat or reprisal.
- Demand that all peace, security and political processes are [Haitian-led and Haitian-owned](#), and [ensure](#) the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation and leadership of diverse women throughout, including in the TPC. Call on the TPC to implement the 30% minimum quota for women's representation at all levels, [in accordance with Haiti's Constitution](#).
- Urge donors to fully fund the [humanitarian response](#) and allocate increased flexible and direct funding to grassroots women-led and women's rights organizations. Call for increased, immediate, safe, gender-responsive and non-discriminatory delivery of humanitarian aid to Haitians in need, including ensuring that the implementation measures acknowledge and address the specific needs of lesbian, bisexual, transgender and queer (LBTQ) women.
- Urge all Member States to end mass deportations of Haitian migrants, in particular pregnant and postpartum women and unaccompanied children, to Haiti, which [violates](#) the non-refoulement principle of international law.

## Yemen

The situation in Yemen remains one of serious concern, exacerbated by regional conflicts; environmental degradation and the [effects of climate change](#); [poverty and economic crisis](#); and widespread [food insecurity](#). [9.6 million](#) women and girls require humanitarian assistance, including [1.3 million](#) malnourished pregnant women and new mothers. Of the nearly [4.5 million](#) internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen, an estimated [80%](#) are women and children. Households frequently resort to [extreme coping mechanisms](#), including child, early and forced marriage: [over 30%](#) of girls are married before age 18. Women are at the [forefront](#) of the humanitarian response, but severe [funding cuts](#) and the [impacts of counter-terror measures](#) threaten access to life-saving services and vital lifelines for women and girls across the country. Since June 2024, Houthi authorities have [arbitrarily detained](#) Yemeni nationals working for UN agencies and NGOs, violating their human rights and compromising the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance.

Women's human rights are restricted by [all warring parties](#) in Yemen. The mahram (male guardian) requirement in Houthi-controlled areas impedes the ability of women, including [aid workers](#), to work, travel and access [healthcare](#), including [SRH care](#), and to participate equally in public and political life. [Civil society](#) organizations, including [women-led](#) organizations, and [journalists](#) and [WHRDs](#), face [restrictions](#), [threats](#), [arbitrary detentions](#) and [abuses in custody](#), [enforced disappearances](#), hate speech and targeted killings. The [30% quota](#) for women's representation established by the National Dialogue Conference has not been met: there are [no women](#) in government, and they have also been [excluded](#) from peace negotiations.

In renewing the [mandate](#) of the United Nations Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA), the Security Council should:

- [Continue to demand](#) the immediate and unconditional release of all [arbitrarily detained](#) Yemeni UN and NGO staff.
- Express support for an inclusive political process with the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of [diverse women](#), including in truce and ceasefire negotiations and the humanitarian response. [Demand](#) that all UN-supported peace committees meaningfully include women, in line with the minimum 30% quota established by the National Dialogue Conference. The Security Council, UN and Member States must not endorse, facilitate, participate in or otherwise support any process where women are excluded or their rights undermined.
- Demand that all parties to the conflict respect international law, including by ensuring the protection of civilians and civilian objects, and facilitating safe and principled humanitarian access.
- Support the establishment of [comprehensive humanitarian carveouts](#) across sanctions regimes and other restrictive measures, to enable aid to reach those most in need and preserve humanitarian space.
- Prioritize diplomatic efforts to de-escalate tensions in the region and reiterate its full support for the efforts of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen to secure a sustainable settlement to the conflict, which should include [accountability](#) and transitional justice.
- Call on donors to urgently fund the [humanitarian response](#), ensuring that age, gender and disability-responsive protection remains central, and provide quality and flexible funding to national and international organizations, particularly women-led organizations, [in order to avert a more severe humanitarian catastrophe](#).
- Prioritize climate-responsive peacebuilding by integrating climate change and its [disproportionate impact on women](#) into peace negotiations, ensuring that climate adaptation and environmental restoration are central to any peace agreements or political settlements in Yemen.