

United States of America

Security Council



Topic A: Marking the 25th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)

The United States approaches the Women, Peace and Security agenda as a strategic framework that strengthens global stability and advances national security interests.

The U.S. commitment is grounded in the Women, Peace and Security Act¹ of 2017, signed by President Trump, which legally obliges federal agencies, such as the Department of State², the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security³, to integrate WPS principles. Through this, the United States has expanded training for women serving in peacekeeping roles, supported programs addressing conflict-related sexual violence. It has successfully integrated WPS considerations into diplomatic initiatives, counterterrorism partnerships, and humanitarian responses. These actions have consistently demonstrated that when women participate in security processes, peacebuilding strategies become more credible, operationally effective, and sustainable over time.⁴

At the same time, the United States recognises that translating the WPS agenda into consistent, real-world results has been far from straightforward. Although global norms have advanced, conflict-related sexual violence continues to be used by armed groups and state actors with limited accountability, undermining both civilian safety and the stability of post-conflict institutions.

¹United States Congress. (2017). Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ68/PLAW-115publ68.pdf>
[congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov)

²U.S. Department of State (2021-2025). Women, Peace, and Security. <https://2021-2025.state.gov/women-peace-and-security/>
2021-2025.state.gov

³U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2025). DHS Implementation Plan and Annual Reports for the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace and Security. <https://www.dhs.gov/archive/publication/dhs-implementation-plan-and-annual-reports-us-strategy-women-peace-and-security>
[dhs.gov](https://www.dhs.gov)

⁴U.S. Agency for International Development (2024, February). USAID's Women, Peace, and Security Implementation Plan. <https://oursecurefuture.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/2024-USAID-WPS-implementation-plan.pdf> oursecurefuture.org

The United States acknowledges that women remain significantly underrepresented in peace negotiations, transitional governments, and security institutions. Many political missions continue to struggle to operationalise WPS mandates because they lack specialised personnel or sufficient resources. The nature of global insecurity has evolved, as cyber harassment, digital surveillance targeting women activists and extremist recruitment strategies create threats that earlier iterations of the WPS framework were not designed to address.⁵

In response to these challenges, the United States is committed to strengthening the WPS agenda through a practical, security-oriented approach that emphasises measurable outcomes instead of symbolic declarations.

Going forward, the United States will work on solutions, including improving accountability for conflict-related sexual violence by supporting targeted sanctions.

It will continue to promote women's participation in political institutions through approaches that reinforce the operational benefits of the inclusion of women.

The United States believes that modernising the Women, Peace and Security agenda by addressing emerging threats and digital security initiatives is crucial.

All in all, it aims to ensure that the Women, Peace and Security agenda remains a credible, adaptable, and results-driven tool for promoting long-term peace and stability in an increasingly complex international environment. The U.S. believes that cooperation is key to solving the issue. Therefore, it is open to work with any and all nations that share its vision and mission.

⁵PeaceWomen (2025). Indicators & Monitoring: Women, Peace and Security.
<https://www.peacewomen.org/security-council/WPS-indicators-and-monitoring>

Topic B: Addressing the Disproportionate Effect of Armed Conflicts on Children

The United States views the effect of armed conflicts on children not only as a humanitarian emergency but as a direct threat to long-term peace and security. Children who grow up displaced, traumatised, uneducated and exposed to extremist narratives are more vulnerable to recruitment and will most probably live an unstable life. The situations in Ukraine and Gaza illustrate this reality in different contexts.

The legal framework protecting children in conflict is well established. The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol and many Security Council resolutions outline clear obligations to protect children. The United States strongly supports the mentioned frameworks in practice. It remains one of the largest contributors to UNICEF⁶, UNHCR, the World Food Programme⁷ and other agencies delivering protection. The U.S. is, as a permanent member of the Security Council, a member of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict⁸.

Domestically, the Child Soldiers Prevention Act⁹ guides U.S. policy by restricting assistance to governments that recruit or use child soldiers. The U.S. has also, as of January 2025, endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration¹⁰. It contributes funding and works with GCPEA (Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack).

⁶Unicef. (2024). Funding to unicef. <https://www.unicef.org/partnerships/funding>

⁷World Food Programme USA. (2025). Home page. <https://wfpusa.org/>

⁸United Nations. (n.d.). Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/subsidiary/wgcaac>

⁹[Congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov). (2023). Child Soldiers Prevention Act: Security Assistance Restrictions. <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF10901>

¹⁰US Mission to International Organisations in Geneva. (2025). U.S. Endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration Press Statement <https://geneva.usmission.gov/2025/01/16/u-s-endorsement-of-the-safe-schools-declaration/>

The United States will work to ensure respect for international humanitarian law. Accountability must focus on those who recruit and exploit children, while reintegration programs should prioritise education, livelihoods and community-based recovery. The U.S. believes in the power of helping by supplying funding to organisations and encouraging talks with countries that are in conflict.

For the United States, protecting children is central to lasting peace and security. The Council must cooperate and ensure that international law is applied consistently and that humanitarian support reaches those who need it.