

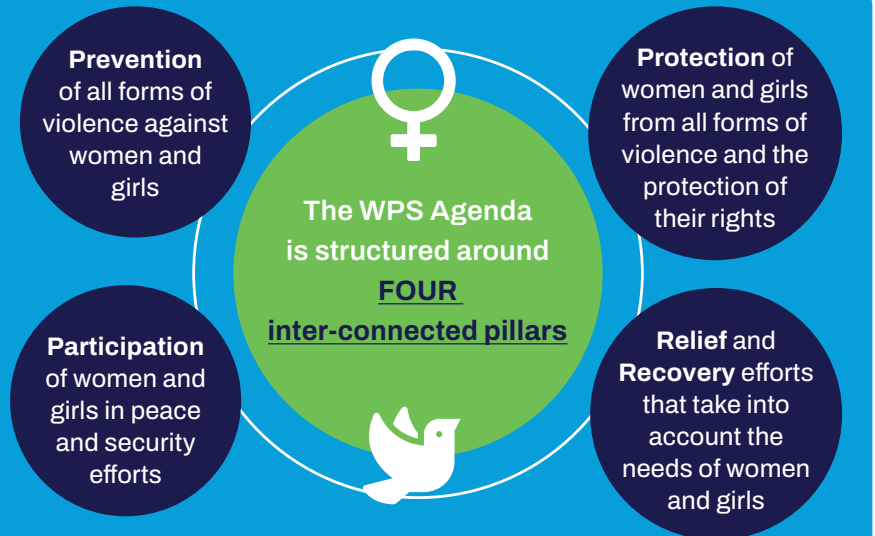


# Artificial Intelligence and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

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## What is the Women, Peace and Security Agenda?

- In 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted the landmark [Resolution 1325](#) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Resolution 1325 and a number of subsequent WPS resolutions make up the WPS Agenda.
- These resolutions reaffirm the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peace-building, and urge States to ensure the equal participation and full involvement of women in all areas of international peace and security.



## AI and the WPS Agenda

As the WPS Agenda turns 25, it is important to take stock of its implementation and ensure it is fit to address obstacles and opportunities posed by new technologies like AI.

### AI as an Opportunity


- AI can be used in [military and conflict forecasting systems](#), including unveiling trends and patterns to predict escalating tensions. This could help prevent conflicts and mitigate gender-based violence.
- AI can be integrated into satellite imagery to [accelerate the remote monitoring of conflict zones](#) to identify violations of humanitarian law and violence against women and girls.
- In difficult-to-navigate conflict and post-conflict environments, [AI-powered drones can be used to deliver aid packages](#), including food, medical aid and supplies specific to women and girls which [may otherwise be deprioritised](#).
- AI can support educational and training programmes for women and girls as a part of post-conflict recovery.
- AI can help provide digital tools compliant with local cultures and languages that amplify the work of [grassroots organisations](#) and women's groups.
- AI can support humanitarian actors in [mediation and negotiation](#) through simulations and technical aids.
- Learning about AI can [build capacity](#) of previously underrepresented groups such as women, and enhance their participation in peace and security efforts.

### AI as an Obstacle


- Early warning systems have been [documented to be misleading](#), and AI-based tools can [incorrectly infer](#) sensitive and complex geopolitical situations due to limited context.
- The [lack of disaggregated data](#) in datasets powering AI can result in biases that invisibilise or deprioritise several groups, who may be [left out of essential post-conflict recovery measures](#) using AI systems, like identification and aid disbursement.
- Medical aid is critical in relief measures, but medical algorithms have been known to deny appropriate care to individuals based on [gender, race and age](#).
- The [gender digital divide](#), i.e. the significant disparity in women's access to and use of digital technologies as compared to men, is a major barrier to women and girls' meaningful engagement with AI.
- Grassroots organisations and women human rights defenders have been [targeted online](#) for their work, including through AI-assisted technologies like deepfakes, which deters their meaningful participation in peacebuilding.
- AI-based tools for engagement in conflict resolution can be prone to [bias, oversimplification and loss of cultural nuance](#).
- AI-based recruitment tools have been known to [not shortlist women for jobs](#) due to biased AI systems.

## AI in WPS Action Plans

The UNSC encouraged national-level implementation of the WPS Agenda through **National Action Plans** (NAPs), and several groupings of States have also released **Regional Action Plans** (RAPs).

As of December 2024, [nearly 200 NAPs](#) and [14 RAPs](#) have been adopted by over **110 countries**, including consecutive versions building on lessons learnt and good practices from previous Plans. 


UNIDIR research shows that references to technologies such as cybersecurity and AI are included in **only 15 NAPs**, as well as in the RAPs for the [Southern African Development Community](#) (2018–22), [Association of Southeast Asian Nations](#) (2022), [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#) (2024), and [Organization for Security and Co-operation](#) in Europe (2025).

These references highlight technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TF-GBV), online threats and harassment, digital abuse and violence, the gender digital divide, and considerations related to gender equality and gender perspectives in cybersecurity. 


AI is mentioned in just a few of these Plans, notably in terms of [risks of AI and machine learning biases](#), and [commitments to remedy AI biases](#) to facilitate the adoption of trusted AI applications and other technologies.

## Areas for Action


### Mitigating Biases

Since biases in AI systems hinder the effectiveness of their application for beneficial purposes, there needs to be a concerted effort at technical and policy levels to ensure mitigation of these biases. 


### Sharing Good Practices and Ideas

States and WPS stakeholders could benefit from exchanges of good practices and ideas to pilot AI for WPS projects and related peace and conflict processes. 


### Closing the Gender Digital Divide

Educational and vocational support directed to women can help to close the gender digital divide. Policy discussions around AI must also meaningfully include women and ensure their equal participation. 


### Creating Responsible Innovation Ecosystems

AI and related technologies should be fostered within an environment of inclusive and responsible innovation and application to avoid creating inadvertent adverse effects for the WPS Agenda and other peace and disarmament frameworks. 


### Raising Awareness

For wider coverage of AI within the WPS Agenda, policy audiences around peace and security must become aware of how AI affects their domains. [Capacity building initiatives around AI](#) and consultative processes with diverse experts can galvanise this. 

### Breaking Silos and Connecting Agendas

To ensure a holistic approach to the risks and opportunities posed by AI, it is important to overcome silos and promote cross-pollination across policy domains. Including WPS experts in AI discussions and vice-versa could help to connect these agendas. 

### Including AI in Implementation Frameworks

Opportunities and challenges posed by AI to the WPS agenda should be included within implementation frameworks, including NAPs and RAPs as well as local strategies and institutions. 



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