

**Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security**  
**Tuesday, 26th October 2010, Security Council Chamber (GA-TSC-01)**

***Statement by H.E. Hasan Kleib, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations***

Let me begin by joining others in expressing our appreciation to you, Mr. President, for convening this open debate marking a decade of our efforts with regard to implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). I also thank the Secretary-General for providing us with his important report (S/2010/498). The participation of several ministers, high-level officials and distinguished speakers in this debate clearly reflects the global commitment to enhancing the role of women at all stages of peace and conflict resolution processes.

Our debate comes at a timely juncture, with the recent establishment of UN Women and appointment of Ms. Bachelet, who joined us today for the debate, as its first Under-Secretary-General.

Let me reaffirm Indonesia's support for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. That resolution was the culmination of the growing realization of women's diverse roles in and contribution to conflict resolution and building peace. It has been an important complement to the range of international frameworks on women, including the Beijing Platform for Action, which addresses, among other things, women and armed conflict as one of the areas for action.

The resolution has galvanized efforts by Member States, the United Nations system and civil society organizations, thus making it one of the most translated resolutions of the Security Council.

For the ten years following its adoption, the Security Council's attention towards women's participation in peace processes and the elimination of sexual violence in armed conflict has been unwavering. The adoption of resolution 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009), as well as the appointment of Margot Wallström as the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict testify to the Council's deep commitment.

Furthermore, Indonesia also takes note of the activities by the United Nations system to implement resolution 1325 (2000) through the System-wide Action Plan, which covers the five pillars of the resolution. Commendable efforts have been made through the Plan. However, as reflected in the Secretary-General's report, despite the increasing number and intensity of activities to implement resolution 1325 (2000), progress has remained slow, fragmented and without clear direction, lacking timebound goals and targets. The recently established UN Women will, we hope, therefore contribute to enhancing coherence and coordination in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

Noting that the resolution has galvanized important efforts at all levels on women, peace and security, it is important for the Council to continue making efforts to ensure its effective implementation. The international community has every interest in ensuring the full involvement of women in all stages of the peace process, peacekeeping and peacebuilding: women as peacemakers, women as peacekeepers and women as peacebuilders.

In an era when opportunities and knowledge abound, we find that women's potential contributions to conflict resolution processes have not been adequately harnessed. That represents an enormous deficit in our common efforts. Excluding or omitting women's participation in conflict resolution processes weakens efforts to increase representation by major stakeholders to achieve sustainable peace based on inclusion of all perspectives. Thus, widening the opportunity for women's participation at various stages of peace and conflict resolution processes demands our continued full support.

The Council's adoption of the presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/22) today marks an important step to enhance the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). Looking forward, the Council has recognized the need to implement resolution 1325 (2000) more consistently. One of the areas underlined is the need for timely and systematic reporting on women and peace and security issues.

The Secretary-General's recommendation to track the implementation of the resolution based on a set of indicators was discussed in a previous debate in April (see S/PV.6302). We take note of the consultations held by the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women with all geographic groups to develop

the indicators. Bearing in mind the Secretary-General's notation that the indicators will be operational in two years, we encourage continued consultations with all Member States on their practical application. It is important to take into account the specificities of relevant countries. In order to ensure the United Nations readiness to apply the indicators in the future, efforts must be made to develop working methods within the United Nations system.

To conclude, let me reiterate that the responsibility to implement relevant Security Council resolutions with a view to enhancing women's participation in peace processes, including the protection of women, rests primarily with the respective Governments. Therefore, achieving sustainable progress in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) requires national ownership, along with adequate capacity and resources. It is also imperative to take into consideration the specific needs and conditions of each respective country. For this reason, the support of the international community, including civil society networks, continues to be important to achieving this noble goal.