

Full Compilation of Existing Language on 48th CSW Theme: Working Document
 Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management and Conflict Resolution
 and in Post-Conflict Peace-Building
 February/March 2004

On the following pages, you will find agreed language - negotiated and agreed upon by UN Member States - and non-agreed, but widely used, helpful language from UN, inter-governmental and civil society documents. The agreed language excerpts are listed from stronger to less strong language, based on the source of the language and the language itself. The non-agreed, helpful language excerpts are listed chronologically.

This document serves as complementary document to the *Language Advocacy Tool for Moving Forward*.

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION AT ALL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING AND GOVERNANCE

Agreed Language

We the Peoples of the United Nations determined to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security and to ensure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace

[United Nations Charter, 26 June 1945]

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

[UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, Paras. 1, 2, 3, 15]

The Security Council stresses the specific needs of women and children in peace processes and encourages the strengthening of the role of women and youth in the search for solutions to conflicts in Africa.

[S/PRST/2002/2, Security Council Presidential Statement, Situation in Africa, Para. 5, 31 January 2002]

Para 1: The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and welcomes the efforts by the United Nations system, Member States, civil society organizations and other relevant actors in promoting the equal participation and full involvement of women in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and in implementing the provisions of resolution 1325 (2000).

Para. 2: The Council further reaffirms its strong support for increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and renews its call on States to include women in the negotiations and implementation of peace accords, constitutions and strategies for resettlement and rebuilding and to take measures to support local women's groups and indigenous processes for conflict resolution. In this regard it recognizes the efforts of the Mano River Women's Peace Network in facilitating peace and dialogue in the Mano River Union region. It is also encouraged by the inclusion of women in the political decision-making bodies in Burundi, Somalia and in East Timor.

Para. 3: The Security Council remains concerned about the slow progress in the appointment of women as special representatives and envoys of the Secretary-General, and urges the Secretary-General to increase the number of women serving as high-level representatives to achieve the overall goal of gender balance. The Council also urges Member States to continue to provide candidates to the Secretary-General for inclusion in a database.

Para. 6: The Security Council undertakes to integrate gender perspectives into the terms of reference of its visits and Missions to countries and regions in conflict. To that end, the Council requests the Secretary-General to

establish a database of gender specialists as well as women's groups and networks in countries and regions in conflict, and to include gender specialists in the teams where relevant.

Para. 7: The Security Council recognizes the vital role of women in promoting peace, particularly in preserving social order and educating for peace. The Council encourages its Member States and the Secretary-General to establish regular contacts with local women's group and networks in order to utilize their knowledge of both the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, including as victims and ex-combatants, and of peacekeeping operations, to ensure that those groups are actively involved in reconstruction processes, particularly at decision-making levels.

Para. 9: The Security Council is concerned that there are still no women appointed as Special Representatives or Special Envoys of the Secretary-General to peace missions, and urges Member States to redouble their efforts to nominate women candidates to the Secretary-General. The Council also urges the Secretary-General to appoint women as Special Representatives and Envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf in accordance with his strategic plan of action (A/49/587, para. 2).

[S/PRST/2001/31, Security Council Presidential Statement, Women and peace and security: Para. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 31 October 2001]

Article 4

(p) Facilitate and enhance the work of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations and cooperate with them at local, national and regional levels;

[Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women, General Assembly Resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993]

1. Urges States:

(a) To promote and protect the right of women to associate freely, express their views publicly, openly debate political policy and petition and participate in their Government at all levels, including in the formulation and implementation of government policy, on equal terms with men;

(b) To eliminate laws, regulations and practices that in a discriminatory manner prevent or restrict women from participating in the political process, and to implement positive measures that would accelerate the achievement of equality between men and women;

(c) To ensure equal access to education, property rights and inheritance rights, and to promote equal access to information technology and business and economic opportunities, including in international trade, in order to provide women with the tools that enable them to take part fully and equally in decision-making processes at all levels;

(d) To counter, as appropriate, negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally in the political process that contribute to the low proportion of women among political decision makers at the local, national and international levels;

(e) To promote the goal of gender balance in all public positions, and to take all appropriate measures to encourage political parties to ensure that women have a fair and equal opportunity to compete for all elective and non-elective public positions;

(f) To review the differential impact of their electoral systems on the political representation of women in elected bodies and to adjust or reform those systems where appropriate;

(g) To institute educational programmes, as appropriate, in the school curriculum that sensitize young people about the equal rights of women, teach civic responsibilities, promote confidence-building and counter negative societal attitudes that discourage women's political participation;

(h) To monitor progress in the representation of women through the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the political participation of women and men at all levels and the progress of political parties in providing equal and fair opportunities for women to participate;

(i) To identify and propose more women candidates for senior and decision making positions in the United Nations system and for appointment or election to intergovernmental expert and treaty bodies, and to encourage more women to apply for those positions;

(j) To promote gender balance for their delegations to United Nations and other international meetings and conferences;

(k) To encourage greater involvement of indigenous and other marginalized women in decision-making at all levels and to address and counter the barriers faced by marginalized women in accessing and participating in politics and decision making;

[A/RES/58/142, UN General Assembly Resolution on Women and Political Participation, 6 November 2003]

Article 1. Women and men have an equal and vital interest in contributing to international peace and cooperation. To this end, women must be enabled to exercise their right to participate in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society on an equal footing with men.

Article 12. All appropriate measures shall be taken to provide practical opportunities for the effective participation of women in promoting international peace and cooperation, economic development and social progress including, to that end:

- (a) The promotion of an equitable representation of women in governmental and non-governmental functions;
- (b) The promotion of equality of opportunities for women to enter diplomatic service;
- (c) The appointment or nomination of women, on an equal basis with men, as members of delegations to national, regional or international meetings;
- (d) Support for increased employment of women at all levels in the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

[General Assembly Declaration A/RES/37/63 on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation of 3 December 1982]

The General Assembly:

Aware that women, enjoying fully the rights provided for in the relevant international instruments, should play an equal role with men in all spheres of life, including the ensuring of peace and the strengthening of international security, and should fully participate in political life,

Confident that the relaxation of international tension contributes to the development and implementation of standards in all fields of concern to women,

3. Calls upon all States to promote vigorously wider participation of women in the strengthening of international peace and in extending the relaxation of international tensions contributing to the creation of the most favourable conditions for the complete elimination of discrimination against women.

[General Assembly Resolution 3521 calling on States to ratify international conventions and other instruments concerning the protection of women's rights, A/RES/3521 (XXX), 15 December 1975]

In a world of continuing instability and violence, the implementation of cooperative approaches to peace and security is urgently needed. The equal access and full participation of women in power structures and their full involvement in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts are essential for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Although women have begun to play an important role in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and defense and foreign affairs mechanisms, they are still underrepresented in decision-making positions. If women are to play an equal part in securing and maintaining peace, they must be empowered politically and economically and represented adequately at all levels of decision-making.

[Beijing Platform for Action, Critical Area of Concern: Women and Armed Conflict, Para. 134, 1995]

Actions to be taken by Governments and international and regional intergovernmental institutions:

a. Take action to promote equal participation of women and equal opportunities for women to participate in all forums and peace activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level, including in the United Nations Secretariat with due regard to equitable geographical distribution in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

[Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objectives and Actions, E 1, Para. 142 a, 1995]

Strengthen the role of women and ensure equal representation of women at all decision-making levels in national and international institutions which may make or influence policy with regard to matters related to peace-keeping, preventive diplomacy and related activities and in all stages of peace mediation and negotiations, taking note of the specific recommendations of the Secretary-General in his strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000) (A/49/587, sect. IV).

[Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objectives and Actions, E3, Para. 144 c, 1995]

(b) Ensure and support the full participation of women at all levels of decision-making and implementation in development activities and peace processes, including conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building, and in this regard, support the involvement of women's organizations, community-based organizations and nongovernmental organizations;

(c) Encourage the involvement of women in decision-making at all levels and achieve gender balance in the appointment of women and men, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, including, as special envoys and special representatives and in pursuing good offices on behalf of the Secretary-General, inter alia, in matters relating to peacekeeping, peace-building and in operational activities, including as resident coordinators;

[Beijing +5, Section IV, C., Para. 86 b-c: Actions to be taken by the UN and international and regional orgs., 2000]

Encourage the implementation of measures designed to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender balance in all posts, including at the Professional level and above, in particular at the higher levels in their secretariats, including in peacekeeping missions, peace negotiations and in all activities, and report thereon, as appropriate, and enhance management accountability mechanisms.

[Beijing +5, Section IV, C., Para. 88: Actions to be taken by the UN and international and regional orgs., 2000]

89. Take measures, with the full participation of women, to create, at all levels, an enabling environment conducive to the achievement and maintenance of world peace, for democracy and peaceful settlement of disputes, with full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, as well as the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development, and fundamental freedoms.

[Beijing +5, Section IV, C., Para. 89, 2000]

13. Calls on the Interim Authority and its successors to give high priority to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to respect fully the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls in accordance with international human rights law, to bring an end, without delay, all violations of the human rights of women and girls, and to take urgent measures to ensure: (b) The full, equal and effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country at all levels;

[E/CN.4/RES/2002/1, UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on the Situation of human rights in Afghanistan]

33. Recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, and urges the UN system and Governments to make further efforts in this regard and to take steps to ensure and support the full participation of women at all levels of decision-making and implementation in development activities and peace processes, including conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace-building, as well as through the integration of a gender perspective into those UN processes.

[E/CN.4/RES/2003/44, UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on Integrating the human rights of women throughout the UN system]

C. Increasing the participation of women in peacekeeping, peace-building, pre- and post-conflict decision-making, conflict prevention, post-conflict resolution and reconstruction

Actions to be taken by Governments and international and regional intergovernmental institutions:

- Increase, including through measures of affirmative action, women's participation and leadership in decision-making and in preventing conflict;
- Mainstream a gender perspective into peace-promoting activities at all levels as well as humanitarian and peace-building policies, including through gender analysis and the encouragement of the participation of more female personnel at all levels, in particular at senior or high levels in field missions, and monitor and review such policies as appropriate, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution where applicable;
- Recognize and support women's non-governmental organizations, particularly at the grass-roots level, in respect of their preventing conflict, including early warning and peace-building;
- Mainstream a gender perspective into bilateral and multilateral peace-building discussions and promotion of social development.

D. Preventing conflict and promoting a culture of peace Actions to be taken by Governments, the international community and civil society, as appropriate:

- Integrate a gender perspective into foreign policies and adjust policies accordingly;
- Support the establishment of women-for-peace networks;

Actions to be taken by the United Nations:

- Acknowledge and support the vital work of non-governmental organizations in the field of peace in efforts towards preventing conflict and for peace-building;

[The Commission on the Status of Women, Agreed Outcomes on Women and Armed Conflict: Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

The Commission on the Status of Women Reaffirms the Beijing Platform for Action, 26/ notably chapter IV.E on women and armed conflict; Proposes the following, taking into account the Commission's conclusions on human rights of women, violence against women and the girl child, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.E:

Actions to be taken by Governments and international and regional intergovernmental institutions:

- Nominate and appoint more women as special representatives in conflict resolution, taking due consideration of the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

Recognize and support the work done by national machineries for the advancement of women and by non-governmental organizations and work towards mobilizing the action necessary to encourage the achievement by women of a critical mass at the national cabinet level in key ministries and departments and in international organizations that make or influence policy with regard to matters related to collective peace and security.

[Commission on the Status of Women, Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council E/CN.6/1998/12 - E/1998/27, Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

D. Obligations in Peace Agreement Implementation: Women's full and equal participation

Women's full, equal and meaningful participation must be promoted at all levels of policy and decision-making, including in public service in the implementation of the peace agreement and subsequently in the post-conflict state. Institutionalization of democratic processes is supportive of this goal.

Building on the peace agreement, steps to achieve this need to include:

- Adoption of proactive special measures targeted at women to ensure their full and equal participation at all levels of policy and decision-making.
- Institutionalization of gender-sensitive criteria of merit in all decisions on hiring, promotion and appointments in the public sector. Reform of the public service sector to ensure women's participation in public service, including by using special measures, and appointment of women to high-level positions.
- Provision of sufficient resources to cover the recurrent costs of the ministry of women's affairs/gender equality and development, as well as for an ombudsperson's office and for gender units/focal points within all national ministries.

[Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women Report, Final Recommendations, EGM/PEACE/2003/, 10 December 2003]

4. We affirm that our cooperation in addressing traditional threats and new threats, concerns, and other challenges to security is also based on shared values and common approaches recognized in the Hemisphere.

Salient among them are:

h. The states of the Hemisphere reaffirm the importance of enhancing the participation of women in all efforts to promote peace and security, the need to increase women's decision-making role at all levels in relation to conflict prevention, management, and resolution and to integrate a gender perspective in all policies, programs, and activities of all inter-American organs, agencies, entities, conferences, and processes that deal with matters of hemispheric security.

[Organization of American States, Declaration On Security In The Americas, Adopted at the third plenary session of October 28, 2003]

81. Despite the now wide recognition of the impact of war and its aftermath on women and girls, particularly in relation to sexual violence, and of the need to include women in peace-building, rape and sexual violence continue to be used as weapons of war and women continue to be excluded from almost all peace negotiations. Indeed, in today's conflicts, women and girls are more and more often directly targeted. Clearly, this differential impact of conflict on women and girls calls for more effective responses from the international community. Much more needs to be done to make those involved in conflicts aware of relevant international laws and to punish those who violate them. By the same token, human rights and gender equality need to be given greater emphasis in reconstruction and peace-building efforts, with a view to creating more equitable and sustainable societies.

83. A higher priority for such strategies would be one of many benefits humanity could derive from the full inclusion of women in political decision-making and governance. As things stand, women in many parts of the world continue to be excluded from decision-making at all levels of government, or are given only token representation. Currently there are only 12 women serving as elected heads of State or Government, five women Vice-Presidents and four women leaders of the main opposition in their countries. The proportion of seats held by

women in national parliaments stands at 15.1 per cent, representing a small increase of 0.6 per cent since 2002 and an increase of just under 2 per cent since 1990. This aggregate figure masks wide regional and sub-regional variations — from 40 per cent in the Nordic countries to 5.6 per cent in Western Asia. There is little systematic data on women's representation at lower levels of government and in economic decision-making bodies, but anecdotal evidence suggests that the situation there is not much better. At all levels, specific support is needed to ensure that women can participate effectively.

[A/58/323, General Assembly, 58th session, Item 61 of the provisional agenda, Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit: Implementation of the United Nations, Millennium Declaration Report of the Secretary-General, 2 September 2003]

As head of the UN effort in Timor-Leste, I saw the remarkable impact that promoting the participation of women can have in peace-building and development. We will pay increased attention to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325, and particularly to the right of women to participate both in decision-making and in human rights activities. Women are a factor of stability and reconciliation; their contribution can improve the quality of decisions and thus the effectiveness of recovery efforts. Above all, we promote women's participation because women have an equal right to be involved in all decisions and because their input brings value added to all decisions.

[Sergio Vieira de Mello, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Intervention made before the UN Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 7 March 2003]

2. The Secretary-General should:

- a) take urgent action to increase the number of female Special Representatives (SRSGs) drawing on the lists already provided by member states, as well as those forthcoming in the future.
- b) similarly, take urgent steps to increase the number of women appointed to senior posts in the UN peace support missions.
- c) appoint more women to senior decision-making posts and related to peacekeeping and peace-building in UN Headquarters (Department for Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Political Affairs).

3. Member States should:

- a) present lists of qualified female candidates for SRSG and other senior positions in peace support missions.
- b) follow-up the decisions taken on these lists.

[Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimension in Peace Processes, Recommendations of the Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference, Margaret Anstee and Felicity Hill, 4-5 November 2002]

With regard to laws and customs that are inherently discriminatory, more complex and less physically violent, it is important that we also begin to confront and challenge some of these structures. Whether they be personal laws, religious laws or customary laws, their inequity is a serious challenge to the international human rights community. We must begin to deal with these issues in consultation with the women in the society concerned. In some of these contexts, it is also very important to avoid the "arrogant gaze of the outsider". We must evolve strategies that involve the full participation of women in the affected communities. After all the dignity of women is often linked to how their ethnic group or religious community is perceived and treated. Working with women's groups in these societies who are doing yeoman's work to fight for equality will probably be the most effective way to move forward. We must strengthen their work and their effectiveness because only change from within will truly be effective and long term.

[Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences, On the Integration of the Human Rights of Women and the Gender Perspective, Violence Against Women, Item 12(a), Intervention before the UN Commission on Human Rights, 58th session, 10 April 2002]

States shall promote the full and equal participation of women in the political structures of their countries as a fundamental element in the promotion and exercise of a democratic culture.

[XXVIII Extraordinary General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Inter-American Democratic Charter, Article 28, 11 September 2001, Lima, Peru]

13. Calls on the Member States to promote equal participation of women in diplomatic conflict resolution and reconstruction initiatives at all levels, and to that end:

- (a) recruit more women to the diplomatic services of Member States,
- (b) train women within the diplomatic corps of Member States in negotiation, facilitation and mediation skills, creating rosters of qualified women for peace and security related assignments,
- (c) nominate more women to international diplomatic assignments, specifically to senior positions (UN special representatives, peace commissions, fact-finding missions, etc.),

(d) increase the percentage of women in delegations to national, regional and international meetings concerned with peace and security, as well as in formal peace negotiations,

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Paras. 13 a-d, 30 November 2000]

- In accordance with the Secretary-General's target of 50 per cent women in managerial and decision-making positions, more determining efforts must be made to select and appoint female Special Representative of Secretary-General and senior field staff for peace support operations.
 - A comprehensive database with information specifically on female candidate with their qualifications, both military and civilian, should be maintained.
 - An advisory Board should be set up within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), preferably with qualified external participation, to ensure that this database and existing lists of female candidates are given due consideration.
- [The Namibia Plan of Action on 'Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, On Leadership, 31 May 2000]**
- Analysing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mechanisms for defence and security from a gender perspective to assess the level of support given to women in their policy and institutional frameworks and their impact on the peace networks;
 - Advocating for an affirmative action policy that guarantees at least 30% representation of women in decision-making mechanisms at all levels;
 - Establishing an observatory for peace and democratic governance;
- [Sixth African Regional Conference on Women in Addis Ababa, African Women's Concern for Peace, Integrating women in decision-making and changing the mainstream perspective of security issues to include a gender perspective, 22 to 27 November, 1999]**

We, the participants of the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women, representing governments and civil society; meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 22-26 November, 1999,

Reaffirming the commitments made in Dakar and Beijing to the empowerment and advancement of women, their full participation in decision-making processes and access to resources;

Reaffirming also the explicit recognition of the inherent dignity and equal rights of women and men;
Convinced that:

- The full participation of women in decision -making will bring about an equitable sharing of resources and sustainable human development to the African Renaissance.
- We therefore urge all stakeholders in development on the African continent, including international organisations to:

- Redouble efforts to achieve peace and human security in Africa and, recognising the catalytic role of women in local peace initiatives, to ensure their equal participation and influence in peace processes at higher national and regional levels,

[Declaration of the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action, 22-26 November, 1999, Addis Ababa]

We, Women of Africa,

7. Commit ourselves to promote human rights as well as non-violent means of conflict prevention by supporting networks for:

- Detection and response to early warning systems;
- Conflict resolution harmonised with traditional African mediation strategies;
- Co-ordination of efforts to strengthen women's capacity for peace building.

8. Therefore, urgently appeal to all African governments, the OAU, other regional and sub-regional bodies and organisations such as the African Women Committee for Peace and Development (AWCPD), the international community, including the UN system, to take prompt and effective action to enforce equitable representation of women in decision making processes, notably in the areas of conflict prevention, management, resolution and peace negotiation.

16. Invite our governments, the private sector, civil society, sisters and brothers of African descent and the international community to support the peace movement of Africa and to contribute to the strengthening of African

women's capacities to sensitise, mobilise and reconcile the entire continent to the importance of peaceful means of conflict prevention, resolution and transformation.

[Pan-African Women's Conference on a Culture of Peace in Zanzibar, Zanzibar Declaration United Republic of Tanzania, 17-20 May 1999]

6. Promote Gender Justice

The costs of the machismo that still pervades most societies are high for men whose choices are limited by this standard, and for women who experience continual violence both in war and in peace. The Hague Appeal for Peace supports:

- The active participation of women in significant numbers in all decision and policy-making forums.

[The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century, A/54/98, 20 May 1999]

We encourage the women of Rwanda and other African women, to participate actively in the affairs of their nations and increase the number of women in Parliaments and other spheres of decision-making.

Knowing that no meaningful development nor peace initiatives will take place without the participation of women, we call upon the Governments of the Great Lake Region as well as all governments of Africa, to ensure the involvement of women in all decision-making, including peace and conflict resolution.

We note that some countries have already enforced affirmative actions for women. Therefore, we urge leaders to follow suit.

We urge SADC, OAU and other African Groupings, to involve experienced and qualified women in peace-building, conflict resolution and in the decision-making that affect Africa and the respective nations.

[Kigali Declaration, Women Parliamentarians and Peace-building in the Great Lakes Region, Regional Consultation, Kigali, 10 February 1998]

77. The expert group meeting emphasized that all relevant international bodies, including the International Law Commission, the ad hoc War Crimes Tribunals, the ICC, the human rights treaty bodies, and extra-conventional human rights mechanisms should reflect an equitable gender balance at all levels. The recruitment, appointment and promotion of all staff, including at the ad hoc War Crimes Tribunals, and the ICC should be transparent and governed by the policy statements of the Secretary-General with respect to gender balance within UN agencies. The same principles should apply to seconded personnel. States should be required to conform to the policies of gender balance, gender integration and gender mainstreaming agreed in the Platform for Action, resolutions of the General Assembly, and the 1997 agreed conclusions of ECOSOC on gender mainstreaming⁵⁰/in general. Gender balance in international judicial posts should be an explicitly stated goal, and a consideration in judicial appointment alongside the existing requirements of geographic distribution, and professional and personal qualities. Networks to identify appropriate candidates should be established, and databases maintained, by the Division for the Advancement of Women. The OHCHR and the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women should develop pro-active roles in monitoring these policies.

[Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women and Armed Conflict, On training, education and dissemination, 23 January 1998]

To ensure that the national machineries responsible for the advancement of women have sufficient resources and authority to ensure that all development policies and programs include women, recognize their contribution to development and enable them to participate equally in its benefits. The basic functions of these national machineries should be preparing studies on the status of women, formulation of policies, coordination, follow-up, and evaluation of those policies.

[Strategic Plan of Action of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), Presented at the Fourth World Conference on Women, Strategies: National Machinery Responsible for the Advancement of Women, Beijing, China, September 1995]

The World Conference on Human Rights Deeply concerned by various forms of discrimination and violence, to which women continue to be exposed all over the world,

I.18. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community.

[World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, A/CONF.157/23, 12 July 1993]

II.B.43. The World Conference on Human Rights urges Governments and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision-making posts and their greater participation in the decision-making process. It encourages further steps within the United Nations Secretariat to appoint and promote women staff members in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and encourages other principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations to guarantee the participation of women under conditions of equality.

[World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, A/CONF.157/23, 12 July 1993]

Recognizing the importance of active participation and integration of women in the region in sharing the future development and progress of ASEAN and the necessity of meeting the needs and aspiration of women in the ASEAN Member Countries;

1. To promote and implement the equitable and effective participation of women whenever possible in all fields and at various levels of the political, economic, social and cultural life of society at the national, regional and international levels.

2. To enable women in the region to undertake their important role as active agents and beneficiaries of national and regional development, particularly in promoting regional understanding and cooperation and in building more just and peaceful societies.

[Declaration of the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region, Bangkok, Thailand, 5 July 1988]

F. Measures for the implementation of the basic strategies at the national level

1. Women's participation in efforts for peace

Para. 266: Women should be able to participate actively in the decision-making process related to the promotion of international peace and co-operation. Emphasis should be given to the grass-roots participation and co-operation of women's organizations with other non-governmental organizations in this process.

Para. 267: Governments which have not done so should undertake all appropriate measures to eliminate existing discriminatory practices towards women and to provide them with equal opportunities to join, at all levels, the civil service, to enter the diplomatic service and to represent their countries as members of delegations to national, regional and international meetings, including conferences on peace, conflict resolution, disarmament, and meetings of the Security Council and other United Nations bodies.

[The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women from the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, A/Conf.116/28/Rev.1,1986]

Para. 33: In accordance with their obligations under the Charter to maintain peace and security and to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, bearing in mind, in this respect, the right to live in peace, States should help women to participate in promoting international cooperation for the sake of the preparation of societies for a life in peace.

Para. 76: Women of the entire world should participate in the broadest way in the struggle to strengthen international peace and security, to broaden international cooperation and develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve detente in international relations and disarmament, to establish a new economic order in international relations, to promote guarantees of fundamental freedoms and human rights

Para. 77: Solidarity campaigns with women struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence and liberation should be intensified; such women should receive all possible assistance, including support from agencies of the United Nations system as well as other organizations.

Paragraph 78. The efforts of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen international peace and security should be intensified in every way. The active participation of women in the activities of such organizations should be supported.

[Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980, A/CONF.94/35]

Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,...

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields,...

4 (1.) Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

7 (b, c) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

(b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;

(c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

8. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

[Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Preamble and Articles 4(1.) and 7(b.-c.) and 8, 1979]

Recognizing also the urgency of improving the status of women and finding more effective methods and strategies which will enable them to have the same opportunities as men to participate actively in the development of their countries and to contribute to the attainment of world peace,

Convinced that women must play an important role in the promotion, achievement and maintenance of international peace, and that it is necessary to encourage their efforts towards peace, through their full participation in the national and international organizations that exist for this purpose,

Women have a vital role to play in the promotion of peace in all spheres of life: in the family, the community, the nations and the world. As such, women must participate equally with men in the decision-making processes, which help to promote peace at all levels.

Plans of Action

- Women should have equal opportunity with men to represent their countries in all international forums where the above questions are discussed, and in particular at meetings of the organization of the United Nations system, including the Security Council and all conferences on disarmament and international peace, and other regional bodies.

[UN World Conference on Women; Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975]

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN EARLY WARNING AND PREVENTION OF ARMED CONFLICT

Agreed Language

General Assembly conclusions and recommendations on the prevention of armed conflict; On Role of Member States

13. *Also stresses* the important role that women, in their various capacities, and with their expertise, training and knowledge, can play with regard to the prevention of armed conflict, in all its aspects, and calls for the strengthening of that role in all relevant institutions at the national, regional and international levels;

[United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/337, 18 July 2003]

General Assembly conclusions and recommendations on the prevention of armed conflict; On Role of Security Council

30. *Encourages* the Security Council to give, as appropriate, greater attention to gender perspectives in all its activities aimed at the prevention of armed conflict;

[United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/337, 18 July 2003]

17. Reiterates its recognition of the role of women in conflict prevention and requests the Secretary-General to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts;

[S/RES/1366, Security Council Resolution on the Role of the Security Council in the Prevention of Armed Conflict, 30 August 2001]

The Council further reaffirms its strong support for increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and renews its call on States to include women in the negotiations and implementation of peace accords, constitutions and strategies for resettlement and rebuilding and to take measures to support local women's groups and indigenous processes for conflict resolution. In this regard it recognizes the efforts of the Mano River Women's Peace Network in facilitating peace and dialogue in the Mano River Union region. It is also encouraged by the inclusion of women in the political decision-making bodies in Burundi, Somalia and in East Timor.

[S/PRST/2001/31, Security Council Presidential Statement, Women and peace and security, Para. 2, 31 October 2001]

The Security Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building. It stresses the importance of their increased participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.

[S/PRST/2000/25, Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, Security Council Presidential Statement, 20 July 2000]

8. Requests human rights treaty bodies, other special rapporteurs responsible for various human rights questions, UN bodies and organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and nongovernmental, including women's organizations, to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of her mandated tasks and duties, in particular to respond to her requests for information on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and to address the issue of violence against women in custody and in times of armed conflict.

[E/CN.4/RES/1998/52 UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on the Elimination of violence against women]

Taking into account that a culture of peace actively fosters nonviolence and respect for human rights, strengthens solidarity among peoples and dialogue between cultures, and promotes democratic participation and the right to development of women and men on an equal footing,

Recognizing that culture is an integral whole and a basis for the intellectual development of all human beings, and affirming the need for access, on an equal basis, by children, men and women, including the elderly, to the science of knowledge, in particular to an education for peace...

4. Reiterates its invitation to States to promote a culture of peace ...wider participation of women, and equal opportunities for all, as an integral approach to preventing violence in its diverse manifestations;

[E/CN.4/RES/1999/6, UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on Towards a Culture of Peace]

The Commission on the Status of Women Reaffirms the Beijing Platform for Action, 26/ notably chapter IV.E on women and armed conflict; Proposes the following, taking into account the Commission's conclusions on human rights of women, violence against women and the girl child, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.E:

Actions to be taken by Governments and international and regional intergovernmental institutions:

- Increase, including through measures of affirmative action, women's participation and leadership in decision-making and in preventing conflict;

- Recognize and support women's non-governmental organizations, particularly at the grass-roots level, in respect of their preventing conflict, including early warning and peace-building;

- Enhance the role of women in bilateral preventive diplomacy efforts as well as those undertaken by the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
- Support the establishment of women-for-peace networks;

Continue to make resources available nationally and internationally for prevention of conflict and ensure women's participation in the elaboration and implementation of strategies for preventing conflict;

[Commission on the Status of Women, Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council E/CN.6/1998/12 - E/1998/27, Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

Interim report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of armed conflict: Role of women

23. The United Nations system is increasingly recognizing the need to prioritize the positive and proactive role that women can play in ensuring lasting peace in crisis situations. United Nations agencies are engaged in supporting legal and constitutional reforms that promote the role of women and in working with governmental and civil society organizations to support the role of women in Peacebuilding in places such as Rwanda and Afghanistan. Additional efforts will need to be made to ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.

[A/58/365-S/2003/888, Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, Item 10 of the provisional agenda, 23, 12 September 2003]

Increase access to information from women's groups and networks on indicators of impending conflict as a means to ensure effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms.

[Secretary-General Study on Women, Peace and Security, Chapter 4, Action 8, p 72, 2002]

Intergovernmental and regional organizations to strengthen and expand women's role in conflict prevention and peace-building. To this end, the UN together with regional organizations should convene an Expert Group Meeting to improve collaboration, share information and develop expertise.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Assessment, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 9 Action 6, p 147, 2002]

Mainstreaming

a) Indicators

- Consult women and women's organizations on how they can participate in early warning systems, particularly in the development of indicators, provision of data and development of response options.

b) Involving key stakeholders

- Consult gender experts in key institutions (OSCE, UNDP, OCHA, UN agencies, EU Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit, FEWER and other NGOs) to promote the mainstreaming of gender-sensitive early warning as a constructive and essential component of gender mainstreaming.

- Work with early warning focal points at the UN and other intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organisations to engage them in debate around improving the effectiveness of early warning systems on an ongoing basis.

- Support the development of regional early warning systems that – through their proximity to the grass-roots level – increases the likelihood of involving women and women's organisations into the process. However, dependency on external systems needs to be avoided by linking these regional systems to networks based elsewhere to verify and analyse information.

d) Decision-making

- Involve gender-sensitive personnel in the design, implementation and management of early warning systems at local, national, regional and international levels.

f) Procedures

- Develop the outcomes of research and consultations into operational guidelines for practitioners.
- Create mechanisms for the rapid availability of resources to women's organizations as means for effective response.

g) Training

- Provide gender-sensitive early warning training to actors engaged in early warning systems and processes, including data gathering, analysis, response options and response.

[Gender and Conflict Early Warning: A Framework for Action, Susanne Schmeidl with Eugenia Piza-Lopez, International Alert and FEWER, Recommendations, July 2002]

The G8:

Emphasizes the importance of the systemic involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as well as women's full and equal participation in all phases of conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding.

[G8 Rome Initiative on Conflict Prevention: Strengthening the Role of Women in Conflict Prevention, Rome, 18-19 July 2001]

134. ...The threats to all citizens, especially women, in conflict situations have underscored the need to incorporate gender analysis into early warning activities and the opportunity for preventive measures to strengthen women's protection. For a number of years, the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) have supported the incorporation of gender perspectives in peace support operations, through encouraging the participation of women in conflict prevention actions and providing assistance to women in conflict and post-conflict situations.
[A/55/985-S/2001/574, Report of Secretary-General, Prevention of Armed Conflict, 7 June 2001]

An essential aspect of conflict prevention is the strengthening of the rule of law, and within that the protection of women's human rights achieved through a focus on gender equality in constitutional, legislative, judicial and electoral reform.
[A/55/985-S/2001/574, Report of Secretary-General, Prevention of Armed Conflict, 7 June 2001]

Recommendation 24

I encourage the Security Council, in accordance with its resolution 1325 (2000), to give greater attention to gender perspectives in its conflict prevention and peace-building efforts.
[A/55/985-S/2001/574, Report of Secretary-General, Prevention of Armed Conflict, 7 June 2001]

15. Stresses that current conflicts demand the increased use of non-military crisis-management, which means that new non-military skills are required of peacekeepers, resulting in enhanced opportunities for women, and calls on the Member States and the Council to:

(a) include women in all reconciliation, peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, peace building, and conflict preventive posts - including fact-finding and observer missions - in which Member States participate,

18. Stresses the importance of active local involvement in the peace and reconciliation process; and calls upon the Member States and the Commission to:

(a) support the creation and strengthening of non-governmental organisations, including women's organisations, active in conflict prevention and in post-conflict peace and reconstruction work,

(b) work towards the education of women's organisations in non-violent conflict resolution;

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Paras. 15a. 18a-b, 30 November 2000]

REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN PEACE-BUILDING

Agreed Language

Actions to be taken:

147. By Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other institutions involved in providing protection, assistance and training to refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme, as appropriate:

a. Take steps to ensure that women are fully involved in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all short-term and long-term projects and programmes providing assistance to refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women, including the management of refugee camps and resources; ensure that refugee and displaced women and girls have direct access to the services provided;

m. Raise public awareness of the contribution made by refugee women to their countries of resettlement, promote understanding of their human rights and of their needs and abilities and encourage mutual understanding and acceptance through educational programmes promoting cross-cultural and interracial harmony;

[Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objectives and Actions, E5, Para. 147 a and m, 1995]

g) Improve and strengthen the capacity of women affected by situations of armed conflict, including women refugees and displaced women, by, inter alia, involving them in the design and management of humanitarian activities so that they benefit from these activities on an equal basis with men.

[Beijing + 5, Section IV, D, Para. 99 g: Action to be taken at the National and International Levels, 2000]

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;

[UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, Para. 12]

Increase their efforts to respond to the specific needs of refugee women, in particular those long-term refugees, as well as displaced women, in the areas of education, health, physical safety, social services, skills training, employment and income-generating activities, and to involve refugee women in the planning and implementation of such programmes;

[E/RES/34/2/1990: Actions to be taken by governments, relevant United Nations agencies, and concerned non-governmental organizations]

6. Ensure the full participation of refugee and displaced women in the process of assessing their own needs and in the planning and implementing of programmes;

[E/RES/1991/23: Actions to be taken by Member States and the organizations concerned]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

Identify and Engage Actors: Begin the process by identifying the relevant actors and inviting them to a discussion meeting or a series of meetings. Depending on the number of people, languages, and culture of participation, you may choose to have a series of meetings or discussions with focus groups organised along same sex, age group and ethnic group lines, rather than just one meeting. These discussions should invite participation; therefore a moderate size group of between 15 and 20 persons is preferable to a larger gathering. Over the course of the process, the participation of women, men, youth, leaders and members of special interest groups within the community is likely to yield the best results.

Key actors will likely include representatives from at least the following:

- Refugee leaders, both male and female.
- Refugee women's and youth groups....

Agree on Monitoring and Evaluation Systems, Including Coordinated Reporting and Referral Mechanisms:

Mechanisms should be developed to monitor and evaluate prevention and response interventions. These should be co-ordinated by all actors and with the involvement of the community, especially refugee women, men and youth. Ongoing monitoring ensures that prevention and response interventions are developing as planned. Evaluations help to identify the protection impact of prevention and response strategies on refugee women, men, boys and girls.

[UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sexual and Gender-based Violence Against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons, Guidelines for Prevention and Response, pages 87, 92, May 2003]

1. Women have the right to a peaceful existence and the right to participate in the promotion and maintenance of peace.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the increased participation of women:

c) in the local, national, regional, continental and international decision making structures to ensure physical, psychological, social and legal protection of asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in particular women;

d) in all levels of the structures established for the management of camps and settlements for asylum seekers, refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in particular, women;

[Protocol To The African Charter On Human And Peoples' Rights On The Rights Of Women In Africa, Article 10: Right to Peace, 2003]

Increase the participation of women and girls, fully utilize their capacities, and give attention to their needs and priorities from the initial stages of programming and service delivery and advocacy activities in humanitarian crises, in order to optimize the benefits for women and girls

[Secretary-General's Study on Women, Peace and Security, Chapter 6, Action 2, p 106, 2002]

Refugee and internally displaced women to play a key role in camp planning, management and decision-making so that gender issues are taken into account in all aspects, especially resource distribution, security and protection

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Assessment, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 2, Action 3, p 141, 2002]

Women to be involved in all aspects of repatriation and resettlement planning and implementation. Special measures should be put in place to ensure women's security in this process and to ensure voluntary, unhindered repatriation that takes place under conditions of safety and dignity, with full respect for human rights and the rule of law

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Assessment, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 2, Action 4, p 141, 2002]

The G8:

Commits, where appropriate, to the integration of a gender perspective, and to the participation of women in the development, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes.

[G8 Rome Initiative on Conflict Prevention: Strengthening the Role of Women in Conflict Prevention, Rome, 18-19 July 2001]

9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to integrate a gender perspective in the planning of refugee camps under their funding auspices, and to that end:

(c) secure the right of women refugees to self-determination through appropriate economic opportunities and equal representation in refugee committees and other decision-making bodies in refugee camps,

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Para. 9c, 30 November 2000]

4. In the context of humanitarian assistance, this implies embracing principles such as:

b) equal representation of women and men in peace mediation and decision-making at all levels and stages of humanitarian assistance;

c) integration of a gender perspective and participation of women's organizations in capacity building in humanitarian response, as well as in the rehabilitation and recovery phase.

Commitments to Action

5. In order to achieve the above-mentioned principles, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee commits itself to ensuring that its member organizations take the following actions:

a) Formulate specific strategies for ensuring that gender issues are brought into the mainstream of activities within the IASC areas of responsibility. Priority areas are: assessment and strategic planning for humanitarian crisis; the consolidated appeals process; principled approach to emergencies; and participation of women in the planning, designing and monitoring of all aspects of emergency programs;

[XXI Meeting of the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Policy statement for the integration of a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance. Background Document for Item 7, Items 4b-c and 5a, Geneva, 31 May 1999]

62. Member States, international and regional intergovernmental organizations and others should ensure that the design of camps for refugees and those who are internally displaced is in accordance with the 1995 UNHCR guidelines on preventing and responding to sexual violence against refugee women which seek to minimize the opportunities for sexual and other forms of violence against women.

Steps should also be taken to ensure that women are closely involved in the distribution of humanitarian supplies to ensure their needs are taken into account.

[Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women and Armed Conflict, 23 January 1998]

11. To understand fully and address the protection concerns of refugee women, they themselves must participate in planning protection and assistance activities. Programmes which are not planned in consultation with the

beneficiaries, nor implemented with their participation, cannot be effective. Since a large proportion of refugees are women, many solely responsible for their dependent children, it is essential that they be involved in planning and delivery of assistance activities if these are to be properly focused on their needs.

12. Participation itself promotes protection. Internal protection problems are often due as much to people's feelings of isolation, frustration, lack of belonging to a structured society and lack of control over their own future as they are to any other form of social problem. This may be particularly evident in overcrowded camp conditions. Refugee participation helps build the values and sense of community that contribute to reducing protection problems.

13. Relief officials often point to cultural constraints in involving women in decision-making, particularly where women have had a limited role in the country of origin. Looking to women as decision-makers under these circumstances, they argue, amounts to tampering with the culture of the group.

14. These relief officials may, however, have only a superficial understanding of the socio-cultural roles of women. Their concerns may reflect the cultural biases of the officials and/or inadequate understanding of both the traditional cultures and the new circumstances in which refugee women find themselves. Prior to flight, women typically have opportunities to express their concerns and needs, sometimes through their husbands and other times through traditional support networks. In refugee camps, however, many women are unable to participate through such traditional mechanisms as these have broken down. Alternative arrangements must be made to ensure that their voices are heard and the perspectives that they have to offer are included in decision-making. It is essential, therefore, that organizations working with refugees recognize that special initiatives may be needed so that refugee women have the opportunity to contribute to activities being planned.

Possible programme interventions: Participation of refugee women

44. Involve refugee women in decisions affecting their security. Among the decisions about which refugee women should be consulted are: identification of particularly risky situations; mechanisms to improve the reporting of physical and sexual protection problems; programmes for improving protection that build upon traditional protection mechanisms that have proven themselves beneficial and avoid harmful practices; improvements in camp design and implementation of assistance programmes to ensure greater safety; and programmes for addressing the needs of victims.

Internal camp legal codes and processes:

51. Review legal codes and processes adopted in camps to make sure that protection problems affecting refugee women are covered and that women have equal access to the remedies provided in these courts. Encourage adoption of rules governing these situations, encourage the participation of refugee women in planning and implementation of the procedures, and provide training to those administering them.

[UN High Commissioner for Refugees Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women, 1991]

In the broadest sense, a UNHCR programme or project which mainstreams refugee women should attempt to:-

- Achieve greater involvement of refugee women both as participants and beneficiaries in the social and economic activities of the project;
- Increase their status and participation in the community/society;
- Provide a catalyst through which they can have access to better employment, education, services and opportunities in their society;

Underlying these broad definition is the assumption that refugee women are participating or should participate at all levels of projects and program development, from the initial identification of resources and needs to the evaluation stage.

[UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Policy on Refugee Women, 1990]

Principle 18: All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:

Essential food and potable water; Basic shelter and housing; Appropriate clothing; and Essential medical services and sanitation.

Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.

[Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, Principle 18, 1998, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex]

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Agreed Language

9. Reaffirms the importance of a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations in accordance with resolution 1325 (2000), *recalls* the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, and in this respect *encourages* MONUC to continue to actively address this issue; and *calls* on MONUC to increase the deployment of women as military observers as well as in other capacities;

[S/RES/1493, UN Security Council Resolution on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Para. 9, 28 July 2003]

5. Requests that in addition to the recommendations made in the Secretary-General's report regarding the organization of MINUCI, in particular its reference to the human rights components of the mission, special attention be given to the gender component within the staff of MINUCI and to the situation of women and girls, consistent with resolution 1325 (2000);

[S/RES/1479, UN Security Council Resolution on Côte d'Ivoire, Para. 5, 13 May 2003]

3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

[S/RES/1325, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, Paras. 3, 4, 5, 6]

The Security Council renews its support for gender-sensitive training guidelines and material on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures. The Council calls upon all troop-contributing countries to include these elements in their national training programmes for peacekeepers.

[S/PRST/2001/31, Security Council Presidential Statement, Women and peace and security: Para. 5, 31 October 2001]

(d) Provide gender-sensitive training to all actors, as appropriate, in peacekeeping missions in dealing with victims, particularly women and girls, of violence, including sexual violence;

[Beijing + 5, Section IV, C., Para. 84 d: Actions to be taken by the UN and international and regional orgs., 2000]

Encourage the implementation of measures designed to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender balance in all posts, including at the Professional level and above, in particular at the higher levels in their secretariats, including in peacekeeping missions, peace negotiations and in all activities, and report thereon, as appropriate, and enhance management accountability mechanisms.

[Beijing +5, Section IV, C., Para. 88: Actions to be taken by the UN and international and regional orgs., 2000]

The Commission on the Status of Women Reaffirms the Beijing Platform for Action, 26/ notably chapter IV.E on women and armed conflict; Proposes the following, taking into account the Commission's conclusions on human rights of women, violence against women and the girl child, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.E:

Actions to be taken by Governments and international and regional intergovernmental institutions:

Develop and implement innovative strategies to increase the participation of women in peacekeeping operations and invite the Secretary-General to analyse their effectiveness in his reports on peacekeeping operations, if appropriate, based on an expert group meeting;

[Commission on the Status of Women, Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council E/CN.6/1998/12 - E/1998/27, Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

B. Recommendations for Action: Peace Agreements

36. (a) Request that all troop-contributing States: recruit and hire a minimum of 30 percent women, including higher-level positions, for deployment; have and comply with a code of conduct that has a significant gender component and implement training in human rights, gender equality and the code of conduct before deployment;...

37.(a) Provide ongoing protection and security for women and girls under threat of physical violence and ensure their freedom of movement and participation in social, political and economic activities;

[E/CN.6/2004/10, Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issue before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and in Post-Conflict Peace-building, 22 December 2003]

B. Obligations of Content of Peace Agreements with Regard to Security- Legal, Political and Physical Security

3.1 Security forces

Where provisions are made in peace agreements for the deployment of international/regional peacekeeping forces, compliance with the following principles and indicated actions must be spelled out:

Ensure that all troop contributing states:

- Recruit and hire a minimum of 30 per cent women, including in higher-level positions, for deployment.

Ensure that all security forces take the following actions:

- Provide security to ensure that women and girls can be active members of the society (e.g. access to education/health facilities, markets etc.).

[Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women Report, Final Recommendations, EGM/PEACE/2003/, 10 December 2003]

Develop a year plan to ensure that one third of UNMO'S (Military Observers) are female.

[Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimension in Peace Processes, Recommendations of the Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference, Colonel Annette Leijenaar, 4-5 November 2002]

3. Request DPKO to compile all HR statistics especially those of troop-contributing countries (TCC) indicating gender balances of different levels. This should be available on the web.

4. Request DPKO (Mil Div) to request TCC's to provide names of identified/suitable senior female candidates.

5. Obtain services of consultant to develop strategy and implement plans (achievable) to get a more attainable gender balance.

6. Identify core group of women to develop and stimulate "women in Peacekeeping" network.

1. The Security Council should:

b) ensure that gender experts and expertise be included in all levels and aspects of peace operations, including in technical surveys, the design and concept of operation, training, staffing and programmes.

d) ensure that all peacekeeping operations are mandated to consult and collaborate with local women's groups to address gender issues in the peacekeeping environment

2. The Secretary-General should:

a) take urgent action to increase the number of female Special Representatives (SRSGs) drawing on the lists already provided by member states, as well as those forthcoming in the future

b) similarly, take urgent steps to increase the number of women appointed to senior posts in the UN peace support missions

c) appoint more women to senior decision-making posts and related to peacekeeping and peace-building in UN Headquarters (DPKO and DPA)

3. Member States should:

a) present lists of qualified female candidates for SRSG and other senior positions in peace support missions

- b) follow-up the decisions taken on these lists
- c) include as many women as possible in key posts in military and police contingents they contribute to UN peace support operations
- d) make special efforts to increase the number of women in their national military and police forces
- e) include as many women as possible in peace support training exercises organized nationally and regionally.
- g) attach gender advisors to national contingents contributors to UN peace support missions.
[Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimension in Peace Processes, Recommendations of the Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference, Margaret Anstee and Felicity Hill, 4-5 November 2002]

Consult with civil society, including local women's groups and networks, to ensure collection of information from all stakeholders and attention to the specific needs, concerns and experiences of women and girls in the implementation of peacekeeping operations.

[SG Study on Women, Peace and Security, Chapter 5, Action 3, p 89, 2002]

Set concrete targets for the appointment of women as Special Representative and Special Envoys of the Secretary-General.

[SG Study on Women, Peace and Security, Chapter 5, Action 11, p 90, 2002]

Increase the recruitment of women as military observers, peacekeeping troops and civilian police by troop contributing countries.

[SG Study on Women, Peace and Security, Chapter 5, Action 12, p 90, 2002]

UN peace operations to improve opportunities for collaboration with women's groups to address gender issues in a peacekeeping environment.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Chapter 5, Action 6, p 144, 2002]

Member States and DPKO to increase women's representation in peace operations, including through the recruitment of police, military and civilian personnel.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Chapter 5, Action 7, p 144, 2002]

The SG, in keeping with his personnel commitment, to increase the number of women in senior positions in peace-related functions. Priority should be given to achieving gender parity in his appointment of women as Special Representatives and Envoys, beginning with the minimum of 30% in the next three years, with a view to gender parity by 2015.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 5, Action 1, p 144, 2002]

The G8:

Encourages the appointment of more women to national and international posts, including SRGSs, Special Envoys, Resident Coordinators and other operational positions.

[G8 Rome Initiative on Conflict Prevention: Strengthening the Role of Women in Conflict Prevention, Rome, 18-19 July 2001]

15. Stresses that current conflicts demand the increased use of non-military crisis-management, which means that new non-military skills are required of peacekeepers, resulting in enhanced opportunities for women, and calls on the Member States and the Council to:

(a) include women in all reconciliation, peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, peace building, and conflict preventive posts - including fact-finding and observer missions - in which Member States participate,

(b) secure that women participating in peacekeeping operations are bound by United Nations norms and international human rights principles and not by discriminatory local restrictions,

(c) promote the use of all female fact-finding and assistance teams to respond to sexual violence and other situations where demanded by the cultural context;

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Para. 15a-c, 30 November 2000]

- The initial assessment mission for any peace support operation should include a senior adviser on gender mainstreaming.
- Security Council resolution setting up and extending peace support operations should incorporate a specific mandate on gender mainstreaming.

[The Namibia Plan of Action on 'Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, On Mandate, 31 May 2000]

- There is a need for the financial authorities of the United Nations, particularly the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to give priority to the funding of gender mainstreaming
- Member States should be asked to increase the number of women in their military and civilian police forces who are qualified to serve in peace support operation at all levels, troop-contributing nations should be developed. Requests to troop-contributing nations could be tailor-made to nations that are known to have suitable female staff, while other potential troop contributing countries could be encouraged to develop long-term strategies to increase the number and rank of female personnel in their respective forces.

[The Namibia Plan of Action on 'Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, On Planning, Structure and Resources of Missions, 31 May 2000]

The United Nations must set an example by rapidly increasing the number of senior female civilian personnel in peace support operations in all relevant Headquarters departments, including DPKO, and in the field.

[The Namibia Plan of Action on 'Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, On Recruitment, 31 May 2000]

- a. The gender balance in senior positions (P-5 and above) in the mission should attempt to be 50-50.
- f. The terms of reference, particularly eligibility requirements, for heads of mission components and other personnel, too, should be reviewed to ensure that qualified women are not excluded by unnecessary requirements. In particular, requirements for eight years of prior service for police and requirements for command experience might be examined, since these tend to disqualify many female candidates.

[Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, On Leadership and Recruitment, DPKO, Best Practices Unit, July 2000]

31. Promote the Training of Civilian Peace Professionals:

The demand for civilian peacebuilders, be they election monitors, human rights workers or general observers, is growing fast; the pool from which such specially trained civilians can be drawn is not. There is a strong need to further promote the specialized training of civilian women and men in the techniques of conflict resolution, mediation, negotiation, etc., and to promote their deployment in conflict areas in order to carry out peacebuilding tasks. The long-term aim should be the development of an international body of specially trained "civilian peace professionals" that can be called upon to intervene in conflict areas at short notice.

[The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century, Ref. A/54/98, 20 May 1999]

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN PEACE NEGOTIATION AND AGREEMENT PROCESSES

Agreed Language

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

[UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, 8b]

The Security Council stresses the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into peace agreements and peace-building strategies and of involving women in all peace-building measures.

[S/PRST/2001/5, Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach, Security Council Presidential Statement, 2001]

The Council further reaffirms its strong support for increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and renews its call on States to include women in the negotiations and implementation of peace accords, constitutions and strategies for resettlement and rebuilding and to take measures to support local women's groups and indigenous processes for conflict resolution. In this regard it recognizes the efforts of the Mano River Women's Peace Network in facilitating peace and dialogue in the Mano River Union region. It is also encouraged by the inclusion of women in the political decision-making bodies in Burundi, Somalia and in East Timor.

[S/PRST/2001/31, Security Council Presidential Statement, Women, Peace and Security: Para. 2, 31 October 2001]

The Security Council stresses the importance for the Dialogue to be free from outside interference, open, representative and inclusive, and emphasizes the need to ensure adequate representation of Congolese women in the process.

[S/PRST/2001/22, Security Council Presidential Statement, The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Para. 3, 5 September 2001]

The Security Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building. It stresses the importance of their increased participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.

[S/PRST/2000/25, Role of the Security Council in the Prevention of Armed Conflict, Security Council Presidential Statement, 20 July 2000]

4. Calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to take practical action

(d) To strive harder to create conditions, in accordance with its commitments as stipulated in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, in particular the sections concerned with inter-Congolese Dialogue, that would allow for a democratization process that is genuine and all-inclusive and that fully reflects the aspirations of all inhabitants of the country while ensuring that women are involved in this process, and to complete the procedures required to permit the activities of political parties and to prepare and to prepare for the holding of democratic, transparent, free and fair elections;

[E/CN.4/RES/2002/14 Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of Congo]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

A. Recommendations for Action: Peace Processes

32. (b) Ensure that the composition of the mediator's team is gender-balanced, that it includes from the start a senior gender adviser and that all team members have general knowledge of the gender perspectives in regard to the conflict in question;

(e) Invite all parties to the negotiations to include women with decision-making power in their teams, and ensure that a significant number of representatives of independent women's civil society organizations, duly elected in transparent processes, are a party to the negotiations.

B. Recommendations for Action: Peace Agreements

35. (b) Establishment of a national human rights commission with gender parity among the commissioners, and with a mandate that includes the promotion of gender equality and women's human rights in accordance with the peace agreement;

[E/CN.6/2004/10, Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issue before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and in Post-Conflict Peace-building, 22 December 2003]

A. Obligations of Negotiators, Facilitators, Funding Entities, and of Process

The quality of the preparatory stages leading up to the mediation and of the mediation itself is central to the sustainability of the ensuing peace agreement. In this initial stage, efforts to advance the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in promoting gender equality and greater participation by women should proceed on two parallel tracks. First, all efforts should be made to enable women's associations to prepare themselves to participate in the various formal and informal negotiation stages—through activities such as national consultations, formation of networks, and capacity building. Second, all parties to the process, including international actors, should ensure the participation of women in their delegations, the integration of gender equality initiatives throughout and their own awareness and capacity to address the gender dimensions of all aspects of the peace process.

Mediators and their teams play a critical role in the negotiation process and should guarantee women's effective and qualitative participation. All negotiators, mediators, facilitators, irrespective of the designation used, or whether they derive their authority from an international, regional or bilateral mandate, must adhere to these obligations...

1. The mediator:

- Takes primary responsibility for ensuring that the team includes from the start a high-level gender adviser.
- Ensures that the composition of her/his team is gender balanced, and that all members have awareness and general knowledge and skills of how gender equality is relevant to the conflict in question.
- Initiates a training and briefing programme for the mediation team, the co-facilitators and other international stakeholders on how to integrate the obligations of the relevant sections of Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000), and of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) into formal and informal mediation processes.
- Ensures the development and implementation of a plan of action on gender equality aimed at ensuring women's effective participation in the negotiation process, and at incorporating a gender sensitive approach and the promotion of gender equality in that process.
- In the initial consultations with the parties to the conflict, invites parties to include women with decision-making power in negotiating teams.
- In the initial consultations with the parties to the conflict, ensures that a significant number of representatives of independent women's civil society organizations, duly elected in transparent processes, are a party to the negotiations.
- In the conduct of the pre-negotiations and negotiations, creates the necessary logistical and framework conditions for the active participation of women, including those representing women's civil society organizations.
- Ensures gender balance in the composition of mechanisms and processes established to monitor the effective implementation of the peace agreement.

2. Parties to the conflict

- Ensure gender balance in the composition of their delegations.

3. Funding entities

Funding entities can contribute to enhanced attention to gender perspectives and the participation of women in a number of ways.

- Ensure funding for the high-level gender adviser to the mediator and allocate resources for the adviser's activities.
- For peace negotiations already underway, support corrective actions that the mediation team and/or other stakeholders in the negotiations may take to ensure integration of a gender perspective and strengthen women's participation.
- In any aspect of the peace process being supported:

a) Make the inclusion of initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and women's participation a prerequisite for project funding

b) Create an appropriate mechanism to ensure accountability of funding recipients for the implementation of the gender-specific elements of projects.

- Give equal priority to projects aimed at empowering women's civil society organizations in conflict situations to prepare themselves for effective participation in peace negotiations through a national consultative process, the creation of national level networks, capacity building and other preparatory steps. To this end, create and sustain a dedicated Fund.

4. Regional and international organizations

- Support women's associations in their efforts to organize themselves so as to ensure their effective participation in peace negotiations.
- Support the mediator in the effective performance of the tasks assigned to her/him under section 1 above.
- Take corrective action to include promotion of gender equality and women's participation in all stages of negotiation processes, both formal and informal, already underway, in compliance with the present guidelines.
- Set an example of excellence in regard to the gender-balanced composition of their staff.

D. Obligations in Peace Agreement Implementation

5. Mechanisms for women's access to and participation in peace agreement implementation processes

An absolute must for the implementing process is the creation of accountability and transparency mechanisms. Donors are expected to ensure that women have equal access to the resources of reconstruction, and participate equally in the development of national/local rebuilding and reconstruction plans and strategies. During the transition period, high priority needs to be given to the establishment of and funding for a national women's rights commission as a precursor to a national machinery for the advancement of women.

To that end, any transitional government, with the support of other actors involved in implementation is expected to:

- Create a national women's rights monitoring commission that will oversee and promote gender equality in the implementation of all aspects of the peace agreement by all national, regional and international participants in the implementation, and advocate for the equal participation of women. This commission will be operative until a national machinery for the advancement of women is established and functional. The commission will be comprised of representatives of national women's groups and independent experts, with a mandate to serve as a watchdog so that women's rights are not violated or marginalized in the early stages of implementation of the agreement.
- Ensure that this commission has access to the heads of the transitional government and the peacekeeping operations. They, in turn, will be responsible to take remedial action for any violations of, or shortcomings in the implementation of the peace agreement identified by the commission.
- In order to execute its duties, the commission will: Collect sex-disaggregated data; Monitor, investigate and issue reports on the rapid and full implementation of all obligations of the agreement from a gender perspective; Conduct gender audits, including gender budget audits; Issue its findings publicly, including to the government and the media; Lobby decision-makers on the protection and promotion of all the human rights of women as articulated in the peace agreement; Identify any security problems women and women's organizations may face in participating in the work of the commission, and call on responsible officials to remedy such problems; Create a cooperation/coordination body with peacekeeping forces, whether serving under the auspices of the United Nations or any other arrangement, to assess gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the peace agreement, and consult with women's organizations on such implementation.

[Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women Report, Final Recommendations, EGM/PEACE/2003/, 10 December 2003]

2. The Secretary-General should:

d) encourage the recognition of gender equality in all peace processes, agreements and transitional governance structures. International, regional organizations, and all participating parties involved in peace processes should advocate gender parity, maintaining the agreed minimum of 30% representation of women in peace negotiations, and ensure that women's needs are taken into consideration and specifically addressed in all such agreements **[Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimension in Peace Processes, Recommendations of the Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference, Margaret Anstee and Felicity Hill, 4-5 November 2002]**

Ensure full involvement of women in negotiations of peace agreements at national and international levels, including through provision of training for women and women's organizations on formal peace processes.

[Secretary-General's Study on Women Peace and Security, Chapter 4, Action 3, p 72, 2002]

Consult with civil society, including local and regional women's and youth groups, to ensure attention to the needs, concerns and experiences of women and girls throughout the peace process

[Secretary-General's Study on Women Peace and Security, Chapter 4, Action 6, p 72, 2002]

Identify women's informal peace-building initiatives and provide relevant technical and financial support and establish mechanisms to channel the outcomes of these initiatives into more formal peace processes, including through the involvement of women in Track II negotiations

[Secretary-General's Study on Women Peace and Security, Chapter 4, Action 7, p 72, 2002]

Gender equality to be recognized in all peace processes, agreements and transitional governance structures. International and regional organizations and participating parties involved in peace processes should advocate for gender parity, maintaining a minimum 30% representation of women in peace negotiations, and ensure that women's needs are taken into consideration and specifically addressed in all such agreements
[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 6, Action 2, p 144, 2002]

A UN Trust Fund for Women's Peace-building. This Trust Fund would leverage the political, financial and technical support needed for women's civil society organizations and women leaders to have an impact on peace efforts nationally, regionally and internationally. The Fund should be managed by UNIFEM, in consultation with other UN bodies and women's civil society organizations
[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 6, Action 3, p 144, 2002]

Peace negotiations and agreements to have a gender perspective through the full integration of women's concerns and participation peace processes. Women's peace tables should be established and enabled through financial, political and technical assistance
[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 6, Action 5, p 145, 2002]

In negotiating a ceasefire or peace agreements, women should be an integral part of the negotiating team and process. The negotiating team and or facilitators should ensure that gender issues are placed on the agenda and that those issues are addressed fully in the agreement.
[The Namibia Plan of Action on 'Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, On Negotiations in Peace Agreements, 31 May 2000]

13. Calls on the Member States to promote equal participation of women in diplomatic conflict resolution and reconstruction initiatives at all levels, and to that end:
 (d) increase the percentage of women in delegations to national, regional and international meetings concerned with peace and security, as well as in formal peace negotiations,
 (e) require international diplomatic peace teams to systematically consult with women's community-based peace groups and organisations, ensuring that their problems and priorities are reflected in the official peace process;

19. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to systematically promote the participation of women in the official conflict resolution process, and to that end:
 (a) encourage that warring factions incorporate women into their peace negotiation teams,
 (c) ensure that the peace process is deeply rooted, through requesting that warring factions incorporate civil society representatives into their peace negotiation teams,
[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Para. 13d-e, 19a,c, 30 November 2000]

Advocating for the inclusion of women refugees and displaced persons in peace negotiations and conflict resolution;
[Sixth African Regional Conference on Women in Addis Ababa, African Women's Concern for Peace Promoting the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace-building in Africa, 22 to 27 November, 1999]

We, Women of Africa,

5. Regret the fact that current peace negotiations are male dominated, regardless of women's efforts and initiatives to resolve conflicts and promote peace on the continent including through consensus-building and dialogue,
[Pan-African Women's Conference on a Culture of Peace in Zanzibar, Zanzibar Declaration United Republic of Tanzania, 17-20 May 1999]

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN DEMOBILIZATION, DISARMAMENT, REPATRIATION, RESETTLEMENT AND REINTEGRATION (DDRRR)

Agreed Language

(k) Strengthen efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, based on the priorities established by the United Nations in the field of disarmament, so that released resources could be used for, inter alia, social and economic programmes which benefit women and girls;

(l) Explore new ways of generating new public and private financial resources, inter alia, through the appropriate reduction of excessive military expenditures and the arms trade and investment for arms production and acquisition, including global military expenditures, taking into consideration national security requirements, so as to permit the possible allocation of additional funds for social and economic development, inter alia, for the advancement of women;

[Beijing +5, Section IV, D., Para. 99 k-l: Actions to be taken by Governments]

13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
[UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, Para. 13]

The Commission on the Status of Women Reaffirms the Beijing Platform for Action, 26/ notably chapter IV.E on women and armed conflict;
Proposes the following, taking into account the Commission's conclusions on human rights of women, violence against women and the girl child, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.E:

Actions to be taken by Governments:

Provide landmine awareness campaigns or classes in close cooperation with communities and community leaders formally and informally, making them accessible to women in afflicted areas, and provide resources and assistance for landmine clearance and share technology and information so that local populations can engage effectively in the safe clearance of landmines; Support programmes for the rehabilitation and social integration of women victims of anti-personnel landmines, and demining and mine-awareness activities;

- Encourage as appropriate the role of women in the peace movement, working towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control including disarmament of all types of weapons of mass destruction;

[The Commission on the Status of Women, Agreed Outcomes on Women and Armed Conflict: Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

4. Urges the Government of Sierra Leone:

To continue working to reintegrate the ex-combatants in all areas and to give special attention to former child combatants and female former combatants in the reintegration process, bearing in mind the special needs and particular vulnerabilities of girls;

[E/CN.4/RES/2003/80, UN Commission on Human Rights, Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

64. A secure funding basis, from the assessed budget for peacekeeping, would ensure that combatants and their dependents, as required by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, could be successfully managed and returned to their communities, where they could take full advantage of planned reintegration activities funded from voluntary sources.

[S/20203/1217, Report of the Secretary-General on Small Arms, 31 December 2003]

B. Obligations of Content of Peace Agreements with Regard to Security- Legal, Political and Physical Security

- During mine clearance, give priority to areas used for agriculture, or in proximity to health clinics or schools, where predominantly women seek access.

Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, rehabilitation and reinsertion activities by security forces
In relation to disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, rehabilitation and reinsertion (DDRRR), provisions governing the activities of security forces must be guided by the following principles and priorities:

- Disarmament must aim to secure freedom of movement of women and girls, including dismantling and removal of all road blocks, bunkers and military camps.
- DDRRR planning has to consider the different needs of female and male members of fighting forces and their dependents.

3.3 (Re)Construction of national police force

Basic elements for the (re)construction of a national police force shall be provided in peace agreements, including compliance with the following principles and actions:

- Training for the new police force shall be provided and shall include training with regard to human rights and gender-based violence, including domestic violence. This training shall draw upon the expertise of women's NGOs. Gender units shall be established in police posts as soon as feasible.
- [Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women Report, Final Recommendations, EGM/PEACE/2003/, 10 December 2003]**

Key Findings

3. Female ex-combatants from all forces were significantly underrepresented in official disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs.
4. Women are playing a significant but unacknowledged role in the reintegration of former fighters, filling many gaps in official programs.

Recommendations

1. When planning DDR, international actors, including the UN, multilateral organizations, donor governments, and national governments, must:
 - ensure the participation of women during all stages of negotiation;
 - assume that women are part of the fighting forces and be aware that, where children are present, 10 to 33 percent may be girls;
 - recognize the initial estimated number of fighter provided by military forces may be low, and thus be prepared to increase resources to ensure effective programs; and
 - extend the definition of combatant to include those who were part of a "regular armed force in any capacity, including but not limited to cooks and messengers...and girls recruited for sexual purposes..." in accordance with existing norms followed by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and outlined in the UN Secretary General's report on women, peace and security.
2. During disarmament and demobilization, implementing organizations should:
 - accept females even when unaccompanied by men; and
 - develop parallel systems for the demobilization of women and girls by:
 - offering women the choice to enter care centers with their children or to remain with their male colleagues and counterparts; and
 - ensuring there are facilities to separately house girls and boys without parents.
3. In reintegration, donors should ensure that:
 - local organizations and communities working with former combatants are direct beneficiaries of resources from official reintegration and rehabilitation programs;
 - income-generating and job-creation programs are created to provide employment for ex-combatants and members of communities into which they are returning; and
 - DDR programs support mothers, particularly single mothers, emerging from the fighting forces – including providing basic care for them and their children (through foster care programs or centers) to facilitate their participation in education and skills training that can help them avoid petty crime or the sex trade.

[From Combat to Community: Women and Girls of Sierra Leone, Christopher Carlson and Dyan Mazurana, Women Waging Peace, November 2003]

If women do not feel safe or welcomed in a DDR process, they are likely to 'self-demobilize'—in other words, they disappear from view without taking advantage of any of the opportunities of demobilization, such as job re-training, healthcare and the like. Their capacity for self-reintegration is likely to be very limited, resulting in homelessness, isolation and exclusion from any form of safe paid work. To avoid this situation, training must be put in place for women fieldworkers whose role will be to interview women in order to identify combatants and other participants who fit the guidelines for inclusion in DDR processes.

[Gender Perspective in DDR Processes, Vanessa Far, Disarmament Forum, Issue 4, 2003]

Participatory processes can play invaluable roles in planning DDR initiatives. Specific attention may be required to ensure that the views of women and girls (as combatants, spouses, family members and generally as members of society) are heard and taken into consideration.

[Gender Perspectives on DDR, DDA Briefing Notes, 2002]

Are there barriers or obstacles specific to women or men that should be taken into account, for example, legal, social and economic obstacles to owning or managing land or property?

[Gender Perspectives on DDR, DDA Briefing Notes, 2002]

Local NGOs, including women's organizations, can be important players in DDR initiatives, but capacity building or additional support may be required to maximize their effective participation.

[Gender Perspectives on DDR, DDA Briefing Notes, 2002]

20. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that women who are frequently the most vulnerable, and who often have a crucial role in the rebuilding of their societies, are not marginalised by inappropriate demobilisation and reconstruction initiatives, and to that end:

(b) ensure that both women and men benefit from reconstruction initiatives, specifically that female ex-combatants are not excluded or made worse off from demobilisation programs,

(c) set aside a specific percentage of demobilisation and reconstruction funds for women's political and economic empowerment,

(d) pay particular attention to the specific rehabilitation needs of girl soldiers within demobilisation initiatives;

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Para. 20b-d, 30 November 2000]

We, Women of Africa

13. Reaffirm that disarmament is a necessary tool for lasting peace and dedicate ourselves to mount a massive international campaign to collect all illicit arms and to help ensure that Africa becomes a zone free from all types of weaponry, including land-mines and radioactive materials and elicit the support of the international community in this endeavour.

[Pan-African Women's Conference on a Culture of Peace in Zanzibar, Zanzibar Declaration United Republic of Tanzania, 17-20 May 1999]

209. Female ex-combatants often find it more difficult than male ex-combatants to achieve economic reintegration. Special measures may have to be instituted to ensure that female beneficiaries have equal training and employment opportunities. For example, funding for childcare and provision of training to women in their areas of professional interest and in the villages where they reside should be considered.

210. In addition, female ex-combatants who have become accustomed to an independent and egalitarian life in the military may find it hard to adapt to the expectations of traditional communities. This change of roles may cause considerable tensions and often leads to dysfunctional social structures. Women's groups should provide counseling and guidance to widows and female ex-combatants on gender-specific issues.

[Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Of Ex-Combatants In A Peacekeeping Environment: Principles And Guidelines, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Best Practices Unit, Dec 1999]

84. Land-mine awareness classes that are accessible to everyone, including women, should be conducted in afflicted areas.

[Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women and Armed Conflict, On training, education and dissemination, 23 January 1998]

Women as well as men should promote real, general and complete disarmament under effective international control, starting with nuclear disarmament. Until genuine disarmament is achieved, women and men throughout the world must maintain their vigilance and do their utmost to achieve and maintain international peace.

Plans of Action

An essential condition for the maintenance and strengthening of international co-operation and peace is the promotion and protection of human rights for all in conditions of equity among and within nations. In order to involve more women in the promotion of international co-operation, the development of friendly relations among nations, the strengthening of international peace and disarmament the peace efforts of women as individuals and in groups, and in national and international organizations should be recognized and encouraged.

[UN World Conference on Women; Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975]

**WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN CONSTITUTION-CREATION AND
JUSTICE AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM**

Agreed Language

The Council further reaffirms its strong support for increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and renews its call on States to include women in the negotiations and implementation of peace accords, constitutions and strategies for resettlement and rebuilding and to take measures to support local women's groups and indigenous processes for conflict resolution. In this regard it recognizes the efforts of the Mano River Women's Peace Network in facilitating peace and dialogue in the Mano River Union region. It is also encouraged by the inclusion of women in the political decision-making bodies in Burundi, Somalia and in East Timor.

[S/PRST/2001/31, Security Council Presidential Statement, Women, Peace and Security: Para. 2, 31 October 2001]

b. Integrate a gender perspective in the resolution of armed or other conflicts and foreign occupation and aim for gender balance when nominating or promoting candidates for judicial and other positions in all relevant international bodies, such as the United Nations International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda and the International Court of Justice, as well as in other bodies related to the peaceful settlement of disputes;

c. Ensure that these bodies are able to address gender issues properly by providing appropriate training to prosecutors, judges and other officials in handling cases involving rape, forced pregnancy in situations of armed conflict, indecent assault and other forms of violence against women in armed conflicts, including terrorism, and integrate a gender perspective into their work.

[Beijing Platform for Action, Strategic Objectives and Actions, E 1 paragraph 142 b, 1995]

The Commission on the Status of Women Reaffirms the Beijing Platform for Action, 26/ notably chapter IV.E on women and armed conflict;

Proposes the following, taking into account the Commission's conclusions on human rights of women, violence against women and the girl child, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.E:

Actions to be taken by Governments and international and regional intergovernmental institutions:

- Create mechanisms to encourage more women candidates with the appropriate qualifications to apply for judicial, prosecutorial and other positions in all relevant international bodies, in order to achieve gender balance on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

[Commission on the Status of Women, Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council E/CN.6/1998/12 - E/1998/27, Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

The Commission on the Status of Women Reaffirms the Beijing Platform for Action, 26/ notably chapter IV.E on women and armed conflict; Proposes the following, taking into account the Commission's conclusions on human rights of women, violence against women and the girl child, in order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of chapter IV.E:

A. Ensuring gender-sensitive justice

Promote a gender balance and gender expertise in all relevant international bodies, at all times, including the International Law Commission, the ad hoc war crimes tribunals and the human rights treaty bodies, having due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

[Commission on the Status of Women, Report on the forty-second session (2-13 March 1998), Economic and Social Council E/CN.6/1998/12 - E/1998/27, Official Records, 1998, Supplement No. 7]

5. Welcomes the establishment of the Constitutional Drafting Committee and the ongoing process to develop a new constitution, and stresses the importance of incorporating Afghanistan's international obligations in the new constitution, as well as the need to ensure the full participation of women in all processes leading up to the convening of the Constitutional Loya Jirga and in the Constitutional Loya Jirga itself.

[E/CN.4/RES/2003/77 Situation of human rights in Afghanistan]

13. Calls on the Interim Authority and its successors to give high priority to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to respect fully the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls in accordance with international human rights law, to bring an end, without delay, all violations of the human rights of women and girls, and to take urgent measures to ensure:

(a) The repeal of any legislative and other measures in place that discriminate against women and girls and those that impeded the realization of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

[E/CN.4/RES/2002/19 Situation of human rights in Afghanistan]

24. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Rwanda within a mutually agreed framework of cooperation to help strengthen the protection of genocide survivors and witnesses and the administration of justice, including with regard to the access to legal representation, to prosecute those responsible for genocide and other violations of human rights and to promote the rule of law in Rwanda, and notes with appreciation assistance already provided by some members of the donor community;

[E/CN.4/RES/2000/21, UN Commission on Human Rights, Situation of human rights in Rwanda]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

B. Recommendations for Action: Peace Agreements

43. All those negotiating peace agreements, and in particular the mediator and the parties to the conflict, need to ensure that a peace agreement stipulates the process for the drafting and adoption of a constitution, along the following lines:

Establish a constitutional commission, comprising equal numbers of women and men, which will make proposals for a constitution, following extensive and well-publicized consultations with women and men to hear their priorities and views.

44. All those negotiating peace agreements, and in particular the mediator and the parties to the conflict, need to ensure that peace agreements stipulate the following principles and requirements for inclusion in the future constitution:

(a) That the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in accordance with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, guarantees the equality of women and men, and explicitly states that the gender equality clause overrides conflicting legislation and customary law;

(b) That international and relevant regional human rights instruments that specifically guarantee the rights of women and girls will form an integral part of the Constitution and will be directly applicable within the State, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(c) That all branches of government will take relevant measures — such as legislation, executive directives and administrative rules and regulations — to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making;

(d) That the judiciary will be independent, impartial and gender-balanced, and that judiciary training will be provided on international and regional human rights, including women's rights instruments.

45. All those negotiating peace agreements, and in particular the mediator and the parties to the conflict, must ensure that peace agreements contain guarantees for the physical security of women during the transitional period and beyond, and provide for:

(a) Consultations with women and women's groups on effective measures to address women's security concerns in the public and private sphere;

(b) The adoption and implementation of comprehensive legislation on domestic violence; the elimination of and exploitation of women; the prohibition of early and forced marriages and other harmful practices which violate the human rights of women; as well as the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators;

(c) Measures to secure the release and return of captive wives;

(d) Demilitarization of the society and measures to eliminate small arms.

[E/CN.6/2004/10, Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issue before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and in Post-Conflict Peace-building, 22 December 2003]

Women and men are equal before the law and shall have the right to equal protection and benefit of the law. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure:

e) that women are represented equally in the judiciary and law enforcement organs;

[Protocol To The African Charter On Human And Peoples' Rights On The Rights Of Women In Africa, Article 8: Access to Justice and Equal Protection before the Law, 2003]

UNDP, as a leading agency in the field of security sector reform, to ensure that women's protection and participation be central to the design and reform of security sector institutions and policies, especially in police, military and rule of law components. UNDP should integrate a gender perspective into its country programmes. **[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 9, Action 4, p 147, 2002]**

15. Stresses that current conflicts demand the increased use of non-military crisis-management, which means that new non-military skills are required of peacekeepers, resulting in enhanced opportunities for women, and calls on the Member States and the Council to:

(a) include women in all reconciliation, peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, peace building, and conflict preventive posts - including fact-finding and observer missions - in which Member States participate,

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Para. 15a, 30 November 2000]

65. Existing and future international legal definitions and standards should be examined to determine whether they adequately encompass claims brought by women and address women's interests. Women's interests must be incorporated in mainstream legal principles, and definitions should reflect the progressive development of the law. Particular care should be taken to ensure that a gender perspective is incorporated in the future International Criminal Court (ICC).

[Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women and Armed Conflict, On legal definitions and standards, 23 January 1998]

72. Information on the jurisdiction and procedures for accessing the ad hoc War Crimes Tribunals, human rights treaty bodies, and other relevant mechanisms should be widely and actively disseminated by Member States, the United Nations system and NGOs, including to women's groups and in local languages.

76. An adequate protection programme for witnesses and potential witnesses and other forms of ancillary services, including physical and mental health, social and other services to promote the interests of witnesses and potential witnesses and to ensure the effective functioning of the ad hoc War Crimes Tribunals and the ICC should be ensured. A trust fund to assist in the provision of financial resources for witness protection and related services should be established.

78. In order to minimize the trauma for women associated with talking about sexual violence, the ad hoc War Crimes Tribunals and the ICC should ensure that female investigators, translators and other necessary personnel are available.

[Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women and Armed Conflict, On training, education and dissemination, 23 January 1998]

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES

Agreed Language

1. Urges States

(e) To promote the goal of gender balance in all public positions, and to take all appropriate measures to encourage political parties to ensure that women have a fair and equal opportunity to compete for all elective and non-elective public positions;

(f) To review the differential impact of their electoral systems on the political representation of women in elected bodies and to adjust or reform those systems where appropriate;

2. Invites Governments, as well as the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors:

(a) To develop mechanisms and training programmes that encourage women to participate in the electoral process and improve women's capacity to cast informed votes in free and fair elections;

(b) To encourage political parties to remove all barriers that directly or indirectly discriminate against the participation of women, in order to ensure that women have the right to participate fully at all levels of decision-making in all internal policy-making structures and nominating processes and in the leadership of political parties on equal terms with men;

(c) To encourage political parties to actively seek qualified women candidates, to provide training in conducting campaigns, public speaking, fundraising and parliamentary procedure and to include qualified women and men on their party lists for elective office, where such lists exist;

(d) To strive to ensure that information about candidates, political party platforms, voting procedures, including voter registration, and electoral law is available to women on an equal basis with men;

(e) To support initiatives, including public-private partnerships and exchange programmes, to expand women's political skills, which include imparting or enhancing skills on how to vote, advocate, manage and govern, run for public office and serve as elected and appointed officials;

[A/C.3/58/L.17/Rev.1/Corr.1, UN General Assembly Resolution on Women and Political Participation, 6 November 2003]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

Recommendations:

- The incorporation of the gender quota system into the electoral legislation is the stronger measure that must be implemented to enhance the role of women in electoral processes. New strategies should be put in practice to lobby the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the Congress and the leadership of the political parties. A wide and long media campaign for public sensitization must be put in practice, stressing how equitable women's political participation is a contribution to the democratization of the political parties, the electoral system, and the society as a whole.

- It is an urgent need that the recently elected Congress approves the reforms to the electoral and political parties' law included in the peace agreements, whose implementation has been largely delayed. This will remove big obstacles for women's political participation, particularly those related to voting registration, election sites, access to the media, as well as ceiling expenditure and public financing for electoral campaigns.

- Other crucial measures that must be implemented are:

a) the monitoring and follow-up to the women's political agenda signed up by the current political party.

b) Direct support to women candidates, including specific training in mass media and campaign management, propaganda and direct financing.

c) Strengthen women's empowerment at the local level, through gender sensitization and leadership training programs.

- Finally it is necessary to take into account that the strengthening of Guatemalan women's participation in electoral processes is directly related with the strengthening of the peace and democratization's processes as a whole. That is why the due implementation of the peace agreements by the recently elected authorities has the highest priority.

[Expert Background Paper on Guatemala, Luz Mendez, Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing the Role of Women in Electoral Processes in Post-Conflict Societies, January 2004]

4. Gender sensitive legislation governing electoral assistance

As per case study, although measures were subsequently taken to provide specific incentives to women's participation.

Voter registration

The voter registration was targeted generally at those meeting eligible criteria to vote. The civic education campaign encouraged all those meeting the criteria to register...

Voter education

IEC: Voter education material produced should be gender oriented. Assuring gender sensitive timing for all training activities, ensuring that all materials produced be gender oriented, avoiding sexist messages or sexist images, undertaking specific efforts in contents and texts to empowering women's position, designing and conducting special training for women groups on electoral issues and designing and conducting special training for women running for CA assembly seats. UNTAET conducted a large civic education campaign which did make reference to gender issues. The IEC's own voter education and materials produced consistently showed gender sensitive images as set out in its policy document.

Special measures

Incentives to political parties by UNTAET: assure basic assistance for all political parties and independent candidates on an equal basis whilst offering special assistance incentives, mostly through mass media exposure, special training in political issues and transport facilities for parties with a quota of women candidates in their list, in winning positions and independent candidates.

- ...integrate women into the IEC through active recruitment of Timorese women and an established quota as follows: 2 electoral commissioners, 5 headquarters staff, 26 staff officers at district level, 65 subdistrict officers and 500 polling stations officers. Complete information was not found to ascertain whether the quota had been met except for the commissioners, two of which were indeed female, a Timorese and an international who chaired the commission.

Working with political parties

The SRSG convened a meeting with all registered political party leaders and was a strong advocate for parties to include women in their party lists with further encouragements for these to be implemented. However without sanctions and in respect for the SRSG most political parties agreed but failed to have concrete policies to ensure active participation by women in their parties throughout the full electoral process. Others did not have the knowledge to ensure that this was properly achieved.

Identifying and training women candidates

Through the efforts of UNTAET's Gender Affairs Unit and UNIFEM over 200 women possible candidates were trained. The training included putting together a platform, campaigning, public speaking, leadership and so forth. Some of the women did run for the elections with some on party lists elected. Importantly, a women political caucus was established of women trainees who went on to provide support to women candidates and later lobbied for the inclusion of women rights clause in the Constitution.

Observing elections

The Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR) fielded an all woman member observer mission to observe the elections with a special emphasis on women's participation in the election. The subsequent report produced highlighted both successes and failures of women's participation. The report reiterated the importance of much more concerted effort in proceeding elections to ensure better women's participation.

Role of media in elections

Special campaign by the IEC and extra airtime given to women candidates...The Electoral Media Commission established to monitor coverage of the elections also produced report which made reference to a fair coverage and depiction of gender in the elections.

[Expert Background Paper on Timor Leste, Milena Pires, Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing the Role of Women in Electoral Processes in Post-Conflict Societies, January 2004]

D. Obligations in Peace Agreement Implementation: Women's full and equal participation

Women's full, equal and meaningful participation must be promoted at all levels of policy and decision-making, including in public service in the implementation of the peace agreement and subsequently in the post-conflict state. Institutionalization of democratic processes is supportive of this goal.

Building on the peace agreement, steps to achieve this need to include:

- Adoption of proactive special measures targeted at women to ensure their full and equal participation at all levels of policy and decision-making.
- Presentation of women as candidates for elected positions, including in local, regional and national level elections.
- Provision of financial support and resources for women candidates, including for leadership training, capacity building, including by bilateral and multilateral donors and NGOs.
- Inclusion, in legislation or terms of reference governing electoral funds, of explicit

provisions to ensure to women full and equal access to such resources.

[Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women Report, Final Recommendations, EGM/PEACE/2003/, 10 December 2003]

3.5 Preparations for elections

A peace agreement should not spell out a time frame for the conduct of elections. The elections should not be held until the following conditions have been met and when the National Electoral Commission deems it appropriate and safe in all parts of the territory of the country:

- A National Electoral Commission shall be (re)constituted by the Transitional Government. The Transitional Government shall consult civil society groups, including women's organizations, to determine the membership and terms of reference of the National Electoral Commission. It shall consist of women and men of integrity and in equal numbers.
- Voter education and registration programmes shall be organized by the National Electoral Commission. These programmes shall be readily available and accessible for all women voters and appropriate to them. Where appropriate, voter education classes should be available for women alone, and security must be provided for their attendance by international and/or national security/police forces.
- Political parties shall apply the principles of democracy and good governance, and commit to women's full and equal participation and the promotion of gender equality.

[Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for Promoting Gender Equality and Ensuring Participation of Women Report, Final Recommendations, EGM/PEACE/2003/, 10 December 2003]

1. States Parties shall take specific positive action to promote participative governance and the equal participation of women in the political life of their countries through affirmative action, enabling national legislation and other measures to ensure that:

a) women participate without any discrimination in all elections;

b) women are represented equally at all levels with men in all electoral processes;

[Protocol To The African Charter On Human And Peoples' Rights On The Rights Of Women In Africa, Article 9: Right to Participation in the Political and Decision-Making Process, 2003]

National electoral laws and international electoral assistance to establish quotas to achieve gender parity in decision-making positions, beginning with a minimum of 30%, to ensure voter registration and education for women, to increase the ratio of women in electoral commissions and observer missions and to provide training to women candidates.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 6 Action 7, p 14, 2002]

The concept of democracy will only assume its true and dynamic meaning when legislation and politics are determined by both men and women, equally considering the interests and abilities of both sectors of the population.

[Organization of American States, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Resolution on Women and Political Power, April 1992]

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Having considered the reports of States parties submitted in accordance with article 18 of the Convention,

Recommends that States parties take further direct measures in accordance with article 4 of the Convention to ensure the full implementation of article 8 of the Convention and to ensure to women on equal terms with men and without any discrimination the opportunities to represent their Government at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

[CEDAW General recom. 8, A/43/38, General Recommendation No. 8 on the implementation of article 8 of the Convention, Seventh session, 1988]

4 (1.): Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

Article 7: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

(a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

(b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;

(c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

[Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Preamble and Articles 4(1.) and 7(b.-c.) and 8, 1979]

WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN BUILDING A CULTURE OF PEACE AND PEACE EDUCATION

Agreed Language

1. Urges States:

(c) To ensure equal access to education, property rights and inheritance rights, and to promote equal access to information technology and business and economic opportunities, including in international trade, in order to provide women with the tools that enable them to take part fully and equally in decision-making processes at all levels;

[A/C.3/58/L.17/Rev.1/Corr.1, UN General Assembly Resolution on Women and Political Participation, 6 November 2003]

(f) intensification of women's participation at all levels in peace building

[S/PRST/2002/8, The Situation in Somalia, Para. 16f, Security Council Presidential Statement, 28 March 2002]

The Security Council stresses the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into peace agreements and peace-building strategies and of involving women in all peace-building measures.

[S/PRST/2001/5, Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach, Para. 11, Security Council Presidential Statement, 20 February 2001]

Para 2: The Council further reaffirms its strong support for increasing the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and renews its call on States to include women in the negotiations and implementation of peace accords, constitutions and strategies for resettlement and rebuilding and to take measures to support local women's groups and indigenous processes for conflict resolution. In this regard it recognizes the efforts of the Mano River Women's Peace Network in facilitating peace and dialogue in the Mano River Union region. It is also encouraged by the inclusion of women in the political decision-making bodies in Burundi, Somalia and in East Timor.

Para. 5: The Security Council renews its support for gender-sensitive training guidelines and material on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures. The Council calls upon all troop-contributing countries to include these elements in their national training programmes for peacekeepers.

[S/PRST/2001/31, Women, Peace and Security, Paras. 2 and 5, Security Council Presidential Statement, 31 October 2001]

The Security Council stresses the specific needs of women and children in peace processes and encourages the strengthening of the role of women and youth in the search for solutions to conflicts in Africa.

[S/PRST/2002/2, The Situation in Africa, Security Council Presidential Statement, 31 January 2002]

The Security Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building. It stresses the importance of their increased participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.

[S/PRST/2000/25, Role of the Security Council in the Prevention of Armed Conflicts, Para. 12, Security Council Presidential Statement, 20 July 2000]

(i) Seek to ensure the full and equal participation of women in the promotion of peace, in particular through the full implementation of the Declaration and Program of Action on a Culture of Peace;

[Beijing +5, Section IV, D, Para. 99 i: Actions to be taken by governments, 2000]

(j) Provide support to and empower women who play an important role within their families as stabilizing factors in conflict and post-conflict situations.

[Beijing +5, Section IV, D, Para. 99 j: Actions to be taken by Governments, 2000]

During times of armed conflict and the collapse of communities, the role of women is crucial. They often work to preserve social order in the midst of armed and other conflicts. Women make an important but often unrecognized contribution as peace educators both in their families and in their societies.

[Beijing Platform for Action, Critical Area of Concern: Women and Armed Conflict, Para. 139, 1995]

Women have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The enjoyment of this right is vital to their life and well-being and their ability to participate in all areas of public and private life. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

[Beijing Platform for Action, Critical Area of Concern: Women and Armed Conflict, Para. 89, 1995]

13. Calls on the Interim Authority and its successors to give high priority to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to respect fully the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls in accordance with international human rights law, to bring an end, without delay, all violations of the human rights of women and girls, and to take urgent measures to ensure:

a. Respect for the equal right of women to work and their reintegration into employment in all segments and at all levels of Afghan society;

[E/CN.4/RES/2002/19, UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan]

Recognizing the important role of women in the reconciliation process and the search for peace, and urging the Government of Burundi to ensure the equal participation of women in Burundian society and to improve their living conditions,

[E/CN.4/RES/199/10, UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution on the situation of human rights in Burundi]

4. D. Remove ICT-related infrastructural barriers that disproportionately affect women and girls and promote the establishment of affordable and accessible ICT-infrastructure for all women and girls, bearing in mind the specific needs and interests of women and girls living in countries in the process of peace-building and reconstruction. **[Commission on the Status of Women, 47th Session, Agreed Conclusions, Participation and access of women to the media, and information communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women, 2003]**

Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly women's organizations and women's groups, to intensify their efforts to strengthen peace, to expand and deepen the process of international detente and make it irreversible, to eliminate completely and definitely all forms of colonialism and to put and end to the policy and practice of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and foreign domination

[UN General Assembly Resolution 3519 on Women's Participation in the strengthening of International Peace & Security of 15 December 1975]

15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

[UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, Para. 15]

Non-Agreed, Helpful Language

1. Women have the right to a peaceful existence and the right to participate in the promotion and maintenance of peace.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the increased participation of women:

a) in programmes of education for peace and a culture of peace;

e) in all aspects of planning, formulation and implementation of post conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation.

[Protocol To The African Charter On Human And Peoples' Rights On The Rights Of Women In Africa, Article 10: Right to Peace, 2003]

5. Donor countries should:

f) support macro-economic policies in post-conflict reconstruction that prioritize the public provision of food, water, sanitation, healthcare and energy, the key sectors in which women provide unpaid labour.

[Building Capacities for Peacekeeping and Women's Dimension in Peace Processes, Recommendations of the Joint European Union-Latin American and the Caribbean Conference, Margaret Anstee and Felicity Hill, 4-5 November 2002]

Ensure in efforts to secure local ownership for reconstruction processes that women's groups and networks are actively involved, particularly at decision-making levels

[UN Secretary-General's Study on Women, War and Peace, Chapter 7, Action 7, p 127, 2002]

The Security Council recognizes the vital role of women in promoting peace, particularly in preserving social order and educating for peace. The Council encourages its Member States and the Secretary-General to establish regular contacts with local women's group and networks in order to utilize their knowledge of both the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, including as victims and ex-combatants, and of peacekeeping operations, to ensure that those groups are actively involved in reconstruction processes, particularly at decision-making levels.

[S/PRST/2002/32, Women, Peace and Security, Para.7, Security Council Presidential Statement, 31 October 2002]

UNIFEM to work closely with DPA to ensure that gender issues are incorporated in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction in order to integrate gender perspectives in peace-building and to support women's full and equal participation in decision-making; and of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to strengthen its work in emergency situations in order to build women's capacity in conflict situations...

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 6, Action 4, p 144, 2002]

UNDP, as a leading agency in the field of security sector reform, to ensure that women's protection and participation be central to the design and reform of security sector institutions and policies, especially in police, military and rule of law components. UNDP should integrate a gender perspective into its country programmes.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 9, Action 4, p 147, 2002]

A lead organization to be designated within the UN for women's education and training in conflict and post-conflict situations. This lead organization, together with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR and UNICEF should ensure that all education programmes for displaced persons provide for women as well as girls.

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 10, Action 3, p 148, 2002]

International organizations and governments to introduce affirmative measures that give local women priority in recruitment during emergencies and post-conflict reconstruction

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 10, Action 5, p 148, 2002]

Affirmative measures to be adopted to guarantee women's socio-economic rights including employment, property ownership and inheritance and access to UN and public sector procurement in post-conflict reconstruction

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 10, Action 6, p 148, 2002]

The International Labour Organization (ILO) to expand vocational and skills training for women in post-conflict situations including non-traditional, public and private sectors, in a manner that is sustainable and responsive to the local and national economy

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 10, Action 7, p 148, 2002]

Increased donor resources and access for women to media and communications technology, so that gender perspectives, women's expertise and women's media can influence public discourse and decision-making on peace and security

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Report, Women, War and Peace, Chapter 8, Action 1, p 146, 2002]

The UN and donors to invest in women's organizations as a strategy for conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building. Donors should exercise flexibility in responding to urgent needs and time-sensitive opportunities and foster partnerships and networks between international, regional and local peace initiatives

[UNIFEM Independent Experts' Assessment Women, War and Peace, Chapter 6, Action 6, p 145, 2002]

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency and under the current circumstances, to utilize to the fullest his Representative, in close cooperation with the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Somalia, to coordinate ongoing peace-building activities and provide for their incremental expansion, including staff strengthening, in a coherent manner and in accordance with the security arrangements. Preparatory activities on the ground for a comprehensive peace-building mission should take the following elements into account, while also considering other proposals for post-conflict peace-building activities:

59. Tragically, women and children are the principal victims of armed conflict. Women are vulnerable to sexual violence, trafficking and mutilation, whether at home, in flight or in camps for displaced populations. Yet women also play a prominent role in rebuilding war-torn societies. Women's roles as mediators and as a primary force of economic activity during armed conflict are still underexamined and underutilized. In Cambodia, Colombia, East Timor, Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia and many other places women have set examples of peace-building across clans, political affiliations and ethnicity. The study requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1325 (2000) concerning women and peace and security will further inform such efforts and promote understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and the role they do and can play in peace-building.

[S/2001/331, Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, 30 March 2001]

The G8:

Emphasizes the importance of the systemic involvement of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as well as women's full and equal participation in all phases of conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding.

Encourages the participation of all actors of civil society, including women's organizations, in conflict prevention and conflict resolution as well as encourage and support the sharing of experiences and best practices. In line with the 1997 OECD/DAC statement and its April 2001 Supplement, the G8 is confident that women's full and equal participation will in all phases of the process of conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding will enhance the opportunities for building a just and peaceful society. Special attention should be given, in this context, to identifying and working with local women who represent an influential voice for peace.

[G8 Rome Initiative on Conflict Prevention: Strengthening the Role of Women in Conflict Prevention, Rome, 18-19 July 2001]

14. Calls on the Council and the Member States to promote the gender sensitisation of peace, security and reconstruction operations in which they participate, and to that end:

(a) make a gender analysis an automatic element in the planning and practice of external interventions. Specifically, analysing the extent to which women's social, economic and political marginalization increase as a

result of the conflict, as well as the opportunities for improving women's position as a result of the changed situation,

18. Stresses the importance of active local involvement in the peace and reconciliation process; and calls upon the Member States and the Commission to:

(a) support the creation and strengthening of non-governmental organisations, including women's organisations, active in conflict prevention and in post-conflict peace and reconstruction work,

[European Parliament resolution on participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution, Paras. 14a and 18a-b, 30 November 2000]

We, Women of Africa,

6. Advocate that a culture of peace requires strong determination to confront and transform the institutional frameworks, attitudes and behaviour patterns that polarise people along economic, social, religious and gender lines.

15. Commit ourselves to work with governments to revisit all education systems in order to:

- Establish a culture of peace as the pillar of education and socialisation;
- Include counselling and special programs and training modules in conflict resolution and peace negotiations in curricula at all levels of formal and non-formal education.

18. Commit ourselves to engage in extensive consultations, research and networking with women and men in all walks of life to develop a comprehensive and gender sensitive view of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

19. Whilst committing our time, energies, skills, and talents to build peace in our homes, communities and nations, We, Women of Africa, call upon the OAU and other sub-regional institutions, the UN and its agencies, other international organisations, national governments, NGOs, the private sector, women and men who cherish peace, to recognise, as well as to give moral, technical and financial support to our peace-making and peace-building efforts

[Pan-African Women's Conference on a Culture of Peace in Zanzibar, Zanzibar Declaration, Paras. 6, 15, 18, 19, United Republic of Tanzania, 17-20 May 1999]

34. Engender Peace Building

Conflict and war are gendered events. After reproduction, war is perhaps the arena where the division of labour along gender lines is most obvious. Therefore, women and men experience conflict and war differently and have different access to power and decision-making. There is a need for (1) specific initiatives aimed at understanding the interrelationships between gender equality and peace building, (2) strengthening women's capacity to participate in peace building initiatives and (3) equal participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels. To meet these needs, governments must commit to including women representatives of civil society in all peace negotiations; peace and security institutions must incorporate gender-sensitive perspectives into their activities and methods; and civil society must build and strengthen women's peace networks across borders.

[The Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century, A/54/98, 20 May 1999]

We, the participants of the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women, representing governments and civil society; meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 22-26 November, 1999, Reaffirming the commitments made in Dakar and Beijing to the empowerment and advancement of women, their full participation in decision-making processes and access to resources; Convinced that:

The full participation of women in decision-making will bring about an equitable sharing of resources and sustainable human development to the African Renaissance.

Reaffirming also the explicit recognition of the inherent dignity and equal rights of women and men;

We therefore urge all stakeholders in development on the African continent, including international organisations to:

Redouble efforts to achieve peace and human security in Africa and, recognising the catalytic role of women in local peace initiatives, to ensure their equal participation and influence in peace processes at higher national and regional levels,

[Declaration of the Sixth African Regional Conference on Women, Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action, 22-26 November, 1999, Addis Ababa]

83. Tolerance for diversity, respect for human rights and gender sensitivity should be included in national education curricula at primary, secondary and higher levels, including in teacher training. Curricula should also incorporate international humanitarian law and human rights law, including the jurisdiction and work of the ad hoc War Crimes Tribunals.

[Report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women, Women and Armed Conflict, On training, education and dissemination, 23 January 1998]

Women have been active agents of peace-building and conflict resolution at the local level and their participation at the national, regional and international levels should be increased. Governments, agencies and other civil society actors must utilize the ideas, knowledge and experience women have gained from protecting their children and sustaining communities, often in perilous or insecure circumstances

[Graca Machel's Expert of SG Study The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, Para. 309, 1996]

To revise the curriculum of teacher-training programs to include gender studies as an indispensable means of eliminating sexist stereotypes and achieving gender equity.

To encourage a review of school curricula and teaching practices to promote equity and solidarity between women and men and tackle the specific problems of the region, proposing mechanisms for improving the quality of life.

[Strategic Plan of Action of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), Presented at the Fourth World Conference on Women, Strategies: Curriculum development, Beijing, China, September, 1995]

II.B.36. The World Conference on Human Rights also underlines the importance of the integration and full participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the development process, and reiterates the objectives established on global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development set forth in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and chapter 24 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992).

[World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, A/CONF.157/23, 12 July 1993]

Article 4

(p) Facilitate and enhance the work of the women's movement and non-governmental organizations and cooperate with them at local, national and regional levels;

[Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women General Assembly Resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993]

III. Peace

A. Obstacles

Paragraph 235: Universal and durable peace cannot be attained without the full and equal participation of women in international relations, particularly in decision-making concerning peace, including the processes envisaged for the peaceful settlement of disputes under the Charter of the United Nations nor without overcoming the obstacles mentioned in paragraph 232.

Paragraph 236: Full equality between women and men is severely hampered by the threats to international peace and security,

Paragraph 237: All obstacles at national and international levels in the way of women's participation in promoting international peace and co-operation should be removed as soon as possible.

Paragraph 238: Governments should take measures to encourage the full and effective participation of women in negotiations on international peace and security. The rejection of the use of force or of the threat of the use of force and foreign interference and intervention should become widespread.

B. Basic strategies

Paragraph 241: In view of the fact that women are still very inadequately represented in national and international political processes dealing with peace and conflict settlement, it is essential that women support and encourage each other in their initiatives and action relating either to universal issues, such as disarmament and the development of confidence-building measures between nations and people, or to specific conflict situations between or within States.

Paragraph 244: The strategies in this field should include the mobilization of women in favour of all acts and actions that tend to promote peace, in particular, the elimination of wars and danger of nuclear war.

Paragraph 253: Women's equal role in decision-making with respect to peace and related issues should be seen as one of their basic human rights and as such should be enhanced and encouraged at the national, regional and international levels.

[The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women from the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, A/Conf.116/28/Rev.1,1986]

