

Women, Peace, and Security Handbook:
Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council
Resolution Language
2000-2010

Publication of the PeaceWomen Project of
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Maria Butler, Kristina Mader and Rachel Kean
October 2010

peace**w**omen
women for peace ♀ peace for women



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This is a pioneering endeavour by PeaceWomen and we welcome your comments and feedback as we continue our efforts to monitor the implementation of women, peace and security. In the drafting of this Handbook, we have identified important areas for further research, analysis and development. This document should be updated periodically. It can be read in conjunction with information provided on www.peacewomen.org.

On a personal note, this book is dedicated to my inspiring and wonderful Dad, John (1954-2010) - thank you for helping me find my path.



Maria Butler

Author and Project Associate, the PeaceWomen Project, WILPF.



Glossary

<i>Country-Specific</i>	The three types of Security Council resolutions analysed herein (mandate renewals; sanctions; and general country situation) are collectively referred to as <i>country-specific</i> resolutions.
Security Council	The United Nations Security Council is referred to as the ‘Security Council’ or ‘the Council’ for the purposes of this document.
Gender	The political, social, and cultural significance attached to biological differences between men and women, boys, and girls. A learned, socially constructed role that is subject to change when affected by factors of age, class, culture, ethnicity, and race. ¹
Gender Perspective	With respect to any social phenomenon, policy or process, exposing gender-based differences in status and power, and considering how such discrimination shapes the immediate needs, as well as the long-term interests, of women and men. ²
Women, peace and security (<i>Women, peace and security agenda</i>)	The agenda pursuant to UN Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, and 1889. Applying a gender perspective to peace and security, thereby analyzing the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the international legal framework, peace processes, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian operations, reconstruction and rehabilitation, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. ³ Italics (i.e. <i>Women, peace and security</i>) are used when referring to the official Security Council agenda item.

AU	The African Union	OP	Operative Paragraph in UN Security Council Resolutions
BINUCA	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	PNC	National Congolese Police
CAR	Central African Republic	PRST	UN Security Council Presidential Statement (S/PRST/YEAR/No.)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PSO	Peace Support Operation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	SCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
FARDC	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
HR	Human Rights	SRSR	UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict
ICC	International Criminal Court	TCCs	Troop-Contributing Countries
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund For Women
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	UN	United Nations
NGOWG	NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security	WILPF	Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom
NGO	Non- governmental organisation	WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Mission Chart

Country ¹	Mission	Type	Duration
Afghanistan	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	Political	2002 - Present
Burundi	UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB)	Political Peacekeeping	2006 - Present 2004 - 2006
Chad and CAR	UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	Peacekeeping	2007 - Present
Cote d'Ivoire	UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	Peacekeeping	2004 - Present
Cyprus	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Peacekeeping	1964 - Present
Darfur	African Union-United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	Peacekeeping	2007 - Present
DRC	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Peacekeeping	2010 – Present 1999 - 2010
Eritrea and Ethiopia	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)	Peacekeeping	2000 - 2008
Georgia	UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	Peacekeeping	1993 - 2009
Golan Heights	UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Political	1974 - Present
Haiti	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	Peacekeeping	2004 - Present
Iraq	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)	Political Peacekeeping	2003 - Present 1991 - 2003
Lebanon	UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Peacekeeping	1978 - Present
Liberia	UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Peacekeeping	2003 – Present
Nepal	UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)	Political	2007 - Present
Sierra Leone	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNOISIL) UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	Peacekeeping	2008 - Present 2005 2007 1999 - 2005
Somalia	African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) UN Political Office in Somalia	Peacekeeping Political	2007 – Present 1995 - Present
Sudan	UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)	Peacekeeping	2005 - Present
Timor-Leste	UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) UN Transitional Admin East Timor (UNTAET)	Peacekeeping	2006 – Present 2002 – 2005 1999 - 2002
Western Sahara	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Peacekeeping	1991 - present

¹ Reference note: We refer to any resolution on the country or the respective mission by the name of country (or region). It is recognised that some situations are region, not 'country' focused (e.g. Chad & CAR) but these are referred to as 'country' for ease of reference.

Foreword

A Chinese proverb says “*Women Hold up Half the Sky*”, and there is much wisdom in these words. From time immemorial, women have played decisive roles. But it was only ten years ago that the UN Security Council recognized the strong link between women, peace and security. Its adoption of resolution 1325 in October 2000 was ground breaking, in its combination of prevention, protection and participation.

It is a sad reality that civilians, and women and girls in particular, are increasingly targeted during hostilities. Sexual violence is systematically used as a weapon of warfare and rarely punished. However, women are not just victims. We can only end their victimization if we promote their role as active players. They can and must be decisive actors in the prevention and transformation of conflicts, in post-war reconstruction and in peace consolidation.

Resolution 1325 was made possible by an incredible three-pronged effort of Security Council members, United Nations entities and civil society. In joining together, they produced a text that resonates with women around the world. However, despite the progress made in the normative framework, implementation, action on the ground and accountability, are lagging behind. The participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes is far from sufficient and unacceptable levels of impunity for wartime atrocities continue.

The Governments of Switzerland and Liechtenstein hope to support implementation efforts by offering the Security Council this Handbook, highlighting the various obligations that derive from the resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889, with examples of good-practice language. The Handbook is meant as a practical tool for advancing implementation and monitoring of the *Women, peace and security* agenda in the geographic and thematic considerations of the Security Council.

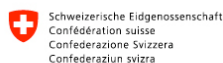
In the PeaceWomen Project of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, we have found an excellent partner that has been involved in competent advocacy and monitoring for the last ten years. All other stakeholders, be it the Security Council, Member States, the UN family and civil society will have to continue to work together to fulfil the obligations under resolution 1325.

The 10th anniversary of resolution 1325 must mark a turning point in the implementation of the *Women, peace and security* agenda from rhetoric to action. We therefore wish the Security Council and all stakeholders a meaningful discussion around the 10th anniversary and to focus on positively impacting the lives of women and girls affected by conflict.

Foreign Minister
Liechtenstein
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Foreign Minister
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Rey



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Introduction

The 10th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, peace and security (hereafter SCR 1325) provides a timely opportunity to assess the implementation of this landmark resolution over the past 10 years (2000-2010). With this in mind, the PeaceWomen Project of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom (WILPF) has prepared this Handbook: a Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolution language on Women, peace and security.

The Handbook examines the degree to which the Security Council has internalised the thematic agenda, Women, peace and security, in its geographic work over this 10-year period, specifically in its *country-specific* resolutions.² The analysis assesses the consistency with which Council resolutions reflect the language and intent of SCR 1325. Good practice extracts from resolutions are presented and critical recommendations are made. This Handbook, like the 10th anniversary itself, is a call to action and a sincere effort to enhance the implementation of the *Women, peace and security* agenda. The recommendations call for the incorporation of more comprehensive language on women and gender in future *country-specific* resolutions.

The Handbook is the result of PeaceWomen's *Security Council Monitor: Resolution Watch* initiative, a project that tracks the implementation of SCR 1325 within the Council. PeaceWomen has been a pioneer in monitoring the Council's resolutions for gender references, and this has enabled us to identify trends in our data from 2000 to present. These trends show that the Council has increasingly incorporated language on women and gender into *country-specific* resolutions over the past 10 years. This progress must be acknowledged and encouraged. Over 80% of monitored resolutions referenced women, gender or SCR 1325 in 2009,³ in contrast to less than 5% of resolutions mentioning women, girls or gender in the period 1998-2000.⁴ However, the trends do not present a full depiction of the Council's work. Therefore, this Handbook aims to present a more in-depth analysis of the progress, or lack thereof, made in the Council's internalisation of women, peace and security vis-à-vis *country-specific* resolutions.

In SCR 1325, the Security Council first recognized and addressed the different impact of conflict on women, and acknowledged the need to fully engage women in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Since 2000, the Council has adopted three subsequent resolutions on the *Women, peace and security* agenda: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009). These four resolutions form the basis of the United Nations policy framework on Women, peace and security, and guide Member States, UN entities and civil society.

Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The realization of this objective requires recognition of, and commitment to, the centrality of the *Women, peace and security* agenda in order to fulfil this mandate. The Council has acknowledged the importance of implementing this agenda, and by virtue of the Council's decision "to remain seized of the matter [of Women, peace and security]" (SCR 1325, OP18), the issue remains on the Council's agenda in the interest of international peace and security.

² *Country-specific* resolutions referred to the monitored resolutions from 20 country situations, covering 3 types of resolutions (mandate renewals; sanctions; and general country situations).

³ Of the Security Council's agenda, PeaceWomen monitors 20 country situations: a total of 432 resolutions for the period November 2000-August 2010 (see page 9).

The procedures of the Security Council have been developed to maintain international peace and security and have the potential to be conflict prevention tools (chapter IV actions, resolutions, presidential statements, missions, request inquiries, referrals to the International Criminal Court, and/or Arria formulas) and, thus can be effective in addressing women's rights and concerns. However, three predominant challenges hinder the progress of the *Women, peace and security* agenda: the accountability gap, the information and analytical gap, and the implementation gap. The accountability gap manifests itself in the Security Council's lack of systematic and comprehensive approach to the incorporation of women, peace and security obligations into its reports, missions, briefings and its resolutions. The palpable information and analytical gap is highlighted by a lack of reliable data coming to the Council from the field within both briefings and reports, despite the Council requesting the information in its resolutions.⁵ The implementation gap is highlighted by the disparity between words and actions, and is exacerbated by challenges of leadership and resources. This Handbook aims to help address aspects of these challenges, through analysis focused on one procedure: the *country-specific* resolutions of the Council.

While the incorporation of gender language into resolutions is not the end goal for PeaceWomen, we believe it is a necessary step for full and effective implementation of SCR 1325. The presence of gender language in a resolution is not, in itself, sufficient to avoid the gaps and ensure that the rights and concerns of women are effectively addressed. One reason is because the presence of language is indicative of the attention and concern the Council is granting to the agenda. In addition, the inclusion of gender-sensitive language in mandate resolutions impacts how peace support operations engage women, peace and security issues in their ongoing, daily work. This includes being technically mandated to take certain actions, and further indicates the seriousness with which the issues are taken, at the highest levels of international security.

For example, the incorporation of language on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) has been important in mandates such as Darfur (UNAMID) where Darfur's Gender Advisory Unit is one of the core substantive units and actively undertakes trainings, capacity-building, and technical assistance on gender mainstreaming, and specifically SEA. The peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) represents another interesting example, due to the call for gender mainstreaming in its mandate and its subsequent incorporation of gender units from the inception of the mission. Relating to women's participation in the electoral process, language in Haiti's (MINUSTAH) resolutions lead to ground-level, "long-term training initiatives aimed at developing leadership skills of women throughout the country who wished to serve as candidates for office".⁶ This Handbook does not evaluate how the language has, or has not, been implemented on the ground. Such analysis is warranted but beyond the scope of this publication.

Despite the progress in policy, political recognition and a general increase in gender references, there remains a need for more systematic, consistent and comprehensive implementation by the Security Council. The 10th anniversary of SCR 1325 is a time to focus on the responsibility to implement real action on the ground for women in conflict situations, and to do this effectively, all actors must use the tools available. This Handbook provides information, analysis and recommendations for the Security Council, and for Member States, United Nations missions, bodies and entities, and civil society in implementing their respective women, peace and security obligations. The 10th anniversary must be a catalyst for action and we trust that this Handbook will facilitate action by the Council by presenting a content analysis of the Council's integration of women, peace and security obligations in its geographic work.

Framing the Analysis and Methodology

The Structure and Thematic Analysis:

In terms of composition, the Handbook is structured in 13 thematic chapters.

Each theme chapter includes:

- Thematic overview linking to the Women, peace and security resolutions;
- Chart with relevant operative paragraphs of SCR 1325; 1820; 1888; and 1889;
- Summary of the *country-specific* resolutions language trends (and graph);
- Examples of good practice extracts from *country-specific* resolutions;
- Suggested Security Council action regarding *country-specific* resolutions.

The 13 themes utilised by the PeaceWomen Project for this Handbook are a reference framework to examine the *Women, peace and security* agenda. They are based on the core paragraphs of SCR 1325 (summarized in the women, peace and security chart of each chapter), and used by practitioners in the area.

Table: The 13 themes presented in this Handbook (number of resolutions with reference):

1. Peacekeeping (108)	8. Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA) (80)
2. Conflict Prevention (7)	9. Reconstruction and Peacebuilding (30)
3. Protection (36)	10. Justice and Security Sector Reform (22)
4. Participation (34)	11. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) (14)
5. Peace Processes (23)	12. Displacement (8)
6. Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (64)	13. Humanitarian Assistance (7)
7. Human Rights and IHL (72)	

This thematic framework facilitates a deeper examination of the subject area and of the language extracts but the themes should not be seen as mutually exclusive categories as they inevitably interrelate and overlap. Several themes are crosscutting; for example, sexual violence arises in various stages of conflict and post-conflict and thus is addressed in multiple thematic chapters. The Participation theme goes far beyond participating in peace processes, and the Peace Process theme includes both issues of participation and the inclusion of the rights and issues of women in peace agreements.

Extracts are analysed and classified by theme. Extracts are often included in more than one theme, when appropriate. For instance, in the UN Mission of Afghanistan 2010 mandate renewal, the Security Council recognised the critical importance of monitoring and coordination of efforts to protect civilians and support wider human rights, in particular the rights of women and children.⁷ This specific reference is included under Reconstruction & Peacebuilding, Peacekeeping, and the Human Rights and IHL themes.

Out of the 174 resolutions that reference women and/or gender, the themes which are addressed most frequently within the most number of resolutions are: Peacekeeping (108 resolutions), Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (80 resolutions), Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (72 resolutions), and Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (64 resolutions).

It is important to note the further links between *Women, peace and security* and the other thematic agenda items. In the *country-specific* resolutions, the Council increasingly links *Women, peace and security* to the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; to the protection of civilians in armed conflict and to children in armed conflict. These agenda items must not be put in silos as they all share the same goal of alleviating human suffering

and they are part of a mutually reinforcing system of protection which are synergetic and must be viewed holistically.

Analysis: Security Council Country-Specific Resolutions

This Handbook covers Security Council resolutions on country situations that have been tracked by PeaceWomen for the period November 2000 - August 2010.⁴ PeaceWomen monitored and analysed 432 out of 612 resolutions adopted on relevant country situations, which accounts for approximately 71% of resolutions adopted by the Council for the period.

PeaceWomen monitors three types of resolutions, which are referred to collectively as *country-specific* resolutions for the purposes of this Handbook (as opposed to thematic resolutions).⁵ The three types of resolutions are:

- 1) **Mandate renewals** for Peacekeeping/Political missions
Of the monitored mandate renewals resolutions (291), 51.2% (149) contain women and/or gender references.⁶
- 1) **Sanctions**
Of the monitored sanctions resolutions (76), 15.8% (12) contain women and/or gender references.⁷
- 2) **General country situations**
Of the monitored country situation resolutions (65), 20% (13) contain women and/or gender references.⁸

Of the 432 resolutions monitored, 40.3% (174 resolutions out of 432) have references to women and/or gender. There has been a gradual increase over the years with a peak in 2009, when 87% of resolutions monitored referenced women and/or gender. 2010 is on par with 2009 at the time of printing (October 2010).

Table: Overall Statistics on References to Women / Gender in Resolutions												
Nov 2000- Aug 2010	Total	'10	'09	'08	'07	'06	'05	'04	'03	'02	'01	'00
Resolutions Monitored	432	23	31	47	46	63	54	44	48	39	31	6
Resolutions monitored w. women/gender references	174 40%	17 74%	27 87%	28 60%	29 63%	18 29%	21 39%	11 25%	9 19%	6 15%	6 19%	2 33%
Resolutions w. direct reference to SCR 1325⁹	94 57%	11 65%	18 67%	21 75%	17 59%	8 44%	6 29%	7 64%	5 44%	1 17%	0	0

⁴ Note: Analysis covers resolutions adopted by the Security Council only. Analysis does not include resolutions adopted by other UN bodies (General Assembly and ECOSOC), or other tools of the Security Council (e.g. presidential statements).

⁵ Herein, the three types of monitored resolutions will be referred to collectively as *country-specific* resolutions.

⁶ Resolutions that extend or alter the mandate of a standing mission.

⁷ Resolutions focused on sanctions regimes that include actions such as, altering or expanding the parameters of a sanctions regime, or extending the mandate of a Panel of Experts.

⁸ Resolutions that do not alter the mandate of a mission, but address the mission in some way, such as calling for an increase in troops, highlight specific events (e.g. peace agreement).

⁹ Out of the resolution with references to women and/or gender.

Although direct references to SCR 1325 do not measure the overall strength of a resolution in terms of its implementation of SCR 1325, it is indicative of a certain level of awareness on the obligation the Security Council has to mainstream gender within the mandates of peacekeeping missions and across other areas of its work. With this said, 57% (or 94) of 174 resolutions with references to women and/or gender, contain direct reference to SCR 1325. The first resolution to reference SCR 1325 was adopted in 2002.⁸ The trend for referencing SCR 1325 has been largely upward – although most references in the early part of the decade are found in the preambular clauses. In 2008, the highest number of references to SCR 1325 were found, at 75%. 2010 is on par with 2009 at the time of printing (October 2010). Thus if the trend continues, SCR 1325 might be referred to more in 2010 than any year prior.

The 432 resolutions tracked and analysed by PeaceWomen cover 20 *country-specific* situations on the Council’s agenda. These situations are monitored based on the presence of a peacekeeping or political mission, the regular consideration of the situation, and the adoption of resolutions.

Table: The 20 country situations analysed in this Handbook (number of references)

1. Afghanistan (39)	11. Haiti (35)
2. Burundi (28)	12. Iraq (10)
3. Chad & the Central African Republic (6)	13. Lebanon ¹² (10)
4. Côte d’Ivoire (79)	14. Liberia (27)
5. Cyprus (18)	15. Nepal (10)
6. Darfur ¹⁰ (20)	16. Sierra Leone (45)
7. Democratic Republic of the Congo (54)	17. Somalia (9)
8. Eritrea and Ethiopia (2)	18. Sudan (43)
9. Georgia (10)	19. Timor-Leste (24)
10. Golan Heights ¹¹ (22)	20. Western Sahara (14)

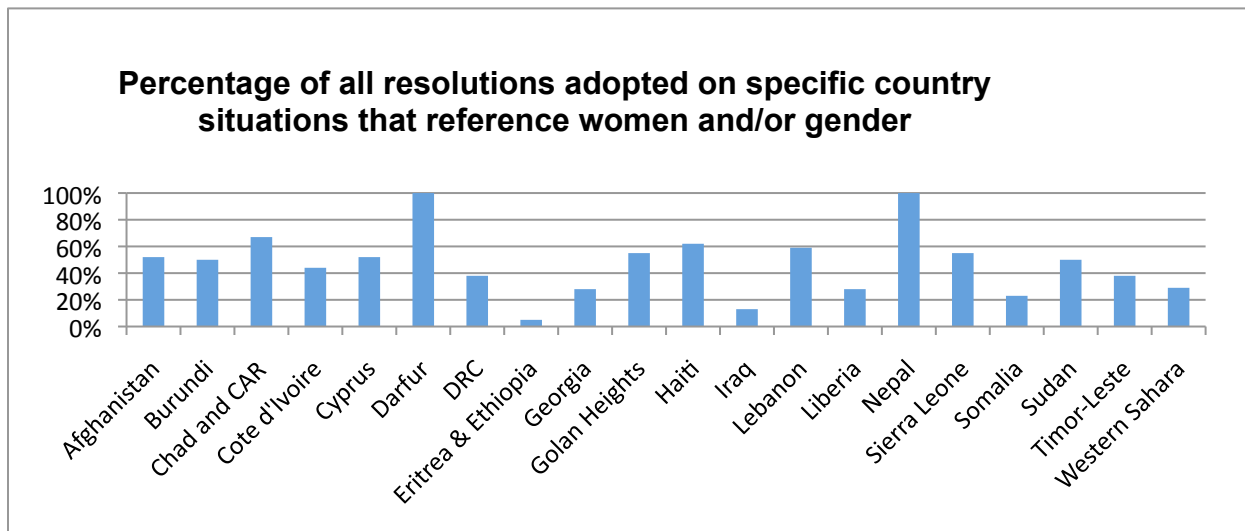
Of current operations, the highest percentage of resolutions with references to women and/or gender across all years, are: Darfur (100%), Nepal (100%), Chad & CAR (67%) and Lebanon (59%). Of these, Darfur, and Chad & CAR are most likely to contain strong references. Nepal and Lebanon are most likely to contain basic references.¹³ The lowest percentage of resolutions with references to women and/or gender overall across all years is: Liberia (28%), Somalia (23%), Iraq (13%), Eritrea & Ethiopia (5%).

¹⁰ Darfur is considered officially under the Security Council agenda item pertaining to Sudan

¹¹ Golan Heights is considered officially under the Council agenda item pertaining to the Middle East

¹² Lebanon are considered officially under the Security Council agenda item pertaining to the Middle East

¹³ **Strong** references are those which are focused on addressing the rights, concerns, and needs of women in situations of conflict, whereas **basic** references are those which mention women as one population, out of many, addressed within the specific clause, and are thus not considered robust or comprehensive in their addressing of women, peace and security issues.



Graph: Percentage of resolutions adopted on the 20 specific country situations monitored that reference women and/or gender (November 2000 - August 2010).

From the 174 resolutions containing language on women and/or gender, we have selected extracts that illustrate comprehensive 'good practice' and these are presented in each chapter.¹⁴ For these extracts, we have indicated the focus of the extract. For example, under Sexual & Gender-Based Violence, the following extract is included:

Box 6.3 Democratic Republic of the Congo S/RES/1794 (2007)	Extract Focus
18. <i>Requests</i> MONUC, in view of the scale and severity of sexual violence committed especially by armed elements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to undertake a thorough review of its efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence, and to pursue a comprehensive mission-wide strategy , in close cooperation with the United Nations Country Team and other partners, to strengthen prevention, protection, and response to sexual violence, including through training for the Congolese security forces in accordance with its mandate, and to regularly report, including in a separate annex if necessary, on actions taken in this regard, including factual data and trend analyses of the problem;	<i>Strengthen prevention, protection & response to SGBV, incl. security forces training</i> <i>Reports to include factual data & analysis</i>

Further, we have summarized the extract focus and added supplementary recommendations to guide the Security Council in its future consideration of *country-specific* resolutions (based on the obligations outlined in the four *Women, peace and security* resolutions).

Finally, it is important to underline the resolutions pertaining to country situations and peacekeeping mandates analysed herein vary widely in context and over time. Additionally, there can be variations in the thematic classification of extracts. Despite these limitations in analysis, this is an important pioneering effort to examine the trends and amplify the call to strengthen the incorporation of language on women, peace and security in future *country-specific* resolutions.

¹⁴ Formatting note: emphasis (bolding) in the extracts of each chapter has been added by the authors.

PEACEKEEPING

Overview

The *Peacekeeping* theme focuses on a gendered approach to multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions, predominantly through gender mainstreaming of peace support operations (PSOs) and the increase of female recruitment in peacekeeping (military, civilian police, civilian).

The Security Council calls for an increase in the number of women in peacekeeping operations (1325,OP6), who currently represent only 2% of military personnel.⁹ To address this gender imbalance, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has set a goal to increase the proportion of women in peacekeeping operations to 20% by 2014.¹⁰ Further, the Secretary-General has implored Member States to contribute more female personnel to the UN.



UNMIL Officers Participate in Medal Parade, Liberia, 2008 (UN Photo)

However, it is important to note that the issues of gender and peacekeeping should never be reduced to the number of women recruited as peacekeepers. Promoting security is about providing real human security for the population, not about the militarization of women. The point is not to achieve gender parity for its own sake. However, the imperative is to draw on the unique and powerful contribution women can make to peacekeeping.

The Security Council commits to include a gender component in UN field operations (1325,OP5), and requests that the Secretary-General's reports to include information on the progress of gender mainstreaming within each operation (1325,OP17). Gender mainstreaming in PSOs is imperative for the success of missions. Without a gender perspective, it is almost impossible to adequately create an inclusive security, which in turn forms the basis of promoting sustainable and durable peace. Gender training, both pre-deployment and on the ground, and post-deployment is an effective way of ensuring peacekeeping personnel have sufficient knowledge and skills.¹¹ Peacekeeping missions are increasingly being mandated to address sexual violence, and training can increase the prevention, recognition, and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) (1820,OP6).

Gender mainstreaming, recruitment, and training can trigger positive changes for women within conflict and post-conflict situations, such as increased physical security, employment-related benefits, capacity building for local women's organizations, and increased awareness of women's rights. Additionally, positive role models and examples of women's leadership can have a positive effect on the environment and success of peacekeeping missions¹². Only a gendered approach to keeping peace can adequately respond to the differing needs of women, men, girls, and boys.

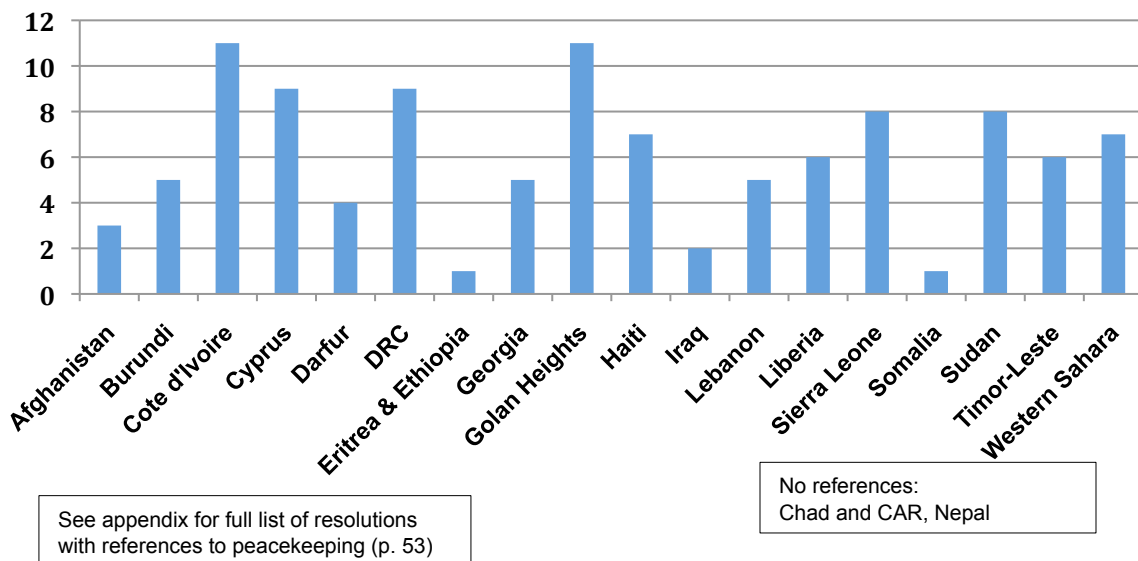
Box 1.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP4, OP5, OP6, OP15, OP17	OP6, OP7, OP8, OP9, OP15	OP10, OP11, OP12, OP19, OP21, OP25	OP4, OP7

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women, peace and security (174), 62% (108) refer to women and/or gender in relation to peacekeeping. This is 25% (108) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references have primarily focused on gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping missions, compliance with the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and the protection of women and girls from sexual violence.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Peacekeeping



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council should **systematically call for the incorporation of a gender perspective in peacekeeping operation mandates and resolutions**. It should also consistently include language requesting that the Secretary-General's mission progress reports include information on gender mainstreaming. Boxes 1.2 - 1.4 highlight good practice extracts from *country-specific* resolutions.

Box 1.2 Timor-Leste S/RES/1912 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p>15. Requests UNMIT to fully take into account gender considerations as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to specific needs of women, and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNMIT and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially on the need to protect them from gender-based violence, detailing special measures to protect women and girls from such violence;</p>	<p><i>Mainstream gender in the implementation of the entire mandate</i></p> <p><i>Requesting reporting on the progress of all gender mainstreaming</i></p>

Box 1.3 Sierra Leone S/RES/1793 (2007)	Extract Focus
<p>9. Emphasizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolution 1325 (2000), <u>underlines that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of UNIOSIL</u>, encourages UNIOSIL to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise and resources within UNIOSIL to carry out this work and, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNIOSIL and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence;</p>	<p><i>Adequate capacity, expertise and resources to carry out work</i></p> <p><i>Request reporting on the progress on gender mainstreaming</i></p>

Box 1.4 Democratic Republic Congo S/RES/1493 (2003)	Extract Focus
<p>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;</p>	<p><i>Gender perspective in peacekeeping operations</i></p> <p><i>Increase deployment of women as military observers as well as in other capacities</i></p>

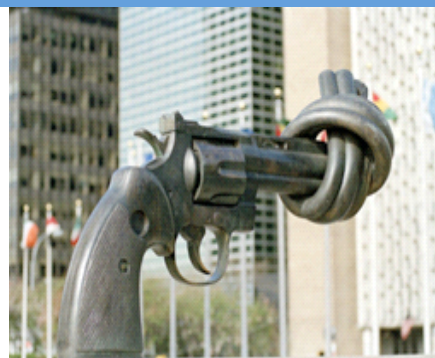
Box 1.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reaffirm the importance of gender perspective in peacekeeping operations and mainstreaming gender in the entire implementation of all aspects of the mandate. - Reinforce that the Secretary-General reports on the status of peacekeeping and political operations must include information on the progress on gender mainstreaming. - Call for sufficient resources and expertise within missions in order to carry out their mandate to mainstream gender; the status of this should also be followed up on within all Secretary-General reports. - Increase deployment of women as military observers as well as in other capacities. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urge troop- and police-contributing countries to expand the role, numbers and contribution of women in UN operations, and especially among military observers and civilian police. - Promote gender training as standard operating procedure.

CONFLICT PREVENTION

Overview

The *Conflict Prevention* theme focuses on the incorporation of a gender perspective in preventing the emergence, spread, and re-emergence of violent conflict.

Recognising women as constructive participants in conflict prevention, the Security Council calls for the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making (SCR 1325; SCR 1820). Member States are called upon to increase the representation of women in national, regional, and international institutions, in mechanisms for conflict prevention (1325,OP1), and in conflict prevention dialogues (1820,OP12).



'Non-Violence' Sculpture, UN Visitor's Plaza, New York. (UN Photo)

UN system-wide coherence, efficient information sharing, and open channels of communication are critical to conflict prevention. The systematic collection of information and data about women in conflict by all actors is vital to the conflict prevention work of the UN, including the Council¹³. Addressing this in SCR 1889 (OP17), the Security Council calls for the creation of meaningful indicators on the implementation of Resolution 1325, which together with other relevant sources, can form the basis of a more systematic and standardised approach to information and data gathering on women, peace and security.¹⁴

At the national and local level, early warning systems can be used as communication channels to prevent violence. These systems must be linked to early action systems, including utilising existing UN mechanisms and structures. To be effective, they must incorporate a gender sensitive approach in both design and implementation.

When there is impunity for violations of international law and sexual violence, efforts to prevent conflict are incomplete. It is women who continue to serve as critical counterparts in developing long-term strategies for conflict prevention, advancement of human security, and the promotion peace. Women's active role in conflict prevention, in addition to gender mainstreaming, is crucial to the achievement of international peace and security.

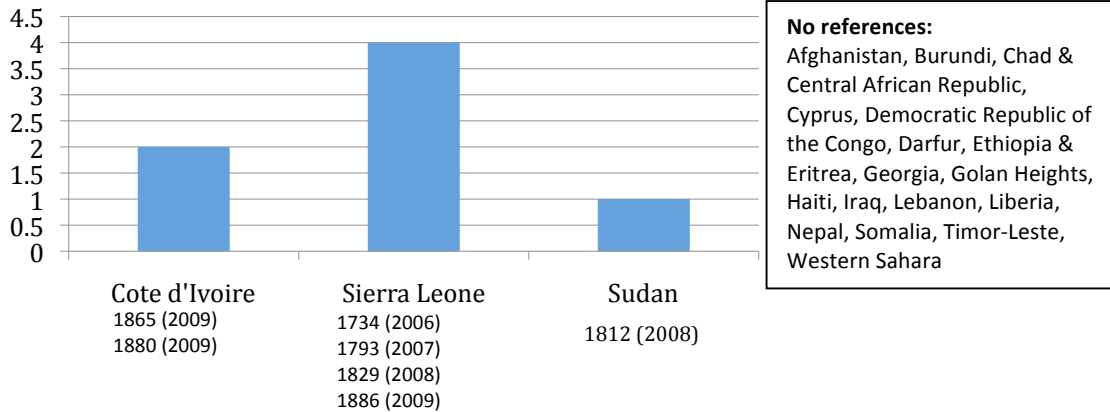
Box 2.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP1	OP12	OP1, OP7, OP11, OP21	-

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women, peace and security (174), 4% (7) refer to women's role in conflict prevention. This is 2% (7) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references are found in the peacekeeping mission mandate renewals of Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Sudan. Language focuses on increasing women's involvement in the decision-making processes of conflict prevention, and stresses the importance of women's equal participation in all efforts to maintain peace and security.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Conflict Prevention



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council should **incorporate language more systematically on the role of women in conflict prevention**. Boxes 2.2 - 2.4 highlight good practice extracts on women's active role in conflict prevention.

Box 2.2 Sierra Leone (S/RES/1886 (2009))	Extract Focus
<p>7. Emphasizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), underlines that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of UNIPSIL, and encourages UNIPSIL to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this regard;</p>	<p><i>Women's active role in conflict prevention</i></p> <p><i>Mainstreaming a gender perspective</i></p>

Box 2.3 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1880 (2009)	Extract Focus
<p>Recalling also its resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace and security, condemning any sexual violence, stressing again the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance of peace and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, and encouraging the Secretary-General to mainstream a gender perspective in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire ('UNOCI'),</p>	<p><i>Participation in decision-making</i></p> <p><i>Mainstreaming a gender perspective</i></p>

Box 2.4 Sudan S/RES/1812 (2008)	Extract Focus
<p>16. Encourages UNMIS, consistent with its mandate, to assist the parties to the CPA in addressing the need for a national inclusive approach towards reconciliation and peacebuilding, emphasizing in particular the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolution 1325, and of civil society, and to take this need into account in implementing all aspects of its mandate;</p>	<p><i>Women's active role in conflict prevention</i></p>

Box. 2.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasise women's active role in conflict prevention. - Underline the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective within conflict prevention efforts of peace support operations. - Stress the importance of women's equal and full participation in decision-making as related to conflict prevention. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request Secretary-General reports on <i>country-specific</i> situations to include information on women's role in conflict prevention. - Call for early warning systems, specific structures, and/or policies on conflict prevention to be consultative and gender sensitive. - Recognize the contribution that gender-sensitive and inclusive peacebuilding can have on conflict prevention efforts. - Support the creation and strengthening of civil society including women's organizations that are active in conflict prevention. - Address the rapid increasing of SGBV as evidence of grave breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), which can serve as early warning of impending violence.

PROTECTION

Overview

The *Protection* theme focuses on securing the rights and safety of women and girls during and after conflict.

The normative framework and mechanisms of the “Protection of Civilians” agenda overlap and reinforce the protection elements of women, peace and security.¹⁵ The number of civilian casualties now surpasses the number of combatant casualties in armed conflict,¹⁵ and women continue to be disproportionately affected in gender-specific ways, such as sexual violence, trafficking, and exploitation. Hence, it is imperative that the Security Council encourages protection strategies, policies, and actions to incorporate a gender perspective at all levels and stages of implementation.



Aha Hagi Elmi Amin, representative of the NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security, addresses the Security Council, 2007 (UN Photo)

Acknowledging the importance of protecting women and women’s human rights in conflict (1325,OP8), the Security Council calls for all parties to armed conflict to respect and uphold international law (OP9) and to take special measures to protect women’s rights from gender based violence (OP10).

The protection of women must not be separated from women’s agency and participation. Women must be consulted and engaged in designing and implementing the protection programmes intended to secure their rights and safety. The Security Council specifically calls for the consultation of women and women’s organizations in the development of protection mechanisms for displaced women (1820,OP10).

The Council requests the Secretary-General to provide guidelines and training materials on the protection of women for Member States to incorporate into national training programmes (1325,OP6). The Council further requests specific guidelines and strategies for peacekeeping operations, with the purpose of enhancing the protection of women and girls from sexual violence (1820,OP8-9), and calls upon Member States to afford victims of sexual violence equal legal protection (1820,OP4; 1888,OP6).

Box 3.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Women, Peace and Security Resolutions

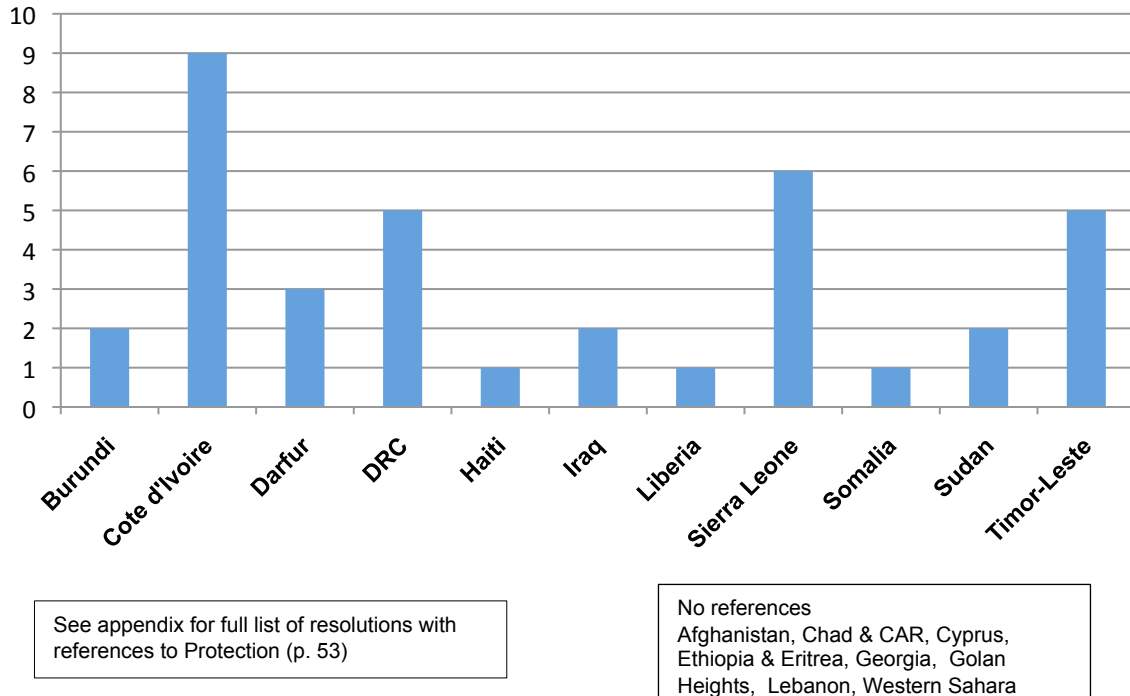
SCR 1325(2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP6, OP8, OP9	OP1, OP3-OP5, OP8-10	OP3, OP6, OP8-9, OP12, OP25-26	OP2, OP6, OP7, OP10, OP12

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 21% (8) refer to protection of women. This is 8% (8) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references have primarily focused on the protection of women in conflict zones, and often specifically from sexual and gender-based violence. References have tended to get stronger over time, however, some of the language remains vague, which can lead to poor or inconsistent implementation on the ground. Resolutions on Darfur and Sierra Leone refer to protection the most by percentage of total resolutions.

¹⁵ SC resolutions on “Protection of Civilians”: 1265(1999), 1296(2000), 1502(2003), 1674(2006) & 1738(2006).

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Protection



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

In internalising its women, peace and security obligations, the Security Council must robustly **address the protection of women and their rights in country-specific resolutions**. Box 3.2 and 3.3 highlight good practice extracts on protection from resolutions.

Box 3.2 Darfur S/RES/1881 (2009)	Extract Focus
14. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008); and requests the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence and to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;	<p><i>Include information on protection efforts in Secretary-General reports</i></p> <p><i>Take measures to protect all civilians from SGBV</i></p>

Box 3.3 Democratic Republic of Congo S/RES/1925 (2010)	Extract Focus
12. Decides that MONUSCO shall have the following mandate in this order of priority: Protection of civilians (c) Support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, to promote and protect human rights and to	<p><i>Protect civilians from violations of IHL and human rights law, including SGBV</i></p> <p><i>SEA- implementation of</i></p>

<p>fight impunity, including through the implementation of the Government's "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights and humanitarian law violations, committed by elements of the security forces, in particular its newly integrated elements;</p> <p>(f) Implement the United Nations system-wide protection strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, operationalizing it with MONUSCO's protection strategy built on best practices and extend useful protection measures, such as the Joint Protection Teams, Community Liaison Interpreters, Joint Investigation Teams, Surveillance Centres and Women's Protection Advisers;</p>	<p><i>the Government's "zero-tolerance policy"</i></p> <p><i>Implement useful protection measures, such as Women's Protection Advisers</i></p>
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Box 3.4 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)

- Request Secretary-General reports on *country-specific* situations to include information on protection effort.
- Ensure protection of civilians from violations of human rights and IHL, including SGBV, is central to all peace support operation mandates.
- Support the implementation of useful protection measures, such as Joint Protection Teams and Women's Protection Advisers.

The Council should address the following aspects in drafting country-specific resolutions:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of, violations and abuses committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict.
- Recognize and reaffirm women's roles as active participants in designing and implementing protection mechanisms.
- Address the need to prevent conflict so as to eliminate the need for protection.
- Improve the capacity of missions to communicate with, and protect, civilians through employing community liaison officers in every peacekeeping patrol.
- Consider targeted sanctions, such as arms embargoes, frozen accounts, travel bans, and other related tools to fight impunity.

PARTICIPATION

Overview

The *Participation* theme focuses on women's representation and participation in peace processes, electoral processes (as both candidates and voters), UN decision-making positions, and in the broader social-political sphere.

Despite this recognition that women need to be included in all levels of decision-making, over the past two decades women have formed less than 8% of negotiating teams in peace processes, and in 2010 women accounted for only 19% of all parliamentarians worldwide.¹⁶

The Security Council acknowledges the need for strategies to increase women's participation in all UN missions and appointment to high-level positions in SCR 1325(OP3) and 1889(OP4). However, recent analysis shows that women comprise less than 39% of professional levels in the UN system, and are increasingly underrepresented in the higher ranks.¹⁷

The Security Council further emphasises the need for women's participation in peacebuilding processes (1889) and calls for the mobilization of resources for advancing gender equality and empowering women (OP14), reporting on the progress of women's participation in UN missions (OP18), equal access to education for women and girls in post-conflict societies (OP11), and the increase of women's participation in political and economic decision-making (OP15). Until this language translates into action, the potential for women's full and equal contribution to international peace and security will remain unrealised.

Box 4.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP1-4, OP6, OP8, OP16	OP8, OP12	OP14, OP16, OP18, OP19	OP1, OP4, OP6, OP10-11, OP14-15, OP17-19

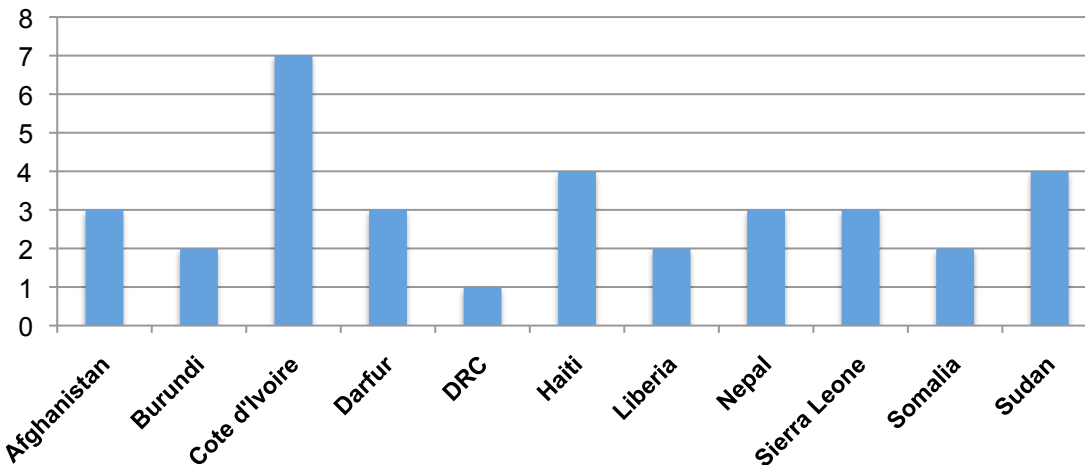
Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 20% (34) refer to women in relation to peacekeeping. This is 8% (34) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references primarily focus on women's increased participation and involvement in all decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, political processes, and peacebuilding.



International Women's Day, Liberia, 2007 (UN Photo)

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Participation



See appendix for full list of resolutions with references to Participation (p. 53)

No references
Chad & CAR, Cyprus, Ethiopia & Eritrea, Georgia, Golan Heights, Iraq, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Western Sahara

Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council must **include comprehensive language on participation in country-specific resolutions**. While there is an increasing pattern of language recognising the important role that civil society and women-led organizations play in peace processes, there is almost no mention of women’s participation in the formal peace process (either as a UN appointed mediator, or as part of a mediation team). Boxes 4.2 - 4.5 highlight good practice extracts on participation.

Box 4.2 Côte d’Ivoire S/RES/1933 (2010)	Extract Focus
6. Reiterates the importance of the inclusive participation of Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, and of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and in particular respect for freedom of opinion and expression, and removing obstacles and challenges to women’s participation and full involvement in public life;	<i>Inclusive participation of civil society in electoral process</i> <i>Removing obstacles</i>

Box 4.3 Haiti S/RES/1927 (2010)	Extract Focus
<i>Stressing the importance of holding municipal, legislative and presidential elections in a timely manner, welcoming the Haitian authorities’ intention to do so, and encouraging all political parties and relevant stakeholders to work together towards this end and to promote the participation of women in the electoral process,</i>	<i>Participation of women in electoral process</i>

Box 4.4 Afghanistan S/RES/1917 (2010)	Extract Focus
33. <i>Encourages</i> all Afghan institutions, including the executive and legislative branches, to work in a spirit of cooperation, <i>calls on</i> the Afghan Government to pursue continued legislative and public administration reform in order to ensure good governance, with full representation of all Afghan women and men, and accountability at both national and subnational levels , and <i>stresses</i> the need for further international efforts to provide technical assistance in this area;	<i>Representation of women at all levels of governance, legislative and public admin reform</i>

Box 4.5 Darfur S/RES/1881 (2009)	Extract Focus
8. <i>Reiterates</i> there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of UNAMID are essential to re-establishing peace; <i>reaffirms</i> its full support for the African Union/United Nations led political process for Darfur and the work of Joint Chief Mediator Mr. Djibrill Yipènè Bassolé; <i>demands</i> that all parties to the conflict, including all rebel groups, immediately engage fully and constructively in the peace process without preconditions, including by entering into talks under the mediation of Mr. Bassolé with a view to finalizing a Framework Agreement; welcomes the work of Qatar and Libya in this regard and the support of other countries in the region; <i>calls on</i> UNAMID to support the Joint Chief Mediator and the Joint Mediation Team; and underlines the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue ;	<i>Recognise the important role civil society and women-led organizations play in peace processes</i>

Box 4.6 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reiterate and emphasise the importance of inclusive participation of civil society in electoral process, particularly women-led organizations. - Recognize the need to remove obstacles to women’s full participation. - Urge the promotion of women participation in electoral process. - Call for representation of women at all levels of governance, legislative and public administration. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urge States, UN entities, regional organizations and other parties to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict (particularly at high levels of decision-making). - Urge the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to ensure the early and continuing participation of women in discussions pertinent to the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding. - Call for capacitybuilding and programmes that support women’s participation in electoral processes. - Support women’s active participation and representation in formal peace processes.

PEACE PROCESS

Overview

The *Peace Processes* theme concentrates on increasing the representation of women in formal and informal peace processes, and incorporating a gender perspective into peace agreements.



UNMIL Officers Participate in Medal Parade, Liberia, 2008 (UN Photo)

The Security Council calls for an increase in quality and quantity of peace agreements with specific gender-responsive

provisions to improve the security and status of women (1325,OP8,OP16). The inclusion of issues and provisions relevant to women's interests in peace agreements is critical to enable post-conflict processes, institutions, and mechanisms to respond to women's needs. However, between 1991 and 2001 only 30% of the peace agreements that ended civil conflicts included such provisions.¹⁸ In relation to one element of gender analysis, only 18 out of 300 peace agreements have referenced sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) since the end of the Cold War.¹⁹

Women's participation (as mediators, negotiators, technical experts, and official observers) in formal peace negotiations has a direct relationship to the content of the accords in terms of responsiveness and inclusion of issues related to the rights and concerns of women. Acknowledging this, the Council calls for women's participation and representation at all levels of decision-making in peace processes in SCR 1325(OP2), 1820(OP12), 1888(OP16), and 1889(OP1). While women have been known to participate in informal peace processes through parallel processes and within civil society organizations, they are rarely included in formal processes at the table.²⁰ Since 1992 women comprised less than 10% of official negotiating delegations, comprised only 2.1% of signatories to peace agreements, and a woman has never served as a chief mediator within UN-supported peace processes.²¹

Peace processes and agreements represent an important opportunity and catalyst for change. Women's early and full engagement in these processes will increase awareness of, and responsiveness to, women's rights and needs. Their presence can translate into the inclusion of gender-responsive provisions in peace agreements, which are crucial to facilitating gender equality in post-conflict political, economic, legal, and security structures.

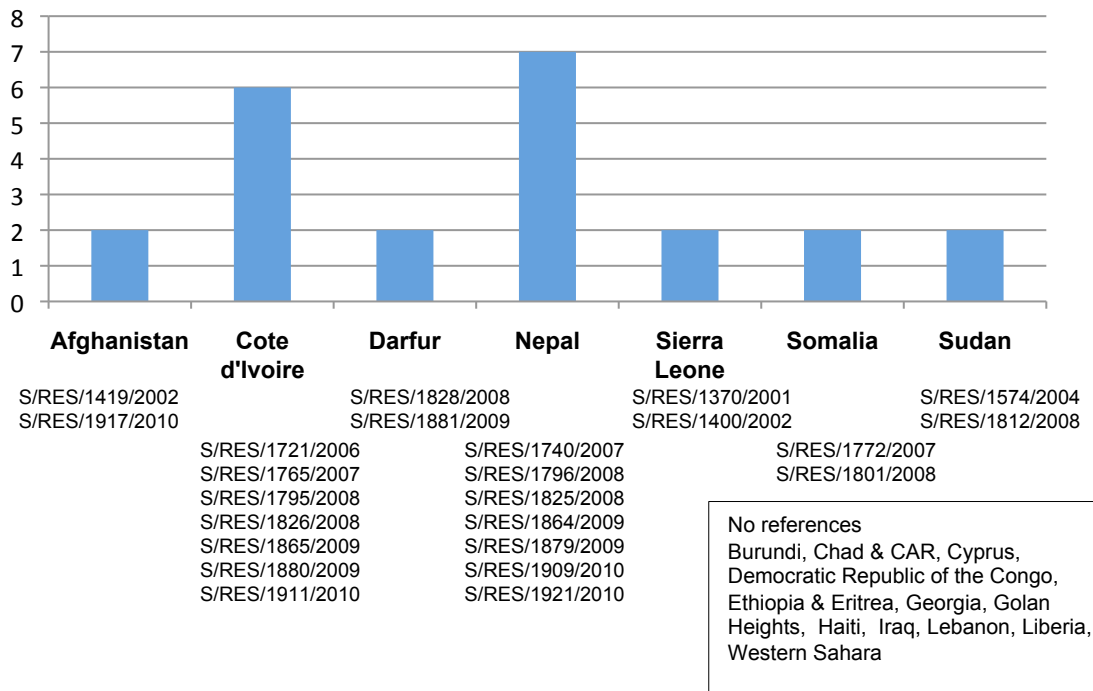
Box 5.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP2, OP8, OP16	OP4, OP12	OP16, OP17	OP1

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 13% (23) include references to women's role in peace processes. This is 5% (23) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references primarily call for a gender inclusive approach towards peace processes and peace agreements, through the consultation of women and women's organizations. References became more common from 2007.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Peace Processes



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council must **call for the incorporation of a gender perspective and full participation of women in peace processes through language in the country-specific resolutions.** While there is an increasing pattern of language recognising the important role that civil society and women-led organizations play in peace processes, there is almost no mention of women’s participation in the formal peace process (either as a UN appointed mediator, or on a mediation team). Boxes 5.2 - 5.4 highlight good practice extracts on peace processes resolutions.

Box 5.2 Nepal S/RES/1921 (2010)	Extract Focus
<i>Recognizing the need to pay special attention to the needs and the role of women, children and traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process, as mentioned in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and resolution 1325 (2000)</i>	<i>Addressing women’s needs and role within peace processes</i>

Box 5.3 Darfur S/RES/1881 (2009)	Extract Focus
<p>8. <i>Reiterates</i> there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of UNAMID are essential to re-establishing peace;.... and underlines the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue;</p>	<p><i>Underline the need for systematic and sustained engagement of women and women-led organizations in peace process</i></p>

Box 5.4 Darfur S/RES/1935 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p>3. <i>Reaffirms</i> the importance of promoting the AU-UN led political process for Darfur, and in this regard, underlines the need for the systematic and sustained engagement of all Darfurian stakeholders, including newly elected officials, civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders, in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue, <i>welcomes</i> the priority given to UNAMID's continuing efforts to promote such engagement in support of and to complement the work of the Joint Chief Mediator Mr. Djibrill Yipene Bassole and the AU-UN led political process for Darfur; and <i>welcomes</i> the work of the AU High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan in this regard;</p>	<p><i>Underlines the need for systematic and sustained engagement of women and women-led organizations in peace process</i></p>

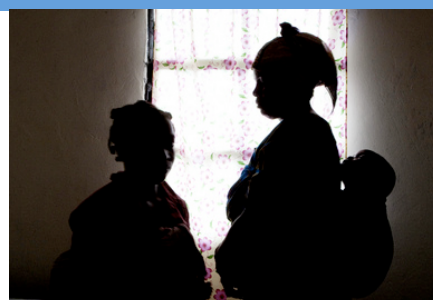
Box 5.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address women's needs and roles within peace processes. - Underline the important role civil society and women-led organizations play in peace processes- highlighting the systematic and sustained engagement of women and women-led organizations in peace processes. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call for the equal and active participation of women in peace negotiations as well as in the drafting and implementation of peace agreements. - Call on all actors to integrate a gender perspective into the content of a peace agreement. - Encourage the establishment of mechanisms to ensure that women are included at all levels of both formal and informal peace processes. - Call for measures to protect women in order to ensure they are able to participate as full and active citizens. - Call for an increase in women's appointments as UN mediators.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

Overview

The *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)* theme focuses on the incidence and prevalence of violence against women in conflict and post-conflict settings.

The risk of SGBV is heightened during conflict by aggravating factors, including the polarization of gender roles, the proliferation of arms, the militarization of society, and the breakdown of law and order. The subsequent long-term and complex impacts of conflict-related SGBV continue to affect individuals and communities after conflict ends.



MONUC Visits Shelter for Victims of Sexual Abuse, Goma, 2009. (UN Photo)

SGBV is addressed in all four resolutions on *Women, peace and security*. In SCR 1888, the Council expresses its intention to ensure peacekeeping mandate resolutions contain provisions on the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, with corresponding reporting requirements to the Council (OP11). The resolutions deal with protecting women from violence (1820, OP3, 8-10; 1888, OP3, 12); strengthening local and national institutions to assist victims of sexual violence (1820, OP13; 1888, OP13); and including strategies to address sexual violence in post-conflict peacebuilding processes (1820, OP11). SCR 1820 also calls for the participation of women in the development of mechanisms intended to protect women from violence (OP10).

The Secretary-General's Special Representative (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict currently holds a two year term from 2010-2012 (1888, OP4). The SRSG's five-point priority agenda aims to tackle: ending impunity and bringing perpetrators to justice, empowering women to seek and redress their rights, mobilizing political leadership to increase accountability, increasing recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of war, and ensuring a coordinated response through the inter agency network UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict.²²

Addressing SGBV is an integral aspect of the overall *Women, peace and security* agenda. SGBV affects the health and safety of women, and also has significant impact on economic and social stability. The Security Council recognises that sexual violence can threaten international peace and security, and that it is frequently used as a tactic of war to dominate, humiliate, terrorize, and displace.

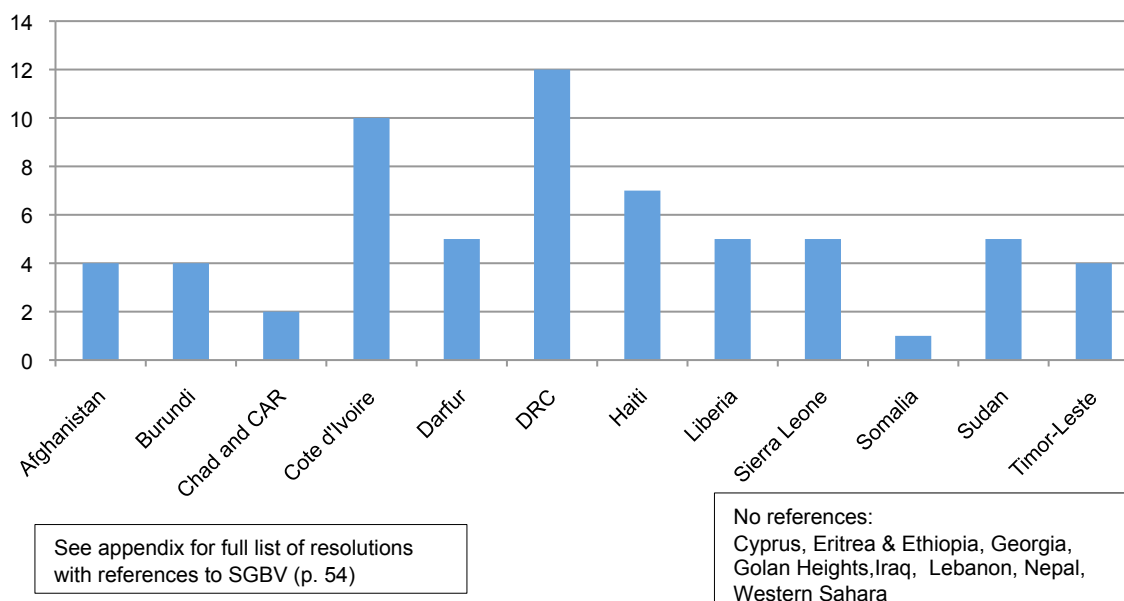
Box 6.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP10, OP11	OP1-15	OP1-15, OP17, OP18, OP20, OP22-26	OP3, OP12, OP16

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 37% (64) refer to sexual and gender-based violence. This is 15% (64) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references have primarily focused on protection of women and girls from sexual violence, the inclusion of sexual violence awareness training for peacekeepers, strengthening justice systems and thus the prosecution of perpetrators. There is also language calling for gender mainstreaming in all operations in order to reduce gender-based violence.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Sexual and Gender-Based Violence



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

In internalising its women, peace and security obligations, the Security Council must **systematically and comprehensively address SGBV**. Boxes 6.2 – 6.4 highlight good practice extracts from resolutions on Darfur, DRC and Haiti. There is inconsistency amongst resolutions in their calls for sexual and gender-based violence to be addressed, and when it is addressed, it often focuses on the protection and prosecution elements, rather than prevention.

Box 6.2 Darfur S/RES/1881 (2009)	Extract Focus
14. <i>Demands</i> that the parties to the conflict <i>immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008); and requests the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence and to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;</i>	<i>Demand protection from all forms of sexual violence</i> <i>Request information in reports</i>

Box 6.3 Democratic Republic of the Congo S/RES/1794 (2007)	Extract Focus
18. <i>Requests</i> MONUC, in view of the scale and severity of sexual violence committed especially by armed elements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, <i>to undertake a thorough review of its efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence, and to pursue a comprehensive mission-wide strategy, in close cooperation with the United Nations Country Team and other partners, to</i>	<i>Strengthen prevention, protection & response to SGBV, incl. security forces training</i>

strengthen prevention, protection, and response to sexual violence, including through training for the Congolese security forces in accordance with its mandate, and to regularly report, including in a separate annex if necessary, on actions taken in this regard, including factual data and trend analyses of the problem;	<i>Reports to include factual data & analysis</i>
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Box 6.4 Democratic Republic of the Congo S/RES/1468 (2003)	Extract Focus
2. Condemns the massacres and other systematic violations of International Humanitarian Law and human rights perpetrated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular sexual violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare and atrocities perpetrated in the Ituri area by the Mouvement de Libération du Congo (MLC) and the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie/National (RCD/N) troops , as well as the acts of violence recently perpetrated by the Union des Patriotes Congolais (UPC) forces, and reiterates that there will be no impunity for such acts and that the perpetrators will be held accountable;	<i>Condemn and call for the immediate cessation of SGBV</i> <i>Name perpetrators & incidences</i> <i>Sexual violence as a tool of warfare</i> <i>No impunity</i>

Box 6.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)

- Condemn, call for the immediate cessation of SGBV, and demand protection for civilians from all forms of sexual violence.
- Request the development of mission-specific strategies and plans of action for preventing, protection and responding to sexual violence, including training of security forces.
- Request Secretary-General reports on *country-specific* situations to include sexual violence, disaggregated data as to gender and age of victims, factual data and analysis of problem.
- Name perpetrators and incidences of grave violations.
- Condemn the use of sexual violence as a tool of warfare.
- Reiterate that there is no impunity for SGBV. Underline the need for justice and accountability for victims of SGBV through discipline and punishment.

In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:

- Call for strict compliance with the rules of IHL and human rights law and urge the prosecution of perpetrators.
- Demand parties to armed conflict take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent, and protect all persons from all forms of sexual violence, and to adopt concrete protection/prevention measures to end sexual violence, including training troops, enforcing military discipline, upholding command responsibility, vetting past perpetrators.
- Adopt sanctions against those found responsible for sexual violence, as articulated by Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008).
- Refer to the ICC under chapter VII, if the State is not party to Rome Statue.
- Assert the importance of women's participation in all processes related to ending sexual violence in conflict, including peace talks.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INT. HUMANITARIAN LAW

Overview

The *Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL)* theme focuses on mechanisms to respect, protect, and promote women’s rights before, during, and post conflict.

The normative framework for the *Women, peace and security* agenda arises from principles and discourses of both IHL and human rights. The need for all actors in armed conflict to respect and uphold IHL and human rights, in relation to women and girls, is reaffirmed in SCR 1325(OP9), 1888(OP3), and 1889(OP2)¹⁶.



Tenth Special Session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva (2009)
(UN Photo)

All States have the responsibility to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls (SCR 1325,OP11; 1820,OP4; 1888,OP7). Furthermore, States should exclude these crimes, where feasible, from amnesty provisions (1325,OP11). The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) historically codifies a series of core crimes of sexual and gender violence¹⁷. Vetting procedures to ensure the exclusion of candidates from national armies and security forces associated with violations of IHL and human rights law, especially those associated with crimes of sexual violence, are called for in resolution 1888 (OP3, OP17).

In addition to IHL, the *Women, peace and security* resolutions are built on human rights principles, including equality, indivisibility of rights, and empowerment. Acknowledging the importance of participation, the Security Council missions must ensure the consideration of women’s rights, utilize a gender perspective, and consult with local and national women’s groups (1325,OP15). The Council further calls for expanding the role of women in UN field operations as human rights personnel (1325,OP4), and identifying women’s protection advisers within human rights protection units of UN peacekeeping missions (1888,OP7).

To tackle impunity and realize rights, normative legal frameworks must be supported by a systematic documentation of abuses as well as initiatives addressing the barriers women face in reporting and prosecuting violations.

Box 7.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP4, OP8, OP9, OP11	OP4	OP3, OP7, OP12, OP17, OP24	OP2, OP3, OP10-15, OP18

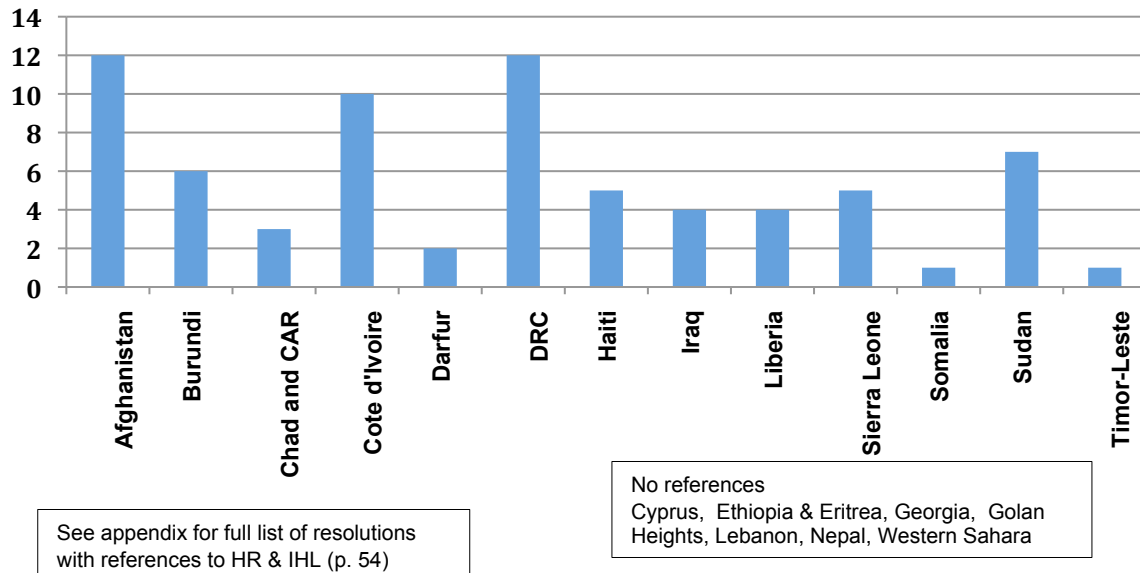
¹⁶ IHL refers to the Four Geneva Conventions adopted in 1949 and their additional protocols adopted in 1977 as the main core of international humanitarian law.

¹⁷ The core crimes include: rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, other forms of sexual violence. These crimes are listed as crimes against humanity (Article 7) and war crimes in international armed conflict (Article 8.2.b) as well as internal armed conflict (Article 8.2.e). Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, July 17, 1998.

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 41% (72) refer to women regarding human rights and IHL. This is 15% (64) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references have primarily focused on the protection of women from violations of IHL and human rights, especially sexual violence, and the need to hold perpetrators of sexual violence accountable.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Human Rights and IHL



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council must **systematically reinforce the mechanisms to respect, protect, and promote women's rights before, during, and post conflict**. Boxes 7.2 – 7.5 highlight good practice extracts from resolutions.

Box 7.2 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1911 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p><i>Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of reported human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security, its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict and its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,</i></p>	<p><i>Perpetrators must be brought to justice</i></p> <p><i>Condemn all violations of Human Rights and IHL, including SGBV</i></p>
Box 7.3 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1739 (2007)	Extract Focus
<p><i>7. Urges UNOCI to take into account the rights of women and of gender considerations as set out in Security Council resolution 1325 as a cross-cutting issue, including through consultation with local and international women's groups, and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his</i></p>	<p><i>Cross-cutting issue</i></p> <p><i>Consultations with women</i></p>

reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNOCI and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence;	<i>Reporting to Security Council</i>
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Box 7.4 Democratic Republic of Congo S/RES/1794 (2007)	Extract Focus
15. Reiterates its call upon the Congolese authorities to put an end to impunity, by bringing to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, with special attention to those responsible for recruitment and use of children as well as for grave violations against women and children, in particular sexual violence, to fully support the human rights mapping exercise initiated in the country by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to establish a vetting mechanism to take into account when they select candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police and other security services, the candidates' past actions in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights;	<i>Call for end to impunity and justice for grave violations of HR & IHL</i> <i>HR mapping</i> <i>Vetting mechanism</i>

Box 7.5 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1933 (2010)	Extract Focus
13. Condemns the persistence of reported human rights violations, in particular sexual violence, and calls upon all Ivorian parties, with the continued support of UNOCI, to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, to fully implement the recommendations of its working group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5), notably to adopt and implement a national action plan to address sexual violence, and to ensure that rule of law is strengthened and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible for such violations be brought to justice, calls further upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence and reaffirms paragraphs 14 to 17 of its resolution 1880 (2009);	<i>Condemn human rights violations.</i> <i>National Plan</i> <i>Rule of law, investigates, justice</i> <i>Measures to prevent and protect</i>

Box 7.6 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stress that perpetrators must be brought to justice for violations of HR & IHL. - Condemn all violations of Human Rights and IHL, including SGBV. - Urge missions to consider women's rights and gender as a crosscutting issue. - Reiterate the use of consultations with local and international women's groups. - Request Secretary-General reports to include progress on gender mainstreaming - Support strengthening the rule of law, call for an end to impunity and investigations of all reported abuses. - Reinforce the importance of establishing and continuing vetting procedures to exclude perpetrators of violations of IHL. - Underline recommendations, including adopting national action plan. - Call for appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call for women's human rights and protection mechanisms in post-conflict legal documents to ensure that these rights are protected and respected. - Consider imposing targeted and graduated sanctions against parties to conflict that violate women's rights, and exclude such crimes from any amnesty provisions. - Refer to the ICC under chapter VII, if the State is not party to Rome Statue.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA)

Overview

The *Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)* theme concerns sexual and gender-based violence committed by peacekeepers and UN personnel.

Sexual exploitation and abuse is a form of gender-based violence and represents a “catastrophic failure of protection.”²³ Serving as the United Nations’ code of conduct on the issue, the Secretary-General’s Bulletin on Protection from SEA stipulates that acts of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed by UN staff or persons under contract with the UN “constitute acts of serious misconduct and are therefore grounds for disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal.”²⁴

The Security Council affirms its commitment to the implementation of the zero tolerance policy of SEA within UN peacekeeping operations in SCR 1820(OP6) and 1888(OP21). The Council urges troop and police contributing countries to take action to prevent SEA and to ensure accountability for crimes committed by their personnel (1820,OP7; 1888,OP21). The Zeid Report (2005) recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should require all missions to incorporate data collection and management systems that track all SEA activity including any allegations and the responses to those allegations.²⁵

Despite the increased focus on SEA within and beyond the Council, 112 allegations against UN personnel (civilian, military, and police) were reported in 2009.²⁶ This figure does not account for the large number of unreported crimes. Furthermore, widespread impunity for SEA crimes persists.

In order to eradicate SEA, it is imperative that the Security Council calls upon Member States to address, prevent, and prosecute SEA. Troop-contributing countries (TCCs) must have strict and enforceable codes of conduct and report actions taken to the UN. Failure to take appropriate action should exclude them from participation in future peacekeeping missions.

Box 8.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
-	OP7	OP20, OP21	-

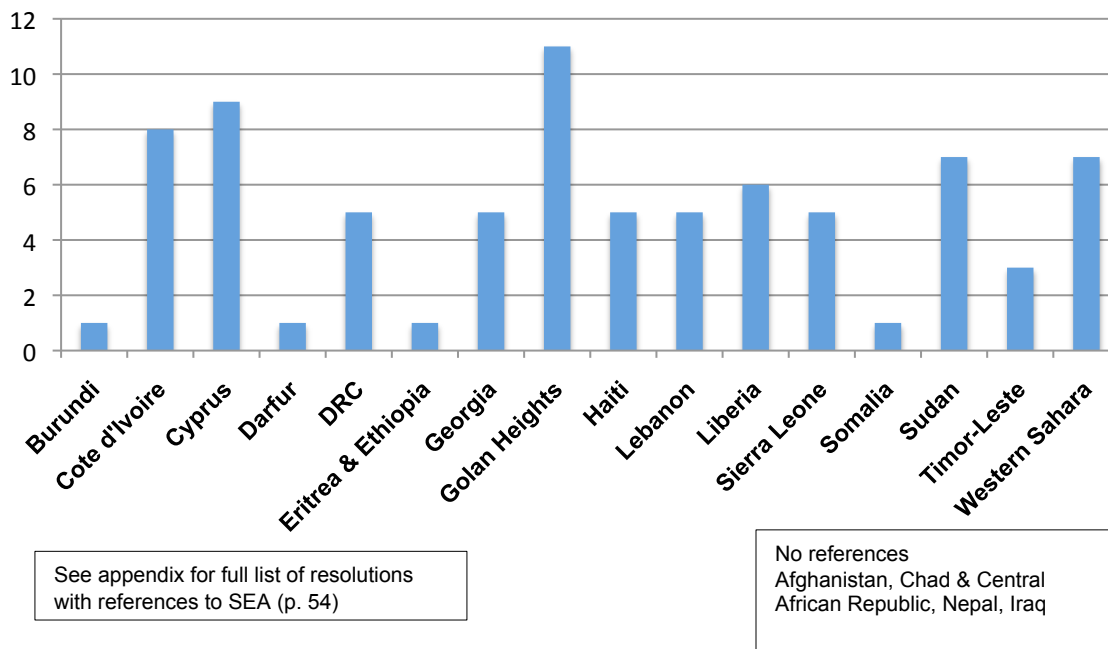
Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 46% (80) refer to SEA. This is 19%(80) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references have primarily focused on the implementation of the Secretary-General’s “zero tolerance policy” on SEA, and urged troop-contributing countries (TCCs) to take preventative measures, such as implementing pre-deployment awareness training, and to be accountable of their personnel.



Communications Officer creates a space for discussion with women.
(UN Photo)

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Sexual Abuse and Exploitation



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

In internalising its women, peace and security obligations, the Security Council must **address SEA strongly and systematically in country-specific resolutions**. The Council should be more consistent in its requests for preventative pre-deployment and post-deployment training on SEA. Boxes 8.2 - 8.4 highlights good practice extracts on SEA from resolutions.

Box 8.2 Darfur S/RES/1769 (2007)	Extract Focus
<p>16. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in UNAMID with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, and to further take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General’s Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training and, in the case of forces previously deployed under AU auspices, post-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;</p>	<p><i>Urges TCCs:</i> <i>To conduct pre- and post-deployment awareness training</i></p> <p><i>To take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases involving their personnel</i></p> <p><i>To develop mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to cases of SEA</i></p>

Box 8.3 Liberia S/RES/1750 (2007)	Extract Focus
<p><i>Welcoming</i> UNMIL’s policy to promote and protect the rights of women and calling on Liberian authorities to continue their efforts to enhance cooperation with the United Nations country team and civil society, in order to aid in efforts to combat sexual exploitation and abuse,</p>	<p><i>Cooperation with civil society in order to combat sexual exploitation and abuse</i></p>

Box 8.4 Cyprus S/RES/1898 (2009)	Extract Focus
<p>10. <i>Welcomes</i> the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General’s zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;</p>	<p><i>Implementation of the Secretary-General’s “zero tolerance policy”</i></p> <p><i>Urges TCCs to take to conduct pre- and post-deployment awareness training</i></p>

Box 8.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urge troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of both pre- and post- deployment awareness training. - Urge troop-contributing countries to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases involving their personnel. - Urge troop-contributing countries to develop mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to cases of SEA. - Encourage cooperation with civil society in order to combat sexual exploitation and abuse. - Demand implementation of the Secretary-General’s “zero tolerance policy”. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strongly condemn all acts of SEA. - Urge troop-contributing countries to participate in investigations involving their constituents and encourage them to exchange information with the UN. - Call for adherence to pertinent codes, including amongst humanitarian elements. - Request reports of the Secretary-General on <i>country-specific</i> situations to include information on SEA and actions taken. - Support access to independent modern forensic methods of identification to strengthening investigations.²⁷ - Encourage increased coherence on the field level, including standardization of trainings and mandatory reporting guideline relating to SEA committed by peacekeepers and by humanitarian workers.

RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACEBUILDING

Overview

The *Reconstruction and Peacebuilding* theme focuses on the application of a gender perspective to peacebuilding.

The realisation of women's right to full participation in preventing, resolving and recovering from conflict, is critical to building sustainable peace and the fulfilment of human security. Furthermore, the response of local, national and international systems to women's priorities in post-conflict situations, can significantly impacts the stability and development of communities.



Congolese Women Rejoice after Signing of Peace Accord in Goma (2008)
(UN Photo)

The engagement of women in early stages of peacemaking can increase gender analysis in post-conflict planning, lead to improved outcomes for women, and enhance their capacity to participate in longer-term peacebuilding. However, women's rights and concerns should not be dependent on the presence of women in peace processes. Systems must be in place to ensure their inclusion is standard operating procedure.

In SCR 1325, the Security Council recognises that addressing the unique needs of women and girls during post-conflict reconstruction requires integrating a gender perspective at all stages (1325,OP8). The Council acknowledges the need to counter negative societal attitudes regarding women's equal capacity for involvement, and calls for the promotion of women's leadership and support for women's organizations (1889,OP1). In addition, the Security Council requests training on the protection, rights and needs of women in all peacebuilding measures (1325,OP6).

To achieve this, the Council tasks the Secretary-General to report on challenges and make recommendations relevant to the participation of women and gender mainstreaming in peacebuilding and recovery efforts (1888,OP19)²⁸.

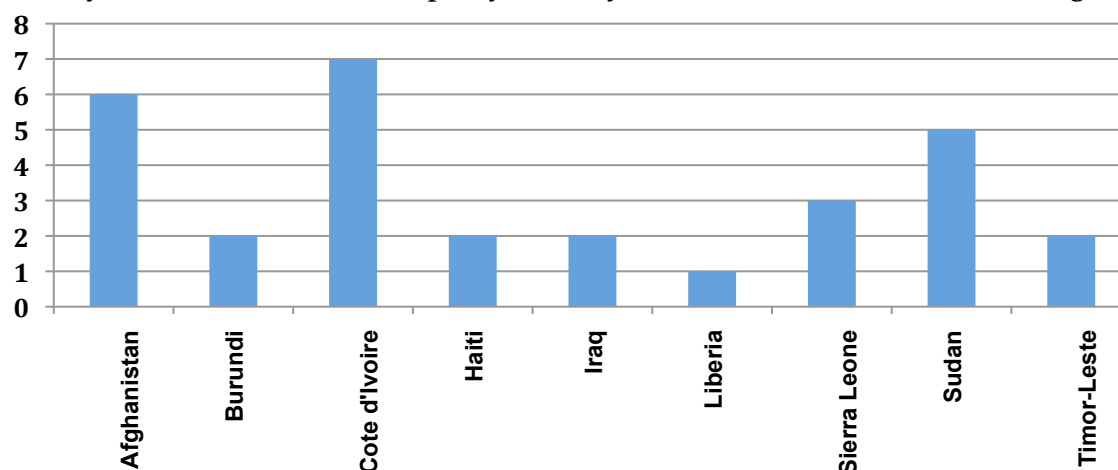
Box 9.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP5, OP8, OP6, OP16, OP17	OP6, OP7, OP8, OP9, OP13, OP15	OP10-13, OP16, OP18-19, OP21, OP25-26	OP1, OP3-4, OP14-15, OP19

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 17% (30) refer to women in the context of reconstruction and peacebuilding. This is 7% (30) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references focus: the creation of national gender equality policies and strategies, the participation of women in all peacebuilding processes, and the continued monitoring of the status and situation of women. Absent are references to women's economic empowerment as a component of reconstruction and peacebuilding, or the impact that equitable, inclusive reconstruction and peacebuilding can have on the prevention of conflict.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Reconstruction & Peacebuilding



See appendix for full list of resolutions with references to reconstruction & peacebuilding (p. 55)

No references
Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia & Eritrea, Georgia, Golan Heights, Lebanon, Nepal, Somalia, Western Sahara

Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council **must include gender specific language addressing women's role in all stages of reconstruction and peacebuilding**. Boxes 9.2 - 9.5 highlight good practice extracts on reconstruction and peacebuilding.

Box 9.2 Afghanistan S/RES/1917 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p>35. <i>Recognizes</i> that despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools, stresses the importance of implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009) supports efforts to accelerate implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan, welcomes the Afghan Government's commitment to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in its reports to the Security Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan;</p>	<p><i>Promotion of women's leadership and participation as part of peacebuilding process</i></p> <p><i>Gender mainstreaming throughout post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery efforts</i></p>

Box 9.3 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1865 (2009)	Extract Focus
<p>11. <i>Calls upon</i> all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children and that all</p>	<p><i>Protection of women addressed in implementation of peace agreement, and all post-conflict phases</i></p>

reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice;	
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Box 9.4 Sudan S/RES/1706 (2006)	Extract Focus
8.(i) To cooperate closely with the Chairperson of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC), provide support and technical assistance to him, and coordinate other United Nations agencies' activities to this effect, as well as to assist the parties to the DDDC in addressing the need for an all-inclusive approach, including the role of women, towards reconciliation and peacebuilding;	<i>Promotion of the role of women in peacebuilding as part of an inclusive post-conflict recovery process</i>

Box 9.5 Burundi S/RES/1902 (2009)	Extract Focus
12. <i>Encourages</i> the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, security reforms, land tenure, justice and the protection of human rights, with a special focus on women's and children's rights;	<i>Focus on the unique needs and concerns of women's rights during post-conflict peacebuilding across all areas</i>

Box 9.6 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote women's leadership and participation as part of inclusive peacebuilding process. - Urge gender mainstreaming throughout post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery efforts. - Call for protection of women to be addressed in implementation of peace agreement, and all post-conflict phases. - Focus on the unique needs and concerns of women's rights during post-conflict peacebuilding across all areas (ensuring a gender perspective is taken in the planning and implementation of peace agreements). <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support funding and economic empowerment of women for political capacity building. - Request Secretary-General reports on <i>country-specific</i> situations to include information on the progress of women/ gender in peacebuilding.

JUSTICE AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR)

Overview

The *Justice and Security Sector Reform (SSR)* theme focuses on incorporation of gender into the post-conflict process of reforming security and justice institutions, with the aim of ensuring transparent, accountable and effective services.

The Secretary-General affirms that SSR must be gender sensitive throughout its planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases, based on the different security needs of women, men, boys, and girls.

The women, peace, and security resolutions stress the particular need for improved security sector responses to address and prevent SGBV. Member States are urged to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reform to better protect women from violence (1888, OP6). Reiterating the call for prosecutions to end impunity (1325, OP11), Member States are called upon to investigate and bring perpetrators of sexual violence to justice (1820, OP4; 1888, OP6). To help strengthen national judicial systems, and identify gaps in national responses to sexual violence, the Council requests that a UN team of experts work with national officials to enhance criminal responsibility for crimes of sexual violence (1888, OP8). Finally, it is critical that access to justice, protection, and redress for survivors of sexual violence is ensured (1820, OP4; 1888, OP6-7).

The resolutions set out specific obligations, in addition to broader guidelines, for transitional justice and justice reform within SSR. Women's rights must be ensured in the reform and rebuilding of the police and judiciary (1325, OP8), and within peace agreements. To facilitate this, SCR 1820 calls for the inclusion of women and women's organizations in all UN-assisted reform efforts (OP10). Justice and SSR are crucial components of peacebuilding, and have a direct impact on a country's ability to achieve sustainable peace. Both gender mainstreaming in policy making, and the participation of women, are integral to successful reform.

Box 10.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP7, OP8, OP11, OP13	OP3, OP4, OP10	OP3, OP6-9, OP17	OP3, OP10, OP13

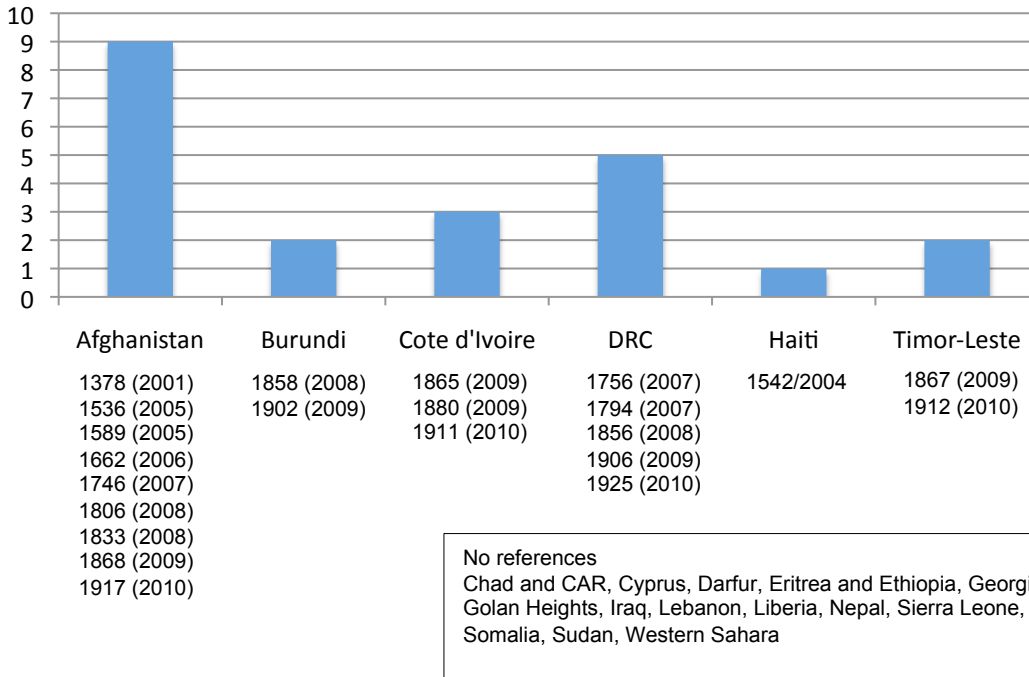
Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 13% (22) refer to women and justice and SSR. This is 5% (22) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references focus predominantly on ending impunity for crimes of sexual violence, and SGBV training for domestic security forces to strengthen their response to the needs of women.



Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the ICTY, addresses the Security Council (2004) (UN Photo)

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Justice & SSR



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council must **incorporate language that addresses women’s role and concerns in justice and security sector reform**. Boxes 10.2 - 10.5 highlights good practice extracts.

Box 10.2 Afghanistan S/RES/1917 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p>23. <i>Reiterates</i> the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country;</p>	<p><i>Vetting, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment</i></p>

Box 10.3 Timor-Leste S/RES/1912 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p>7. <i>Requests</i> UNMIT to continue to ensure, through the presence of UNMIT police component and the provision of support to the PNTL, the maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste, which includes interim law enforcement and public security until the PNTL is fully reconstituted, and, working with partners, to intensify its efforts to assist with further training, mentoring, institutional development and strengthening of the PNTL with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, including with respect to community policing, and to address the special needs of women, and recognizes the importance of ensuring that UNMIT personnel have the appropriate profile and specialized skill sets for these tasks, and the potential need for civilian experts for the above purpose;</p>	<p><i>Address needs and concerns of women in maintenance of public security</i></p>

Box 10.4 DRC S/RES/1906 (2009)	Extract Focus
<p>31. Further requests MONUC to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the FARDC, including to the integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as part of broader international efforts to support security sector reform;</p>	<p><i>Training on SGBV, in particular to integrated elements</i></p>

Box 10.5 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1880 (2009)	Extract Focus
<p>15. Calls also upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence;</p>	<p><i>Training on prevention of and prohibition against all forms of SGBV</i></p>

Box 10.6 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage appropriate vetting, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment for women and men. - Address needs and concerns of women in maintenance of public security. - Request training on prevention of and prohibition against all forms of SGBV, in particular to integrated elements. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that women's protection and participation is central to the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of phases Security Sector Reform. - Promote gender-awareness and participation within all institutions and policies, particularly within the Police. - Support the increase of women in leadership positions, and in the processes of creating a constitution and developing transparent and accountable judiciary. - Urge for gender-sensitive constitutional and legal reform, including the integration of women's human rights into national constitutions and ensuring equality in land rights, inheritance rights, and martial rights.

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

Overview

The *Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR)* theme focuses on the importance of a gender perspective and representation of women in DDR planning and implementation.

Women are affected by DDR programmes as combatants, associates of combatants, and non-combatants.²⁹



UN Peacekeepers Assist with DDR in DRC (2006) (UN Photo)

Acknowledging the need and value of integrating a gendered perspective into DDR programmes, the Security Council encourages gender specific needs of ex-combatants to be considered in their planning (1325,OP13). DDR programmes must address sexual violence and the protection of women from SGBV (1820,OP13; 1888,OP10; 1889,OP13). The monitoring of the benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls, including housing, sexual and reproductive health care, and schooling, reinforce the importance of recognizing women's various contributions in DDR. The inclusion of women and a gender perspective in DDR programmes is important to establishing sustainable post-conflict stability and gender-equality.

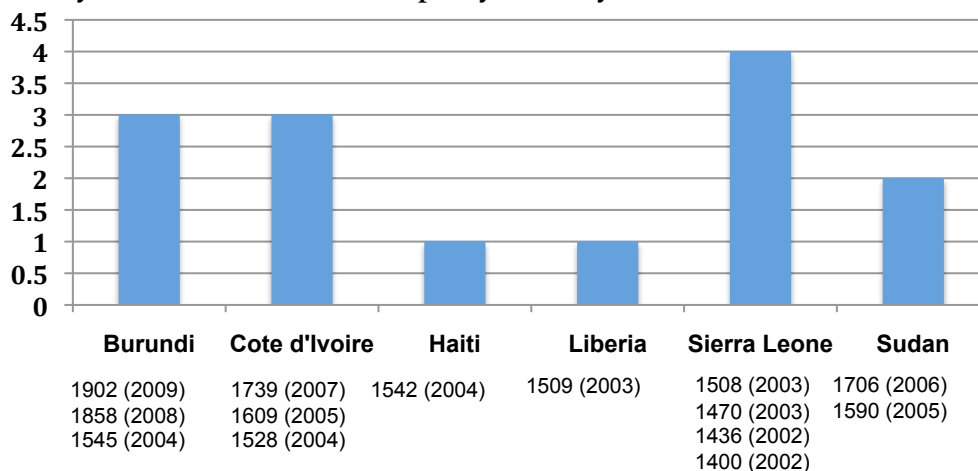
Box 11.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP8, OP13	OP10, OP13	OP17, OP13	OP8-10, OP13

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 8%(14) refer to women and DDR. This is 3% (14) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references focus on urging the consideration of the needs of women in the DDR process.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – DDR



1902 (2009) 1739 (2007) 1542 (2004) 1509 (2003) 1508 (2003) 1706 (2006)
 1858 (2008) 1609 (2005) 1470 (2003) 1436 (2002) 1400 (2002) 1590 (2005)
 1545 (2004) 1528 (2004)

No references
 Afghanistan, Chad & Central African Republic, Cyprus, Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia & Eritrea, Georgia, Golan Heights, Iraq, Lebanon, Nepal, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Western Sahara

Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council must **incorporate language that addresses women's role and inclusive in DDR programmes**. Boxes 11.2 and 11.3 highlight good practice extracts on DDR from *country-specific* resolutions on Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire. Language concerning women's involvement in planning and designing DDR programmes is presently absent.

Box 11.2 Burundi S/RES/1858 (2008)	Extract Focus
<p>11. <i>Encourages</i> in this regard the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with all international partners, to elaborate a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and to lay the foundations for the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, ex-combatants, returning refugees, the displaced and other vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, particularly women and children, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006) and 1820 (2008);</p>	<p><i>Sustainable socio-economic strategy for reintegration of women impacted by conflict</i></p>

Box 11.3 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1739 (2007)	Extract Focus
<p>2. Decides that UNOCI shall have the following mandate from the date of adoption of this resolution: (b) Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement – To coordinate closely with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the implementation of a voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants, paying special attention to the specific needs of women and children, in support of the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and in cooperation with the Governments concerned, relevant international financial institutions, international development organizations and donor nations,</p>	<p><i>Address the specific needs of women in DDR process</i></p>

Box 11.4 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)

- Promote sustainable socio-economic strategy for reintegration of women impacted by conflict.
- Address the specific needs of women in DDR process.

In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:

- Ensure DDR programmes uphold the human rights of women and girls, as ex-combatants as well as associates of ex-combatants, through consideration of their specific needs and circumstances.
- Ensure that women and girls are consulted in the design and planning of DDR programmes.

DISPLACEMENT

Overview

The *Displacement* theme focuses on the rights and concerns of women and girls affected by conflict-related displacement.

In 2009, women and girls comprised 47% of refugees and 50% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returned refugees.³⁰

The Security Council recognizes that refugees and IDPs in particular are adversely affected by conflict, and displaced women face specific challenges and concerns. These concerns include increased risk of human rights abuses, SGBV, harassment and discrimination, as well as being especially affected by restricted access to resources, education, and decision-making processes.



Somalis Displaced to Refugee Camp in Yemen (2009) (UN Photo)

All parties to conflicts must uphold international law as it relates to refugee populations (1325,OP9, OP12,). When designing refugee camps and settlements, respect for their civilian and humanitarian character must be taken into consideration. This includes incorporating the particular needs and concerns of women and girls in both planning and implementation (1325,OP12). The Secretary-General, in consultation with women and women-led organizations, must develop effective mechanisms to protect women and girls in, and around, UN refugee and IDP camps - particularly from SGBV (1820,OP10).

Despite this political recognition, displaced women and girls continue to face specific vulnerabilities and suffer severe violations. It is imperative that relevant actors, including the Security Council, take into account the gender-specific needs and rights of displaced women and girls in the execution of their mandate.

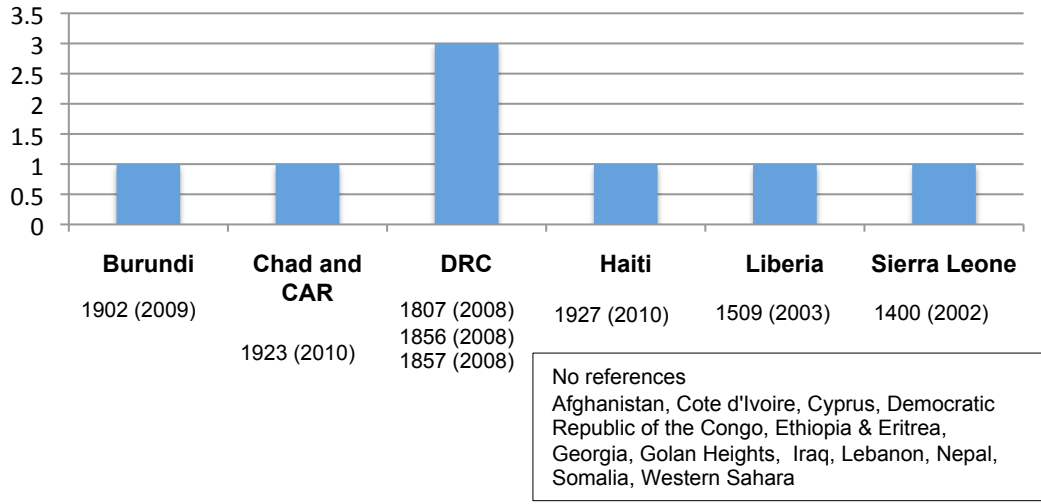
Box 12.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP9, OP10, OP12	OP10	-	OP12

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 5% (8) refer to needs and rights of refugee and IDP women. This is 2% (8) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references call for the respect of international humanitarian law within refugee and IDP camps, condemnation of violence against refugee and IDP women and calls for protection. Presently, there are no *country-specific* resolutions addressing the incorporation of women into the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all programmes providing assistance to refugee and other women.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Displacement



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council must **comprehensively address the protection and assistance rights and needs of refugee and IDP women and girls**. Boxes 12.2 - 12.4 highlight good practice extracts on displacement from resolutions on Haiti, Chad & CAR, and DRC.

Box 12.2 Haiti S/RES/1927 (2010)	Extract Focus
4. <i>Recognizes</i> the need for MINUSTAH to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection of the population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children , including through additional joint community policing in the camps along with strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence; and to tackle the risk of a resurgence in gang violence, organized crime and trafficking of children;	<i>Address the particular needs of IDP women</i> <i>Protection of IDPs through various methods, including community policing and other mechanisms to address SGBV</i>
Box 12.3 Chad and CAR S/RES/1923 (2010)	Extract Focus
<i>Emphasizing</i> the need to respect international refugee law, preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of the refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and prevent any recruitment of individuals, including women and children, which might be carried out in or around camps and sites by armed groups,	<i>Preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of the refugee camps</i>

Box 12.4 DRC S/RES/1807 (2008)	Extract Focus
<p>13. Decides that the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 11 [sanctions] above shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: (e) Individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;</p>	<p><i>Sanctions applied to individuals or entities who forcibly displace women</i></p>

Box 12.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions
<p>The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address the particular needs of IDP women. - Ensure protection of IDPs through various methods, including community policing and other mechanisms to address SGBV. - Reiterate the importance of preserving the civilian and humanitarian nature of the refugee camps. - Apply sanctions to individuals or entities who have forcibly displace women. <p>In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call for the participation of refugee and displaced women in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes, including the management of refugee camps and resources. - Call for gender-sensitive camp design and management.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Overview

The *Humanitarian Assistance* theme in conflict situations focuses on the humanitarian needs of women and girls.

Effective humanitarian assistance and distribution of aid requires an appreciation of the different impact conflict can have on men, women, boys, and girls, to ensure that the most appropriate response is provided by humanitarian actors.



Internally Displaced Persons Receive Emergency Food Aid, Sudan (2008)

The Security Council must consider the humanitarian needs of women when selecting and enacting measures to restore international peace and security. SCR 1325 acknowledges the need for women's participation in humanitarian operations and urges the Secretary-General to increase the role of women as humanitarian personnel (OP4). In addition, SCR 1889 calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and calls for equal and unimpeded humanitarian assistance for women and girls in refugee and IDP camps (OP12).

In SCRs 1820 and 1888, the Council addresses the role of humanitarian assistance programmes, the training of humanitarian personnel to combat sexual violence (1820,OP6), and requires the incorporation of issues of sexual violence in humanitarian access agreements within peace processes (1888,OP17). The Council further calls for the development and support of national institutions to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict periods (1820, OP13).

It is imperative that women are involved in both short- and long-term relief and recovery efforts. This includes participation in emergency response implementation and monitoring, and the promotion of women's equal access to aid and services through gender-sensitive distribution mechanisms.

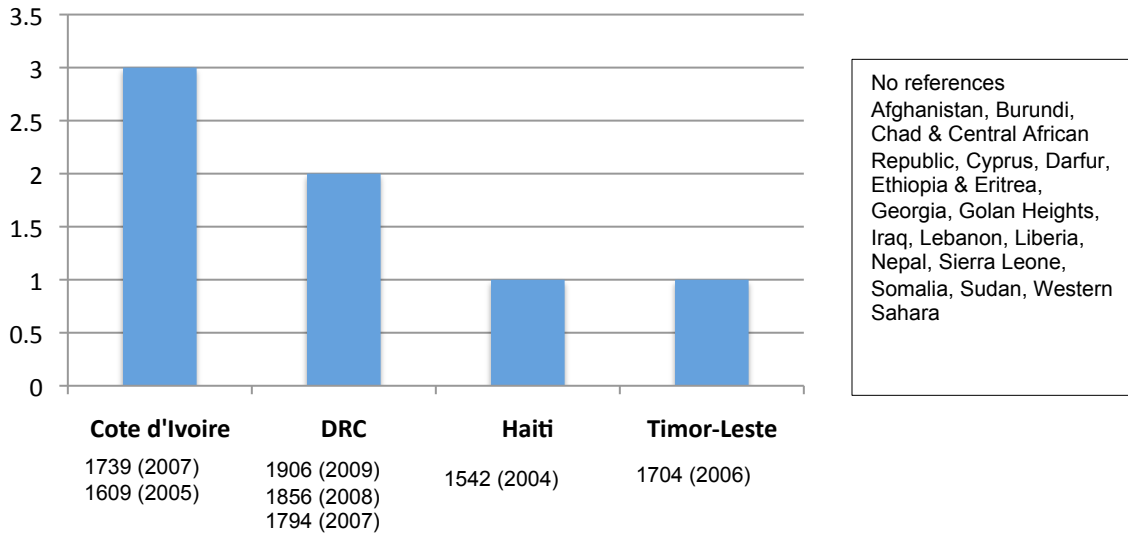
Box 13.1 Relevant Paragraphs in Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)
OP4, OP12	OP6, OP13	OP17	OP12

Security Council Resolution Language

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender (174), 4% (7) refer to needs and rights of refugee and IDP women. This is 2% (7) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (432). These references have primarily focused on providing adequate security for women, ensuring the free flow of humanitarian aid, and continued provision of services and other assistance to victims. Overall analysis illuminates gaps in addressing gender-sensitive aid distribution, which would prevent the exploitation of women who are recipients of assistance. Additionally, there is seldom mention of training humanitarian actors on how to protect and promote women's rights and concerns in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Security Council Resolution Graph by Country – Humanitarian Assistance



Good Practice Extracts and Suggested Action

The Security Council **must systematically incorporate language that addresses the specific needs of women as recipients of aid and the management of humanitarian assistance in order to provide a secure environment for the delivery of aid.**³¹ Boxes 13.2 - 13.4 highlight good practice extracts from resolutions.

Box 13.2 Democratic Republic of Congo S/RES/1794 (2007)	Extract Focus
Condemning in particular sexual violence perpetrated by militias and armed groups as well as elements of the FARDC, the PNC and other security and intelligence services, <i>stressing</i> the urgent need for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with MONUC and other relevant actors, to end such violence and bring the perpetrators, as well as the senior commanders under whom they serve, to justice, and calling on Member States to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims,	<i>Condemn sexual violence and call for justice</i> <i>Calls on Member States to assist and to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims</i>

Box 13.3 Haiti S/RES/1542	Extract Focus
9. Decides further that MINUSTAH shall coordinate and cooperate with the Transitional Government as well as with their international partners, in order to facilitate the provision and coordination of humanitarian assistance, and access of humanitarian workers to Haitian people in need, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable segments of society, particularly women and children;	<i>Calls for coordination and cooperation to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and access to focus particularly on women</i>

Box 13.4 Côte d'Ivoire S/RES/1933 (2010)	Extract Focus
<p>16. (f) Support for humanitarian assistance – To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by contributing to enhance security and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities and displaced persons,</p>	<p><i>Takes account of the special needs of women in provision of humanitarian assistance</i></p>

Box 13.5 Suggested Security Council Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

The Security Council should: (illustrated in examples)

- Condemn all sexual and gender-based violence and call for justice.
- Call on Member States to assist and provide medical, humanitarian and other aid victims.
- Call for coordination and cooperation to help facilitate access to, and provision of humanitarian assistance, particularly for women.
- Take into account the special needs of women in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

In addition to addressing the issues above, the Council should:

- Call for better coordination of humanitarian assistance, and access for humanitarian workers to the civilian population, with special consideration of the protection needs of women and girls; this includes creating what is often termed, a “security bubble” through the provision of logistical support, sharing assets, and providing physical escort to envoys carrying and distributing humanitarian aid.³²
- Address prevention of the exploitation of women during the aid distribution process.
- Call for gender-sensitive training for humanitarian aid actors.
- Promote the participation of women in planning and implementation of aid programmes.
- Call for an increase of the number of women working in camps and target women for programmes like food distribution.
- Ensure peace operations are providing support for the rehabilitation and protection of critical civilian infrastructure.³³

Afterword

This Handbook is the result of years of consistent work by a group dedicated to ensuring that the Security Council's resolution 1325, adopted on the 31st of October 2000, did not remain solely in the realm of rhetoric. The PeaceWomen Project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has been a constant record of the slow and uneven progress the Security Council has made on women, peace and security.

As a founding member of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG), PeaceWomen's work has been central to our core advocacy endeavours. With our mandate to push for the implementation of women, peace and security obligations at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, having PeaceWomen's ongoing record of the Security Council's engagement on this issue has been invaluable.

In the NGOWG's most recent project, the Monthly Action Points (MAP), we provide regular monthly policy guidance to the Security Council as to how it can better address key women, peace and security aspects of its daily work. In these monthly papers, we select a number of country and thematic situations and provide timely guidance – based on our expertise and information from our partners in the field – on what the Council can do to implement 1325.

The PeaceWomen Project provides both historical information and a running tally of key ways the Council has engaged on women, peace and security. When we provide analysis of a UN mission mandate renewal, we turn to PeaceWomen to see what has been discussed on women, peace and security in the past. When we are doing an analysis of whether the Council has followed the guidance of the MAP, we turn to PeaceWomen for language and analysis of Open Debates.

This Handbook not only provides an interesting snapshot of where we are now in the integration of SCR 1325 in current mission mandates and resolutions, but also helps us to evaluate where we have made progress, and where this progress has been scant. I urge all those engaged in policy on women, peace and security to use this Handbook for examples of good practice language when designing and supporting resolutions, and for a clear perspective on how far we have yet to go. It is sure to be one of our key tools in pushing for full implementation of women, peace and security mandates in the Security Council.

Sarah Taylor
Executive Coordinator
NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
www.womenpeacesecurity.org



About The PeaceWomen Project of WILPF

PeaceWomen is a project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the oldest women's peace group in the world, which aims to unite women of different political beliefs and philosophies in their determination to dismantle the causes and legitimizations of war.

PeaceWomen promotes the role of women in preventing conflict, and the equal and full participation of women in all efforts to create and maintain international peace and security. PeaceWomen advances our mission by monitoring implementation, facilitating information sharing and enabling meaningful dialogue for positive impact on women's lives in conflict and post-conflict environments.

PeaceWomen implements our mission by focusing on core areas of action:

- Monitoring the UN Security Council's implementation of women, peace and security through Security Council Monitor;
- Providing a comprehensive online source on women, peace and security (resources, news and events) at www.peacewomen.org;
- Monitoring the UN system's and Member States implementation of SCR 1325;
- Advocating for the rapid and full implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions (SCR 1820, 1888 and 1889); and
- Promoting local ownership and awareness of the resolutions. PeaceWomen's translation initiative hosts 100+ translations of SCR 1325.

The PeaceWomen Project Security Council Monitor includes three interlinked tools - Resolution Watch, Report Watch and Debate Watch. The goal of the Monitor is to extract and analyze the women, peace and security content, or lack thereof, in all Security Council resolutions, debates, and Secretary General Reports to the Council. The Security Council Monitor has served as a basis for the analysis within this Handbook.

PeaceWomen's website and monitoring tools are pivotal in maintaining the momentum for action on women, peace and security. The PeaceWomen Project (particularly our website, monitoring tools, E-Newsletter, and advocacy efforts) has become a pioneer in advancing the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda and we hope to continue leading the way, beyond the 10th anniversary of SCR 1325 in October 2010.

More about PeaceWomen: www.peacewomen.org

More about WILPF: www.wilpfinternational.org

More about Reaching Critical Will (WILPF project on disarmament):
www.reachingcriticalwill.org

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Appendix

Resolutions with References to Peacekeeping [Chart on p. 14]

<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>Cyprus</u>	<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Iraq</u>	<u>Sierra Leone</u>
1589 (2005)	1604 (2005)	1615 (2005)	1883 (2009)	1370 (2001)
1746 (2007)	1642 (2005)	1666 (2006)	1936 (2010)	1400 (2002)
1917 (2010)	1687 (2006)	1752 (2007)	<u>Lebanon</u>	1436 (2002)
<u>Burundi</u>	1728 (2006)	1781 (2007)	1614 (2005)	1610 (2005)
1545 (2004)	1758 (2007)	1808 (2008)	1773 (2007)	1734 (2006)
1602 (2005)	1818 (2008)	<u>Golan Heights</u>	1832 (2008)	1793 (2007)
1719 (2006)	1847 (2008)	1605 (2005)	1884 (2009)	1829 (2008)
1791 (2007)	1873 (2009)	1648 (2005)	1937 (2010)	1886 (2009)
1902 (2009)	1898 (2009)	1685 (2006)	<u>Liberia</u>	<u>Timor-Leste</u>
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	<u>Darfur</u>	1729 (2006)	1509 (2003)	1410 (2002)
1479 (2003)	1769 (2007)	1759 (2007)	1626 (2005)	1704 (2006)
1528 (2004)	1828 (2008)	1788 (2007)	1712 (2006)	1745 (2007)
1603 (2005)	1881 (2009)	1821 (2008)	1750 (2007)	1802 (2008)
1609 (2005)	<u>DRC</u>	1848 (2008)	1836 (2008)	1867 (2009)
1739 (2007)	1935 (2010)	1875 (2009)	1885 (2009)	1912 (2010)
1795 (2008)	1445 (2002)	1899 (2009)	<u>Somalia</u>	<u>Western Sahara</u>
1826 (2008)	1493 (2003)	1934 (2010)	1789 (2007)	1675 (2006)
1865 (2009)	1592 (2005)	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Sudan</u>	1720 (2006)
1880 (2009)	1635 (2005)	1608 (2005)	1590 (2005)	1754 (2007)
1911 (2010)	1756 (2007)	1702 (2006)	1627 (2005)	1783 (2007)
1933 (2010)	1794 (2007)	1743 (2007)	1706 (2006)	1813 (2008)
	1856 (2008)	1780 (2007)	1755 (2007)	1871 (2009)
	1906 (2009)	1840 (2008)	1784 (2007)	1920 (2010)
	1925 (2010)	1892 (2009)	1812 (2008)	
	<u>Eritrea & Ethiopia</u>	1927 (2010)	1870 (2009)	
	1622 (2005)		1919 (2010)	

Resolutions with references to Protection [Chart on p. 20]

<u>Burundi</u>	<u>Darfur</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Sierra Leone</u>	<u>Sudan</u>
1602 (2005)	1881 (2009)	1927 (2010)	1734 (2006)	1590 (2005)
1545 (2004)	1706 (2006)	<u>Iraq</u>	1620 (2005)	1706 (2006)
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	<u>DRC</u>	1936 (2010)	1508 (2003)	<u>Timor-Leste</u>
1933 (2010)	1925 (2010)	1883 (2009)	1470 (2003)	1704 (2006)
1911 (2010)	1906 (2009)	<u>Liberia</u>	1436 (2002)	1745 (2007)
1880 (2009)	1856 (2008)	1750 (2007)	<u>Somalia</u>	1802 (2008)
1865 (2009)	1794 (2007)	1400 (2002)	1910 (2010)	1867 (2009)
1826 (2008)	1592 (2005)			1912 (2010)
1795 (2008)	1565 (2004)			
1765 (2007)	1355 (2001)			
1739 (2007)				
1609 (2005)				
1528 (2004)				

Resolutions with references to Participation [Chart on p. 23]

<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	<u>Darfur</u>	<u>Liberia</u>	<u>Somalia</u>
1419 (2002)	1721 (2006)	1828 (2008)	1478 (2003)	1772 (2007)
1536 (2004)	1739 (2007)	1881 (2009)	1408 (2002)	1801 (2008)
1917 (2010)	1826 (2008)	1935 (2010)	<u>Nepal</u>	<u>Sudan</u>
<u>Burundi</u>	1865 (2009)	<u>DRC</u>	1879 (2009)	1574 (2004)

1602 (2005)	1880 (2009)	1493 (2003)	1909 (2010)	1590 (2005)
1719 (2006)	1911 (2010)	<u>Haiti</u>	1921 (2010)	1784 (2007)
	1933 (2010)	1542 (2004)	<u>Sierra Leone</u>	1812 (2008)
		1780 (2007)	1370 (2001)	
		1892 (2009)	1400 (2002)	
		1927 (2010)		

Resolutions with references to SGBV [Chart on p. 29]

<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	<u>DRC</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Sierra Leone</u>
1833 (2008)	1528 (2004)	1468 (2003)	1608 (2005)	1370 (2001)
1868 (2009)	1609 (2005)	1493 (2003)	1702 (2006)	1400 (2002)
1890 (2009)	1739 (2007)	1592 (2005)	1743 (2007)	1734 (2006)
1917 (2010)	1826 (2008)	1698 (2006)	1780 (2007)	1793 (2007)
<u>Burundi</u>	1842 (2008)	1756 (2007)	1840 (2008)	1886 (2009)
1719 (2006)	1865 (2009)	1794 (2007)	1892 (2009)	<u>Somalia</u>
1791 (2007)	1880 (2009)	1807 (2008)	1927 (2010)	1872 (2009)
1858 (2008)	1893 (2009)	1856 (2008)	<u>Liberia</u>	<u>Sudan</u>
1902 (2009)	1911 (2010)	1857 (2008)	1933 (2010)	1556 (2004)
<u>Chad & CAR</u>	<u>Darfur</u>	1896 (2009)	1478 (2003)	1590 (2005)
1778 (2007)	1769 (2007)	1906 (2009)	1509 (2003)	1591 (2005)
1861 (2009)	1828 (2008)	1925 (2010)	1777 (2007)	1706 (2006)
	1881 (2009)		1836 (2008)	1870 (2009)
	1891 (2009)		1885 (2009)	<u>Timor-Leste</u>
	1935 (2010)			1745 (2007)
				1802 (2008)
				1867 (2009)
				1912 (2010)

Resolutions with references to Human Rights and IHL [Chart on p. 32]

<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>Chad and CAR</u>	<u>Darfur</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Sierra Leone</u>
1333 (2000)	1778 (2007)	1769 (2007)	1542 (2004)	1370(2001)
1378 (2001)	1861 (2009)	1828 (2008)	1743 (2007)	1400(2002)
1386 (2001)	1923 (2010)	<u>DRC</u>	1780 (2007)	1436(2002)
1536 (2004)	<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	1468 (2003)	1840 (2008)	1470(2003)
1589 (2005)	1528 (2004)	1493 (2003)	1892 (2009)	1508 2003)
1662 (2006)	1609 (2005)	1565 (2004)	<u>Iraq</u>	<u>Somalia</u>
1746 (2007)	1739 (2007)	1698 (2006)	1483 (2003)	1910 (2010)
1806 (2008)	1826 (2008)	1756 (2007)	1546 (2004)	<u>Sudan</u>
1833 (2008)	1842 (2008)	1794 (2007)	1883 (2009)	1547 (2004)
1868 (2009)	1865 (2009)	1807 (2008)	1936 (2010)	1556 (2004)
1890 (2009)	1880 (2009)	1856 (2008)	1509 (2003)	1590 (2005)
1917 (2010)	1893 (2009)	1857 (2008)	1750 (2007)	1591 (2005)
<u>Burundi</u>	1911 (2010)	1896 (2009)	1836 (2008)	1706 (2006)
1545 (2004)	1933 (2010)	1906 (2009)	1885 (2009)	1755 (2007)
1602 (2005)		1925 (2010)		1919 (2010)
1719 (2006)				<u>Timor-Leste</u>
1791 (2007)				1704 (2006)
1858 (2008)				
1902 (2009)				

Resolutions with references to Sexual Exploitation & Abuse [Chart on p. 35]

<u>Burundi</u>	<u>Darfur</u>	<u>Golan Heights</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Sudan</u>
1602 (2005)	1769 (2007)	1605 (2005)	1614 (2005)	1590 (2005)
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	<u>DRC</u>	1648 (2005)	1773 (2007)	1627 (2005)
1603 (2005)	1592 (2005)	1685 (2006)	1832 (2008)	1755 (2007)
1609 (2005)	1635 (2005)	1729 (2006)	1884 (2009)	1784 (2007)

1795 (2008)	1756 (2007)	1759 (2007)	1937 (2010)	1812 (2008)
1826 (2008)	1906 (2009)	1788 (2007)	<u>Liberia</u>	1870 (2009)
1865 (2009)	1925 (2010)	1821 (2008)	1626 (2005)	1919 (2010)
1880 (2009)	<u>Eritrea & Ethiopia</u>	1848 (2008)	1712 (2006)	<u>Timor-Leste</u>
1911 (2010)	1622 (2005)	1875 (2009)	1750 (2007)	1745 (2007)
1933 (2010)	<u>Georgia</u>	1899 (2009)	1777 (2007)	1867 (2009)
<u>Cyprus</u>	1615 (2005)	1934 (2010)	1836 (2008)	1912 (2010)
1604 (2005)	1666 (2006)	<u>Haiti</u>	1885 (2009)	<u>Western Sahara</u>
1642 (2005)	1752 (2007)	1608 (2005)	<u>Sierra Leone</u>	1675 (2006)
1687 (2006)	1781 (2007)	1743 (2007)	1400 (2002)	1720 (2006)
1728 (2006)	1808 (2008)	1780 (2007)	1436 (2002)	1754 (2007)
1758 (2007)		1840 (2008)	1610 (2005)	1783 (2007)
1818 (2008)		1892 (2009)	1734 (2006)	1813 (2008)
1847 (2008)			1793 (2007)	1871 (2009)
1873 (2009)			<u>Somalia</u>	1920 (2010)
1898 (2009)			1789 (2007)	

Resolutions with references to Reconstruction and Peacebuilding [Chart on p. 38]

<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	<u>Burundi</u>	<u>Iraq</u>	<u>Sudan</u>
1383 (2001)	1528 (2004)	1545 (2004)	1883 (2009)	1574 (2004)
1419 (2002)	1603 (2005)	1902 (2009)	1936 (2010)	1590 (2005)
1806 (2008)	1609 (2005)	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Liberia</u>	1706 (2006)
1833 (2008)	1765 (2007)	1706 (2006)	1509 (2003)	1784 (2007)
1868 (2009)	1795 (2008)	1608 (2005)	<u>Sierra Leone</u>	1812 (2008)
1917 (2010)	1826 (2008)	1702 (2006)	1734 (2006)	<u>Timor-Leste</u>
	1865 (2009)		1793 (2007)	1704 (2006)
			1829 (2008)	1867 (2009)

Security Council Resolutions on Women, peace and security

Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and *recalling also* the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* 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,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard *noting* the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

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;

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 peacebuilding 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;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (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; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25

May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard *stresses* the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

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 resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

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;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

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;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and *further invites* him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5916th meeting, on 19 June 2008

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST (2005)/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST (2006)/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40);

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and *urging* states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and *stressing* 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,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

1. *Stresses* that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, *affirms* in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and *expresses its readiness*, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;

2. *Demands* the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;

3. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and *requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;

4. *Notes* that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, *stresses the need* for the exclusion of sexual

violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and *calls upon* Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and *stresses* the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

5. *Affirms its intention*, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and *urges* troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

8. *Encourages* troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;

11. *Stresses* the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

13. *Urges* all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

14. *Urges* appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed

against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6195th meeting, on 30 September 2009

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008) and 1882 (2009) and all relevant statements of its President,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S (2009/362)), but remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, notably against girls, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Reaffirming the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, and in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, *drawing attention* to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and "mixed" criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and *noting* that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Stressing the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat

impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), Security Sector Reform (SSR) arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development,

Noting with concern the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks,

Recognizing that the promotion and empowerment of women and that support for women's organizations and networks are essential in the consolidation of peace to promote the equal and full participation of women and *encouraging* Member States, donors, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide support in this respect,

Welcoming the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, and *recognizing* that women and children affected by armed conflict may feel more secure working with and reporting abuse to women in peacekeeping missions, and that the presence of women peacekeepers may encourage local women to participate in the national armed and security forces, thereby helping to build a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, especially women,

Welcoming the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and operational guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to effectively implement resolution 1820 (2008),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S (2009/362) and *stressing* that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Recalling the Council's decision in resolution 1882 of 4 August 2009 (S/RES/1882) to expand the Annexed list in the Secretary General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict of parties in situations of armed conflict engaged in the recruitment or use of children in violation of international law to also include those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict,

Noting the role currently assigned to the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues to monitor implementation of resolution 1325 and to promote gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, women's empowerment and gender equality, and *expressing* the importance of effective coordination within the United Nations system in these areas,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, *Reiterating* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to continue to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including with regard to sexual violence,

1. *Reaffirms* that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; *affirms* in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and *expresses its readiness*, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;

2. *Reiterates* its demand for the complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence with immediate effect;

3. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, including measures such as, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence and vetting candidates for national armies and security forces to ensure the exclusion of those associated with serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence;

4. *Requests* that the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”;

5. *Encourages* the entities comprising UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to continue and enhance cooperation and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

6. *Urges* States to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms, as appropriate, in conformity with international law, without delay and with a view to bringing perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts to justice and to ensuring that survivors have access to justice, are treated with dignity throughout the justice process and are protected and receive redress for their suffering;

7. *Urges* all parties to a conflict to ensure that all reports of sexual violence committed by civilians or by military personnel are thoroughly investigated and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice, and that civilian superiors and military commanders, in accordance with international humanitarian law, use their authority and powers to prevent sexual violence, including by combating impunity;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to identify and take the appropriate measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host government, to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law, and *recommends* making use of existing human resources within the United Nations system and voluntary contributions, drawing upon requisite expertise, as appropriate, in the rule of law, civilian and military judicial systems, mediation, criminal investigation, security sector reform, witness protection, fair trial standards, and public outreach; to, inter alia:

(a) Work closely with national legal and judicial officials and other personnel in the relevant governments’ civilian and military justice systems to address impunity, including by the strengthening of national capacity, and drawing attention to the full range of justice mechanisms to be considered;

(b) Identify gaps in national response and encourage a holistic national approach to address sexual violence in armed conflict, including by enhancing criminal accountability, responsiveness to victims, and judicial capacity;

(c) Make recommendations to coordinate domestic and international efforts and resources to reinforce the government’s ability to address sexual violence in armed conflict;

(d) Work with the United Nations Mission, Country Team, and the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General as appropriate towards the full implementation of the measures called for by resolution 1820 (2008);

9. *Encourages* States, relevant United Nations entities and civil society, as appropriate, to provide assistance in close cooperation with national authorities to build national capacity in the judicial and law enforcement systems in situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict;

10. *Reiterates its intention*, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and *calls upon* all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations bodies, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council sanctions committees, including

through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

11. *Expresses its intention* to ensure that resolutions to establish or renew peacekeeping mandates contain provisions, as appropriate, on the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, with corresponding reporting requirements to the Council;

12. *Decides* to include specific provisions, as appropriate, for the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the identification of women's protection advisers (WPAs) among gender advisers and human rights protection units, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;

13. *Encourages* States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas;

14. *Expresses* its intention to make better usage of periodical field visits to conflict areas, through the organization of interactive meetings with the local women and women's organizations in the field about the concerns and needs of women in areas of armed conflict;

15. *Encourages* leaders at the national and local level, including traditional leaders where they exist and religious leaders, to play a more active role in sensitizing communities on sexual violence to avoid marginalization and stigmatization of victims, to assist with their social reintegration, and to combat a culture of impunity for these crimes;

16. *Urges* the Secretary General, Member States and the heads of regional organizations to take measures to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

17. *Urges* that issues of sexual violence be included in all United Nations sponsored peace negotiation agendas, and *also urges* inclusion of sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes in such situations, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefires, humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, DDR and SSR arrangements, vetting of armed and security forces, justice, reparations, and recovery/development;

18. *Reaffirms* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in promoting inclusive gender-based approaches to reducing instability in post-conflict situations, noting the important role of women in rebuilding society, and *urges* the Peacebuilding Commission to encourage all parties in the countries on its agenda to incorporate and implement measures to reduce sexual violence in post-conflict strategies;

19. *Encourages* Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries, in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in pre-deployment and induction training;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and *urges* troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

22. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures to ensure systematic mainstreaming of gender issues within their respective institutions, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources within all relevant offices and departments and on the ground, as well as to strengthen, within their respective mandates, their cooperation and coordination when addressing the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict;

23. *Urges* relevant Special Representatives and the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General, with strategic and technical support from the UN Action network, to work with Member States to develop joint Government- United Nations Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and to regularly provide updates on this in their standard reporting to Headquarters;

24. *Requests* that the Secretary-General ensure more systematic reporting on incidents of trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all relevant reports to the Council, and *encourages* the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, and the Chairperson(s) of UN Action to provide, in coordination with the aforementioned Special Representative, additional briefings and documentation on sexual violence in armed conflict to the Council;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, where appropriate, in his regular reports on individual peacekeeping operations, information on steps taken to implement measures to protect civilians, particularly women and children, against sexual violence;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, specific proposals on ways to ensure monitoring and reporting in a more effective and efficient way within the existing United Nations system on the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, utilizing expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions of national Governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on gaps in United Nations entities response, for consideration in taking appropriate action;

27. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of Resolution 1820 (2008) and to submit his next report by September of 2010 on the implementation of this resolution and Resolution 1820 (2008) to include, inter alia:

(a) a detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;

(b) updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with the Resident Coordination/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the aforementioned Special Representative and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;

(c) information regarding parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence, in situations that are on the Council's agenda;

28. *Decides* to review, taking into account the process established by General Assembly resolution 63/311 regarding a United Nations composite gender entity, the mandates of the Special Representative requested in operative paragraph 4 and the Team of Experts in operative paragraph 8 within two years, and as appropriate thereafter;

29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6196th meeting, on 5 October 2009

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and all relevant Statements of its Presidents,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and *bearing in mind* the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the resolve expressed in the 2005 United Nations General Assembly World Summit Outcome Document (A/RES/60/1) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, *recalling also* the commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (S (2009/465) of 16 September 2009 and *stressing* that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudice the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans, and *encouraging* Member States to continue to pursue such implementation,

Reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and *stressing* the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

Expressing deep concern about the under-representation of women at all stages of peace processes, particularly the very low numbers of women in formal roles in mediation processes and *stressing* the need to ensure that women are appropriately appointed at decision-making levels, as high level mediators, and within the composition of the mediators' teams,

Remaining deeply concerned about the persistent obstacles to women's full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and participation in post-conflict public life, as a result of violence and intimidation, lack of security and lack of rule of law, cultural discrimination and stigmatization, including the rise of extremist or fanatical views on women, and socio-economic factors including the lack of access to education, and in this respect, *recognizing* that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of durable peace, security and reconciliation,

Recognizing the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, physical security, health services including reproductive and mental health, ways to ensure their livelihoods, land and property rights, employment, as well as their participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding,

Noting that despite progress, obstacles to strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding remain, *expressing concern* that women's capacity to engage in public decision making and economic recovery often does not receive adequate recognition or financing in post-conflict situations, and *underlining* that funding for women's early recovery needs is vital to increase women's empowerment, which can contribute to effective post-conflict peacebuilding,

Noting that women in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations continue to be often considered as victims and not as actors in addressing and resolving situations of armed conflict and *stressing* the need to focus not only on protection of women but also on their empowerment in peacebuilding,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, adequate and rapid response to their particular needs, and effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Welcoming the United Nations initiative to develop a system similar to that pioneered by the United Nations Development Programme to allow decision-makers to track gender-related allocations in United Nations Development Group Multi-Donor Trust Funds,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to appoint more women to senior United Nations positions, particularly in field missions, as a tangible step towards providing United Nations leadership on implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000),

Welcoming the upcoming establishment of a United Nations Steering Committee to enhance visibility and strengthen coordination within the United Nations system regarding the preparations for the 10th anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000),

Encouraging relevant actors to organize events during 2009-2010 at the global, regional and national levels to increase awareness about resolution 1325 (2000), including ministerial events, to renew commitments to "Women and peace and security", and to identify ways to address remaining and new challenges in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in the future,

1. *Urges* Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

2. *Reiterates* its call for all parties in armed conflicts to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls;

3. *Strongly condemns* all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, *demands* all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and *emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to develop a strategy, including through appropriate training, to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women's participation in United Nations political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all country reports to the Security Council provide information on the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, their particular needs in post-conflict situations and obstacles to attaining those needs;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member States and civil society, collect data on, analyze and systematically assess particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs;

7. *Expresses* its intention, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations, and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue, as appropriate, to appoint gender advisors and/or women-protection advisors to United Nations missions and asks them, in cooperation with United Nations Country Teams, to render technical assistance and improved coordination efforts to address recovery needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations;

8. *Urges* Member States to ensure gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery processes and sectors;

9. *Urges* Member States, United Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's empowerment is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including through developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing women's needs in the post-conflict phase;

10. *Encourages* Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;

11. *Urges* Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls' equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women's participation in post-conflict decision-making;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them;

13. *Calls upon* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take into account particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces and armed groups and their children, and provide for their full access to these programmes;

14. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office to continue to ensure systematic attention to and mobilisation of resources for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of postconflict peacebuilding, and to encourage the full participation of women in this process;

15. *Request* the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary General on sexual violence and armed conflict whose appointment has been requested by its resolution 1888 (2009);

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council within 6 months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2010 and beyond;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the report requested in S/PRST/2007/40, to also include a review of progress in the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), an assessment of the processes by which the Security Council receives, analyses and takes action on information pertinent to resolution 1325 (2000), recommendations on further measures to improve coordination across the United Nations system, and with Member States and civil society to deliver implementation, and data on women's participation in United Nations missions;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council within 12 months on addressing women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and planning in the aftermath of conflict, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission and to include, inter alia:

- a. Analysis on the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
- b. Challenges to women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in all early post-conflict planning, financing and recovery processes,
- c. Measures to support national capacity in planning for and financing responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
- d. Recommendations for improving international and national responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including the development of effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee women's full and equal participation in the peacebuilding process,

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Front cover, bottom left: UN Photo/Eric Kanalstein (30 January 2007), Monrovia, Liberia. *United Nations Peacekeepers Arrive in Liberia. The Indian contingent of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), consisting mostly of women, arrives in Monrovia to begin its tour of duty.* Photo # 138199

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End Notes

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