MAPPING WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY
IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL:
REPORT OF THE NGOWG MONTHLY ACTION POINTS

2009-2010

NGO | WORKING GROUP
ON WOMEN, PEACE
AND SECURITY

Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council
Report of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points, 2009-2010

Authors

Sarah Taylor
Kristina Mader

NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security

October, 2010

ABOUT THE NGO WORKING GROUP ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) advocates for the equal and full participation of women in all efforts to create and maintain international peace and security. Formed in 2000 to call for a Security Council resolution on Women, Peace and Security, the NGOWG now focuses on implementation of SCR 1325 and all other Security Council resolutions that address this issue. The NGOWG serves as a bridge between women's human rights defenders working in conflict-affected situations and policy-makers at U.N. Headquarters.

As a coalition of international non-governmental organizations, the NGOWG uses its strategic positioning in New York at United Nations headquarters to promote a gender perspective and respect for human rights in all peace and security, conflict prevention and management and peacebuilding initiatives of the United Nations.

Sustainable peace depends on the full participation of women in all decision-making to prevent violent conflict and to protect all civilians. The NGOWG believes that a broad and positive impact on the lives of all people experiencing conflict will result from full implementation of all Women, Peace and Security resolutions, and through promotion of the Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW and other supporting instruments.

The NGOWG members are: Amnesty International; Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights; Femmes Africa Solidarité; Global Action to Prevent War; Global Justice Center; Human Rights Watch; International Action Network on Small Arms; International Alert; International Rescue Committee; International Women's Program at the Open Society Institute; United Methodist Women's Division, General Board of Global Ministries – United Methodist Church; Women's Refugee Commission; Women's Action for New Directions; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Sarah Taylor, the Executive Coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, researches and writes on women, peace and security. She has worked and conducted research in Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador, and has taught on gender, violence, and education. She received her M.A. with distinction in Political Science from the University of Canterbury in New Zealand with a focus on nationalism and gender in Eastern Europe, and is a Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science at the New School University in New York, conducting a comparative analysis of high-level women negotiators.

Kristina Mader, Program Associate at the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, is a graduate of Western Washington University with a degree in International Relations with a focus on women, conflict and human rights. Before joining the NGOWG, she worked at Western Washington University as Director of the Resource and Outreach Programs, a group of offices which provides services, both legal and social, to minorities, non-traditional students, and women. In addition, she worked with the PeaceWomen Project in the UN Office of the Women's International League for Peace & Freedom, and continues to be engaged in the work of that office, particularly in their ongoing monitoring of the Security Council. Currently, Kristina is Chair of the Board of Directors of the Northwest Conference Association, which provides experiential learning opportunities for students across the Pacific Northwest.

2009-2010 NGOWG MAP REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the outcome of more than a year of work by NGO Working Group Members, both in New York and in conflict-affected countries. The Monthly Action Points (MAP), a new initiative of the NGOWG that has provided key Women, Peace and Security policy guidance for the UN Security Council since November, 2009, is the result of truly collaborative and thoughtful work by those members.

Kristina Mader, co-author of this report, deserves much credit for managing the research team, the constant work needed to ensure the MAPs are produced each month, and for her analysis of the work in this report. She has been an invaluable partner in producing this report. The background research provided in this report was ably collected by a team of researchers in the NGOWG office: Alessandra Radicati, Birce Altiok, Katrina Clydesdale, and Yannick Reyering. We would like to thank Maureen Shaw for her particular work in research and editing on this report. The monthly MAPs and this first annual MAP report would not have happened without their dedicated work collecting and conducting preliminary analysis.

Grateful acknowledgement is due to Juan Pablo Campana, the graphic designer for this report, who graciously contributed his time and exceptional skills to ensure the high quality of this product.

We would also like to thank the government of Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein for their generous financial and political support, including the development and piloting of the MAPs. Their recognition of the need for this type of guidance and analysis has been of great help in our work to push for implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. We would also like to thank UNIFEM and the International Women's Program at the Open Society Institute for funding and supporting the ongoing work of the NGOWG.

Finally, a great deal of thanks and credit for the development of this project is owed to the members of the NGOWG. The MAP project grew out of a series of brainstorming sessions in which the true strength of the NGOWG was made manifest: drawing on members' various areas of expertise to identify the gaps and challenges to implementation of SCR 1325, and to think creatively about how to address these gaps. This consensus-driven group initially came together to advocate for the adoption of a Security Council resolution on Women, Peace and Security in 2000, and this latest project demonstrates the NGOWG's ability to constantly evolve as policy and security landscapes change, always pushing to ensure women's rights in conflict are integral to policymakers' decisions. I am most thankful that I have the opportunity to work with such a group of dedicated and insightful colleagues.

This MAP report identifies numerous key gaps and challenges remaining in the Security Council's work on Women, Peace and Security. Ensuring real, tangible results in the lives of women in conflict-affected situations requires daily and consistent attention, and often raising complicated and difficult questions in delicate political situations. That this work is difficult, however, is not a sufficient reason for inaction. Ten years after the adoption of SCR 1325, policy makers, governments, and civil society actors must do the difficult work of implementation. Without this effort, the next ten years will likewise be rife with well-worn calls for less talk and more action. Let us ensure that in 2020 we mark the 20th anniversary by truly celebrating a positive transformation, by applauding the steps we have all taken today to empower women, to protect them from violence, and to prevent further conflict.

Sarah Taylor
Executive Coordinator, NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security

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2009-2010 NGOWG MAP REPORT

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I.   *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

In 2000, the United Nations Security Council recognized that international peace and security was dependent on a broad guarantee of women's security. In Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the Council acknowledged that women are often peacebuilders in conflict situations, that women are often targeted for violence in conflict, and that women are often excluded from the political processes aimed at creating peace. The Council has since adopted three additional resolutions on Women, Peace and Security: resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009). Despite considerable progress in research and the development of positive policy language, tangible improvements for communities in conflict have been sporadic and insufficient.

In November 2009, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) launched a new initiative with two objectives:
-    to provide expert guidance on Women, Peace and Security to policy makers at UN headquarters; and,
-    to track gaps and challenges in the implementation of those same policy makers' commitments to women in conflict-affected communities.

This initiative, the Monthly Action Points (MAP) project, provides information from conflict-affected areas on key actions the Security Council can and should take regarding Women, Peace and Security.

After 11 months, the evidence is clear: information flows are inconsistent and inadequate at reflecting the realities of women in conflict areas; policy options are not consistently acted upon; and Council outputs tend to be ad hoc.

To address these gaps, the NGOWG recommends that the Security Council set out a comprehensive and transparent system for ensuring the implementation of its Women, Peace and Security obligations. This system should include establishing good practice for Security Council missions, key questions to ask about country reports, good practice for supporting prevention of conflict measures including early warning information, and ensuring that all current action the Council takes, including sanctions, include relevant women, peace and security elements.

MAP Overview

The NGOWG Monthly Action Points are produced every month with the input and expertise of the 14 Working Group members on a number of issues to be discussed by the Security Council. The analysis is primarily focused on Security Council oversight of UN field missions run by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Typical MAP recommendations seek to operationalize broad Women, Peace, and Security concerns in the most concrete manner possible: how country reports and mission mandate renewals can adequately address existing commitments on women and girls in conflict, what a gender perspective would look like with regard to thematic issues discussed by the Council, and how concern for women and girls can be addressed in urgent matters before the Council, such as recent events in Kyrgyzstan and Guinea.

Each month, the NGOWG addresses pertinent issues on the Council's agenda, drawing on information provided by NGOWG members in the field about women's key concerns. The MAPs then provide recommendations on actions

the Council should take, or that should be reflected in the Secretary-General's report on these country situations. The MAPs do not reflect all issues the Council will be discussing in a given month; rather they present good practice each month as to how the Council can meet its Women, Peace, and Security obligations on a wide variety of country and thematic issues.

Historically, elected Council members have played a strong role in Women, Peace and Security[1]. It is up to both permanent and elected Security Council members to take leadership on Women, Peace and Security. To this end, each MAP begins with an outline of the current Security Council President's stated objectives during its Council membership, and details a number of key treaty obligations that particular Member State has ratified. These treaty obligations include whether the Security Council member has signed/ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and its Optional Protocol.

Thematic Issues

Over the last 11 months, the MAPs addressed eight thematic issues: Children and Armed Conflict, Conflict Prevention and Settlement of Disputes, Counter-Terrorism, International Peace and Security, Post-conflict Peacebuilding, Protection of Civilians, Small Arms Trafficking, and Women, Peace and Security.

Country Situations

The MAPs have also addressed 20 country situations:

1. Afghanistan (UNAMA /ISAF)
2. Bosnia & Herzegovina
3. Burundi (BINUB)
4. Chad & Central African Republic (MINURCAT)
5. Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)
6. Cyprus (UNFICYP)
7. Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO, previously MONUC)
8. Golan Heights (UNDOF)
9. Guinea
10. Haiti (MINUSTAH)
11. Iraq (UNAMI)
12. Kyrgyzstan
13. Lebanon (UNIFIL)
14. Liberia (UNMIL)
15. Nepal (UNMIN)
16. Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)
17. Somalia (UNPOS, AMISOM)
18. Sudan (UNMIS) and Darfur (UNAMID)
19. Timor-Leste (UNMIT)
20. Western Sahara (MINURSO).

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[1] For example, Bangladesh played a key role in getting Security Council resolution 1325 adopted and Vietnam likewise pushed for the adoption of Security Council resolution 1889, which contained the request for global indicators.

Specifically, the MAPs addressed the following:
- 33 reports for 15 country situations: Afghanistan, Chad & Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Golan Heights, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan / Darfur, Timor-Leste

- 19 mandate renewals for 13 country situations: Afghanistan, Chad & Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Sudan/Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Golan Heights, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Western Sahara

- One sanctions regime for one country situation: Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Situations of concern not scheduled on the Council's agenda in eight countries, on 18 occasions: Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan

Analysis

Our analysis shows that over the past year, the Council has taken substantial steps towards discharging its Women, Peace and Security related obligations, but that the Council's approach nonetheless contains significant gaps, most notably in the area of accountability. These gaps hamper progress and ultimately contribute to continued suffering and abuse of those women and girls in conflict situations.

On the positive side, there is increasing reference to Women, Peace and Security across the Council's statements and resolutions. As recent research from PeaceWomen demonstrates, this is a trend that has been relatively consistent over the last ten years[2].

The gaps that remain are primarily in the Council's difficulty translating these words into action - i.e., a lack of accountability - and in the consistency with which it considers Women, Peace and Security matters.

First, the flow of Women, Peace and Security information into the Council is not timely, consistent, or comprehensive. Country reporting on Women, Peace and Security matters tends to be both inconsistent and incomplete, and information specifically requested by the Council in mission mandates is often absent from these reports. Without accurate and timely information, it is difficult for the Council to take appropriate action on Women, Peace and Security, such as the prevention of sexual violence.

Second, where the Council did take actions on issues that are relevant to women and girls in conflict-affected areas, it often discharged with its Women, Peace and Security obligations inadequately and certainly inconsistently. The range of actions available to the Council include public statements on country situations, such as press statements and Presidential Statements (PRSTs), mandate renewals, Security Council mission terms of reference and reports, and sanctions. However, even with this relatively full tool-kit, the Council appears to struggle with transforming Women, Peace and Security obligations into practice. There tends to be support in principle for Women, Peace and Security issues, but difficulty setting in motion concrete steps to achieve results on these issues. This is notably compounded by a lack of clear and consistent leadership in the Council[3].

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[1]The PeaceWomen Project, Women, Peace, and Security Handbook: Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolution Language 2000-2010, 2010.
[2]Currently, a number of Council members have adopted informal purview on Women, Peace and Security, including the United Kingdom's informal guidance on the issue and the United States of America's leadership on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Recommendations

There are a number of steps that can address these gaps in implementation at the policy and practice levels.

First, regarding the lack of consistent leadership in the Council, dedicated leadership and a focus of responsibility in the Council should ensure that staff at all levels in Security Council Member State missions– including country experts, other thematic experts, and political coordinators – have a clear understanding of the centrality of Women, Peace and Security to their work. Such leadership can ensure that this issue is taken into account at all stages of the Council's deliberations and decisions, not least because of the often private nature of the Council's work. This kind of leadership provides a clear advantage in ensuring that responsibility and accountability are undeniable.

Second, there is a need for better and more consistent information flow into the Council, including expert analysis, on both the country issues and the thematic issues on the Council's agenda. These reports should include detailed and timely information on challenges women face in conflict situations, as well as the approaches UN field staff are taking, such as steps to ensure women's involvement in the implementation of Comprehensive Peace Agreements, in political processes post-conflict, and in judicial and security sector reform. As this first year of MAPs demonstrates, reporting and analysis on such steps are inconsistent, and information on women's realities in the field is sparse and often delayed.

The global set of indicators on Women, Peace and Security that have been recently developed within the UN system (as per the requests in resolution 1889 (2009), OP 17, and S/PRST/2010/8) provide the type of information that can be used to regularly assess and measure the progress on Women, Peace and Security resolutions. This type of consistent and results-oriented data would greatly enhance the substance of information that has thus far been woefully lacking from consideration in the Council's deliberations. There are several trends worth highlighting with respect to country reporting:

> - Reporting does not always reflect the UN mission mandates contained in the relevant Security Council resolutions. A key example of this is Afghanistan, in which – despite a call by the Council to ensure women's rights are incorporated in all efforts at creating stability in the country – the reports are absent substantive information and analysis on this issue.
> - Women, Peace and Security concerns are often not integrated into reporting on the key issues of mission reports, such as implementation of DDR processes. For example, despite recent acknowledgement that women associated with fighting forces often need specific DDR considerations, such practice is rarely reported on, making it difficult to know whether programs are succeeding, or perhaps not even being attempted.
> - Emphasis is placed frequently on one aspect of WPS, while other critical issues remain unreported. For example, reports that provide information and analysis on protection issues, but neglect to give sufficient analysis of women's lack of engagement in political spheres, are missing key information that could improve both areas of concern. Reporting should cover all relevant aspects of Women, Peace and Security, and address the inter-linkages between these issues.

Third, there should be clear good practice on Women, Peace and Security established for all tools at the Council's disposal. This is essential to ensure not only that Women, Peace and Security elements are referred to in Security Council documents, but that they are addressed in a manner that produces tangible results in the field. For each of these

actions, clear guidance should be given to all staff of Security Council missions to ensure that every time they discuss a response by the Council, the Women, Peace and Security implications are clear. These tools available to the Council include, but are not limited to: country briefings, commissions of inquiry, country reports, mission mandates and renewals, presidential statements, press statements, sanctions, Security Council missions, and Arria Formula meetings.

Suggested Good Practice for the Security Council

The analysis contained in this 2009-2010 MAP Report provides guidance on what that good practice for Council action could look like[4]. While not all-inclusive, the following highlights some of the key Women, Peace and Security points that outline good practice, as informed by this MAP Report:

Briefings: The Council receives and also calls for regular briefings on both country issues and thematic issues by the Secretariat and relevant stakeholders or experts in both formal and informal sessions[5]. In public briefings on which the MAP provided recommendations, the Council held more than 25 briefings, in which Women, Peace and Security issues were addressed in less than half of those briefings.
Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:
- As there is usually no public record of the Council's private briefings on both country and thematic issues, it is all the more necessary that Women, Peace and Security issues are raised in country reports for discussion in these briefings, and that Security Council members raise questions about these matters in the briefings.
- In all briefings – public or private – Council members should be sure to inquire as to the evaluation of women's status and situation, and for assessment of all programs designed to support and empower women, particularly when the Council has mandated such engagement and support in its mission mandate.

Commissions of inquiry: The Security Council can establish Commissions of Inquiry (COI) to investigate and recommend action regarding violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. During the 2009-2010 MAP period, the Council supported one COI regarding a MAP recommendation, to Guinea.
Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:
- COIs can be established in situations of immediate concern that include international law violations against women, and can result in timely action on these crimes. For example, the Guinea COI was deployed soon after the political violence of 28 September 2009 and had a clear focus on the gendered aspect of this violence. This is an example of how the Council can take swift action that supports regional processes while simultaneously sending a strong message against impunity for such crimes.
- COIs must be carefully selected to include the requisite expertise, including gender expertise, and breadth of mandate, and should receive sufficient political support to conduct their investigations thoroughly, and their recommendations acted upon.

Country Reports
As discussed above, the absence of specific reporting on women does not necessarily signify that there are no Women, Peace and Security concerns in a given situation.

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[4]As discussed in the Methodology section of this report, the MAPs are focused on the publicly available information about what measures and responses the Security Council takes in any particular situation.
[5]S/2006/507

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- The Security Council should first ensure that reports include sufficient information as per the Council's instructions in its mission mandates. If, for example, the Council has requested specific attention be paid to the inclusion of women in the implementation of Comprehensive Peace Agreements, then the country reporting should provide analysis, assessment, and recommendations to this end.

- In addition, Security Council members should inquire about the absence of such information, recognizing that there is a series of questions that should generally be asked regarding women's participation in social, political, and economic rebuilding, patterns of sexual violence and programs to provide services to survivors, and implementation of UN strategies to build capacity for civil society actors, etc. In the Burundi country report, for example, a clear assessment of current programs could provide much-needed guidance on how elections can be made safer for men and women.

- When challenging security landscapes make the gathering of such information difficult or impossible, the Council should design its responses with the knowledge that women almost always face particular forms of violence and exclusion in conflict. This is in line with the Council's recognition of this fact in all four of its Women, Peace and Security resolutions.

Mission Mandates and Renewals: These Security Council resolutions prescribe both the goals and the priorities of the country missions of the United Nations, primarily led by either the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) or the Department of Political Affairs (DPA). During the 2000-2010 MAP period, the NGOWG provided recommendations on 19 mission mandate renewals[6]. Mission mandates and their subsequent renewals form the basis for the UN missions actions on the ground, so it is vital that there be a strong and context-relevant Women, Peace and Security focus in these resolutions[7].

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- Accurate and timely information from the ground is vital to the Council's decisions on mandates. The Council should ensure that all information that informs its decisions regarding mission mandates incorporates input from civil society actors in the region of conflict, who often have necessary perspectives on what action will be most effective at the field level.

- The Council should ensure that mandates clearly state the centrality of engagement and support of women to the mission, including the involvement and meaningful engagement of women in all efforts to support implementation of Comprehensive Peace Agreements.

- Peacekeeping leadership should ensure that standard operating procedure is consistent, mandatory, and draws on established good practice for Women, Peace and Security operational measures for the protection and support of women.

- A standard operative paragraph is often inserted into most Security Council mission mandates regarding the zero tolerance policy of the UN on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by UN personnel. These paragraphs should be fully reported on and adhered to, as SEA cannot be tolerated and must be prosecuted.

- Finally, achieving a sufficient level of protection of civilians, particularly women and girls, must be a mandatory benchmark before a mission is reduced in size or drawn down altogether. Chad/CAR was a

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[6]Cyprus, S/RES/1898 (2009); DRC, S/RES/1906 (2009); Golan Heights, S/RES/1899 (2009); Cote d'Ivoire, S/RES/1911 (2010); Nepal, S/RES/1909 (2010); Timor-Leste, S/RES/1912 (2010); Afghanistan, S/RES/1917 (2010); Chad & CAR, S/RES/1913 (2010); Western Sahara, S/RES/1920 (2010); Chad & CAR, S/RES/1923 (2010); S/RES/1922 (2010); Cote d'Ivoire, S/RES/1924 (2010); Cote d'Ivoire, S/RES/1933 (2010); DRC, S/RES/1925 (2010); Nepal, S/RES/1921 (2010); Darfur, S/RES/1935 (2010); Iraq, S/RES/1936 (2010); Lebanon, S/RES/1937 (2010); Liberia, S/RES/1938 (2010); Nepal, S/RES/1939 (2010); Sierra Leone, S/RES/1940 (2010);

[7]For a complete overview of good practice language in country-specific resolutions, see PeaceWomen/WILPF's "Women, Peace and Security Handbook," 2010 and PeaceWomen's ongoing record of Women, Peace and Security language in resolutions on their website, www.peacewomen.org.

particularly contentious and difficult issue for the Council in 2009-2010, and will likely remain so, especially given the ongoing violence that is perpetrated against internally displaced persons/refugees and other civilians in the region. Removing what is essentially the last remaining systematic attempt to provide basic protection to these civilians must not be an option for the Council.

Presidential Statements: These statements, also known as PRSTs, are agreed upon by consensus amongst the Security Council members, and tend to carry less weight than a resolution but more weight than a press statement[8]. In general, PRSTs do carry considerable weight. Dependent upon the issue under discussion, the Council can use a PRST to draw attention to a particular urgent issue, to request action of the UN Secretariat or of the broader international community, and to recommend steps be taken by key actors in a conflict or potential conflict area. In the year under review, PRSTs were inconsistent in their inclusion of women, Peace and Security issues. During the 2009-2010 MAP period, Women, Peace and Security issues were addressed in only two country issue PRSTs (DRC and West Africa) whereas four did not (Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Middle East, Iraq). During this time, three thematic PRSTs addressed substantive Women, Peace and Security issues (Mediation, International Peace and Security, and Peacebuilding,), and six either did not, or only addressed it minimally (Children and Armed Conflict, Drug Trafficking, Peacekeeping, Regional Groups, Rule of Law, and Small Arms/Light Weapons).

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:
- It is central that PRSTs articulate points relevant to women, whether the focus is a country issue or a thematic issue. The Guinean PRST from 2009, for example, noted the importance of bringing women and their concerns into the ongoing mediation processes. Such an emphasis in a country issue can highlight the specific barriers and challenges women are facing.
- In thematic issues, PRSTs should highlight the continuing inter-linkages between Women, Peace and Security and other areas of concern to the Security Council. The PRST adopted on 23 September 2010 on the "Maintenance of international peace and security" specifically noted the need for a "systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security issues" when addressing the root causes of conflict.
- Finally, PRSTs on Women, Peace and Security can support and recommend significant system change. An example is the Council's PRST support for UN and Member State action plans on Women, Peace and Security.

Press statements: These public statements of the Council are often used to call attention to specific issues on which the Council is not currently intending to take formal action. The content of the statements is agreed upon by consensus.
Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:
- The Council can send a strong message regarding its positions on urgent matters, particularly regarding issues of immediate concern regarding Women, Peace and Security. A case in point is the attention the Council has paid to the latest reported incident of mass rapes in DRC in July 2010. The Council held an emergency session on this issue and released a press statement that reiterated the Council's commitment to end such acts, and sent an important message of political support for the Secretary-General's Special Representative to address the issue of Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallstrom.

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[8] S/2007/749

Sanctions: Sanctions regimes are one of the more stringent options the Council has at its disposal. During the 2009-2010 MAP period, the NGOWG provided recommendations on one sanction regime, in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- Sanctions should include an assessment of gender-based violence crimes when considering new or existing sanctions.

Security Council missions: These are special trips organized for Security Council Ambassadors to travel to the field. Between November 2009 and September 2010, the MAP provided recommendations on two such missions, one to the Democratic Republic of Congo, and one to Afghanistan. These missions can allow direct communication between Council members and those who work for women's rights in conflict areas.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- Ensure the context-specific realities of women in the country are reflected in the Terms of Reference of the mission, thus providing clear guidance on the centrality of Women, Peace and Security to the maintenance of peace and security in the regions being visited.
- Ensure the Ambassadors on the mission are well-briefed on the current challenges women's rights defenders are facing, and that the Ambassadors meet with local civil society actors.
- The final report on the mission should incorporate the spectrum of the challenges women are facing, from violence to structural barriers to participation in social, economic and political spheres.
- The Security Council missions should organize a thematic mission focused on Women, Peace and Security, comprising visits to countries that represent a range of situations. This would ensure Council Members can speak directly with those actors on the ground who know what has worked, and what not worked, in practice.

Confidential, non-public options are also available to the Security Council. A number of these were utilized during the 2009-2010 MAP period, but as there is no public record available of the content of these discussions, no analysis is available of their Women, Peace and Security content. The NGOWG cannot analyze content of discussions or outcomes owing to the secret nature of this tool that the Council employs; thus it is imperative that Council members are familiar with and raise the issue of Women, Peace and Security.

Arria Formula meetings: These meetings can provide early warning signals as civil society representatives and other actors can informally and directly brief Security Council members on matters of urgency[10].

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- Arria Formula meetings can provide an additional arena for women's rights representatives to bring Security Council Members timely and relevant information. Plans for such Arria meetings should include discussants with a clear perspective on the gender aspects of the issue under discussion, and experts invited to attend the meetings should include Women, Peace and Security experts.
- Timely information from the field should be a key component of these meetings, ensuring that urgent concerns of women in conflict-affected situations are brought to the immediate attention of Council members.

Country Briefings: These briefings are usually held in private and are therefore off-the-record. They provide those with a leadership role in UN Security Council missions and in other country situations with an opportunity to brief

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[10] Informal non-paper from 2002, as referenced in Security Council Report: Arria Formula meetings are "very informal, confidential gatherings which enable Security Council members to have a frank and private exchange of views, within a flexible procedural framework, with persons whom the inviting member or members of the Council (who also act as the facilitators or conveners) believe it would be beneficial to hear and/or to whom they may wish to convey a message." http://www.security-councilreport.org/site/c.glKWLeMTIsG/b.3506555/k.DA5E/Special_Research_ReportbrSecurity_Council_Transparency_Legitimacy_and_Effectivenessbr18_October_2007_No_3.htm#The_Councils_Provisional_Rules_of_Procedures

[11] These closed briefings included the Golan Heights, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Timor-Leste, Chad and the Central African Republic, Sudan/Darfur, Western Sahara, Iraq, Lebanon

Council members on current country issues. The Council held more than 15[11] closed briefings during the time period covered in this report.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

> - Country briefings provide a key opportunity for Security Council members to hear expert perspectives from mission leadership. Because these briefings are often not public, it is vital that Security Council members have at hand a clear set of questions and analysis regarding Women, Peace and Security.

In addition, regular processes already in place should continue to be enhanced to support the Women, Peace and Security agenda. For example, the Security Council's expert group on the protection of civilians in armed conflict should systematically review progress on the women-specific issues in its relevant Aide Memoire (S/PRST/2009/1), and the Children and Armed Conflict reporting mechanism, which provides for the collection of information and analysis on, inter alia, crimes of sexual violence in conflict against children, can provide insight on how information can be gathered on these crimes against adults.

It is clear from the findings of this report that there is an immediate need for a system to be put in place for the Security Council to regularly and consistently meet its Women, Peace and Security commitments. These are obligations that the Council has set for itself, and must meet through setting out clear steps that address both the structural and challenges the MAP project has identified.

MONTHLY ACTION POINTS
ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY
SECURITY COUNCIL: 2009-2010

Annex I. Countries and Issues Discussed in MAPs from November 2009 – September 2010

	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Afghanistan		Report			Mandate & Report	General	General	Report			Mandate & Report
Bosnia & Herzegovina	General										
Burundi								General	General		
Chad & Central African Republic			Report	Report	Mandate		Mandate				
Children & Armed Conflict								Report & Open Debate			
Conflict Prevention									Open Debate		
Cote d'Ivoire			Mandate & Report				Mandate				
Counter-Terrorism	Open Debate										
Cyprus		Mandate & Report									
DRC	Mandate	Mandate				Report	Mandate				General
Golan Heights		Mandate & Report									
Guinea	General	General	General	General	General			General			

	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Haiti					Report	Report					
Intl. Peace & Security										Mandate & Report	High-Level Summit
Iraq				Report			Report			Mandate & Report	
Kyrgyzstan									General	General	
Lebanon				Report		Report				Mandate	
Liberia				Report						Report	Mandate
Nepal			Mandate & Report				Mandate & Report				Mandate & Report
Peacebuilding	Open Debate					Open Debate					
Protection of Civilians	Open Debate								Open Debate		
Sierra Leone					Report						Mandate & Report
Small Arms Trafficking					Open Debate						
Somalia	Report		Report			Report	Report		Report		Report
Sudan & Darfur			Report	Report				General	Mandate & Report		
Timor-Leste				Mandate							
Western Sahara				Mandate							
Women, Peace and Security				General	General	General					

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I.   *Table of Security Council action on issues covered in 2009-2010 MAPs*

	MAP Edition	Meeting was held on situation	Resolution adopted	PRST adopted	Briefing was held on situation	Open debate was held on the issue
Afghanistan	December 2009	x			x	
	March 2010	x	x		x	
	April 2010					
	May 2010					
	June 2010	x			x	
	Sept. 2010	x			x	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nov. 2009	x	x			
Burundi	July 2010					
Chad & CAR	Jan. 2010					
	Feb. 2010				x	
	March 2010	x	x		x	
	May 2010	x	x		x	
Children and Armed Conflict	June 2010			x		x
Conflict Prevention	July 2010	x		x		x
Cote d'Ivoire	Jan. 2010	x	x		x	
	May 2010	x	x		x	
Counter-Terrorism	Nov. 2009	x	x			
Cyprus	December 2009	x	x		x	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nov. 2009	x	x			
	December 2009	x				
	April 2010				x	
	May 2010				x	
	Sept. 2010	x		x	x	
Global Open Day	June 2010					

	MAP Edition	Meeting was held on situation	Resolution adopted	PRST adopted	Briefing was held on situation	Open debate was held on the issue
Golan Heights	December 2009	x	x	x	x	
Guinea	Nov. 2009					
	December 2009	x				
	Jan. 2010					
	Feb. 2010	x		x		
	March 2010					
	June 2010					
	Aug. 2010					
Haiti	March 2010					
	April 2010	x			x	
International Peace and Security	Sept. 2010					x
Iraq	Feb. 2010	x		x		
	May 2010	x				
	Aug. 2010	x	x		x	
Kyrgyzstan	July 2010					
	Aug. 2010					
Lebanon	April 2010					
	Aug. 2010	x	x			
Liberia	Feb. 2010					
	Aug. 2010					
	Sept. 2010	x	x		x	
Nepal	Jan. 2010	x	x		x	
	May 2010	x	x		x	
	Sept. 2010	x	x		x	
Peacebuilding	April 2010			x		x
Protection of Civilians	Nov. 2009	x	x		x	x
	July 2010	x				x
SC Mission to Africa	April 2010					

	MAP Edition	Meeting was held on situation	Resolution adopted	PRST adopted	Briefing was held on situation	Open debate was held on the issue
Sierra Leone	March 2010	x			x	
	Sept. 2010	x	x		x	
Small Arms Trafficking	March 2010			x		x
Somalia	Nov. 2009	x				
	Jan. 2010	x	x		x	
	April 2010					
	May 2010	x			x	
	July 2010					
	Sept. 2010	x			x	
Sudan / Darfur	Jan. 2010					
	Feb. 2010	x				
	June 2010	x				
	July 2010	x	x		x	
Timor-Leste	Feb. 2010	x	x		x	
Western Sahara	April 2010	x	x		x	
Women, Peace and Security	Jan. 2010					
	March 2010					
	April 2010	x		x		

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