

Inventory of United Nations Resources on Women, Peace and Security



**Guidelines
Training Materials
Manuals
Reports**

**Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security
October 2006**

Introduction

This is an inventory of United Nations resources on various thematic areas related to women, peace and security. It includes guidelines, training materials, manuals and reports that entities of the United Nations system have developed in line with the critical area of concern “women and armed conflict” of the Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The inventory has been produced to increase access of Member States, United Nations entities, and civil society organizations to United Nations resources in the field of women, peace and security.

The inventory and the electronic versions of most of the resources are available at:
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/wps/>

This list will be continuously updated and new United Nations resources will be added to the online inventory as they become available.

Structure

The inventory is divided into four sections:

- Section I** provides resources specific to women, peace and security, grouped by year of publication within the following themes: general publications on women, peace and security, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, gender-based violence, humanitarian response, peace operations, peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction;
- Section II** covers general publications on peace and security which include attention to gender and women’s issues;
- Section III** includes official United Nations documents and reports;
- Section IV** provides a list of relevant websites.

For each resource, the title, the issuing agency, the year published, and a brief description of the content are provided, as well as an internet address where it may be downloaded or ordered.

Acronyms

ACCORD	African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
CASA	Coordinating Action on Small Arms
DAW/DESA	Division for the Advancement of Women/Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DDA	Department for Disarmament Affairs
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GENDERNET	Network on Gender Equality of OECD-DAC
IANWGE	Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee
OSAGI	Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service

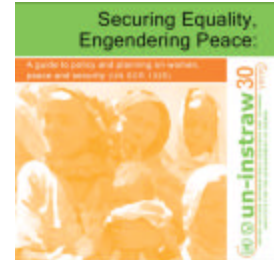
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
WCRWC	Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Section I: Resources Specific to Women, Peace and Security

General Publications on Women, Peace and Security

Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: A guide to policy and planning on women, peace and security (INSTRAW, 2006) is a hands-on guide designed to assist in the process of formulating organizational and national policies/plans on women, peace and security issues. Focused on resolution 1325 (2000), it includes an introduction to planning theory, examples of lessons learned and a practical six-step process on drafting action plans.

<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=1050>



Women and Armed Conflict: New Challenges. Beijing at 10: Putting Policy into Practice (INSTRAW, 2005) provides a global review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, highlighting good practices, priority areas and recommendations for future action. Available in English, Spanish and French.

<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/images/stories/Beijing/womenandarmedconflict.pdf>



Empowering Women in the Great Lakes Region: Violence, Peace and Women's Leadership (UNESCO, 2005) is a result of the Empowerment of Women in Central Africa project. It introduces the gender dimension of conflict, peace-building, and women's leadership in Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Uganda.

http://portal.unesco.org/shs/fr/ev.php-URL_ID=8301&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html



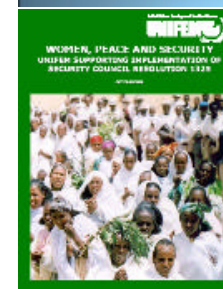
Gender, Conflict & Journalism – voices from South Asia (UNESCO, 2004) provides guidelines and good practices for gender-aware reporting in conflict and post-conflict situations.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001439/143925E.pdf>



Women, Peace and Security: UNIFEM supporting implementation of Security Council resolution 1325: (UNIFEM, 2004) highlights UNIFEM's programmes and advocacy on women, peace and security, and its efforts to ensure that the international commitments made in resolution 1325 (2000), the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women are translated into action.

<http://www.womenwarpeace.org/supporting1325.pdf>



Conflict Trends: Women, Peace and Security (ACCORD and UNIFEM, 2003) seeks to illustrate and analyze why women are particularly at risk in conflict situations and what achievements have been made to mainstream gender perspectives at decision-making levels; covers setbacks in post-conflict recovery due to historical gender-exclusion from peace-negotiating forums and sets out an objective to increase women's participation in peace processes.
<http://www.accord.org.za/ct/2003-3.htm>



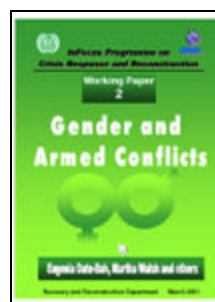
Women, Peace and Security: Study submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) (UN, 2002) reviews the impact of armed conflict on women and girls; describes the relevant international legal framework; reviews gender perspectives in peace processes, peace operations, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction; includes recommendations for concrete actions that build on resolution 1325 (2000). Also available in French.
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/eWPS.pdf>



Women War Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment (UNIFEM, 2002) focuses on voices of women in conflict areas and their experiences in building peace; covers gender dimensions of violence and displacement during conflict, the role of peacekeepers and the need for women to play a central part in peace negotiations and reconstruction, and lists key recommendations to protect and empower women.
http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=17



Gender and Armed Conflicts: Challenges for Decent Work, Gender Equity and Peace Building Agendas and Programmes (ILO, 2001) provides an analytical synthesis of research and insights based on country studies undertaken by ILO between 1996 and 2000, and seeks to guide policy formulation, effective pursuit of gender-sensitive programming, decent work and other activities on gender issues in the wake of conflict.
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/crisis/download/criswp2.pdf>



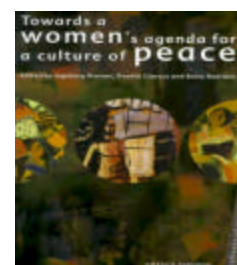
Education for a Culture of Peace in a Gender Perspective (UNESCO, 2000) is an educational tool based on a comprehensive, gender-sensitive approach to peace education.
 Contact UNESCO publishing for a copy.
publishing.promotion@unesco.org



Male roles, Masculinities and Violence: A Culture of Peace Perspective (UNESCO, 2000) contains case studies and social scientific research on the connections of traditional masculinity and patriarchy to violence and peace-building.
Contact UNESCO publishing for a copy.
publishing.promotion@unesco.org



Towards a Women's Agenda for a Culture of Peace (UNESCO, 1999) analyzes the role of women in times of war and peace and reviews peace and security policies from a gender perspective.
Contact UNESCO publishing office for a copy.
publishing.promotion@unesco.org



Women Say No to War (UNESCO, 1999) contains photographs from all corners of the world and short comments by key spokespersons of the peace movement, illustrating women's rejection of war and violence.
Contact UNESCO publishing office for a copy.
publishing.promotion@unesco.org

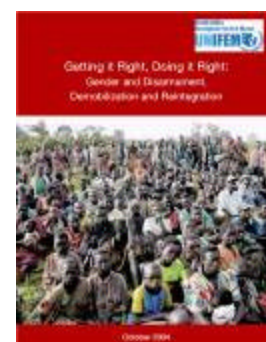


Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming for the Effective Implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (CASA, 2006) have been developed as a resource for stakeholders to increase the effective implementation of the Plan of Action in all stages of the process: information gathering, planning, implementation and monitoring. They also underscore the human rights-based rationale for the inclusion of gender perspectives in their fight against illicit trade in SALW.
<http://disarmament.un.org/gender.htm>

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Getting it Right, Doing it Right: Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (UNIFEM, 2004) targets decision-makers and practitioners. It intends to influence policy and procedure in order to foster inclusive transitions to peace in post-conflict societies and includes findings and recommendations from a desk review as well as case studies on Liberia and Bougainville-Papua New Guinea.
<http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/ddr/gettingitright.pdf>



Standard Operating Procedures: Getting it Right, Doing it Right: Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (UNIFEM, 2004) assists planners in formulating and implementing gender-sensitive short-term goals and in envisioning future-oriented long-term peace support measures; focuses on practical ways in which women — ex-combatants, wives of soldiers, war widows and others — can be included in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.

<http://womenwarpeace.org/issues/ddr/sop.pdf>

Disarmament Forum - Women, Men, Peace and Security (UNIDIR, 2003) explores gender aspects of early warning, the importance of gender perspectives in DDR programmes, masculine behaviour and violence; considers specific UN efforts concerning gender mainstreaming, including the Gender Action Plan of DDA; and stresses limited effectiveness of peace and security work that does not involve the incorporation of gender perspectives.

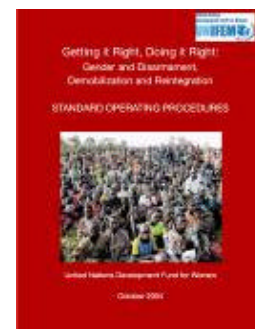
http://www.unidir.ch/bdd/fiche-periodique.php?ref_periodique=1020-7287-2003-4-en

Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (DDA, 2003) provides excerpts from DDA's action plan to implement gender mainstreaming in the disarmament area; identifies ways and opportunities to work for disarmament and gender equality; includes underlying themes, accomplishments, and areas of work where incorporating gender perspectives are particularly relevant and covers concrete entry points for DDA to mainstream gender perspectives.

<http://disarmament2.un.org/gender/gmap.pdf>

Gender Perspectives on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDA and OSAGI, 2003) provides a comprehensive analysis of root causes of conflict and identifies differing impacts of conflict on women and men in the areas of weapons of mass destruction, peace and disarmament, small arms, DDR, disarmament and development and landmines.

<http://disarmament2.un.org/gender/note4.htm>



Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Ending Violence against Women: from Words to Action (UN, 2006) synthesizes the knowledge base on VAW, including data and good practices. It discusses the context, as well as causes, consequences and costs of VAW, and it highlights the responsibilities of States to address and prevent all such violence. It puts forward a blueprint for action by all stakeholders—by States, at the national level, and by intergovernmental bodies and UN entities—to make measurable progress in preventing and eliminating violence against women.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/index.htm>



Inventory of United Nations resources on women, peace and security

Report from the International Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond (UNFPA, 2006) summarizes key findings from the first global conference dedicated to addressing sexual violence in war-affected communities. The report synthesizes the presentations made during the three-day Symposium, and highlights the Brussels Call to Action, which paves the path forward for response to and prevention of sexual violence in all humanitarian settings, from conflict to development.

www.unfpa.org/emergencies/symposium06

Case studies on gender-based violence in Aceh, Sierra Leone, Kosovo, Occupied Palestinian Territories and Timor Leste. (UNFPA, 2006) are part of UNFPA's "Women, Peace and Security Initiative" to implement resolution 1325 (2000). The case studies examine the extent of gender-based violence in the specified area, identify efforts and gaps in programming and conclude with recommendations to policy-makers and advocates at national, regional and international levels.

<http://www.unfpa.org/women/reports.htm>

Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings: Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies (IASC, 2005)

The IASC has issued these guidelines to meet the need for a coherent and participatory approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. This is a tool for field actors to establish a multisectoral coordinated approach to gender-based violence programming in emergency settings.

http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/subsidi/tf_gender/gbv.asp

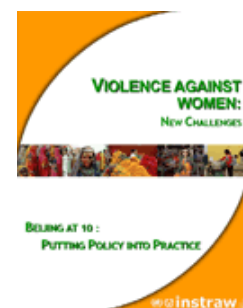
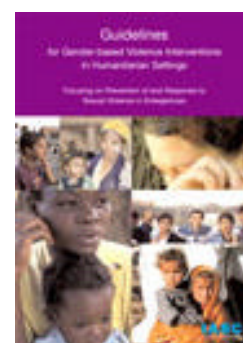
Reassessing Institutional Support for Security Council Resolution 1325: Defining the UNFPA Role and Strengthening Support for Women Affected by Conflict (UNFPA, 2005) sets out UNFPA's strategies for implementing resolution 1325 (2000), particularly with regard to preventing and responding to gender-based violence. It is based on a conference, held in Bucharest, Romania, in October 2005, which brought together UNFPA staff, international experts and women from the front lines to share experiences and develop networks.

http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/637_filename_buchar est.pdf

Violence Against Women: New Challenges. Beijing at 10: Putting Policy into Practice (INSTRAW, 2005) provides a global review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action highlighting good practices, priority areas and recommendations for future action. Available in English, Spanish and French.

<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/images/stories/Beijing/violenceagainstwomen.pdf>

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Clinical Management of Survivors of Rape. Developing protocols for use in refugee and internally displaced persons. Revised edition (WHO and UNHCR, 2004) describes best practices in clinical management of people who have been raped in emergency situations. It is intended for adaptation to each situation, taking into account national policies and practices and availability of materials and drugs.

http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/clinical_mngt_survivors_of_rape/



Not a Minute More: Ending Violence Against Women (UNIFEM, 2003) highlights many of the achievements over the past few decades in combating gender-based violence and outlines what must be done to build on these achievements; provides examples of good practices; addresses efforts that did not meet the goals set out for them and the reasons why; looks at the challenges ahead; and asks what the most fruitful next steps might be.

http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/312_book_complete_eng.pdf



Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons. Guidelines for Prevention and Response (UNHCR, 2003) offers practical advice on how to design strategies and carry out activities aimed at preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence and contains information on relevant health, legal, security and human rights issues. Available in English and French.

<http://www.disaster-info.net/desplazados/documentos/acnur/genderviolenceagainstrefugees.pdf>



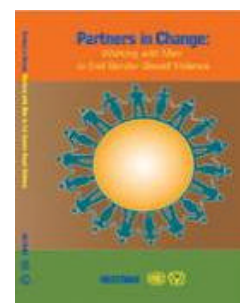
UNICEF Training of Trainers on Gender-Based Violence: Focusing on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (UNICEF, 2003) provides a module for a training workshop on GBV, which focuses on sexual exploitation and abuse and outlines a two-day training: focusing on increasing awareness of basic concepts; exploring codes of conduct, reporting mechanisms and programmatic responses.

<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2003/unicef-tot-25sep.pdf>



Partners in Change: Working with Men to End Gender-Based Violence (INSTRAW, 2002) explores the different kinds of essential partnerships for ending gender-based violence, focusing on men's roles and responsibilities. The papers contained in this book describe various concrete initiatives and projects, as well as address the complex causes and consequences of GBV.

<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=184&Itemid>



A Practical Approach to Gender-Based Violence: A Programme Guide for Health Care Providers & Managers (UNFPA, 2001)

offers step-by-step guidance on how reproductive health facilities can begin GBV projects and details three options on how to deliver services to survivors of violence.

<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=69&filterListType=3>

Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations (UNHCR, 2001) presents conclusions from a Geneva-based conference on sexual and gender-based violence; covers lessons learned on what to do, what not to do, and what needs to be done to improve prevention and response for protection of refugees; sets out recommendations for a multisectoral and coordinated approach to prevention and response to GBV.

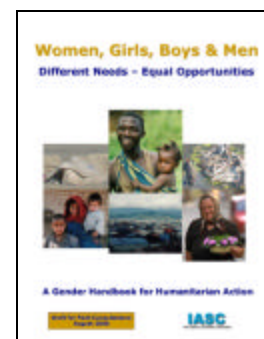
<http://action.web.ca/home/cpcc/attach/prevention%20and%20responses.pdf>



Humanitarian Response

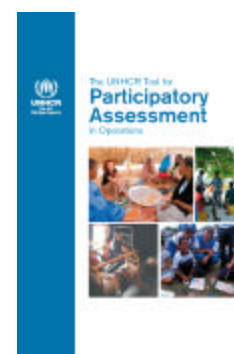
Women, Girls, Boys & Men. Different Needs - Equal Opportunities (IASC, 2006) is a practical guide for humanitarian actors on how to mainstream gender issues and target actions for women in response to emergencies, including the importance of coordination of gender issues in humanitarian response. The Handbook provides information on gender analysis, lists concrete actions that should be taken to mainstream gender issues and outlines key indicators to measure progress in gender mainstreaming.

<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/gender>



UNHCR Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations (UNHCR, 2006) outlines 10 basic steps to ensure women, girls, boys and men participate in analyzing protection problems together; in discussing capacities to face protection problems; and in finding solutions together. This UNHCR Tool offers a practical methodology for field teams to operationalize protection and to support the implementation of a rights-based and community-based approach in their search for solutions to the protection problems of all people of concern.

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/protect?id=45096d452>

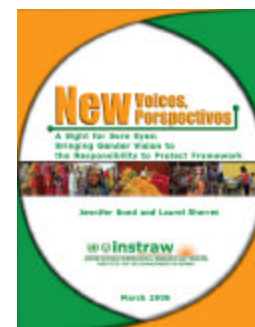


Women are the Fabric: Reproductive Health for Communities in Crisis (UNFPA, 2006) describes the ways in which UNFPA works with partners to ensure that the specific needs of women are factored into the planning of all humanitarian assistance and addresses urgent reproductive health needs that are sometimes forgotten.

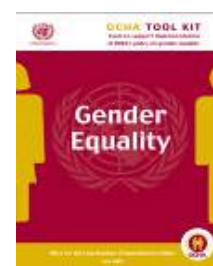
<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=302>



A Sight for Sore Eyes: Bringing Gender Vision to the Responsibility to Protect Framework (INSTRAW, 2006) Using existing experience and research on gender, peace and security issues, the authors demonstrate how gender-sensitive perspectives can be incorporated into all three portions of the existing Responsibility to Protect framework and argue that their inclusion is not only required by international mandates in this area, but is essential to the successful implementation of the doctrine itself.
<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/images/stories/NewVoices/nv-bond.pdf>



OCHA's Gender Equality Tool Kit (OCHA, 2005) provides guidelines on integrating gender perspectives into humanitarian assistance. In doing so, it addresses OCHA staff both at headquarters and in the field. The Tool Kit assists OCHA staff in ensuring that humanitarian assistance is delivered equally to all beneficiaries.
<http://ochaonline.un.org/webpage.asp?MenuID=9897&Page=1965>



Gender and Humanitarian Assistance Resource Kit: Mainstreaming Gender in the Humanitarian Response to Emergencies (IASC, 2004) is an electronic tool kit located on Relief Web which provides a compendium of a variety of gender tools related to humanitarian response developed by the IASC, its members and others; provides resources on policies and standards; analytical documents; best practices; guidelines, checklists and tools for planning and training.
http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARKit/1_mainstreaming.htm



Enlisting the Armed Forces to Protect Reproductive Health and Rights: Lessons Learned from Nine Countries (UNFPA, 2003) summarizes key lessons from nine country-studies and a global review of emerging programming and policy issues for enlisting the help of the armed forces in reproductive health protection — including preventing HIV/AIDS and promoting gender equality — and examines progress and challenges.
<http://www.unfpa.org/rh/armedforces/index.html>



Gender Training Kit on Refugee Protection. Handbook (UNHCR, 2002) describes the major UNHCR policies and provides guidelines relating to gender and refugee women, as well as training modules; includes handouts for participants, PowerPoint presentations, case studies, role-plays and a variety of other training exercises.
<http://www.unhcr.org/home/RSDLEGAL/3f463b632.pdf>



Respect our Rights: Partnership for Equality (UNHCR and WCRWC, 2001) reports on 2001 dialogues with refugee women; details particular concerns of refugee women, including access to asylum, basic goods and services, and education; highlights vulnerability of refugee women to sexual violence and takes stock of UNHCR's commitments to, and remaining gaps in, promoting equal rights of refugee women and men.

http://www.womenscommission.org/pdf/unhcr_ref.pdf

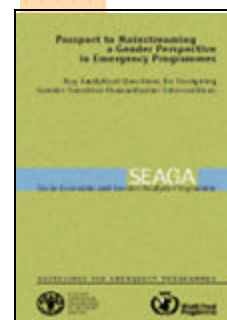
Passport to Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Emergency Programmes. Key Analytical Questions for Designing Gender-Sensitive Humanitarian Interventions (FAO and WFP, 2000)

consists of key questions to be asked in an emergency situation for data collection to help guide the design of emergency interventions toward sensitivity to gender differences, and discusses mainstreaming gender perspectives through a participatory approach.

http://www.fao.org/sd/2002/PE1202_en.htm

Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations. An Inter-Agency Field Manual (UNHCR et al, 1999) targets field managers in refugee situations; supports the delivery of quality reproductive health services using technical standards set by WHO and provides programmatic direction with frequent references to additional resource materials that should be used to ensure comprehensive and reliable reproductive health care for refugees.

<http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/manual>



Peace Operations

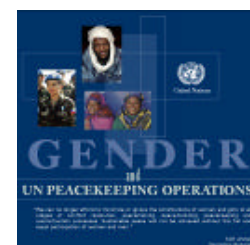
Progress Report of Gender Mainstreaming in Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO, 2005) is the first of its kind. The report draws on quarterly progress reports prepared by gender advisers in peacekeeping operations. The report provides a global overview of the work undertaken at policy and operational levels in the different functional areas of peacekeeping operations, outlining progress and practical challenges. The report also highlights some outstanding issues that need to be addressed in order to further advance gender mainstreaming activities.

<http://pbpu.unlb.org/pbpu/download.aspx?docid=718>



Brochure on Gender and UN Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO, 2005) gives a brief overview of gender mainstreaming activities in UN Peacekeeping Operations, in the field and at Headquarters. Available in English and French.

<http://www.un.org/depts/dpko/lessons/>



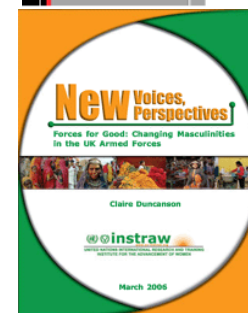
Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes (UNMAS, 2005) have been developed to help United Nations mine action policy-makers and field personnel incorporate gender perspectives into all relevant mine action initiatives and operations.

<http://www.mineaction.org/doc.asp?d=370>



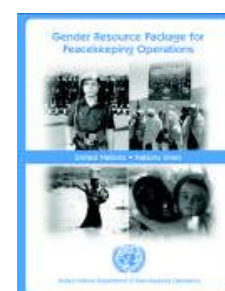
Forces for Good: Changing Masculinities in the UK Armed Forces (INSTRAW, 2005) is part of the new paper series *New Voices, New Perspectives* and focuses on the topic of gender and masculinities within the armed forces. It explores what is happening to soldier identity and military masculinities in the United Kingdom as a result of the changing operational environment, and specifically the increased focus on Peace Support Operations (PSOs).

<http://www.un-instraw.org/en/images/stories/NewVoices/nv-duncanson.pdf>



Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO, 2004) addresses all peacekeeping personnel, UN political missions, partners and NGOs working in conflict and post-conflict environments; provides guidance on the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in all aspects of a peacekeeping operation, including military and civilian police, political and civil affairs, HIV/AIDS, DDR, human rights, elections, etc.

<http://pbpu.unlb.org/pbpu/genderpack.aspx>



Anti-trafficking in Human Beings to and within Peace Support Operation Areas - Building up Knowledge and Strategies for Awareness and Training (UNICRI, 2004) is the result of a UNICRI project funded by the European Commission, aimed at countering organized crime and criminal networks involved in trafficking human beings in peace operation areas by improving information and awareness of the problem through the identification and testing of a proper training module for international police and judicial personnel developing activities in such environments.

<http://www.unicri.it/wwd/trafficking/peacekeeping/index.php>



Gender and Peacekeeping Operations: Generic Training (DPKO, 2002) enables instructors to prepare and deliver basic training on the meaning and implications of gender equality in peace support operations and gives practical, concrete and useful advice based on real experiences/situations to allow participants to test their understanding of concepts and to discover responses and ideas for resolution.

http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/training/tes_publications/books/peacekeeping_training/Gender/gender_and_peacekeeping.pdf



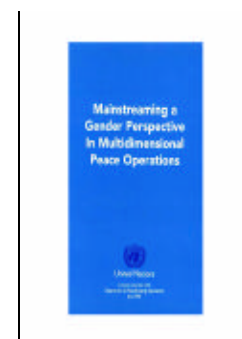
Gender and Peacekeeping Operations: In-Mission Training (DPKO, 2001) enables instructors to prepare and deliver basic training on the meaning and implications of gender perspectives in peacekeeping operations, and provides numerous examples, based on real experiences/situations to allow participants to test their understanding of the concepts and their ability to discover responses and ideas for resolution.

<http://www.reliefweb.int/training/trainingmaterial/dpko-gender-2001.pdf>



Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Operations (DPKO, 2000) reviews UN principles and guidelines related to gender balance and mainstreaming; presents findings drawn principally from case studies, interviews and analysis of documents, and concludes that women's participation has a demonstrable effect on peacekeeping efforts, often with the result of reducing conflict and confrontation.

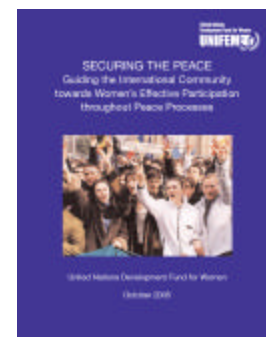
<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/Gender%20Mainstreaming.pdf>



Peace Negotiations

Securing the Peace: Guiding the International Community towards Women's Effective Participation throughout Peace Processes (UNIFEM, 2005) provides concrete recommendations to: a) support women's effective participation at all stages of a peace process; b) promote gender-sensitive peace negotiations and agreements; and c) encourage the mainstreaming of a gender perspective throughout the implementation of peace accords. It builds on and complements other resources that have addressed the issue of gender-sensitive peace processes.

[http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/peaceprocess/Securing the Peace.pdf](http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/peaceprocess/Securing_the_Peace.pdf)

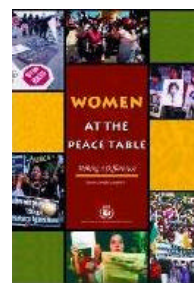


Peace agreements as a means for promoting gender equality and ensuring participation of women – A framework of model provisions (DAW and DPA, 2003) discusses and analyzes the gender dimensions of peace agreements, including the obstacles, lessons learned and good practices in the negotiation, content and implementation of peace agreements, and presents a framework of model provisions which provides a set of standards for mediators, facilitators and funding entities involved in preparing peace agreements.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/peace2003/reports/Finalreport.PDF>



Women at the Peace Table: Making a Difference (UNIFEM, 2000) finds that negotiations on peace and security remain an almost exclusively male domain; identifies ways in which women of all regions are challenging their exclusion and lobbying for an equal place at the peace table; and reveals that women who do participate in peace talks make substantial contributions to the process.
http://www.unifem.org/filesconfirmed/8/226_peacebk.pdf



Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Resource Guide for Gender Theme Groups (DAW, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, 2005) provides practical guidance to UN Theme Groups on gender, such as how to increase effectiveness at the country-level in incorporating gender equality and women's empowerment issues into inter-agency collaboration mechanisms, including the preparation of Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) documents as well as work regarding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).
http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=32



The Politics of Gender and Reconstruction in Afghanistan (UNRISD, 2005) puts the discussion of women's rights in Afghanistan in the context of the multiple transitions entailed by the process of post-conflict reconstruction: a security transition (from war to peace), a political transition (to the formation of a legitimate and effective state) and a socioeconomic transition (from a "conflict" economy to sustainable growth).
[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/3050BE40DA5B871CC125704400534A7A?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/3050BE40DA5B871CC125704400534A7A?OpenDocument)



Women and Elections: Guide to Promoting the Participation of Women in Elections (UN, 2005) provides a quick reference guide to assist headquarters- and field-based actors from the United Nations, Governments and civil society working to promote greater participation of women in electoral processes in post-conflict countries.
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/index.html#pub>



“Your Justice is Too Slow”: Will the ICTR fail Rwanda’s Rape Victims? (UNRISD, 2005) offers an examination of international justice from the perspective of rape survivors of the Rwandan genocide and exposes the squandered opportunities that have characterized prosecutions of sexual violence over the past decade at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/56FE32D5C0F6DCE9C125710F0045D89F?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/56FE32D5C0F6DCE9C125710F0045D89F?OpenDocument)

Enhancing women’s participation in electoral processes in post-conflict countries (DPA and OSAGI, 2004) reports on an expert group meeting which analyzed the obstacles, lessons learned and good practices on women’s participation in all aspects of electoral processes in post-conflict countries and recommended actions to remove barriers to women’s full participation.

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/meetings/2004/EGMelectoral/index.html>

Gender and the Involvement of Women in Local Governance. A Handbook of Concepts Training and Action Tools (UN-HABITAT, 2004) provides a series of tools and exercises to train local leaders on gender and governance issues, and serves as a resource guide for local leaders to involve men and women equally in municipal planning of other activities with a focus on urban environments.

http://hq.unhabitat.org/programmes/rdmu/documents/somalia_gender.pdf

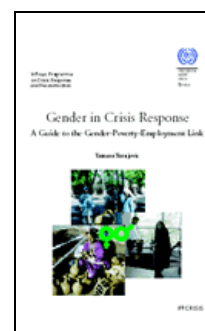
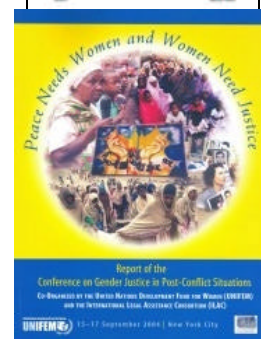
Peace Needs Women and Women Need Justice: Report of the Conference on Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Situations (UNIFEM, 2004) summarizes conclusions reached during the Conference on Gender Justice and discusses what kind of gender justice is needed on the ground to establish rule of law and to consolidate peace. The report presents the most critical gender justice requirements and challenges in post-conflict areas and provides examples of best practices.

http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=33

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Gender in Crisis Response: A Guide to the Gender-Poverty-Employment Link (ILO, 2003) considers disastrous effects of crises on employment and poverty, as well as the capacity of populations to overcome these crises and ensure a return to decent life, and includes specific recommendations to integrate gender analysis into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of post-crisis employment projects.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/download/gender3.pdf>



Gender and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Lessons Learned from Afghanistan (GENDERNET and IANWGE, 2003) draws on lessons learned in Afghanistan to identify challenges and constraints as well as good practices for achieving gender equality and meeting women's needs more effectively in the areas of humanitarian assistance; political, public and security sectors; economic and social development; and human rights.
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/activities/communiqu03.htm>



Mainstreaming Gender in Unstable Environments (UNICEF, 2003) provides guidance to develop a gender-sensitive response strategy to issues that arise in unstable environments and recommends programmes designed to reduce disparities between women and men with regard to access to resources, opportunities, knowledge and information wherever possible.
<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/GHARkit/files/GenderInUnstableEnvironments.pdf>



Toolkit for Mainstreaming Gender in UN-HABITAT Field Programmes. Northern Iraq Settlements Rehabilitation Programme (UN-HABITAT, 2003) provides key resources for use at the field level to incorporate gender perspectives into all levels of Settlements Rehabilitation Programmes and combines practical and conceptual tools for gender mainstreaming in northern Iraq.
http://hq.unhabitat.org/programmes/rdmu/documents/iraq_gender.pdf



Toolkit for Mainstreaming Gender in UN-HABITAT Field Programmes. Kosovo, Urban Planning and Management Programmes (UN-HABITAT, 2003) provides conceptual grounding in gender mainstreaming, a strategy for incorporating gender into UN-HABITAT's programmes in Kosovo, and tools that will assist in turning the strategy into practice.
http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/rdmu/documents/kosovo_gender.pdf



Women and Men in Kosovo (UNMIK, 2003) is the result of collaboration between the UNMIK Office of Gender Affairs, the Kosovo Statistical Office and a wide range of local and international organizations and provides an analysis of sex-disaggregated data from different sectors of life in Kosovo in order to redress the lack of information at the disposal of the Provisional Institutions for Self-Government and other actors.

Contact Office of Gender Affairs UNMIK for a copy.
officeofgenderaffairs@unmikonline.org



Gender Approaches in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations (UNDP, 2002) supports and strengthens the capacity of UNDP and staff of other UN entities to mainstream a gender perspective in recovery and rehabilitation activities in crisis and post-conflict situations and examines challenges and opportunities for women's human rights and gender equality in institutional and social frameworks.

<http://www.undp.org/women/docs/gendermanualfinalBCPR.pdf>



Gender Policy (2003-2007): Enhanced Commitments to Women to Ensure Food Security (WFP, 2002) outlines a combination of measures for women and gender mainstreaming and proposes eight Enhanced Commitments to Women for the period 2003 to 2007. The policy considers women's and girls' special nutritional needs, their access to food-assisted activities and supports their effective participation in decision-making.

<http://www.wfp.org/policies/policy/policy/>



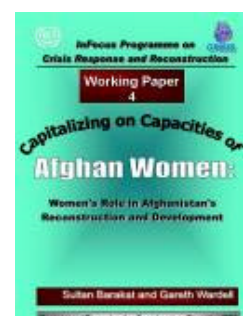
The Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls. UNFPA Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming in Areas of Conflict and Reconstruction (UNFPA, 2002) examines and explores the impact of armed conflict on women and girls and formulates strategies and tools to ensure that reproductive health programmes reflect this population's needs, specifically by addressing them through a comprehensive gender-sensitive approach.

<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=29>



Capitalizing on Capacities of Afghan Women. Working Paper No. 4 (ILO, 2001) considers the status of women in Afghan society through the prism of war and changing regimes, urban and rural distinctions, ethnicity, internal and external population displacements and different coping strategies within Afghan families and draws conclusions concerning the most effective approach to reconstruction and development activities.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/download/afghanwomen.pdf>



SEAGA (Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis) for Emergency and Rehabilitation Programmes (FAO and WFP, 2000) assists managerial and operational staff to mainstream gender throughout the project cycle and in all aspects relating to emergency interventions, including food aid, nutrition, household food security and agricultural policy in crisis, and aims to ensure gender analysis in the planning and practice of emergency and rehabilitation interventions.

http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_040701_en.htm

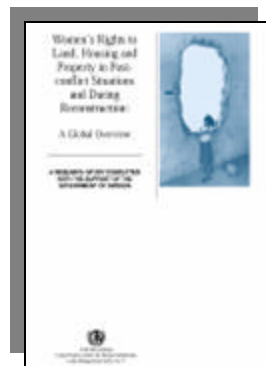


Women's Rights to Land, Housing and Property in Post-Conflict Situations and During Reconstruction: A Global Overview (UN-HABITAT, 1999) discusses formulation of shelter policies recognizing the needs of vulnerable groups; assists governments and civil society partners in adopting strategies for adequate shelter and includes recommendations that women be included in the negotiation of peace agreements and in the reconstruction process.

<http://hq.unhabitat.org/register/item.asp?ID=15>

Gender Guidelines for Employment and Skills Training in Conflict-Affected Countries (ILO, 1998) facilitates the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in policies and programmes; advances discussion, advocacy and action at different levels with regard to women and conflict and contributes to implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women's critical area of "women and armed conflict."

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/training/publ/pub21.htm>



Section II: General References Including Gender Issues

Assistance for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (UNODC, 2006) presents definitions of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants as well as general guidelines on investigation and prosecution of cases related to trafficking in human beings, with a focus on cooperation between ECOWAS Member States. This Manual should be used as reference material and for training activities under the project.

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/ecowas_training_manual_2006.pdf

Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons (UNODC, 2006) presents a selection of conceptual, legislative and organizational tools in use in different parts of the world to prevent and combat human trafficking. It is based on the premise that trafficking in persons can only be effectively addressed on the basis of comprehensive strategies that take into account the transnational nature of the problem, the many associated criminal activities, the frequent involvement of organized criminal groups and the profound pain suffered by the victims.

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Trafficking_toolkit_Oct06.pdf

Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns (UNODC, 2006)

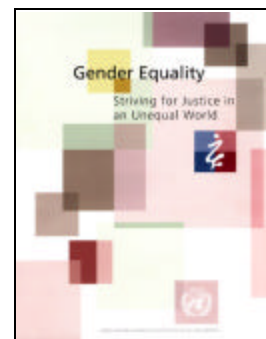
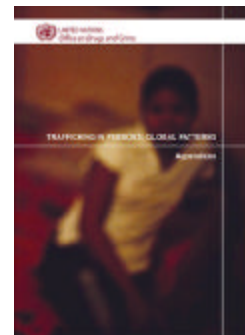
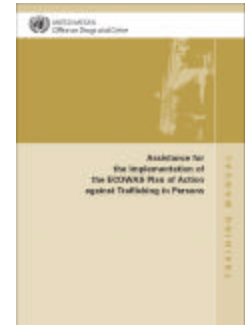
highlights the plight of people who originate from more than one hundred countries, who are handled as commodities and exploited in an ever larger number of destination countries.

It is a first step to provide a global overview of Trafficking In Persons. It uses information from open sources to map a journey into global patterns of trafficking in persons.

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World (UNRISD, 2005) presents strong arguments for why gender equality must be placed at the core of efforts to reorient the development agenda. Indeed, if some of the key contemporary challenges (economic growth and structural transformation, equality and social protection, democratization) are to be met, this is essential. Available in English, French and Spanish.

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(LookupAllDocumentsByUNID\)/1FF4AC64C1894EAAC1256FA3005E7201?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(LookupAllDocumentsByUNID)/1FF4AC64C1894EAAC1256FA3005E7201?OpenDocument)



Human Rights Fact Sheet (OHCHR). This series of individual booklets deals with topical human rights issues and explains the structure and procedures of United Nations human rights treaty monitoring bodies and special mechanisms. The goal is to help readers understand basic human rights and the international machinery that has been established to promote and protect them.

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/sheets.htm>



Fighting AIDS. HIV/AIDS prevention and care among armed forces and UN peacekeepers: The Case of Eritrea (UNAIDS, 2003) examines the unprecedented response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic undertaken by the UN peacekeeping Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and discusses the need to increase awareness among peacekeeping personnel and to work closely with both troop-contributing and host countries.

http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub05/armed_forces_eritrea_en.pdf



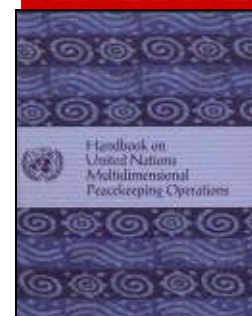
Guidelines for HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings (IASC, 2003) help individuals and organizations in their efforts to address the special needs of HIV-infected and HIV-affected people living in emergency situations. They also document experiences of organizations of the UN system and their NGO partners, as well as the shared vision that success can be achieved when resources are pooled and when all parties concerned work together in a coordinated fashion.

<http://www.who.int/disasters/repo/11818.pdf>



Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO, 2003) provides field personnel who are new to the UN, or who are being deployed to a multidimensional peacekeeping operation for the first time, with general background on the responsibilities of each component of field operations, including the incorporation of gender perspectives and how these fit together to form the whole.

http://www.mil.no/multimedia/archive/00039/Handbook_on_UN_PKO_39015a.pdf



Jobs after war: A critical challenge in the peace and reconstruction puzzle (ILO, 2003) includes several in-depth country studies. One chapter (5) entitled "Women and other Gender Concerns in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Job Promotion Efforts," reflects women's concerns and other gender challenges in post-conflict reconstruction and job promotion efforts.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/jobswar.htm>



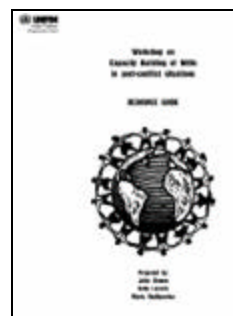
On the Front Line. A Review of Policies and Programmes to Address HIV/AIDS among Peacekeepers & Uniformed Services (UNAIDS, 2003) explores theoretical arguments concerning HIV/AIDS as a security issue and the implications for peacekeeping operations and uniformed services and provides an overview of the Global Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Security and of the efforts of UNAIDS.

http://data.unaids.org/Publications/IRC-pub05/JC950-FrontLine_en.pdf



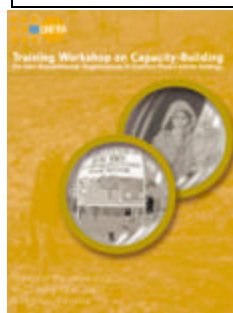
Workshop on Capacity-Building of NGOs in Post-Conflict Situations. Resource Guide (UNFPA, 2003) provides critical capacity-building and empowerment tools and resources for women's groups and non-governmental organizations, toward involving women in all aspects of the peace process and ensuring the incorporation of gender perspectives throughout all aspects of post-conflict reconstruction.

<http://www.unfpa.org/women/reports.htm>



Training Workshop on Capacity-Building for Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict/Post-Conflict Settings. Report of the Workshop 18-22 November 2002, Bratislava, Slovakia (UNFPA, 2003) seeks to empower participants, through skills training, to contribute more effectively to their conflict-torn societies. It also addresses strategies through a comprehensive gender-sensitive approach.

<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/detail.cfm?ID=237>



World report on violence and health (WHO, 2002) delivers a comprehensive review of the problem of violence on a global scale — what it is, whom it affects and what can be done about it. Benefiting from the participation of over 160 experts from around the world, the report received peer-review from scientists and contributions and comments from representatives of all the world's regions.

http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/world_report/en/



Section III: Official UN Documents and Reports

The following and other selected documents can be found at:
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/wps/>

Security Council documents:

Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

Presidential Statement 2001 (S/PRST/2001/31)

Presidential Statement 2002 (S/PRST/2002/32)

Presidential Statement 2004 (S/PRST/2004/40)

Presidential Statement 2005 (S/PRST/2005/52)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

2002 Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2002/1154)

2004 Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2004/814)

2005 Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2005/636)

2006 Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2006/770)

Commission on the Status of Women:

Agreed Conclusions (2004): Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building

Agreed Conclusions (1998): Women and armed conflict

Fourth World Conference on Women and follow-up:

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

Beijing +5 Outcome

Economic and Social Council:

Agreed Conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Other UN policy documents:

DPA

Policy Statement on Gender Equality and Strategic Goals of Gender Mainstreaming

DPKO

Under-Secretary General Policy Statement on Gender Mainstreaming (March 2005)

OCHA

Gender Equality Policy

UN Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13)

Section IV: Websites on Women, Peace and Security

United Nations Security Council
<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>

United Nations Peacebuilding Commission
<http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding/>

United Nations Secretariat

WomenWatch (a gateway to UN resources on women and gender issues)
United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/>

1. Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA)
<http://disarmament2.un.org>
<http://disarmament2.un.org/gender.htm>
2. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Peacekeeping Best Practices
<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons>
3. Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa>
4. Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW/DESA)
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>
5. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Taskforce on Gender in Humanitarian Assistance
<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/gender>
6. Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI/DESA)
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi>
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/wps/>
7. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OCAAC)
<http://www.un.org/special-rep/children-armed-conflict/English/index.html>
8. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
<http://www.ohchr.org>
9. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
<http://ochaonline.un.org>
10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
www.unodc.org

Other United Nations Entities

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Gender and Food Security
<http://www.fao.org/Gender/gender.htm>
2. International Labour Organization (ILO)
<http://www.ilo.org>
3. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
<http://www.un-instraw.org/en>
4. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
<http://www.unaids.org/en>
5. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<http://www.unicef.org>
6. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
<http://www.unifem.org>
<http://www.womenwarpeace.org>
7. United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)
<http://www.undp.org/bcpr>
8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
<http://www.unesco.org>
9. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<http://www.unhcr.ch>
10. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
<http://www.unhabitat.org>
11. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
<http://www.unicri.it>
12. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
www.unidir.org
13. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
<http://www.unfpa.org>
14. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
www.unrisd.org
15. United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
<http://www.wfp.org>
16. World Health Organization (WHO)
www.who.int

Non-Governmental Organizations: Working Group on Women, Peace and Security

NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
<http://womenpeacesecurity.org>

1. Amnesty International
<http://www.amnesty.org>
2. Boston Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights
<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/wappp/research/bostonconsortium.html>
3. Femmes Africa Solidarité
<http://www.fasngo.org>
4. General Board of Global Ministries, The United Methodist Church
<http://gbgm-umc.org>
5. Hague Appeal for Peace
<http://www.haguepeace.org>
6. International Alert
<http://www.international-alert.org>
7. International Women's Tribune Centre
<http://www.iwtc.org>
8. Women's Action for New Directions
<http://www.wand.org>
9. Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children
<http://www.womenscommission.org>
10. Women's Environment and Development Organization
<http://www.wedo.org>
11. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
<http://www.peacewomen.org>

Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security

**Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of
Women**

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