

**UN Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security:  
A Compilation of Statements**

*Compiled by the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security<sup>1</sup>  
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This compilation consists of excerpts<sup>2</sup> arranged by theme (see above) from statements made during the Security Council Open Debate on Resolution 1325, held 28 October 2004. All 15 Security Council members, 27 Member States, 5 UN entities and 1 civil society representative made interventions throughout the day's proceedings.

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<sup>1</sup> The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security was formed in May 2000 to call for a Security Council resolution on women, peace and security. Following the adoption of resolution 1325 in October 2000, the group now focuses on working towards its full implementation. The NGO Working Group currently consists of Hague Appeal for Peace, International Alert, International Women's Tribune Center (IWTC), Women's Action for New Directions (WAND), Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children (WCRWC), Women's Division of the United Methodist Church, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). Amnesty International is an affiliate member and participates in the initiatives of the NGOWG on a case-by-case basis.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that statements were included if they mentioned the particular theme, regardless of what was said about the theme. The statements that formed the basis of this research are all available at:  
<http://www.peacewomen.org/un/4thAnniversary/4thAnniversaryindex.html>

1.

## **REFERENCES TO A UN SECURITY COUNCIL MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SCR 1325**

### **Algeria**

We must recognize that strengthening resolution 1325 (2000) and the means for its implementation, inter alia by establishing a monitoring system under the authority of the Council, underlies the Council's desire to act as a catalyst for action by the entire international community. In pursuing that aim, however, we run the risk of exceeding the scope of resolution 1325 (2000). The question therefore arises of whether the Security Council is the best place for carrying out such a multidimensional activity, because of the possible implications and since such an endeavour would involve many governmental and non-governmental actors. Being proactive on such an important issue as protecting women against violence is certainly commendable, but success in such an ambitious endeavour requires political will and significant resources. The temptation for the Security Council to become the architect and supervisor of United Nations strategy in this area could come up against objective difficulties and jeopardize the credibility of the Council.

... We have to make sure that the Council's actions are in accordance with its mandate and that they complement the work of other players. There needs to be a coherent strategy and coordinated implementation. In our view, the General Assembly is the forum that should be responsible for designing such a policy.

### **Brazil**

We have also noted the attention given by the Security Council to the topic, since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000). In future, we must make certain that such attention does not stray, and that it in fact become institutionalized.

### **Chile**

We believe that one way of ensuring the full implementation of resolution 1325 would be to devise, and continue to develop, effective monitoring systems that would make it possible more systematically to monitor such implementation.

### **France**

First, it is certainly important to ensure the quality of the thematic and country reports that are submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General. In that regard, I note the commitment made by the Secretary-General in the report to make sure that such reports do not overlook that issue. We are well aware that technical constraints limit the volume of reports. Therefore, we should probably think about how the Council could best obtain more precise elements in a way yet to be defined. My delegation would favour the holding, on a periodic basis and in the appropriate format, of meetings of Council members on that subject — probably at the expert level, with advisers on parity issues. That issue could be discussed.

My second point concerns the gender-specific content of mandates. France, for its part, is committed to ensuring that the mandates of peacekeeping operations systematically include a gender-based aspect and aim specifically at resolution 1325 (2000)...As I pledged last year, we will spare no effort in that regard.

### **Germany**

From our point of view, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, uniting member States and non-member States of the Security Council, should integrate a gender perspective into its work, as a matter of priority.

### **Pakistan**

Thirdly, the Council must persist in including gender perspectives in its resolutions.

Seventh, the Council must continue its practice of conducting a yearly review of the

implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

Eighth, the issues of women and peace and security should be included in the terms of reference for all Council missions.

Ninth, the Council and the United Nations must strengthen the partnership with civil society and hold Arria-formula meetings on resolution 1325 (2000) at least once every six months.

### **Spain**

We must pledge that within a reasonable time period, this promise will become a reality; that is the primary responsibility of the Council. We therefore believe that the Security Council should seriously consider establishing a permanent mechanism for following up on compliance with resolution 1325 (2000) in the context of the various situations continuously under the Council's consideration.

### **Argentina**

...We strongly support, and we will continue to support, any initiative taken by the Council designed to address the particular needs of women affected by armed conflict.

### **Canada, on behalf of the Human Security Network**

In this regard, we urge the Security Council to be vigilant and to more systematically condemn widespread instances of sexual and gender-based violence in specific conflicts. It must also be prepared to respond to such violence through the design of peace support mandates and by ensuring that a gender perspective is incorporated across the work of United Nations country teams. We would also encourage the Council to ensure that its missions to the field include an assessment of sexual and gender-based violence in their terms of reference, where appropriate, and that they meet with local women's groups and networks to get their perspective.

### **Iceland**

The implementation of resolution 1325 requires the same strong efforts as that of any other Security Council resolution.

### **Liechtenstein**

Our annual debate must be an exercise of stock-taking and of identifying the areas where action is most urgently needed. The practical work on implementation must be carried out throughout the year, on a consistent and regular basis. It seems, therefore, important to establish mechanisms of mainstreaming resolution 1325 into the daily work of the Council. The proposal made by the EU to designate a focal point for that purpose seems to us a very valuable contribution in that respect.

### **Mali**

That approach commits States, the UN, regional organizations and civil society to draw up strategies and plans of action, with a timetable, to see to it that the question of gender parity is an integral part of peacekeeping operations, humanitarian operations, and peace-building in countries in post-conflict situations.

### **Namibia**

I would like to reaffirm my delegation's full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping activities at HQs and in the field, and urge the SC to monitor implementation of the strategy and action plan.

### **Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union**

Resolution 1325 (2000) is not a resolution that can be dealt with separately, once a year. Each report presented to the Council and each resolution adopted by the Council should contain a gender perspective. In fact, it is essential that a gender perspective be incorporated from the earliest stages on, both at HQs and at the field level, including in the planning of new operations.

Finally, commitments made must be met by adequate resources. Performance indicators, in this respect, are invaluable. We call on the Security Council to consider how best to keep track of its own record in integrating resolution 1325 (2000) into its daily work, including through the possible designation of a focal point for monitoring implementation.

#### **New Zealand**

Secondly, we continue to urge the Security Council to include a systematic and express focus on the gender dimensions of conflict in every case that comes before it. We note that the idea was floated last year of naming a Security Council member to be responsible for tracking implementation of the resolution, and we hope that that idea will be considered seriously by the Council.

#### **Norway**

The SC's monitoring of the implementation of this resolution is an effective and important way of keeping the international community's attention focused on gender perspectives and on women's roles in the area of peace and security.

Responsibility for mainstreaming the gender perspective rests with the leadership. That responsibility must be assumed by leadership at all levels- from this Council to commanders in the field.

We urge the Council to pay increased attention to gender issues and the role of women in its work.

#### **Sweden**

The Security Council could consider designating a focal point — possibly supplemented by a working group — with a particular responsibility to monitor the work done.

## 2.

### REFERENCES TO A UN MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SCR 1325

#### **Angola**

In the report before us (S/2004/814), the Secretary-General acknowledges the unique role played by indigenous women in conflict resolution as mediators and peace-builders and, in that context, expresses his intention to develop a strategy and an action plan to increase the attention focused on gender perspectives in conflict prevention and to ensure that women's contributions, needs and priorities are included in conflict-prevention strategies and early warning efforts.

The development of a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping operations, in particular in the planning of new operations, as stated in the SG's report, would translate into reality this important policy principle, embodied in resolution 1325.

Monitoring and reporting on implementation are crucial issues in making resolution 1325 (2000) fully operational. The recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report give particular emphasis to that issue by establishing provisions for monitoring and reporting on all areas related to the resolution. The Secretary-General expresses his intention to routinely incorporate gender perspectives in all thematic and country reports to the Security Council and to continue to closely monitor the progress made.

#### **Chile**

We believe that one way of ensuring the full implementation of resolution 1325 would be to devise, and continue to develop, effective monitoring systems that would make it possible more systematically to monitor such implementation.

#### **Germany**

I would like to welcome the excellent proposals by the Secretary-General on how to implement resolution 1325 (2000), which aim at addressing the issue of women, peace and security in an active way. While fundamentally agreeing with all of those proposals, I would like to focus on several of their action-oriented aspects.

#### **Pakistan**

Pakistan proposed in the debate last year that peacekeeping operations monitor and regularly report to the Security Council on the situation of women and girls in their mission areas. We are therefore glad to support the intention of the Secretary-General to include specific monitoring and reporting mechanisms in his comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives in peacekeeping operations.

First, the United Nations must develop a comprehensive strategy for conflict prevention and resolution, with special emphasis on the protection of women and girls.

#### **Philippines**

First, to strengthen the United Nations response to gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations — the particular theme of our discussion today — a comprehensive system-wide strategy and action plan for gender mainstreaming in the Organization's work is necessary. We therefore welcome the Secretary-General's intentions towards that end, particularly the strategy to mainstream a gender perspective in all peacekeeping activities and operations and to interface that strategy with the policies and plans adopted by the General Assembly — especially the commitments concerning women and armed conflict that were adopted at the Assembly's twenty-third special session — as well as with those of the Economic and Social Council related to mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, including in political decision-making and conflict prevention and resolution.

Secondly, there should be a conscious effort made to ensure that gender sensitivity at the Headquarters level is translated into gender sensitivity in the field. I have been informed that only

15.6 per cent of Security Council resolutions adopted between January 2000 and June 2004 have been gender sensitive. It might be even more disappointing to find out exactly how much of the substance of those resolutions has actually been implemented on the ground. Under-Secretary-General Guéhenno cited some sobering statistics on that subject this morning. It will therefore be essential to put in place a system of monitoring and reporting on the progress of United Nations implementation of gender concerns in the field.

We believe that Member States and the United Nations system should establish systematic coordination with civil society groups and together implement innovative approaches and best practices in resolving conflicts and focusing attention on the gender dimensions of all peace efforts.

### **Romania**

Finally, it is essential to develop methods to monitor progress in combating trafficking and to establish a confidential internal system within the military to report infringements of the zero-tolerance policy. Such a system, we believe, could be related to the comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism that will be built into the system-wide strategy and action plan to be elaborated by the Secretary-General.

### **Russian Federation**

We therefore welcome the Secretary-General's initiative to prepare a comprehensive system-wide strategy and plan of action to enable us to focus the work of the Organization in that respect. It is most important here to avoid overly generalized and stereotyped conclusions and recommendations. The preparation of comprehensive and all-inclusive approaches must not hinder the search for solutions to specific problems in any given situation. A good example in that respect could be the drafting of guidelines to increase awareness of the needs of women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.

### **Spain**

Fourthly, there must be greater coordination on the part of all organs and agencies in the United Nations system and there must be mechanisms to assess and follow up on situations in the field and to monitor the quality of assistance given to the victims. This is not so much a question of forging new mechanisms, but rather of improving the coordination and enhancing the efficiency of existing mechanisms by implementing a concrete plan of action.

### **Argentina**

Argentina, two months before it enters the Security Council once again, calls attention to the full validity of the statements made in the year 2000 and asserts that only a clear-cut commitment, a resolute and sustained political will and genuine conviction on the part of Member States that the participation of women is a key element for achieving lasting peace and concerted multilateral action will be able to guarantee implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

My country supports the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report, in particular, his intention to develop a strategy and comprehensive plan of action to implement Security Council resolution 1325 throughout the United Nations system by establishing a systematic evaluation mechanism and reporting procedure.

### **Canada, on behalf of Human Security Network**

In conclusion, members of the Network strongly urge the Security Council to give full consideration to the report of the Secretary-General and to the implementation of the recommendations contained therein. We would particularly like to highlight and support the Secretary-General's intentions to develop comprehensive strategies and action plans to implement various elements of resolution 1325 (2000).

### **Fiji**

We therefore welcome the call by the Secretary-General for the development and strengthening of cooperation and effective partnerships at all levels....There is a need to ensure that national and

international efforts for the implementation of resolution 1325 are undertaken in a comprehensive manner in the context of CEDAW and the Beijing Dec and PFA. To ensure complementarity and proper coordination, every effort must be undertaken in collaboration with, and within, existing institutional arrangements.

### **Guatemala**

We believe there needs to be better coordination among MSs, UN agencies and civil society actors, so as to systematically mainstream the gender perspective and disseminate the content of resolution 1325 in terms of conflict prevention, planning peacekeeping operations and post-conflict peace-building, which cannot be successful or complete if women do not fully participate in them.

### **Kenya**

...We welcome the various initiatives enumerated in the Secretary-General's report, which seek to mainstream gender in peace processes by, inter alia, developing policies, action plans, guidelines and indicators aimed at promoting the role of women.

### **Mali**

Furthermore, my delegation hopes that the Secretary-General's bulletin on the implementation of the resolution within the UN system will lead to a genuine revolution in thought and in deed.

### **Mexico**

As can be noted, the tools and work plan are at hand. Unfortunately, we cannot achieve our objectives if we continue to work in an isolated and fragmented fashion. We urgently need an integrated and coordinated strategy and we must begin to forge it here, within this Organization. It is of paramount importance that the gender perspective permeate each and every body in our Organization.

The content of resolution 1325 (2000) must be ingrained in the daily work of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretariat. Our strategy must include internal reform, reflected in greater inclusion of women in key United Nations posts, such as special representatives of the Secretary-General. The reform must also be outward-looking, with the systematic inclusion of the principles of resolution 1325 (2000) in the resolutions adopted by the various bodies of the United Nations and ongoing coordination with regional organizations, Governments and civil society, with a view to ensuring that those principles are recognized even in the world's most marginalized communities.

Another crucial issue is the need for follow-up machinery to monitor international and national progress — or backsliding — in implementation of the resolution. Adopting the right decisions is not enough; they must be implemented.

### **Namibia**

My delegation also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to develop a comprehensive system-wide strategy and action plan for increasing attention to gender perspectives in conflict prevention, with a particular emphasis on monitoring and reporting mechanisms, as stated in paragraph 20 of the report.

I would like to reaffirm my delegation's full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping activities at HQs and in the field, and urge the SC to monitor implementation of the strategy and action plan.

### **Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union**

In his report, the Secretary-General expresses his intention to develop a comprehensive, system-wide strategy and action plan, with particular emphasis on monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The European Union expresses its hope that such a system-wide approach, which encompasses all United Nations bodies and includes clear time frames, will lead to accountability.

Resolution 1325 (2000) is not a resolution that can be dealt with separately, once a year. Each report presented to the Council and each resolution adopted by the Council should contain a gender perspective. In fact, it is essential that a gender perspective be incorporated from the earliest stages on, both at HQs and at the field level, including in the planning of new operations.

Finally, commitments made must be met by adequate resources. Performance indicators, in this respect, are invaluable.

#### **New Zealand**

With regard to the United Nations system, first, we support those calling for a new system-wide action plan for the coordinated implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). As part of this, we note that the increasing representation of women at all levels of United Nations operations and decision-making must be an important part of United Nations efforts.

#### **Norway**

We support the Secretary-General's suggestion to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping efforts both at HQs and in peacekeeping operations.

#### **Sweden**

We welcome the recommendations put forward by the Secretary-General, and we call for their urgent implementation and adequate financing.

Thirdly, accountability is lacking, and resolution 1325 (2000) must be implemented in a systematic way. We would like to suggest the development of a comprehensive United Nations action plan with specific timelines and resource implications and clear targets and responsibilities. In that context, increasing female representation within the United Nations should be examined...Another proposal is to establish the post of a gender adviser in the Department of Political Affairs.

3.

## **REFERENCES TO NATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SCR 1325**

### **Chile**

Chile has always been strongly committed to supporting initiatives aimed at the implementation of this resolution, including the development of government policies at the domestic level, as well as supporting civil society.

We believe that one way of ensuring the full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) would be to devise, and continue to develop, effective monitoring systems that would make it possible more systematically to monitor such implementation.

### **Philippines**

Implementation depends on Member States' action plans, the effectiveness of which, in turn, depends on their capacity to implement them. There is, therefore, a need to ensure that sufficient information on available resources flows to Member States to enable national action plans to be translated into action in the field.

Thirdly, the United Nations may not be able to bear the full responsibility of implementing resolution 1325 (2000). Governments have the primary responsibility for keeping peace in their territories. The United Nations, therefore, must use its unique and important position to enable Governments to make full use of resolution 1325 (2000) in leading the peace efforts in their countries. One of the sad realities is that while Governments may be willing to use the resolution as a tool for peace, because of poverty, lack of good governance and other reasons, they may not have the necessary capacity and means to make effective use of it.

We believe that Member States and the United Nations system should establish systematic coordination with civil society groups and together implement innovative approaches and best practices in resolving conflicts and focusing attention on the gender dimensions of all peace efforts.

### **United Kingdom**

There is more the Council must do, too, along with the wider United Nations membership here in New York, but crucially, resolution 1325 (2000) must also be implemented at the national level by all United Nations Member States if it is to be fully effective. The United Kingdom is therefore currently examining how it can best use the opportunity of our presidencies of the G-8 and the European Union next year to ensure wider implementation of that key resolution.

In London, we are currently developing a Government-wide action plan for our implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), linking development, humanitarian, defence and diplomacy work. The United Kingdom Ministry of Defence has recently launched action across the armed services to ensure that the provisions of resolution 1325 (2000) are implemented systematically in the Ministry's planning, doctrine and training programmes. The Department of International Development is acting similarly and developing case studies of Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. But efforts at the national level have to be complemented by action overseas.

### **Mexico**

Another crucial issue is the need for follow-up machinery to monitor international and national progress — or backsliding — in implementation of the resolution. Adopting the right decisions is not enough; they must be implemented.

### **Sweden**

Fourthly, as Member States, we must shoulder our responsibilities. Sweden has established a working group in the Swedish Government offices that brings together the security, defence and development communities to continue the systematic implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

The resources for research and policy studies on issues related to the resolution have been augmented. We will develop a national plan of action, and we hope that other Members will undertake similar efforts and develop and report on their own plans.

4.

#### REFERENCES TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL PEACE PROCESSES/NEGOTIATIONS

##### Angola

The Angolan Vice-Minister for Family and the Promotion of Women, in a statement to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-eighth session, declared:

“Despite the recognition given to Angolan women for their efforts and their involvement in peace promotion, they seldom have an equal participation in **decisions that lead to peace**. Nor do they participate in conflict resolution. Even so, women are often the first to reach across ethnic and religious divides in order to rebuild communities and families torn apart due to violence.”

Nonetheless, Angolan women are making great strides. They are showing remarkable will and determination to overcome their present situation, and we are convinced that they will be successful in a relatively short period of time.

##### Brazil

In that connection, the international community must make more progress. Few women's organizations are participating in **peace negotiations** or in disarmament exercises, thereby losing precious contributions that can contribute to the success of such processes.

##### Chile

It is essential that there be full-fledged participation of women in all stages of a conflict situation, from prevention to reconstruction. We agree with the report of the Secretary-General that there are still gaps, particularly as regards integrating gender perspectives into **peace agreements** and giving appropriate attention to the needs of women in humanitarian and reconstruction processes. Women must also be represented in positions of responsibility.

##### China

Fourthly, women need assistance to become fully involved in **peace negotiations** and to ensure that the relevant peace agreements include the protection of women's rights and interests.

##### Germany

Let me re-emphasize that Germany, a friend of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), is deeply committed to the vision set forth in that landmark resolution and has undertaken various efforts to realize that vision. Germany is one of the few countries to have provided a detailed report on its national initiatives concerning the implementation of that resolution. We stress the need to include women at all levels of **peace negotiations and conflict resolution**. The promotion of the full participation of women in post-conflict and reconstruction processes is a political priority.

##### Russian Federation

We are convinced that women can play an important role in conflict prevention and settlement and we endorse the Secretary-General's intention to develop strategies to ensure the equal participation of women in **peace negotiations** and election processes. In the context of post-conflict recovery, we support the appeal for broader recourse to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as a benchmark document.

##### Spain

In the four years that have elapsed since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), there have certainly been positive changes in that there is better understanding of the serious and disproportionate effects of armed conflict on women and girls. During that time there has also been wider understanding of the importance of women's participation on an equal footing in preventing and managing conflicts, as well as in **peace negotiations**, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, rehabilitation and post-conflict peace-building.

## UK

Our obligation is clear: we have to create a post-conflict environment that offers hope. Women must be full and equal participants in the building of peace — in the development of post-conflict legislative, judicial and constitutional structures — because that is the only way that those structures will be fully representative of the post-conflict society, and therefore fully able to meet the needs and demands of all. That is sustainable peace.

## Argentina

We also call on Member States to take the gender perspective duly into account, when making national, regional and international level appointments. We support the participation of women at the **negotiating tables of peace agreements**, in all mechanisms for the implementation of those agreements, and in post-conflict rebuilding processes. In that regard, we urge everyone to set aside archaic, ancient and stereotypical views about the role of women.

## Bangladesh

Significant developments have been achieved at the United Nations with regard to the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). Much remains to be done, however. We need to develop guidelines to ensure that **all peace-related activities** include and support the rule of law and promote gender equality, thus protecting women's human rights.

## Commonwealth Secretariat

Women and children remain deliberate targets in armed conflicts everywhere, yet they are not provided with opportunities to participate in negotiating **peace agreements** and in reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction activities.

## El Salvador

The Government of El Salvador would like to emphasize that it is important and necessary for women to participate comprehensively and on an equal footing in **all initiatives designed to maintain and promote peace and security**, as well as in United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building efforts. It is therefore essential that we promote and strengthen women's **participation in the decision-making processes** associated with the prevention and resolution of conflict.

## Guatemala

Regarding the work of MINUGUA, that mission worked side by side with Guatemala in a negotiating process that concluded with the signing of the **peace agreements** in 1996 and called for profound changes in our society with an agenda that the Government of Guatemala has adopted as a minimum. MINUGUA gave significant support towards improving the prevailing situation. Now it is incumbent on us, as Guatemalans, to build a fairer society that will overcome the exclusion, marginalization and discrimination that we have suffered, affecting not only the indigenous peoples but also women in particular.

## India

In our experience, some of the solutions offered by the Secretary-General, in particular the greater participation of women in areas of conflict prevention, **peace negotiations** and post-conflict reconstruction, are germane to the issue. Some solutions would need to emerge from the conflict-ridden societies themselves. Others are more long-term and structural. They involve, inter alia, the encouragement of democratic ideals and practices, freedom of speech and expression, effecting improvements in economic and social conditions and the expansion of opportunities for education and productive employment.

We appreciate the Secretary-General's identification of some key challenges in this regard, including the need to increase the number of women in high-level decision making positions in peacekeeping operations, peace negotiations and similar activities. Addressing the issue of women's full participation in **peace negotiations** and peace-building is undoubtedly essential. However, attempts to artificially enhance the number of women in **peace negotiations** — especially in conflicts in male-dominated societies — cannot necessarily guarantee enduring

results. Equal participation has to be a local initiative, and any external attempt at influencing the situation, though necessary, has to be incremental for it to have a truly lasting effect.

### **Mexico**

Many continue to believe that women are not valid interlocutors; that is clearly reflected in women's very limited participation in conflict prevention and peace processes. That is why the education and training of women, men and children is indispensable. While that is a long-term project, there can be no doubt that it will produce sound results.

### **Myanmar**

Resolution 1325 (2000) calls on all actors to ensure the full participation of women in peace processes and to adopt gender perspectives when negotiating **peace agreements**. My delegation could not agree more. Peace is not everything, but without peace, everything can become nothing, and nowhere can this phrase be better understood than in this Council, which has the primary duty of maintaining international peace and security. The efforts of the Security Council have brought peace and security to millions, and yet there are still many places in the world besieged by conflict, despite the Council's best efforts.

### **Namibia**

Despite the disproportionate impact of conflict on women, they continue to hold their families and communities together. They often undertake initiatives across warring factions under extremely difficult conditions. In some cases, they have managed to bring their experiences into **formal peace processes**. However, those efforts are insufficiently recognized and supported, both politically and financially. As a result, women's rights are rarely integrated into peace agreements or into the structures supporting post-conflict reconstruction.

We should recognize that, when we fail to build upon women's strengths, the whole **peace process** suffers. Without equal participation and full involvement by women in **peace processes**, we cannot attain justice or development, and women will not be protected from the violence and suffering unleashed during conflict. We are, however, encouraged and pleased that women are gradually finding a place at the negotiating table, in the implementation of peace agreements and in post-conflict rehabilitation, reconstruction and disarmament. The time has come for women to be included in those processes in a more formalized way, at all levels and in all stages of decision-making.

### **Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union**

Women's participation in conflict prevention and **peace processes** doesn't seem to be taking off. Integration of a gender perspective in **peace agreements** must still be improved. And the representation of women in decision-making positions remains the exception rather than the rule.

### **Norway**

Member States, together with the United Nations, should put even greater effort into giving women a role in formal decision-making. This would be an important encouragement for more women to become involved at the informal level as well. Both women's and men's points of view need to be integrated into **peace agreements**. Sustainable peace can only be achieved if both women and men are listened to.

It is vital to work in partnerships and enhance coordination in order to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) at all levels. Women's groups and networks at the local level are crucial. It is essential to draw on the experience of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and researchers and on formal and informal contacts, in order to identify women's views and needs in peace processes. Norway is doing its part. We are focusing on how to advocate **women's recommendations for sustainable peace in areas where we are involved in conflict resolution**. We do this through partnerships with networks at the local level, NGOs, researchers, individual States and various parts of the United Nations system.

## **Philippines**

The Philippine Government's strategies to implement resolution 1325 (2000) are mainly carried out in the context of the peace processes in the southern region of our country. There, women have been involved in dialogues and workshops that integrate their perspectives in settling hostilities in their communities. As an example, two of the major initiatives being undertaken to promote peace in the southern region of Mindanao are the Muslim Women's Peace Conference and the Women and a Culture of Peace Programme. The Mindanao Commission on Women has just conducted consultations to formulate a Mindanao women's position paper on a peace agreement between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front peace agreement, which will be taken into account in peace talks. The Government's peace panels also include women negotiators. Our National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process are in constant coordination on how to enhance strategies to enable more women to systematically participate in conflict prevention, management and resolution, as well as in the rehabilitation of their communities. In addition, we recently activated our Inter-Agency Committee against Traffic in Persons, in implementation of the Philippine Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003.

## **South Africa**

The point was made during the Conference on Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Situations — held by the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Legal Assistance Consortium in September 2004 — that we must strive to integrate women's concerns more effectively into **peace processes** worldwide and achieve full, equal and effective participation by women in those processes.

Our own experience in South Africa has taught us that, given a chance, women can bring an important and much-needed perspective to all stages of **peace processes** and peace-building.

A number of initiatives have been put in place by the international community to address the question of gender mainstreaming, but we believe that more work must still be done to ensure that all obstacles to women's equality are eliminated. It is also crucial, in our view, that partnerships be formed with civil society to promote women's rights and participation in **peace processes**. Gender experts and expertise need to be included at all levels and in all aspects of peace operations.

## **Sweden**

First, with regard to the question of women as actors, the Secretary-General could consider instructing United Nations mediators or facilitators to promote the inclusion of women in peace processes and transitional decision-making forums. The specific target of at least 30 per cent women could be set where appropriate. Actions should be evaluated and followed up.

## **Tanzania**

Implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) will also require raising the awareness of the conflicting factions and all the players involved in **peace processes** to enable them to understand the provisions of the text and thus to build consensus on its implementation requirements. Here we also need to build the capacity of local communities, including women's groups, to explain the terms of the resolution in order for them to advocate on its behalf.

One challenge before us is how to achieve the effective participation of women **at all levels and stages of peace processes**. We urge that the role of women in these processes should be built into **peace agreements** from the very beginning and urge Member States to increase the number of women participating in police forces and the military and to increase the number of women in civilian decision-making positions. In this regard, we applaud the Secretary-General's efforts to increase the number of women and to mainstream gender in peacekeeping operations and we request continued efforts in that area.

In recognition of women's participation, the Great Lakes peace process has provided women with a space in which to discuss their contributions, first through national meetings in which a large

number of national stakeholders were involved and later at a regional meeting.

**Ms. Louise Arbour, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)**

Women are invariably excluded from formal decision-making processes and **peace negotiations**, and yet their vision and contribution must be sustained since, without their full participation, efforts to reconstruct war-torn societies will be fundamentally flawed.

The women and young girls in the camps in Darfur are putting themselves at considerable risk to collect firewood, which not only provides them with cooking fuel but also allows trading opportunities upon which they can build a modest sense of autonomy and empowerment. In my view, their efforts will contribute to the reconstruction of their devastated country in no smaller measure than the attempts being made by the men engaged in the **political negotiations** in Naivasha and Abuja. I think that they should be supported accordingly.

## 6.

### REFERENCES TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN RECONSTRUCTION PROCESSES

#### UN Security Council Presidential Statement

“The Security Council recognizes the vital contribution of women in promoting peace and their role in **reconstruction** processes. The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to develop strategies to encourage women's full participation in all stages of the peace process.

The Council further requests the Secretary-General to mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of post-conflict **reconstruction** programmes, including through the strengthening of gender theme groups in countries emerging from conflict, and to ensure that all policies and programmes in support of post-conflict constitutional, judicial and legislative reform.

#### Brazil

An important measure would be to make sure that an increasing number of women register to vote and also become candidates, thereby making it possible for women to participate in key positions at the time of the **reconstruction** of a State.

International organizations and Member States must overcome age-old mindsets that do not include gender mainstreaming in all processes of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, or post-conflict **reconstruction**.

#### Chile

It is essential that there be full-fledged participation of women in all stages of a conflict situation, from prevention to **reconstruction**.

#### China

There is now a broad consensus on providing effective protection to women in conflicts and allowing them to play an adequate role in conflict resolution and post-conflict **reconstruction**.

#### Germany

We stress the need to include women at all levels of peace negotiations and conflict resolution. The promotion of the full participation of women in post-conflict and **reconstruction** processes is a political priority.

#### Pakistan

The third priority should be to build the wherewithal for “gender justice” in post-conflict situations, incorporating gender perspectives across the broad spectrum of **reconstruction** efforts.

Finally, the Council should enhance its coordination with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, with a view to evolving a composite approach, particularly with regard to the economic, social and political empowerment of women and their participation in post-conflict **reconstruction**.

#### Philippines

First, women play an important role in building sustainable peace and security. Secondly, there is a need to ensure the full participation of women and the incorporation of a gender perspective in all conflict-prevention and peace-building missions. Thirdly, women indeed have a vital role in **reconstruction** processes.

#### Canada, on behalf of the Human Security Network

As we mark the fourth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000) and look to other important commitments — such as the protection of civilians and children in armed conflict and important milestones, including the 10-year review of the 1995 Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women - it is now more than ever the time to take strong and concerted action in every

situation of conflict and post-conflict **reconstruction**.

### **Indonesia**

There must also be systematic incorporation of gender perspectives into the planning, implementation and monitoring of all reconstruction programmes and budgets. This should ensure that women and girls enjoy the same benefits that men do in post-conflict societies.

### **Japan**

What we must do is to follow up that recognition with action on the ground to empower women in post-conflict situations. Women need assistance in order for them to play larger roles in their communities and to be integrated into the mainstream peace-building and **reconstruction** processes.

### **Mexico**

The recent Conference on Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Situations, held from 15 to 17 September 2004, whose report identifies the major obstacles remaining to the inclusion of women in the process of **reconstruction**, thereby guaranteeing lasting peace, is only one example of UNIFEM's important work.

### **Namibia**

However, those efforts are insufficiently recognized and supported, both politically and financially. As a result, women's rights are rarely integrated into peace agreements or into the structures supporting post-conflict **reconstruction**.

### **Nigeria**

It also reaffirmed the role of women in humanitarian response and in post-conflict **reconstruction** and stressed the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

### **Republic of Korea**

We therefore welcome the Secretary-General's finding that women's participation in post-conflict **reconstruction** has increased in recent years.

However, we remain concerned that the majority of **reconstruction** efforts do not systematically include gender perspectives. Accordingly, we support the Secretary General's call for systematic incorporation of gender perspectives in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all **reconstruction** programmes and budgets.

### **Syria**

It has furthered the strengthening, promotion and integration of existing General Assembly and Economic and Social Council mechanisms relating to the protection of women in armed conflict, to strengthening measures to empower women and to promoting their equal participation in peacekeeping operations and important decision-making in the post-conflict **reconstruction** of States and societies.

### **Agathe Rwankuba, Réseau des Femmes pour la Defense des Droits et la Paix, DRC**

In that context, it is important for the international community to provide funds for women's groups in rural communities, work in close cooperation with those groups and take into consideration their point of view in the **reconstruction** process, as the Secretary-General recommends in paragraph 88 of his report.

### **Ms. Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM**

It is important to include women at the peace table and in the process of **reconstruction**. It is important to address the nature and root causes of violence against women. We must never allow the opportunity that post-conflict **reconstruction** presents for establishing the rule of law to be overlooked.

**Ms. Louise Arbour, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)**

While progress has been made in implementing that resolution, Darfur is not the only conflict today where women continue to be subject to grave human rights violations, to be excluded from **reconstruction** efforts and to be refused access to justice.

Stereotypes and prejudices have unfairly stigmatized women victims. The international community and national Governments must more effectively address impunity and the **reconstruction** of justice systems.

7.

## REFERENCES TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND EARLY WARNING

### UN Security Council Presidential Statement

“The Security Council reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention of conflict and supports the Secretary-General’s intention to develop a comprehensive system-wide strategy and action plan for increasing attention to gender perspectives in **conflict prevention**. The Council urges all relevant actors to work collaboratively, including through strengthened interaction with women’s organizations, to ensure the full participation of women and the incorporation of a gender perspective in all **conflict prevention work**.”

### Algeria

Implementing resolution 1325 (2000) also requires collective and united action by the international community. Such unity, however, has often been absent in the economic and social dimension of conflict **prevention** and the establishment of lasting peace and stability.

Promoting the role of women and protecting them is inconceivable without the resources to combat extreme poverty and disease.

### Angola

The Security Council’s adoption of resolution 1325 (2000) reflected a three-fold reality. First, it recognized women’s potential in contributing to the prevention of conflict. In their communities, women are the most reliable source of information about mounting tensions and signs of instability, not to mention signs of gender violence, and if their views are taken into account, they can play a decisive role in providing **early warning** of conflict.

### Benin

In the framework of conflict **prevention**, we must devote particular attention to the provision of information to women and girls about what recourse is available to them in the area of gender-based violence.

### Brazil

There are clear advantages to ensuring that women and groups of women participate in **early warning** systems to prevent conflict from starting at the local level however, such initiatives have not been used much yet.

Brazil also recognizes the importance of the leadership role that women should play in situations of conflict, post-conflict and conflict-**prevention** — as stipulated in the Beijing Platform for Action.

### Chile

It is essential that there be full-fledged participation of women in all stages of a conflict situation, from **prevention** to reconstruction. We agree with the report of the Secretary-General that there are still gaps, particularly as regards integrating gender perspectives into peace agreements and giving appropriate attention to the needs of women in humanitarian and reconstruction processes.

### China

First, efforts need to be intensified in the areas of conflict **prevention** and conflict resolution. Early warning mechanisms need to be strengthened to defuse conflicts in their early stages and prevent them from escalating into large-scale violence.

### Pakistan

First, the United Nations must develop a comprehensive strategy for conflict **prevention** and resolution, with special emphasis on the protection of women and girls. Secondly, it must continue to strengthen provisions in its resolutions to ensure full compliance with international

humanitarian law, end impunity, and demand accountability for the perpetrators of crimes against women.

### **Russian Federation**

We are convinced that women can play an important role in conflict **prevention** and settlement and we endorse the Secretary-General's intention to develop strategies to ensure the equal participation of women in peace negotiations and election processes.

### **United Kingdom**

In June, the United Kingdom organized a training seminar in Cairo to assist Iraqi women in developing their positive participation. We have also held workshops in Baghdad and in Basra that have helped women on the role of democracy and democratic values, thus combining women's rights with long-term conflict **prevention**.

### **Australia**

We must ensure that the basic principles of conflict **prevention**, the participation of women in peace and security and the specific protection needs of women are incorporated into the work of the Council, other agencies of the United Nations, the international community more generally and individual Member States. Australia is committed to playing its part in this respect.

### **Fiji**

Recent political and internal upheavals in our country have brought out the best in our women, and their contribution has been a strong factor for good and steady progress. They have been effective stabilizers and mediators in conflict prevention and very active players in recent efforts in post-conflict peace-building and reconciliation processes. A week-long peace and reconciliation process with the objective, inter alia, of uniting our polarized and divided country, which was held last month, saw women and children playing key roles. This was preceded by a national workshop on conflict **prevention and early warning**.

### **Guatemala**

We believe there needs to be better coordination among Member States, United Nations agencies and civil society actors, so as to systematically mainstream the gender perspective and disseminate the content of resolution 1325 (2000) in terms of conflict **prevention**, planning peacekeeping operations and post-conflict peace-building, which cannot be successful or complete if women do not fully participate in them.

### **Indonesia**

Not only does the report encourage us with achievements to date but it also challenges us to further action in order to fully implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The resolution emphasizes the importance of women being equal partners in building a culture of peace globally, as a means of both **prevention** and cure for conflict.

### **Japan**

The post-conflict situation opens up real opportunities to remove threats to women's dignity. Moreover, Japan is convinced that empowering women is one of the most effective means for peace-building in post conflict situations. Successful peace-building will lead to the **prevention** of the recurrence of conflict, thus reducing the risk of gender-based violence spreading again.

### **Liechtenstein**

The gender-based **early warning** indicators in conflict prevention, such as gender-specific migration and rising violence against women, may indeed alert us to horrors to come in armed conflict.

### **Mali**

Its implementation involves, first and foremost, the conflict **prevention and early warning**. Here the goal is to strengthen the capacity and the role of women in the context of the decision-making process in order to prevent conflicts. To that end, reliable indicators such as a database on

women experts are gradually being set up.

### **Mexico**

Today, we are meeting to mark the fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Council's resolution 1325 (2000), which was the result of the determination of members to tackle the troubling issue of violence against women in armed conflicts, as well as the marginalization of women in decision-making processes relating both to **prevention** and to reconstruction.

### **Myanmar**

At the outset, I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for organizing this important meeting to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), a resolution that has drawn the international community's attention to the crucial role of women in conflict **prevention** and conflict resolution.

### **Namibia**

My delegation also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to develop a comprehensive system-wide strategy and action plan for increasing attention to gender perspectives in conflict **prevention**, with particular emphasis on monitoring and reporting mechanisms, as stated in paragraph 20 of the report.

### **Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union**

Women's participation in conflict **prevention** and peace processes doesn't seem to be taking off. Integration of a gender perspective in peace agreements must still be improved. And the representation of women in decision-making positions remains the exception rather than the rule.

### **Nigeria**

The Government of Nigeria has long recognized the importance and significant contribution of women to national development and, in particular, their role in the **prevention** and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building efforts. In that regard, the Nigerian Constitution guarantees the participation and representation of women at all levels of Government. That includes women's participation in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and in politics.

### **Sweden**

We must ensure that women have the opportunity to participate in all decision-making processes on equal terms with men. The capacity, experiences and influence of women are essential for equitable and sustainable solutions to armed conflict, for the **prevention** of new conflicts, for respect for human rights and for long-term development.

### **Commonwealth Secretariat**

In addition, we organized a sub-Saharan ministerial conference focusing on a programme of strategies in universal primary education in conflict-affected countries. That resulted in the Mombasa declaration, urging Governments to use education as a force for peace-building, conflict **prevention**, conflict resolution and nation-building.

### **Ms. Louise Arbour, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)**

On the fourth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), I call upon the Council to provide explicitly, wherever relevant, for compliance with all aspects of resolution 1325 (2000). That should emphasize, in particular, the obligations to protect women and girls during conflict; to ensure the equal participation of women in peace negotiations, as well as in conflict **prevention**; to ensure access to justice for women; and to integrate a gender perspective into all peacekeeping and humanitarian activities.

### **Mr. Guehenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO**

The findings of the report show that women's knowledge and experiences are underutilized in the **prevention** of violent conflict, while gender perspectives have been neglected in **early warning** exercises and the development of response options.

Disciplinary directives for civilian, military and civilian police personnel have been compiled. Training materials on the **prevention** of sexual abuse and exploitation have been designed and focal points on that issue have been created in several peacekeeping missions.

**Ms. Moreno, Director, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)**

Further contributing to the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), INSTRAW is launching areas of research and capacity-building that include gender and security sector reform and gender and conflict **prevention** and resolution. We are also undertaking collaborative activities towards the elimination of trafficking in women and girls.

## 8.

### REFERENCE TO GENDER AND PEACEKEEPING

1. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
2. Gender training
3. Gender balance/recruitment
4. Gender-advisory capacity
5. Leadership
6. Peacekeeping mandates/resolutions
7. HIV/AIDS
8. Trafficking
9. DPKO action plan
10. Other peacekeeping actors
11. Partnerships
12. Resources
13. General comments worth noting

*Due to the large number of references to peacekeeping issues in the statements made during the Open Debate, the excerpts compiled below comprise the strongest language found. A more comprehensive compilation is available at:  
<http://www.peacewomen.org/resources/Peacekeeping/SCOpenDebate04PkFull.pdf>*

#### 1. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

##### Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action

##### **Mr. Guehenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO**

The issue is being taken seriously in the Department, but it must and will be given even greater priority in the coming year.

##### Recommendations/Action-oriented Language

##### **Ms. Heyzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM**

Means must be developed to ensure the responsibility and accountability of United Nations peacekeeping personnel, who serve as role models to the local communities, for proper behaviour towards women.

Comprehensive policies and procedures must be established to prevent and punish trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse.

##### **Argentina** (Mr. Mayoral)

The Government of Argentina would like to express its support for the implementation of some kind of system designed to prevent sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in women and girls, both within the civilian population and within the military, including appropriate reporting mechanisms that would protect the identity of the complainant and monitoring mechanisms covering personnel of peacekeeping operations.

##### **Indonesia** (Mrs. Asmady)

It is important and necessary for all peacekeepers to be exposed to gender-sensitive training programmes as part of their induction. Likewise, they should also benefit from HIV/AIDS awareness training programmes. On this matter, Indonesia agrees that peacekeepers should be held to the same standards of conduct as required of combat personnel, according to the Secretary-General's Bulletin.

**Spain** (Mr. Yáñez-Barnuevo): ... First, it is necessary to improve gender training for all military, police and civilian personnel participating in peacekeeping operations, with a view to making assistance to victims of conflict more effective and above all to avoid the emergence of cases, such

as those we heard about today, in which members of such missions are involved in acts against the safety or dignity of women or girls in areas of conflict. We therefore welcome the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on this issue, and we hope that the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries will strictly implement it.

## **General**

### **India** (Mr. Sen)

We condemn such behaviour, whether by peacekeeping personnel or by humanitarian personnel, and we believe that necessary measures providing protection against such exploitation and abuse must be undertaken. However, in that respect, sometimes we feel it is not that the Secretary-General's support goes too far, but rather that it perhaps does not go far enough, and that even more stringent regulations, going beyond the Secretary-General's bulletin, are necessary in dealing with such cases. In that context, we are cognizant of the fact that many Member States have regulations more far-reaching than those contained in the bulletin and that powerful, committed and results-oriented women's organizations in many countries have achieved significant results.

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## **2. GENDER TRAINING**

### **Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action**

#### **Germany** (Mr. Trautwein)

Therefore, more personnel with gender expertise have to be selected during the recruitment process. That also requires that the United Nations continue to train its personnel, including at the level of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and that Member States invest more in gender training of potential peacekeeping staff. The German Government has made the latter a political priority in its endeavors.

#### **India** (Mr. Sen)

As one of the larger troop contributors to the United Nations, India has been conscious of the need to incorporate the essential elements of such a policy in the pre-deployment training that **all** its peacekeepers undergo before proceeding to mission areas.

#### **Namibia** (Mr. Andjaba)

Furthermore, as a troop-contributing country, we have incorporated gender perspectives and HIV/AIDS awareness into the training manuals for all our uniformed personnel...

#### **Pakistan** (Mr. Akram)

Pakistan is equally conscious of the importance of gender sensitization of peacekeeping troops and is complying with this important aspect by incorporating the two United Nations Standard Generic Training Modules in its training doctrine.

#### **United Kingdom** (Mr. Perry)

The United Kingdom Ministry of Defence has recently launched action across the armed services to ensure that the provisions of resolution 1325 (2000) are implemented systematically in the Ministry's planning, doctrine and **training** programmes.

### **Recommendations/Action-Oriented Language**

#### **El Salvador** (Ms. Gallardo Hernández)

In this regard, we urge the Security Council to draw on the accumulated experience and specialized expertise in gender issues of the relevant institutions of the United Nations. In particular, we would like to refer here to the United Nations International Research and Training

Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as the successful experiences of each and every Member State.

**Germany** (Mr. Trautwein)

Therefore, more personnel with gender expertise have to be selected during the recruitment process. That also requires that the United Nations continue to train its personnel, including at the level of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and that Member States invest more in gender training of potential peacekeeping staff. The German Government has made the latter a political priority in its endeavors.

**Indonesia** (Mrs. Asmady)

It is important and necessary for all peacekeepers to be exposed to gender-sensitive training programmes as part of their induction. Likewise, they should also benefit from HIV/AIDS awareness training programmes.

**Nigeria** (Mr. Wali)

We therefore urge that the gender training module — which, indeed, is compulsory for peacekeepers during their induction programme — be implemented. ... To further improve the situation, we call on DPKO to set up a mechanism for the sharing of best practices with troop-contributing countries on strategies aimed at the recruitment of women.

**Spain** (Mr. Yáñez-Barnuevo)

First, it is necessary to improve gender training for all military, police and civilian personnel participating in peacekeeping operations, with a view to making assistance to victims of conflict more effective and above all to avoid the emergence of cases, such as those we heard about today, in which members of such missions are involved in acts against the safety or dignity of women or girls in areas of conflict. We therefore welcome the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on this issue, and we hope that the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries will strictly implement it.

**Sweden** (Mr. Liden)

Secondly, we must redouble our efforts aimed at the protection and security of women and girls from gender-based violence and at ending impunity. We should consider awareness-raising and training that include the role of men and boys...

**General**

**Republic of Korea** (Mr. Kim Sam-hoon)

We also commend the efforts that have been made by United Nations entities, Member States and civil society in training military, civilian police and civilian peacekeeping personnel on the protection of the rights and needs of women. But we underscore the Secretary-General's call for a more coherent strategy for strengthening understanding among all actors of the relevance of gender issues to peacekeeping.

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### **3. GENDER BALANCE/RECRUITMENT**

**Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action**

**Australia** (Mr. Dauth)

Australia has prepared an issues paper that outlines the latest research and best practice on women's roles in peacekeeping in Asia and the Pacific. From our research, we are developing practical aid policy guidelines which will encourage the role of women in peace-building projects.

**Fiji** (Mr. Kau)

In peacekeeping, Fiji, which is a staunch supporter of and consistent contributor to international peacekeeping missions, has introduced specific measures to ensure the expansion of women's role in peacekeeping. Despite the difficulties in overcoming cultural and traditional barriers, recent deployments have seen the successful integration of women into various specialized duties, including guard duty. The military and police departments, together with other relevant bodies, are working on coherent strategies for gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping. The Fiji peacekeeping deployment to Iraq will include six women who have been given specific training in searching and in counselling. That also illustrates our view that women can be as good as men in all areas if given the opportunity.

**Guatemala** (Mr. Skinner-Klée)

Secondly, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, we take pride in the fact that Guatemala contributes women to peacekeeping operations. On this very day, a unit of 70 military police officers is leaving to join the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), a contingent that includes 5 women.

**India** (Mr. Sen)

In response to the Secretary-General's concern about the low representation of women in peacekeeping operations, expressed in his report on implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/58/694), India has decided to deploy two women military observers to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Namibia** (Mr. Andjaba)

We ensure that women are part of the Namibian contingents participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

**Nigeria** (Mr. Wali)

In line with the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), Nigeria, as a major troop-contributing country, includes women as members of its peacekeeping troops. That is in recognition of women as able partners in all spheres of development, particularly in peace initiatives and post-conflict resolution.

**Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

**Security Council Presidential Statement**

The Security Council considers that an increase in the representation of women in all aspects of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building operations and humanitarian response is urgently needed. To that end, the Council urges the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to identify suitable female candidates, including, as appropriate, from troop-contributing countries, in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical balance. Such efforts should include the implementation of **targeted recruitment strategies** and also seek to identify candidates for senior level positions, including in the military and civilian police services.

**Canada, on behalf of Human Security Network** (Ms. Jaffer)

We welcome the work that the United Nations has already done to increase the representation of women in all institutions of the United Nations. But we also draw attention to the need for more work to be done in that area, particularly in increasing the representation of women at all levels of decision-making, including as military observers, civilian police, peacekeepers, human rights and humanitarian personnel in United Nations field operations, and as special representatives of the Secretary-General. Countries contributing personnel to peace support operations must, for their part, establish a viable recruitment base that includes the admission of women to their military and police services and appropriate training for all personnel that incorporates a gender perspective.

**China** (Mr. Zhang Yishan)

Sixthly, the representation of women in peacekeeping and peace-building should be increased. The Secretary-General might consider appointing more women as special representatives and promoting women to other high-ranking positions, as appropriate to specific situations. Member States may also wish to provide more women officials to peacekeeping operations.

**Kenya** (Ms. Bahemuka)

Though gender balance is far from being attained, we have taken steps in the right direction. DPKO should redouble its efforts towards achieving that goal. It must develop and disseminate to Member States, especially troop-contributing countries, effective guidelines to ensure sustained efforts in gender mainstreaming at all levels of peacekeeping operations.

**Republic of Korea** (Mr. Kim Sam-hoon)

We also strongly support the development and implementation of recruitment strategies to increase women's participation in military, civilian police and peacekeeping operations.

**Sweden** (Mr. Liden)

Abused women must have an opportunity to interact with female members of peacekeeping missions. However, the proportion of women in such missions is still very low. One possibility to be further explored is to include civilian observers in military observer teams, which are often a peacekeeping operation's only presence in certain regions. Civilian observers could facilitate a better gender balance and would also diversify the team's competence, thereby strengthening its ability to carry out its core tasks. Perhaps synergies could be found with the general civilian monitoring capacity that is now being developed within European Union civilian crisis management.

**General**

**Mr. Guehenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO**

The number of female uniformed personnel in our peacekeeping operations is still far too low. As of June 2004, women constituted only 1 per cent of military personnel and 5 per cent of civilian police personnel assigned by Member States to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations. As concerns international civilians in all United Nations peace support operations, the percentage of women increased from 24 per cent in 2002 to only 27.5 per cent in 2004.

**Brazil** (Mr. Moritán)

Despite the progress made, we have still not made the desired progress towards establishing a substantial presence of women in peacekeeping operations. The Secretariat's statistics on women in peacekeeping operations — 1 per cent of military personnel and 5 per cent of police — make clear that there is need for ongoing, progressive action to reach an appropriate ratio.

**Nigeria** (Mr. Wali)

In particular, we call for an increase in the number of female experts as members of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as the active involvement of women in every peace process. In our view, that would facilitate the deployment of such female experts to counsel and deal with the peculiar needs of women who are victims of abuse.

**Norway** (Mr. Strømme)

As of June 2004 women constituted one per cent of military personnel and five per cent of civilian police personnel assigned by Member States to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations. These low figures indicate that we, the Member States, must do more to recruit women to our national services in order for them to gain relevant work experience for international service.

**Pakistan** (Mr. Akram)

As the largest troop-contributing country, Pakistan fully recognizes the important role of women in peacekeeping operations. We are proud of our female military officers who have served as doctors and nurses in difficult and dangerous operations in Africa and the Balkans.

#### **4. GENDER-ADVISORY CAPACITY**

##### **Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

###### **Ms. Heyzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM**

First, the participation of women and the incorporation of gender dimensions must be increased in all stages of the conceptualization, planning and implementation of United Nations peace operations. Peace operations should have adequate numbers of gender-justice specialist staff in all offices and should seriously draw on the specialized gender expertise available from the United Nations funds and programmes operating on the ground, including UNIFEM...

###### **Argentina (Mr. Mayoral)**

The existence of a gender-component in all field operations seems to us to be a requirement that is increasingly dictated by the reality in the field.

###### **Germany (Mr. Trautwein)**

A gender unit is the main guarantor for the effective integration of a gender perspective in any United Nations mission. The Minister of State of the German Foreign Office referred to this requirement during last October's debate on resolution 1325 (2000), at that time referring to the United Nations mission in Afghanistan. However, a gender unit alone is not sufficient even if it is supplied with adequate resources, which, unfortunately, is quite often still not the case. Given the scope of gender-based discrimination, including violence, we need to ensure that all substantive units of a peacekeeping operation, starting with the United Nations assessment team, include specialists with gender expertise.

###### **Norway (Mr. Strømme)**

Last year DPKO established a gender focal point. We strongly support that decision. It is vital that DPKO now ensure that the gender adviser is instrumental in mainstreaming the gender dimension into all phases of peacekeeping operations, beginning with the initial planning of new operations and throughout their implementation.

##### **General**

###### **Mr. Guehenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO**

For example, full-time gender advisers are now deployed and are playing a prominent role in 10 of the 17 United Nations peacekeeping operations. In 2000, there were only two gender advisers in total. Gender policies and training for peacekeeping personnel are now standard features of our daily discussions, whereas in 2000 they were considered novel innovations

###### **Algeria (Mr. Baali)**

Gender advisers make a real contribution to women's equality, and this contribution is recognized and welcomed.

###### **Pakistan (Mr. Akram)**

We fully support the mainstreaming of gender perspective in peacekeeping operations and believe that the appointment of gender advisors in the field and at Headquarters has served a useful purpose.

## 5. LEADERSHIP

### Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action

#### **Argentina** (Mr. Mayoral)

As we have been doing in other forums of this Organization, Argentina urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives, special envoys and as spokespersons in missions of good offices relating to peace and preventive diplomacy.

### Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language

#### **Security Council Presidential Statement**

The Security Council considers that an increase in the representation of women in all aspects of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building operations and humanitarian response is urgently needed. To that end, the Council urges the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to identify suitable female candidates, including, as appropriate, from troop-contributing countries, in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical balance. Such efforts should include the implementation of targeted recruitment strategies and also seek to identify candidates for senior level positions, including in the military and civilian police services.

#### **Mr. Guehenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO**

At the highest level of decision-making in peace support operations, there are only two female Special Representatives of the Secretary-General out of a total of 27. To address that gap, the report proposes a two pronged approach that emphasizes both the need to increase the participation of women in senior positions and the need for all senior staff to demonstrate commitment to the promotion of gender equality.

#### **China** (Mr. Zhang Yishan)

Sixthly, the representation of women in peacekeeping and peace-building should be increased. The Secretary-General **might consider** appointing more women as special representatives and promoting women to other high-ranking positions, as appropriate to specific situations. Member States **may also wish to** provide more women officials to peacekeeping operations.

### General

#### **Liechtenstein** (Mr. Wenaweser)

In the key area of participation, progress is still very slow. We continue to believe that the United Nations itself can and should lead by example in order to galvanize this process and that the posts of Special Envoys and Special Representatives, as well as other senior operational positions, are of crucial importance in this respect.

#### **Norway** (Mr. Strømme)

It is a tough challenge to increase the number of women in high-level decision-making positions in peacekeeping operations. Norway welcomes the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to encourage female candidates to apply for peacekeeping operations....

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## 6. PEACEKEEPING MANDATES/RESOLUTIONS

### **Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action**

#### **France** (Mr. De La Sablière)

My second point concerns the gender-specific content of mandates. France, for its part, is committed to ensuring that the mandates of peacekeeping operations systematically include a gender-based aspect and aim specifically at resolution 1325 (2000). I might mention that the mandates envisaged for the operations in Côte d'Ivoire and Burundi – a recent initiative on the part of my country – contain many references to the situation of women and actions taken by women in those countries.

### **Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

#### **Security Council Presidential Statement**

The Security Council also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all peacekeeping activities and operations and to incorporate gender perspectives in each thematic and country report to the Council. In support of this process, the Council reaffirms its commitment to integrate fully gender perspectives into the mandates of **all** peacekeeping missions.

#### **Canada, on behalf of Human Security Network** (Ms. Jaffer)

In this regard, we urge the Security Council to be vigilant and to more systematically condemn widespread instances of sexual and gender-based violence in specific conflicts. It must also be prepared to respond to such violence through the design of peace support mandates and by ensuring that a gender perspective is incorporated across the work of United Nations country teams.

#### **France** (Mr. De La Sablière)

My second point concerns the gender-specific content of mandates. France, for its part, is committed to ensuring that the mandates of peacekeeping operations systematically include a gender-based aspect and aim specifically at resolution 1325 (2000)...

#### **Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union** (Mr. van den Berg)

Each report presented to the Council and each resolution adopted by the Council should contain a gender perspective.

#### **Pakistan** (Mr. Akram)

Thirdly, the Council must persist in including gender perspectives in its resolutions.

#### **United Kingdom** (Mr. Perry)

Resolution 1325 (2000) explicitly calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence. It emphasizes that it is the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for war crimes, including those crimes related to sexual and other violence against women and girls. The Council must assume responsibility for enforcing those provisions of the resolution. That means ensuring that those aspects are fully included in the resolutions that set up peacekeeping operations, and that they are mainstreamed into the work of all members of the United Nations family in the field.

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## **7. HIV/AIDS**

### **Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action**

#### **Ms. Obaid, Executive Director, UN Population Fund (UNFPA)**

There has been significant progress in the past few years in working closely with peacekeeping missions to prevent gender-based violence and HIV. Since 2001 in Sierra Leone, UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNAIDS, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the UN Mission,

UNAMSIL, have been working together to train peacekeepers so they can protect themselves and the wider community from HIV/AIDS. But much more needs to be done.

## **8. TRAFFICKING**

### **Action Taken/Ongoing Action/Future Action**

#### **Mr. Guehenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO**

This year DPKO adopted a policy on human trafficking and produced a package of anti-trafficking guidance for peacekeeping operations.

#### **Romania (Mr. Motoc)**

As a country contributing troops to peacekeeping efforts in the region, Romania welcomes the decision of the Istanbul Summit of NATO to adopt a zero-tolerance policy towards the sexual abuse by NATO soldiers of victims of trafficking. Adopting and implementing such policies is a fine way of doing justice to the requirements set out in resolution 1325 (2000).

#### **United States of America (Mrs. Patterson)**

The United States commends the work of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Best Practices Unit to this end. In July of this year, the Department of State provided \$200,000 in funding to support the Best Practices Unit for the production of anti-trafficking awareness materials. The Unit will produce over 60,000 posters, brochures and pocket cards, translated into 10 peacekeeping languages, for distribution to all missions, regional training centres and to the pre-deployment training centres of the main troop-contributing countries...

### **Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

#### **Romania (Mr. Motoc)**

With a view to responding to the recommendations contained in that report, peacekeeping forces in the Balkans will need to work more with local and police authorities in Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia to combat trafficking in women. Training courses for deployed troops on trafficking need to be elaborated and carried out. Local and international organizations will have to be mobilized to protect and house women victims of trafficking, and peacekeepers will need to work to maintain very close relations with such organizations.

Finally, it is essential to develop methods to monitor progress in combating trafficking and to establish a confidential internal system within the military to report infringements of the zero-tolerance policy. Such a system, we believe, could be related to the comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism that will be built into the system-wide strategy and action plan to be elaborated by the Secretary-General.

#### **United States of America (Mrs. Patterson)**

We welcome Mr. Guéhenno's statement that the United Nations will enforce a policy of zero tolerance of sex trafficking at every United Nations mission. We must also enforce the same zero tolerance policy with respect to prostitution, as this fuels the demand for human trafficking victims by serving as a cover under which traffickers operate. We also seek to put in place trafficking-in-persons training for all United Nations peacekeepers, which would be mandatory prior to their deployment.

... However, having one staff member dedicated to addressing the issues of trafficking in persons among all United Nations peacekeepers is not enough, especially when that one position will expire in the next two months. And, while these efforts are useful in raising awareness, they will be meaningless unless peacekeepers receive mandatory training that clearly outlines the zero

tolerance policy of the United Nations and they receive proper punishment to fit the crime. Most importantly, we need a dedicated United Nations leadership position to carry out these goals.

## **9. ACTION PLAN**

### **Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

#### **Security Council Presidential Statement**

The Security Council also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all peacekeeping activities and operations and to incorporate gender perspectives in each thematic and country report to the Council...

#### **General – Support for Action Plan**

##### **Angola** (Mr. Lucas)

The adoption of the resolution provided an impetus to include gender concerns as a regular part of peacekeeping mission mandates, and gender advisers have been included in every multidimensional peacekeeping operation. The development of a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping operations, in particular in the planning of new operations, as stated in the Secretary-General's report, would translate into reality this important policy principle, embodied in resolution 1325 (2000).

##### **Namibia** (Mr. Andjaba)

In conclusion, I would like to reaffirm my delegation's full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping activities at Headquarters and in the field, and to urge the Security Council to monitor implementation of the strategy and action plan.

##### **Norway** (Mr. Strømmen)

According to the report, the peacekeeping and humanitarian areas have seen the most dramatic improvements in terms of new policies, gender expertise and training initiatives since 2002. We support the Secretary-General's suggestion to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives into peacekeeping efforts both at Headquarters and in peacekeeping operations.

##### **Pakistan** (Mr. Akram)

Pakistan proposed in the debate last year that peacekeeping operations monitor and regularly report to the Security Council on the situation of women and girls in their mission areas. We are therefore glad to support the intention of the Secretary-General to include specific monitoring and reporting mechanisms in his comprehensive strategy and action plan for mainstreaming gender perspectives in peacekeeping operations.

##### **Philippines** (Mr. Baja)

First, to strengthen the United Nations response to gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations — the particular theme of our discussion today — a comprehensive system-wide strategy and action plan for gender mainstreaming in the Organization's work is necessary. We therefore welcome the Secretary-General's intentions towards that end, particularly the strategy to mainstream a gender perspective in all peacekeeping activities and operations and to interface that strategy with the policies and plans adopted by the General Assembly — especially the commitments concerning women and armed conflict that were adopted at the Assembly's twenty-third special session — as well as with those of the Economic and Social Council related to

mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, including in political decision-making and conflict prevention and resolution.

## **10. OTHER PEACEKEEPING ACTORS**

### **Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

#### **Germany** (Mr. Trautwein)

I wish to stress the fact that more can be done by Member States in supporting the United Nations system-wide implementation of the resolution, in all its aspects. From our point of view, the **Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations**, uniting member States and non-member States of the Security Council, should integrate a gender perspective into its work, as a matter of priority.

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## **11. PARTNERSHIPS**

### **Recommendation/Action-Oriented Language**

#### **Brazil** (Mr. Moritán)

Peacekeeping missions should coordinate closely with the organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations in the elaboration of peacekeeping mission policies. We commend the coordination work already under way involving elements of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Public Information and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, as well as the secretariat for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, among others. We also draw attention to the importance of ensuring an adequate presence of women in high-ranking positions of the Secretariat.

#### **Romania** (Mr. Motoc)

As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, coordination and partnership are critical to ensuring complementarity among all actors and the effective use of resources. With a view to responding to the recommendations contained in that report, peacekeeping forces in the Balkans will need to work more with local and police authorities in Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia to combat trafficking in women. Training courses for deployed troops on trafficking need to be elaborated and carried out. Local and international organizations will have to be mobilized to protect and house women victims of trafficking, and peacekeepers will need to work to maintain very close relations with such organizations.

### **General**

#### **Norway** (Mr. Strømme)

The real test of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) will take place on the ground. We are therefore pleased to see that many parts of the United Nations system, including DPKO, funds, programmes and specialized agencies, are participating in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). Their ability to find practical solutions and cooperate among themselves and with others is critical to achieving results.

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## **12. RESOURCES**

**Benin** (Mr. Adechi)

The United Nations must seek ways and means of better integrating the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) into its multifaceted activities aimed at the protection of the human person. All United Nations structures must therefore adopt coherent strategies to combat the scourge of gender-based violence in their activities in countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. The question of leadership in the coordination of such activities seems to us pressing and vital. **The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which is dealing with this issue, must therefore be provided the necessary resources.**

**New Zealand** (Mr. Heaton)

Thirdly, on the specific question of peacekeeping, there is an urgent need to inject a clear gender perspective into all facets of United Nations peacekeeping operations. We note that ensuring that will require adequate **resourcing** by the Security Council and by us, the Member States.

## **8.**

### **REFERENCES TO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SCR 1325**

#### **Algeria**

We must recognize that strengthening resolution 1325 (2000) and the means for its implementation, inter alia by establishing a monitoring system under the authority of the Council, underlies the Council's desire to act as a catalyst for action by the entire international community. In pursuing that aim, however, we run the risk of exceeding the scope of resolution 1325 (2000). The question therefore arises of whether the Security Council is the best place for carrying out such a multidimensional activity, because of the possible implications and since such an endeavour would involve many governmental and non-governmental actors. Being proactive on such an important issue as protecting women against violence is certainly commendable, but success in such an ambitious endeavour requires political will and significant resources. The temptation for the Security Council to become the architect and supervisor of United Nations strategy in this area could come up against objective difficulties and jeopardize the credibility of the Council.

Implementing resolution 1325 (2000) also requires collective and united action by the international community. Such unity, however, has often been absent in the economic and social dimension of conflict prevention and the establishment of lasting peace and stability. Promoting the role of women and protecting them is inconceivable without the resources to combat extreme poverty and disease. Unless the international community is sufficiently supportive, the majority of countries emerging from conflict fall back into war and violence, as we all know.

#### **Brazil**

In order for those initiatives to take a positive turn, it is necessary that the international community not forget the political or the material means needed for their implementation. International organizations and Member States must overcome age-old mindsets that do not include gender mainstreaming in all processes of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, or post-conflict reconstruction. There must also be funds available in order to implement those projects – the donor community can not wait until a conflict region is completely stable before beginning to finance such projects.

#### **China**

There is now a broad consensus on providing effective protection to women in conflicts and allowing them to play an adequate role in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. Some positive progress has been made in that regard. However, much more needs to be done to achieve our common vision...Donor countries can contribute greater resources.

United Nations bodies and agencies should carry out their respective duties and optimize the use of resources to achieve maximum synergy.

#### **Pakistan**

Fundamentally, in our view, three requirements remain indispensable: first, universal awareness about resolution 1325 (2000) and the obligations it entails; secondly, the sustained and long-term political commitment of the Security Council, Member States and national and international stakeholders; and thirdly, the commitment of substantial human and financial resources.

**Philippines**

Still looking at this second area, we are interested to know whether there is an inventory of existing United Nations resources available for implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

**Romania**

As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, coordination and partnership are critical to ensuring complementarity among all actors and the effective use of resources.

**Fiji**

In addition, there is a need for more effective coordination and partnerships. There is certainly no lack of will and enthusiasm at the national level, particularly in developing countries, but enhanced cooperation and partnership are vital to ensure the inflow of the resources and expertise which are generally lacking in our countries. We therefore welcome the call by the Secretary-General for the development and strengthening of cooperation and effective partnerships at all levels.

**Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union**

Finally, commitments made must be met by adequate resources. Performance indicators, in this respect, are invaluable.

**Sweden**

We must make every effort to ensure that our commonly agreed objectives of the full inclusion of women and their enhanced protection from gender-based violence are translated into tangible progress. That will be achieved only when the daily lives of women and girls in conflict-stricken and transitional countries have improved. We have the opportunity, and it is our common responsibility to make use of it. For that, we need commitment, resources and firm political will.

## 9.

### **REFERENCES TO THE NGO WORKING GROUP ON WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY**

#### **Chile**

Chile has always been strongly committed to supporting initiatives aimed at the implementation of this resolution, including the development of government policies at the domestic level, as well as supporting civil society. This has been shown by our Mission's participation in various Arria formula meetings, but, most importantly, by our participation in two round-tables last January and July, organized by the Permanent Missions of Canada, the United Kingdom and Chile, in cooperation with the **NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security**. As a result of such meetings, an interesting report was prepared containing useful ideas that should be considered in the drafting of Security Council resolutions.

#### **France**

I cannot conclude my statement without paying tribute to the action taken by civil society to promote the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). I am pleased that one of its representatives was invited to contribute to our debate. My delegation invites non-governmental organizations to continue to prompt the Council so that resolution 1325 (2000) will inspire still more of our work.

#### **Germany**

Finally, I wish to emphasize the very important contribution of civil society and, in particular, of the non-governmental organizations, which were rightly given an opportunity to meet with the members of the Security Council in an Arria-style meeting last week.

We welcome initiatives, such as those by Canada, Chile, the United Kingdom and the **NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security**, to organize round tables with representatives from all Security Council member States, where strategies on the full implementation of the resolution are discussed in a remarkably open and constructive atmosphere.

#### **United Kingdom**

Equally important, however, is to recognize that, to support the role that civil society can play is absolutely crucial in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). That is why the United Kingdom is cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in many areas and in many theatres of conflict. Civil society has played a key role in driving forward the implementation of that resolution through advocacy, training and awareness raising. I would like to commend the civil society representatives here today for their dedication and for their work in holding the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, to account for its actions on resolution 1325 (2000). Their contribution to this process is vital...

I would also like to thank Ms. Agathe Rwankuba for travelling from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to be able to talk to us today. It is important that the voices of civil society are heard in the Council, because it is often the NGO community that really bears witness at the heart of conflict situations.

#### **Netherlands, on behalf of the European Union**

The Secretary-General's report that is before us today (S/2004/814) concludes that the resolution

has been effectively utilized by civil society organizations as an advocacy and monitoring tool. And indeed, this landmark resolution has created quite a constituency. Many non-governmental organizations, not in the least women's organizations, worldwide, have adopted resolution 1325 (2000) as their own...

The shadow report on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), presented by the **NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security**, reflects this commitment.