

# **Women, Peace and Security Handbook: Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolution Language 2000-2012**

**Second Edition**

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



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Finally, I would like to extend our unwavering support and solidarity for all working to advance women's rights and peace around the world particularly in conflict and post conflict settings.

Peace,



Maria Butler, Director PeaceWomen  
Programme, Women's International  
League for Peace and Freedom



# Glossary

<b>AU</b>	The African Union
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Country-Specific</b>	The three types of Security Council resolutions analysed herein (mandate renewals; sanctions; and general country situations) are collectively referred to as country-specific resolutions.
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
<b>DPKO</b>	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>Gender</b>	The political, social, and cultural significance attached to biological differences between men and women, boys, and girls. A learned, socially constructed role that is subject to change when affected by factors of age, class, culture, ethnicity, and race. <sup>i</sup>
<b>Gender Perspective</b>	With respect to any social phenomenon, policy or process, exposing gender-based differences in status and power, and considering how such discrimination shapes the immediate needs, as well as the long-term interests, of women and men. <sup>ii</sup>
<b>HR</b>	Human Rights
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IHL</b>	International Humanitarian Law
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization

# Glossary

<b>NGOWG</b>	NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
<b>OP</b>	Operative Paragraph in UN Security Council Resolutions
<b>PNC</b>	National Congolese Police
<b>PRST</b>	UN Security Council Presidential Statement
<b>PSO</b>	Peace Support Operation
<b>SCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>Security Council</b>	The United Nations Security Council is referred to as the 'Security Council' or 'the Council' for the purposes of this document.
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SRSG</b>	UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict
<b>TCCs</b>	Troop-Contributing Countries
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WILPF</b>	Women's International League of Peace and Freedom
<b>Women, Peace and Security (WPS)</b>	The agenda pursuant to UN Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, and 1960. The official agenda designation is "Women and peace and security". Applying a gender perspective to peace and security. Referred to as "Women, Peace and Security or WPS" in this document.

# Mission Chart

Country	Mission	Type	Duration
<b>Afghanistan</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	Political	2002- Present
<b>Burundi</b>	UN Office in Burundi (BNUB)	Political	2011- Present
<b>Chad and CAR</b>	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)	Peacekeeping	2010- Present
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	Peacekeeping	2004- Present
<b>Cyprus</b>	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	Peacekeeping	1964- Present
<b>Darfur</b>	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	Peacekeeping	2007-Present
<b>DRC</b>	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	Peacekeeping	2010- Present
<b>Golan Heights</b>	UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	Peacekeeping	1974- Present
<b>Haiti</b>	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	Political	2004- Present
<b>Iraq</b>	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	Political	2003- Present

# Mission Chart

Country	Mission	Type	Duration
<b>India and Pakistan</b>	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Peacekeeping	1949- Present
<b>Kosovo</b>	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Political	1999- Present
<b>Lebanon</b>	UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Peacekeeping	1978- Present
<b>Liberia</b>	UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Peacekeeping	2003-Present
<b>Libya</b>	UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	Political	2011- Present
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	Peacekeeping/ Political	2008-Present
<b>Somalia</b>	UN Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS)	Political	1995- Present
<b>South Sudan</b>	UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	Peacekeeping	2011- Present
<b>Sudan</b>	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	Peacekeeping	2011- Present
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	Peacekeeping	2006-Present
<b>Western Sahara</b>	UN Mission for Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	Peacekeeping	1991- Present



# Foreword

From time immemorial, women have played decisive roles. But it was only 12 years ago that the UN Security Council recognized the strong link between Women, and Peace and Security. Its adoption of resolution 1325 in October 2000 was ground breaking in its combination of prevention, protection, and participation. It is a sad reality that civilians, and women and girls in particular, are increasingly targeted during hostilities. However, women are not just victims. We can only end their victimization if we promote their role as decisive actors in the prevention, and transformation of conflicts, in post-war reconstruction, and in peace consolidation. Resolution 1325 was made possible by an incredible three-pronged effort of Security Council members, United Nations entities, and civil society. In joining together, they produced a text that resonates with women around the world. However, despite the progress made in the normative framework, the implementation, action on the ground and accountability are lagging behind. The participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes is far from sufficient and unacceptable levels of impunity for wartime atrocities continue. The Governments of Switzerland and Liechtenstein hope to support implementation efforts by offering the Security Council this Handbook. In the PeaceWomen Programme of WILPF, we have found an excellent partner. We all must continuously work towards turning the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda from rhetoric to action.



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# Introduction

Two years after the pioneering first edition of the Women, Peace and Security Handbook in 2010, the PeaceWomen Programme of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom (WILPF) has prepared a second edition Handbook: a compilation and gender analysis of United Nations Security Council resolutions, reflecting recent developments in the Council.

The Handbook is a tool for good practice language and recommendations on incorporating gender and women's rights into the Council's work, particularly the country-specific resolutions. Drawing on the commitments and intent of Women, Peace and Security agenda, the content of the Handbook is based on the on-going work of PeaceWomen's *Security Council Monitor: Resolution Watch* initiative. We present an in-depth thematic analysis of the progress, or lack thereof, made in the Council's internalization of Women, Peace and Security vis-à-vis country-specific resolutions.

## Overview and Developments in the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

Under the United Nations (UN) Charter, the Security Council is vested with the responsibility to maintain international peace and security. In October 2000, at the call of civil society, the Security Council recognized that to fulfil this obligation, it must acknowledge and address the impact of conflict on women and women's participation in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. This recognition underpinned the creation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR 1325). Over the past twelve years, the Council has adopted subsequent resolutions: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2008), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010). These five resolutions now comprise the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, creating an international policy framework. Various actors have responsibilities to implement the WPS agenda including Member States, the Secretary-General, UN entities, and the Security Council itself. The Council addresses its WPS obligations in its annual October assessment of WPS, the annual Open Debate, and in its regular daily work on country and thematic issues.

In recent years, there have been several new efforts at the global level to advance implementation, including the development of a set of 26 proxy global indicators for monitoring SCR 1325 (called for in SCR 1889 and included in Report S/2010/498). A new monitoring mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence has been created, in addition to a mandate requiring the Secretary-General to list in his annual Reports, all parties to conflicts that perpetrate patterns of sexual violence (called for in SCR 1960). We have also seen developments related to women's participation in peacebuilding with the adoption of the 7-Point Action Plan on Women and Peacebuilding. This establishes a new funding threshold of 15% for projects specifically for women's empowerment and women's concerns in post-conflict rebuilding efforts. The UN has also developed a 10-year strategic framework to guide the UN's implementation of SCR 1325 with agreed targets for 2014 and 2020 (called for in PRST/2010/22 and included in S/2010/498).<sup>iii</sup>

Beyond the Security Council and UN, we have seen the most advances made by civil society organizations around the world in conflict and non-conflict settings. Civil society has taken ownership of the agenda and used it as a tool to advance gender equality and human security. With Member States, we have also seen an increase in the adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs), which have served as a tool for governments to articulate priorities and coordinate the implementation of SCR 1325 at the national level. To date, 38 countries have approved NAPs and numerous others are currently in the drafting phase. In the good practice examples, civil society has played an important role in the development phase of these NAPs, and will continue providing oversight and monitoring of the implementation once the policy documents are created.<sup>iv</sup>

## Security Council Progress

The Security Council has developed how it addresses WPS concerns in its daily work as demonstrated in the recent NGO Working Group (NGOWG) “Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2011-2012” and in PeaceWomen’s *Security Council Monitor*.<sup>v</sup> In terms of overall trends, our analysis shows that the Council has increasingly incorporated language on women and gender into country-specific resolutions over the past 12 years. This progress must be acknowledged and encouraged. Over 45% of monitored resolutions referenced women, gender or SCR 1325 since the landmark resolution was passed in October 2000,<sup>vi</sup> in contrast to the less than 5% of resolutions mentioning women, girls or gender in the period between 1998-2000.<sup>vii</sup>

In 2011, the Security Council passed 43 country-specific resolutions, of which 27, or 63%, incorporated aspects of the WPS agenda. The Council has adopted some new language in recent years including references to civil society. For example, the resolution on South Sudan (S/RES/2057 (2012)) calls upon the government to support women’s organizations, and to counter negative societal attitudes about women’s capacity to participate equally at all levels of decision-making. Other examples include resolutions on Afghanistan, Libya, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This advance reflects the work of women’s groups and advocacy networks, and must be more consistently integrated by the Council into its geographic work.

In each chapter of this Handbook, we highlight examples of good language, structured by 12 thematic elements of the WPS agenda. These include language on the electoral process in Liberia (S/RES/2008 (2011)), which is included in the Reconstruction and Peacebuilding chapter (pg. 34), and language from the South Sudan resolution (S/RES/2057 (2012)) on sexual and gender-based violence and resolution 1960 (pg. 28). In the Peace Processes chapter (pg. 26), language calling for an increase in the number of women in mediation efforts, and support for conditions that foster participation and empowerment is highlighted from the Mali resolution (S/RES/2056 (2012)).

However, the Council’s work to internalize WPS remains inconsistent across both country and thematic area. The numbers alone do not present a full picture of the Council’s work.

## Security Council Gaps

Despite some progress in policy, political recognition and a general increase in gender references, there remains a need for more systematic, consistent, and comprehensive implementation by the Security Council. The WPS agenda is still hindered by many of the same challenges faced when the first edition of this Handbook was published. Some of these challenges include: the accountability gap, the information and analytical gap, and the implementation gap within the Council. These are reflected in the inconsistent integration of WPS commitments in Council reports, missions, briefings, presidential statements and resolutions.

With regards to resolutions, when dealing with country-situations the Council has been inconsistent from resolution to resolution, and to date there is no country-situation resolution that has yet dealt with WPS comprehensively. Some situations are void of gender language completely, including Israel/Palestine where women's rights and participation remain critical to peace and security. There are also gaps in resolutions on Lebanon (S/RES/2004 (2011)) as shown in PeaceWomen's *Resolution Watch*.

With other situations, the Council does not strengthen existing language but regresses. In the case of Yemen, for example, the June resolution (S/RES/2051 (2012)) suffered a serious setback in WPS language compared even to the previous resolution (S/RES/2014 (2011)), despite the gravity of the challenges and barriers facing women in Yemen.

Although some resolutions do deal with multiple aspects of the WPS agenda, including resolution 2005 (2011) on Sierra Leone and resolution 2041 (2012) on Afghanistan, many resolutions deal with only limited aspects of WPS agenda. For example, some resolutions merely include the relatively standard language noting resolution SCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions in the preambular paragraphs, such as resolution 1921 (2010) on Nepal.

Conflict prevention work is underemphasized, and inconsistently undertaken. Small arms and light weapons are not given the attention they warrant. Useful language calling for gender-responsive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes, in addition to security sector reform, is not employed consistently, despite the clear need.

Beyond resolutions, the Council's lack of a systematic and comprehensive approach is seen also in its reports, missions, briefings, and presidential statements, as shown by the NGOWG Report. While many country reports received by the Council address parts of the WPS agenda, they are overall inconsistent. The Council's presidential statements are also still inconsistent in addressing WPS matters. The Council's record on presidential statements is perhaps the most startling. Of the 15 presidential statements on country situations produced between 1 August 2011 and 31 July 2012, only 3, or 20%, addressed WPS issues.<sup>viii</sup>

In sum, the Council has not responded to the demands of women's organizations and integrated WPS obligations systematically, nor has it advanced progressive language. Without this language and specificity, the gender dimension of this work is overwhelmingly neglected.

## Framing the Analysis and Methodology

To address the gaps, this Handbook is a tool for good practice language, and recommendations on incorporating gender and women's rights into the Council's country-specific resolutions.

### Structure

The Handbook is structured into 12 thematic chapters, each including:

- Suggested Council actions regarding country-specific resolutions;
- Chart with relevant operative paragraphs of WPS resolutions;
- Summary of language trends within country-specific resolutions; and
- Examples of good practice extracts from country-specific resolutions.

### Analysis

PeaceWomen tracks all Security Council resolutions, first undertaking a gender analysis of the country-specific resolutions, followed by a thematic analysis through PeaceWomen's *Security Council Monitor: Resolution Watch* initiative. This analysis forms the base of content for the Handbook.

### Gender Analysis of Country-Specific Resolutions

The Handbook covers Security Council resolutions on country situations that have been tracked by PeaceWomen for the period between November 2000 and August 2012.

PeaceWomen monitors three types of resolutions, which are referred to collectively as country-specific resolutions for the purposes of this Handbook (as opposed to thematic resolutions). The three types of resolutions are: Mandate Renewals for Peacekeeping/Political Missions; Sanctions; and General Country Situations.

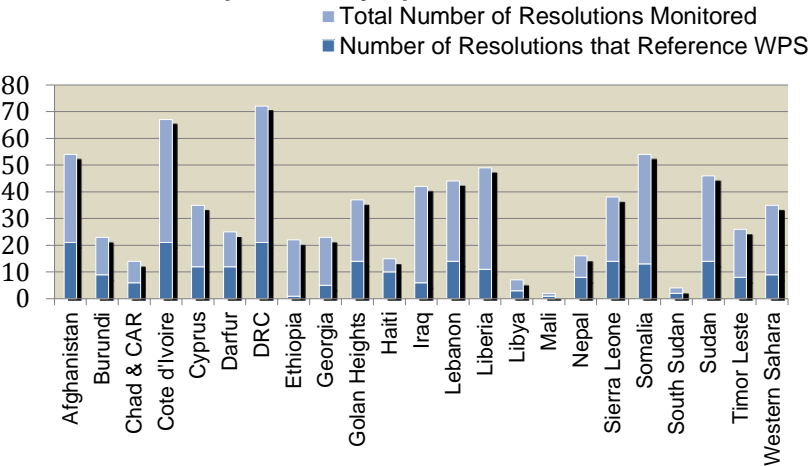
Of the 525 resolutions monitored, 45% (235 resolutions out of 525) have references to women and/or gender. The 525 resolutions tracked and analysed by PeaceWomen cover 23 country-specific situations on the Council's agenda. These situations are monitored based on the presence of a peacekeeping or political mission, the regular consideration of the situation, and the adoption of resolutions.

As the graph and table shows below, the highest percentage of resolutions with references to women and/or gender across all years are: Mali (100%), Nepal (100%), South Sudan (100%), and Darfur (92%).

**Table: The Country Situation Monitored (Percentage of resolutions with reference 2000-2012)**

1. Afghanistan (65%)	9. Georgia (28%)	16. Mali (100%)
2. Burundi (64%)	10. Golan Heights (61%)	17. Nepal (100%)
3. Chad & CAR (75%)	11. Haiti (67%)	18. Sierra Leone (58%)
4. Cote d'Ivoire (46%)	12. Iraq (17%)	19. Somalia (32%)
5. Cyprus (52%)	13. Lebanon (47%)	20. South Sudan (100%)
6. Darfur (92%)	14. Liberia (29%)	21. Sudan (44%)
7. DRC (41%)	15. Libya (75%)	22. Timor Leste (44%)
8. Ethiopia (5%)		23. Western Sahara (35%)

**Graph: Country-Specific Resolutions**



### Thematic Analysis of Country-Specific Resolutions

The 12 themes utilised by PeaceWomen for this Handbook are a reference framework to examine the WPS agenda. They are based on the core paragraphs of SCR 1325 (summarised in the WPS chart of each chapter), and used by practitioners in the area. This thematic framework facilitates a deeper examination of the subject area, and of the language extracts.

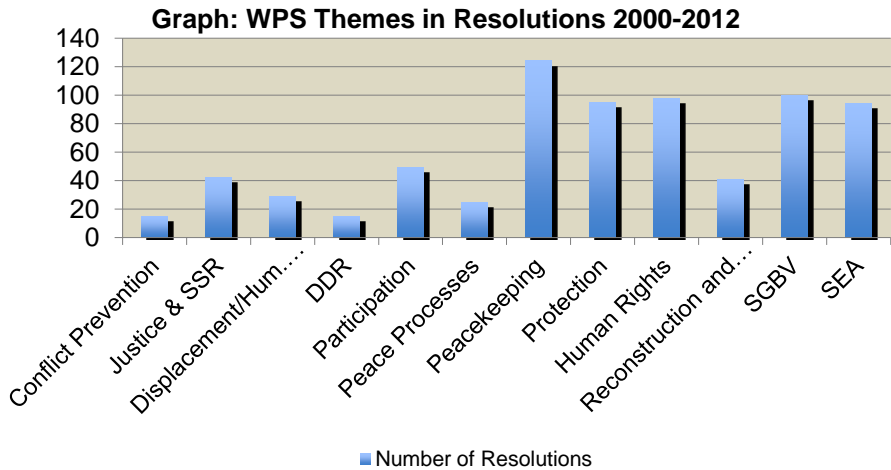


However, the themes should not be seen as mutually exclusive categories as they inevitably interrelate and overlap. Several themes are crosscutting; for example, sexual violence arises in various stages of conflict and post-conflict and thus is addressed in multiple thematic chapters.

As shown in the graph and table below, of the resolutions that reference women and/or gender, the themes which are addressed most frequently within the most number of resolutions are: Peacekeeping (124 resolutions), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (100 resolutions), and Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) (98 resolutions).

**Table: The 12 Handbook Themes (Number of resolutions with reference 2000-2012)**

1. Peacekeeping (124)	6. Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (100)	9. Reconstruction and Peacebuilding (41)
2. Conflict Prevention (15)	7. Human Rights & IHL (98)	10. Justice and Security Sector Reform (42)
3. Protection (95)	8. Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA) (94)	11. DDR (15)
4. Participation (49)		12. Displacement & Humanitarian Assistance (29)
5. Peace Processes (25)		



## Scope

Consistent monitoring of the Council enables PeaceWomen to identify trends in the resolution data from 2000 to present. While the incorporation of gender language into resolutions is not in itself sufficient to address existing gaps, or ensure that the rights and concerns of women are effectively addressed in conflict situations, it is a necessary step for full and effective implementation of the WPS agenda.

It is important to note the further links between the WPS agenda, and the other Security Council thematic agenda items. In the country-specific resolutions, the Council increasingly links WPS to the protection of humanitarian and UN personnel, to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and to children in armed conflict. These agenda items must not be viewed in isolation, as they all share the same goal of alleviating human suffering. They are part of a mutually reinforcing system of protection, which must be viewed holistically.

The resolutions pertaining to country situations and peacekeeping mandates analysed in this Handbook vary widely in context, and over time. Although the thematic classification of the extracts is systematic, it is not absolute. This Handbook does not evaluate how the language drawn out has, or has not, been implemented on the ground. Such analysis is warranted but beyond the scope of this publication. Despite the constraints of the study, it is our intention that this work will open the door to further analysis, and strengthen the incorporation of gender language and the inclusion of the intent of WPS into the geographic work of the Security Council.

# CONFLICT PREVENTION

The **Conflict Prevention** theme focuses on the incorporation of a gender perspective and the participation of women in preventing the emergence, spread, and re-emergence of violent conflict. Women's active role in conflict prevention is crucial to international peace and security.



*Women protest violence in Lebanon, Beirut, 2011 (Bikya Masr).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Emphasize women's active role in conflict prevention.
- Underline the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective within conflict prevention efforts, and peace support operations.
- Stress the importance of women's equal and full participation in decision-making as related to conflict prevention.
- Support the creation and strengthening of women's civil society organizations that are active in conflict prevention work.

### Box 1.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP1	OP12	-	-	-

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on Women, Peace and Security, 6% (15) refer to women's role in conflict prevention. This is 3% (15) of total resolutions monitored and analysed. The language focuses on increasing women's involvement in the decision-making processes of conflict prevention, and stresses the importance of women's equal participation in all efforts to maintain peace and security.

Boxes 1.2 and 1.3 below highlight good practice extracts on conflict prevention from resolutions on Sierra Leone and South Sudan.

### Box 1.2 Sierra Leone (S/RES/2005 (2011))

11. *Commends* the Government for recognizing **the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding**, reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1889 (2009), underscores that the Government should continue its effort in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and encourages UNIPSIL to continue to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area;

### Box 1.3 South Sudan (S/RES/1996 (2011))

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women, peace, and security and reiterating the need for the **full, equal, and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding**; *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and *stressing* the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs

# PEACEKEEPING

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



*Police women march at the UNAMID commemoration of the International Day of Peacekeepers, Sudan, 2011 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Reaffirm the importance of gender perspective in peacekeeping operations, and mainstreaming gender in the entire implementation of all aspects of the mandate.
- Increase deployment of women as military observers, as well as in other capacities.
- Promote gender training as standard operating procedure.
- Urge troop and police-contributing countries to expand the role and numbers of women in UN operations.

### Box 2.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP4-6, OP15, OP17	OP6-9, OP15	OP10-12, OP19, OP21, OP25	OP4, OP7	OP10

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on Women, Peace and Security, 53% (124) refer to women and/or gender in relation to peacekeeping. This is 24% (124) of total resolutions monitored and analysed. These references have primarily focused on gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping missions, compliance with the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and the protection of women and girls from sexual violence.

Boxes 2.2 and 2.3 below highlight the good practice extracts on peacekeeping from resolutions on Timor Leste and Sierra Leone.

### Box 2.2 Timor Leste (S/RES/2037 (2012))

17. *Requests* UNMIT to fully take into account **gender considerations** as set out in **Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009)** as a **cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to specific needs of women**, and reaffirms its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on protection of civilians and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel;

### Box 2.3 Sierra Leone (S/RES/1793 (2007))

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

# PROTECTION

The **Protection** theme focuses on securing the rights and safety of women and girls during and after conflict. The protection of women must not be separated from women's agency and participation.



*UNAMID organizes patrols to escort women as they farm and collect firewood in rural areas outside of camp, Sudan, 2010 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Condemn and call for the immediate cessation of violations, and abuses committed against women, and girls in situations of armed conflict.
- Recognize, and reaffirm women's roles as active participants in designing, and implementing protection mechanisms.
- Support the implementation of useful protection measures, such as Joint Protection Teams and Women's Protection Advisers.
- Improve the capacity of missions to communicate with, and protect, civilians through employing community liaison officers in every peacekeeping patrol.

### Box 3.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP6, OP8-9	OP1, OP3- OP5, OP8- OP10	OP3, OP6, OP8-9, OP12, OP25-26	OP2, OP6-7, OP10, OP12	OP10

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 40% (95) refer to the protection of women. This is 18% (95) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references have primarily focused on the protection of women in conflict zones, and often specifically from sexual and gender-based violence. References have tended to get stronger over time; however, some of the language remains vague, which can lead to poor or inconsistent implementation on the ground.

Box 3.2 and 3.3 highlight good practice extracts on protection from resolutions on Mali and Afghanistan.

### Box 3.2 Mali (S/RES/2056 (2012))

13. *Calls upon* all parties in the North of Mali to **cease all abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, condemns** in particular the targeted attacks against the civilian population, **sexual violence**, recruitment and use of child soldiers and forced displacement, recalls in this regard all its **relevant resolutions on women and peace and security**, on children and armed conflict, and on the **protection of civilians in armed conflicts**, and stresses that the **perpetrators shall be brought to justice**;

### Box 3.3 Afghanistan (S/RES/2041 (2012))

42. *Recognizes* that despite progress achieved on gender equality, **enhanced efforts, including on measurable and action oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls** and to **ensure all women and girls in Afghanistan are protected from violence and abuse, enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, strongly condemns discrimination and violence against women and girls**, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools, stresses the importance of implementing Security Council **resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010)**, notes the **mainstreaming commitments** introduced therein, and of ensuring that **women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge**;



# PARTICIPATION

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



*Women world leaders speak at UN Women-organized event, "Women's Political Participation: Making Gender Equality in Politics a Reality," New York, 2011 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Reiterate and emphasize the importance of inclusive participation of civil society in electoral processes, and particularly of women-led organizations.
- Call for representation of women at all levels of governance, legislative and public administration.
- Urge States, UN entities, regional organizations and other parties to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict, particularly at high levels of decision-making.
- Call for capacity building, and programmes to support women's participation, and empowerment.

### Box 4.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP 1-4, OP6, OP8, OP16	OP8, OP12	OP14, OP16, OP18-19	OP1, OP4, OP6, OP10-11, OP14- 15, OP17-19	–

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 21% (49) refer to women in relation to peacekeeping. This is 9% (49) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references primarily focus on women's increased participation and involvement in all decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, political processes, and peacebuilding.

Boxes 4.2 and 4.3 highlight good practice extracts on participation.

### Box 4.2 South Sudan (S/RES/2057 (2012))

26. *Reaffirming* its **resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010)** on women, peace, and security and **reiterating the need for the full, equal, and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding**; reaffirming the **key role women can play** in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and stressing the need for their **involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies** in order to take into account their perspectives and needs

### Box 4.3 Mali (S/RES/2056 (2012))

26. *Acknowledges* **the significant contribution that women can have in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and mediation efforts**, calls upon all actors in the crisis in Mali to take measures to **increase the number of women involved in mediation efforts** and stresses the importance of **creating enabling conditions for women's participation and empowerment during all stages of the mediation process**;

# PEACE PROCESSES

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



*Women civil society activists rejoice at the signing of the peace accord in Goma, DRC, 2008 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Underline the important, systematic, and sustained role civil society and women-led organizations play in peace processes.
- Emphasize the need to embed women's rights in the content of all peace agreements.
- Call for the equal and active participation of women in peace negotiations, as well as in the drafting, and implementation of peace agreements.
- Encourage the establishment of mechanisms to ensure that women are included at all levels of both formal, and informal peace processes.
- Call for an increase in women's appointments as UN mediators.

### Box 5.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP2, OP8, OP16	OP4, OP12	OP16-17	OP1	Preamble

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 11% (25) include references to women's role in peace processes. This is 5% (25) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references primarily call for a gender inclusive approach towards peace processes, and peace agreements, especially through the consultation of women and women's organizations.

Boxes 5.2 and 5.3 highlight good practice extracts on peace processes from resolutions on Darfur and Mali.

### Box 5.2 Darfur (S/RES/1881 (2009))

8. *Reiterates* there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur and that an inclusive political settlement and the successful deployment of UNAMID are essential to re-establishing peace;...**and underlines the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue;**

### Box 5.3 Mali (S/RES/2056 (2012))

26. *Acknowledges* the significant contribution that women can have in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and mediation efforts, calls upon all actors in the crisis in Mali to take measures to increase the number of women involved in mediation efforts and stresses the **importance of creating enabling conditions for women's participation and empowerment during all stages of the mediation process;**

# SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The ***Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)*** theme focuses on the incidence and prevalence of violence against women in conflict and post-conflict. Polarization of gender roles, proliferation of weapons, militarization, and the breakdown of law affect SGBV.



*"16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence" Campaign, Sudan, 2010 (UN Photo)*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Condemn, and call for the immediate cessation of SGBV, and demand protection for civilians from all forms of sexual violence.
- Request Secretary-General reports on country situations to include information on sexual violence, factual data, and analysis of the problem.
- Request the development of mission-specific strategies, and plans of action for preventing and responding to SGBV, including training security sector forces.
- Adopt sanctions against those found responsible for sexual violence, as articulated by Security Council Resolution 1820.
- Emphasize the need to enforce Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence, as requested by Security Council Resolution 1960.

### Box 6.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP10-11	OP1-15	OP1-15, OP17-18, OP20, OP22-26	OP3, OP12, OP16	OP1-3, OP5, OP7-8, OP13

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 43% (100) refer to sexual and gender-based violence. This is 19% (100) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references have primarily focused on protection of women, and girls from sexual violence, the inclusion of sexual violence awareness training for peacekeepers, and strengthening justice systems and thus, the prosecution of perpetrators. There is also language calling for gender mainstreaming in all operations in order to reduce gender-based violence.

Boxes 6.2 and 6.3 highlight good practice extracts on sexual and gender-based violence from resolutions on South Sudan and Libya.

### Box 6.2 South Sudan (S/RES/2057 (2012))

10. *Demands* that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular **gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence** as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, intentional killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat **sexual violence** in accordance with Resolution 1960;

### Box 6.3 Libya (S/RES/2040 (2012))

3. *Calls upon* the Libyan authorities to promote and protect human rights, including those of women and people belonging to vulnerable groups, to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and calls for **those responsible for serious violations of such law, including sexual violence, to be held accountable in accordance with international standards**, and urges all Member States to cooperate closely with the Libyan authorities in their efforts to end impunity for such violations;

# HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

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



*Executive Director of UN Women, Michelle Bachelet, address the 17th Session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva, 2011 (UN Photo)*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Stress that perpetrators must be brought to justice for all violations of HR & IHL.
- Call for women's human rights and protection mechanisms in post-conflict legal documents to ensure that these rights are protected and respected.
- Consider imposing targeted and graduated sanctions against parties to conflict that violate women's rights and exclude such crimes from any amnesty provisions.
- Urge missions to consider women's rights and gender as a crosscutting issue.
- Reiterate the need for consultations with local and international women's groups.

### Box 7.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP4, OP8-9, OP11	OP4	OP3, OP7, OP12, OP17, OP24	OP2-3, OP10- 15, OP18	Preamble

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 42% (98) refer to women in regards to human rights and IHL. This is 19% (98) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references have primarily focused on the protection of women from violations of IHL and human rights, especially sexual violence, and the need to hold perpetrators of sexual violence accountable.

Boxes 7.2 and 7.3 highlight good practice extracts from resolutions on Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire.

### Box 7.2 Sudan (S/RES/2046 (2012))

7. *Calls upon* all parties to **promote and protect human rights, including those of women** and people belonging to vulnerable groups, **to comply with their obligations under international law**, including **international humanitarian and international human rights law**, and calls for **those responsible for serious violations of such law, including sexual violence, to be held accountable**;

### Box 7.3 Côte d'Ivoire (S/RES/2046 (2012))

*Reiterating* its **firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, condemning all violence** committed against civilians, including **women**, children, internally displaced persons and foreign nationals, and other violations and abuses of human rights, and **stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice**, whether in domestic or international courts, and welcoming the close cooperation of the Ivorian Government with the International Criminal Court in this regard,



# SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA)

The *Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)* theme concerns sexual and gender-based violence committed by peacekeepers and UN personnel. Sexual exploitation represents a “catastrophic failure of protection.”<sup>ix</sup>



*Madeleine Rees, Secretary General of WILPF, speaks at a panel discussion on sexual exploitation following a screening of the film, The Whistleblower (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Urge troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action including conducting both pre- and post-deployment awareness training.
- Urge troop-contributing countries to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases involving their personnel.
- Encourage cooperation with civil society in order to combat sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Call for the implementation of the Secretary-General’s “zero-tolerance policy.”
- Encourage increased coherence on the field level, including standardization of trainings and mandatory reporting guidelines relating to SEA committed by peacekeepers and by humanitarian workers.

### Box 8.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP5	OP7	OP20-21	-	OP11, OP16

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 40% (94) refer to SEA. This is 18% (94) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references have primarily focused on the implementation of the Secretary-General's "zero tolerance policy" on SEA, and urged troop-contributing countries (TCCs) to take preventative measures, such as implementing pre-deployment awareness training, and to be accountable to their personnel.

Boxes 8.2 and 8.3 highlight good practice extracts from resolutions on Cyprus and South Sudan.

### Box 8.2 Cyprus (S/RES/2058 (2012))

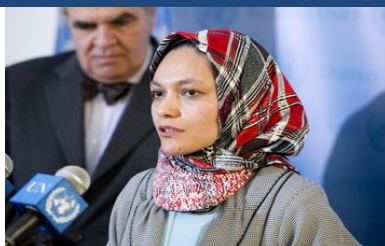
12. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's **zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse** and **to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct**, *requests* the Secretary-General to **continue to take all necessary action** in this regard and to keep the **Security Council informed**, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to **take appropriate preventive action** including the conduct of **pre-deployment awareness training**, and to take **disciplinary action** and other action to ensure **full accountability** in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

### Box 8.3 South Sudan (S/RES/2057 (2012))

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the necessary measures to ensure **full compliance** by UNMISS with the United Nations **zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse** and to keep the **Council fully informed**, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate **preventive action** including **pre-deployment awareness training**, and other action to ensure **full accountability** in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

# RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACEBUILDING

The ***Reconstruction and Peacebuilding*** theme focuses on the application of a gender perspective to peacebuilding. The response of local, national, and international systems to women's priorities in post-conflict situations can significantly impact stability and development.



*Shadia Marhaban, President of the Aceh Women's League (LINA), discusses the Arria Formula meeting on women in conflict resolution, New York (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Promote women's leadership and participation as part of the inclusive peacebuilding process.
- Urge gender mainstreaming throughout post-conflict peacebuilding, and recovery efforts.
- Call for the protection of women to be addressed in implementation of peace agreements, and in all post-conflict phases.
- Focus on the unique needs and concerns of women's rights during post-conflict peacebuilding in all areas: democratic governance, SSR land tenure, justice, and the protection of human rights.
- Support funding and economic empowerment of women for political capacity-building.
- Request Secretary-General reports on country situations to include information on women in peacebuilding.

### Box 9.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP5-6, OP8, OP16-17	OP6-OP9, OP13, OP15	OP10-13, OP16, OP18-19, OP21, OP25-26	OP1, OP3-4, OP14-15, OP19	Preamble

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 17% (41) refer to women in the context of reconstruction and peacebuilding. This is 8% (41) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references focus on: the creation of national gender equality policies and strategies, the participation of women in all peacebuilding processes, and the continued monitoring of the status, and situation of women. Absent are references to women's economic empowerment as a component of reconstruction and peacebuilding, or the impact that equitable, inclusive reconstruction and peacebuilding can have on the prevention of conflict.

The Security Council must support women's role in all stages of reconstruction and peacebuilding through language in its resolutions. Boxes 9.2 and 9.3 highlight good practice extracts.

### Box 9.2 Liberia (S/RES/2008 (2011))

*Stressing* that the successful holding of timely, credible, inclusive and peaceful **elections**, in accordance with the constitution and applicable international standards, is a key condition for the consolidation of democracy, national reconciliation and restoration of a stable, peaceful and secure environment in which stabilization and socio-economic development can progress in Liberia, and **emphasizing the need to promote strong voter turnout and participation of women in the electoral process.**

### Box 9.3 Afghanistan (S/RES/1943 (2010))

*Stressing* in this context the importance of further progress by the Afghan Government in **ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction** and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, **including for women and girls**, and in particular **women's rights under the Constitution to fully participate in the political, economic and social spheres of Afghan life,**

# JUSTICE AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

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



*Liberian women gather inside a "Peace Hut," a women-run community court serving to dispense informal justice, Liberia, 2010 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Encourage appropriate vetting, training, mentoring, equipping, and empowerment for women and men.
- Request training on prevention, protection and prohibition against all forms of SGBV.
- Ensure that women's protection and participation are central to the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of phases within Security Sector Reform.
- Support the increase of women in leadership positions, and in the processes of creating constitutions and developing transparent and accountable judiciaries.
- Urge for gender-sensitive constitutional and legal reform, including the integration of women's human rights into national constitutions, and ensuring equality in land rights, inheritance rights, and marital rights.

### Box 10.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP7-8, OP11, OP13	OP3-4, OP10	OP3, OP6-9, OP17	OP3, OP10, OP13	Preamble

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 18% (42) refer to women and SSR. This is 8% (42) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references focus predominantly on ending impunity for crimes of sexual violence, and SGBV training for domestic security forces to strengthen their response to the needs of women.

The Security Council can promote women's role and rights through the incorporation of gender-sensitive language relating to justice and security sector reform. Boxes 10.2 and 10.3 highlight good practice extracts on SSR from resolutions on Timor-Leste and Haiti.

### Box 10.2 Timor-Leste (S/RES/2037 (2012))

17. *Requests* UNMIT to fully take into account gender considerations as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) **as a cross-cutting issue** throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening **the responsiveness of the security sector to specific needs of women**, and reaffirms its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on protection of civilians and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel;

### Box 10.3 Haiti (S/RES/2012 (2011))

*Welcoming* the appointment of a Prime Minister and a Supreme Court President and *calling on* all the relevant political actors in Haiti, in particular the Executive and Legislative branches, to engage in an effective dialogue towards a political agreement that would consolidate a concrete forward agenda for progress in key areas, such as Haiti's **security, budget, recovery and development priorities, elections and electoral reform, including the participation of women in the electoral processes and the completion of constitutional reform.**

# DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

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



*A woman participates in a reintegration program held in South Darfur, Sudan, 2011 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Elaborate a DDR strategy for sustainable socio-economic reintegration of women impacted by conflict.
- Address the specific needs of women during the DDR process.
- Ensure DDR programmes uphold the human rights of women and girls, as ex-combatants as well as associates of ex-combatants, through consideration of their specific needs and circumstances.
- Ensure that women and girls are consulted in the design and planning of DDR programmes.

### Box 11.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP8, OP13	OP10, OP13	OP13, OP17	OP8-10, OP13	-

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 6% (15) refer to women and DDR. This is 3% (15) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references focus on urging the consideration of the needs of women in the DDR process.

The Security Council can address women's role in DDR programmes through incorporating language in its resolutions. Boxes 11.2 and 11.3 highlight good practice extracts on DDR from resolutions on the Burundi and South Sudan.

### Box 11.2 Burundi (S/RES/1858 (2008))

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

### Box 11.3 South Sudan (S/RES/1996 (2011))

(ii) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing and **implementing a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy**, in cooperation with international partners with particular attention to the special **needs of women and child combatants**;



# HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & DISPLACEMENT

The ***Humanitarian Assistance and Displacement*** theme focuses on the rights, concerns, and needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including those affected by conflict-related displacement.



*Women who were displaced after fleeing violence in their native Darfur villages collect water from a tank installed by UNAMID, Sudan, 2011 (UN Photo).*

## Recommended Action for Country-Specific Resolutions

### The Security Council should:

- Call on Member States to assist and provide medical and humanitarian aid, particularly that address the particular needs of displaced women.
- Address the exploitation of women during the aid distribution process, and ensure protection of displaced persons through various methods, including community policing and other mechanisms to address SGBV.
- Call for the participation of women in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all programmes, including aid distribution, and the management of refugee camps, and resources.
- Call for gender-sensitive training for humanitarian aid actors, and gender-attentive camp design, and management.

### Box 12.1 Relevant Paragraphs in WPS Resolutions

SCR 1325 (2000)	SCR 1820 (2008)	SCR 1888 (2009)	SCR 1889 (2009)	SCR 1960 (2010)
OP4, OP9-10, OP12	OP6, OP10, OP13	OP17	OP12	OP16

## Security Council WPS Language in Country Resolutions

Of the monitored *country-specific* resolutions with language on women and/or gender, 12% (29) refer to the displacement and/or humanitarian assistance. This is 5% (29) of total resolutions monitored and analysed (525). These references call for the respect of international humanitarian law within refugee and internally displaced persons camps and condemn violence against refugee and IDP women. They have also focused on providing adequate security for women, and ensuring the free flow of humanitarian aid, and services. Overall analysis illuminates gaps in addressing gender-sensitive aid distribution, and training for humanitarian actors, which assistance and/or those who have been displaced.

Boxes 12.2 and 12.3 highlight good practice extracts on displacement and humanitarian assistance from resolutions on the DRC and Haiti.

### Box 12.2 Democratic Republic of Congo (S/RES/1991 (2011))

*Remaining* greatly concerned by the **humanitarian situation** and the persistent high levels of violence and human rights abuses and violations against civilians, condemning in particular the targeted attacks against civilians, **widespread sexual and gender-based violence**, recruitment and use of children by parties to the conflict, forced displacement and extrajudicial executions, reiterating the urgent need for the swift prosecution of all perpetrators of human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations, urging the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with the United Nations, the International Criminal Court and other relevant actors, to implement the appropriate responses to address these challenges and to **provide security, medical, legal, humanitarian and other assistance to victims**

### Box 12.3 Haiti (S/RES/1927 (2010))

4. *Recognizes* the need for MINUSTAH to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate **protection of the population**, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, **especially women and children**, including through additional **joint community** policing in the camps along with **strengthened mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence**;

## Afterword



Behind the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325 lies more than 100 years of women working around the globe for sustainable peace.

In 1915, some 1,300 women from Europe and North America came together in a Congress of Women to protest the killing and destruction of the war raging across Europe. Jane Adams, a Noble Peace Prize laureate, and the women who formed our movement, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), issued resolutions which remain a relevant and valid platform for creating sustainable peace: preventing war by addressing its root causes, empowering negotiation not violence, and creating sustainable peace through equality for all. These women were advocates and activists in a time when many still did not even have the right to vote. They called on neutral governments to press the belligerents to cease armed hostilities and settle their differences through non-military negotiations. They convened conferences of women to take place at the same time, and same place as the 'conference of powers' that met at the end of the war to frame the terms of the peace settlement, and submit to the participating states their practical proposals to meet the conditions for a lasting peace.

Such initiatives have continued throughout history, often smaller in scale but with the same concerns, the same demands, and the same analysis, regardless of geography, culture or religion.

The Security Council's formal recognition of the importance of gender perspective in security policy has not translated into sufficient action over the last 12 years. Women around the world are still advocating, and creating positive change through largely informal processes at their own initiative. It is predominantly civil society that has used SCR 1325 as a tool to organize and take action, to analyse and make recommendations. Civil society have insisted that the participation of women, and the absolute requirement to address all forms of discrimination, are a fundamental part of security. But civil society organizations are not—and should not—be alone in this endeavour. Various

actors have responsibilities to implement the women, peace and security agenda, including the Security Council.

In this handbook, WILPF/PeaceWomen traces the Council's integration of the Women, Peace and Security agenda in current resolutions, providing a means by which we can evaluate where there has been progress, and where there is still much to be done. While the incorporation of gender language into resolutions is not, in itself, sufficient to ensure that the rights and concerns of women are effectively addressed, it provides for the legal imperative, which must then be translated into action. Hence, it is a necessary step for full and effective implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

It is with this in mind that WILPF has published this Second Edition of the Women, Peace and Security Handbook. I urge all those engaged in promoting the aims of Women, Peace and Security to use this Handbook to advance their work, for examples of good practice language when designing and supporting resolutions, and for a greater understanding on what is yet to be done. We believe that it is an essential tool in pushing for the full implementation of Women, Peace and Security mandates in the Security Council.

Thank you,



Madeleine Rees

Secretary General, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## About the PeaceWomen & WILPF

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

PeaceWomen monitors, informs and advocates for women's rights and participation in conflict situations and to promote gender analysis in conflict prevention. Based in the New York Office of WILPF, PeaceWomen facilitates monitoring of the United Nations (UN) system, with a particular focus on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

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

- Monitoring the UN Security Council's implementation of Women, Peace and Security through *Security Council Monitor*;
- Providing a comprehensive online source on Women, Peace and Security (resources, news and events) at [www.peacewomen.org](http://www.peacewomen.org);
- Supporting and working with WILPF members and partners around the world, particularly in conflict affected settings;
- Monitoring Member States and the UN system's implementation of SCR 1325 through *National Action Plan and UN Monitor*;
- Advocating for the rapid and full implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions (SCR 1820, 1888, 1889, and 1960); and
- Promoting local ownership and awareness of the resolutions. PeaceWomen's translation initiative hosts 100+ translations of SCR 1325.

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

PeaceWomen's website and monitoring tools are pivotal in maintaining the momentum for action on Women, Peace and Security. PeaceWomen, particularly our website, monitoring tools, E-Newsletter, and advocacy efforts, have become an important resource in advancing the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and we hope to continue leading the way.

PeaceWomen works with WILPF national sections, members and partners around the world to advance peace, equality and justice.

**More about PeaceWomen: [www.peacewomen.org](http://www.peacewomen.org).**

More about WILPF: [www.wilpfinternational.org](http://www.wilpfinternational.org).

More about Reaching Critical Will (WILPF programme on disarmament):  
[www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org).



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# Appendix

## Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

### **Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)**

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

*The Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

*Reaffirming* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

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

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



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

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

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

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

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

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

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

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

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

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

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

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

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

## **Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)**

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

*The Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Reaffirming* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

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

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

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

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

1. *Stresses* that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack

against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, *affirms* in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and *expresses its readiness*, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;

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

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

4. *Notes* that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, *stresses the need for* the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and *calls upon* Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and *stresses* the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

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

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant

States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

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

## **Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009)**

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

*The Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

*Recognizing* the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Reaffirming* that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, *Reiterating* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this

connection, its commitment to continue to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including with regard to sexual violence,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. *Encourages* States, relevant United Nations entities and civil society, as appropriate, to provide assistance in close cooperation with national authorities to

build national capacity in the judicial and law enforcement systems in situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cooperation and coordination when addressing the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009)**

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

*The Security Council,*

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

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

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



Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century” (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Urges* Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early

stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. *Request* the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation

of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process;

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010)**

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 6453rd meeting, on 16 December 2010**

The Security Council,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1894 (2009), and all relevant statements of its President,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 2010 (S/2010/604), but remaining deeply concerned over the slow progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

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

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

*Reiterating* the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

*Recalling* the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians and, in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while

recognizing that in conflict and in post-conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

*Welcoming* the progress made in rendering operational the team of experts to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); reaffirming the importance of deploying it rapidly to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host Government and in this regard, appreciating the voluntary contributions to support its work,

*Recognizing* that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law,

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

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

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

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

*Reaffirming* the importance for States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and socio-economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas, and taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities,

*Welcoming* the proposals, conclusions and recommendations included in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/64/19) on the need for adequate capabilities and clear and appropriate guidelines to enable peacekeeping missions to carry out all their mandated tasks, including prevention of and response to sexual violence; stressing the importance of ensuring engagement by senior mission leadership on protection of civilians, including the prevention of and response to instances of sexual violence in armed conflict, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of and involved in the mission's mandate and their relevant responsibilities; welcoming progress made by the Secretary-General in developing operational tools for the implementation of protection of civilians mandates; and encouraging troop- and police-contributing countries to make full use of and provide feedback on these important materials,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the Secretary-General to address the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks; and encouraging further such efforts,

*Welcoming* the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, recognizing that their presence may encourage women from local communities to report acts of sexual violence,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 2010 (S/2010/604) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudice the legal status of non-State parties involved in these situations,

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



2. *Reiterates* its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence;
3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and to list in an annex to these annual reports the parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda; expresses its intention to use this list as a basis for more focused United Nations engagement with those parties, including, as appropriate, measures in accordance with the procedures of the relevant sanctions committees;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the present resolution and taking into account its specificity, to apply the listing and de-listing criteria for parties listed in his annual report on sexual violence in armed conflict consistent with paragraphs 175, 176, 178, and 180 of his report A/64/742-S/2010/181;
5. *Calls upon* parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of Conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent; and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of these commitments by parties to armed conflict on the Security Council's agenda that engage in patterns of rape and other sexual violence, and regularly update the Council in relevant reports and briefings;
7. *Reiterates* its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations entities, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committees, including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country, that ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field-level, and encourages the Secretary-General to engage with United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health-care service providers, and women's groups to enhance data collection and analysis of incidents, trends, and patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence to assist the Council's consideration of appropriate actions, including targeted and graduated measures, while respecting fully the integrity and specificity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism implemented under Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;
10. *Welcomes* the work of gender advisers; looks forward to the appointment of more women protection advisers to peacekeeping missions, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); notes their potential contribution in the framework of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements to be established pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of the present resolution;
11. *Welcomes* the elaboration by the Secretary-General of scenario-based training materials on combating sexual violence for peacekeepers and encourages Member States to use them as a reference for the preparation and deployment of United Nations peacekeeping operations;
12. *Underlines* that, in order to carry out their mandate, missions must communicate effectively with local communities; and encourages the Secretary-General to improve their capacity to do so;
13. *Expresses* its intention to give due consideration to sexual violence in mandate authorizations and renewals and to request the Secretary-General to include, as appropriate, gender expertise in technical assessment missions;
14. *Encourages* the entities comprising United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to continue to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and to enhance cooperation and information-sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce

coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

15. *Encourages* Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training on sexual and gender-based violence, inter alia, to carry out their responsibilities;
16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide and deploy guidance on addressing sexual violence for predeployment and inductive training of military and police personnel, and to assist missions in developing situation-specific procedures to address sexual violence at the field level and to ensure that technical support is provided to troop- and police-contributing countries in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;
17. *Invites* the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue to provide briefings on sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009);
18. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and to submit his next report by December 2011 on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and the present resolution to include, inter alia:
  - a. A detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;
  - b. Information on progress made in the implementation of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements mentioned in paragraph 8;
  - c. Detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and an annex with a list of parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda;
  - d. Updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;
19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

## Photo Credits

**Front cover, top center:** Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

*The Photo is WILPF in action at the grassroots in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It was taken in Bukavu, Eastern DRC on the 17th October 2010 during the World March of Women. WILPF members marched with DRC members from South Kivu who are active in the "We Can" "Nous Pouvons" Campaign to end Violence Against Women. This was coordinated by Jeanine Ngungu [in yellow] behind her daughter Amandine holding the 2 banners. Jeanine is an active member of WILPF DRC group and led the VAW working group. Both banners were made by WILPF members from the UK section.*

**Front cover, bottom left:** Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

*In this photo from left to right are WILPF members and staff at the UN in Geneva after a seminar on Women, Peace and Security and Disarmament to mark International Women's Day 2011.*

*Adilia Caravaca, International President and WILPF Costa Rica*

*Annie Matundu Mbambi, President, WILPF Democratic Republic of Congo*

*Maria Butler, PeaceWomen Director, WILPF UN Office*

*Ray Acheson, Reaching Critical Will Director, WILPF UN Office*

*Sameena Nazir, President WILPF-Pakistan and ED of Potohar Organization*

*Beatrice Fihn, Reaching Critical Will Manager, Geneva Office.*

**Front cover, bottom centre:** The University of Minnesota, 2006.

*UN Security Council in Action.*

**Front cover, bottom right:** Michelle Reyf, PeaceWomen Programme, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

*This photo was taken on the walk to the Chambers of the UN Security Council for the Open Debate marking the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of resolution 1325 in 2010. The sign reads "Put Peace Women @ Peace Tables" and echoes the theme of our civil society organised "women's walk" and Peace Fair.*

### **Additional photos:**

Photo for Conflict Prevention (p.18): Bikya Masr.

Available at: <http://www.bikyamasr.com/46854/women-must-play-greater-role-in-conflict-prevention-peacebuilding/>

Photo of Maria Butler (pg. 3): WILPF. Dennis Dahlqvist

Photo of Madeleine Rees (p. 42): WILPF. Rowan Farrell.

All other photos: UN Photo. Available at:

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/photo/index.jsp>

## End Notes

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- <sup>i</sup> PeaceWomen, *Definition of Key Terms*, (n.d.). Available at: [www.peacewomen.org/pages/about-1325/key-gender-terms](http://www.peacewomen.org/pages/about-1325/key-gender-terms).
- <sup>ii</sup> United Nations, Fourth World Conference on Women, *Beijing Platform for Action*, (1995). Available at: [www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm).
- <sup>iii</sup> See more on PeaceWomen UN Monitoring tool, Available at: [www.peacewomen.org/peacewomen and the un](http://www.peacewomen.org/peacewomen and the un).
- <sup>iv</sup> See more on PeaceWomen NAP Monitoring tool, Available at: [www.peacewomen.org/naps](http://www.peacewomen.org/naps).
- <sup>v</sup> NGOWG “Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2011-2012, Available at: [www.womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-NGOWGMAPReport\\_Full2011-12.pdf](http://www.womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-NGOWGMAPReport_Full2011-12.pdf).
- <sup>vi</sup> Of the Security Council’s agenda, PeaceWomen monitors 3 types of resolutions (mandate renewals; sanctions; and general country situations) for 20 country situations: a total of 432 resolutions for the period November 2000-September 2012. Country-specific refers to these monitored resolutions.
- <sup>vii</sup> Of the 106 *conflict-specific* resolutions that were adopted 1998-2000, less than 5 % contained at least one of the five key words: Black, Renee, *Mainstreaming Resolution 1325? Evaluating the Impact on Security Council Resolution 1325 on Country-Specific UN Resolutions*, Journal of Military and Strategic Studies, 11(4), (2009).
- <sup>viii</sup> For a detailed analysis of these gaps, see the NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security report, “Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2011-2012” (2012). Available at: [http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-NGOWGMAPReport\\_Full2011-12.pdf](http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-NGOWGMAPReport_Full2011-12.pdf).
- <sup>ix</sup> United Nations, Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Overview, (n.d.). Available at: [www.un.org/en/pseataaskforce/overview.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/pseataaskforce/overview.shtml).