

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

2009-2010

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

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ABOUT THE NGO WORKING GROUP ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

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

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

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

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

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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

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

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2009-2010 NGOWG MAP REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Sarah Taylor

Executive Coordinator, NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security

ACRONYMS

AMIS African Union Mission in Sudan (currently known as UNAMID)
AMISOM African Union Mission in Somalia
ANT Armee Nationale Tchadienne (Chadian National Army)
BINUB UN Integrated Office in Burundi (formerly ONUB)
CAAC Children and Armed Conflict
CAR Central African Republic
CaTSI Comprehensive and Transparent System of Implementation
CEDAW Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CNDD FDD National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy
CNDD (Guinea) National Council for Democracy and Development
COI Commission of Inquiry
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDR Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPA UN Department of Political Affairs
DPKO UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNAMA United Nations Assistance Operation in Afghanistan
FNL National Forces of Liberation
ICC International Criminal Court
IDPs Internally Displaced Persons
ISAF International Security Assistance Force
MINURCAT United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINURSO United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSTAH United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUC United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (now known as MONUSCO)
MONUSCO United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly MONUC)
NGOWG NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
NSSP Security Stabilization Programme (Somalia)
OP Operative Paragraph of Security Council Resolution
OSAGI Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women
OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PoC Protection of Civilians
PRST Security Council Presidential Statement
RtoP Responsibility to Protect
SCR Security Council Resolution
SCWGAAC Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
SGBV Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR Security Sector Reform
TFIS Transitional Federal Institutions (Somalia)
UNAMI United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (formerly known as AMIS)

UNDOF United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNFICYP United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFIL United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UN-INSTRAW United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
UNIPSIL United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNMIL United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIN United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNMIS United Nations Missions in Sudan
UNMISSET United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (currently known as UNMIT)
UNMIT United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (formerly UNMISSET)
UNOCI United Nations Operation in Cote D'Ivoire (formerly known as MINUCI)
UNRCCA United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNV UN Volunteers
UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

2009-2010 NGOWG MAP REPORT

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

In November 2009, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) launched a new initiative with two objectives:

- to provide expert guidance on Women, Peace and Security to policy makers at UN headquarters; and,
- to track gaps and challenges in the implementation of those same policy makers' commitments to women in conflict-affected communities.

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

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

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

MAP Overview

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

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

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

Historically, elected Council members have played a strong role in Women, Peace and Security¹. It is up to both permanent and elected Security Council members to take leadership on Women, Peace and Security. To this end, each MAP begins with an outline of the current Security Council President's stated objectives during its Council membership, and details a number of key treaty obligations that particular Member State has ratified. These treaty obligations include whether the Security Council member has signed/ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and its Optional Protocol.

Thematic Issues

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

Country Situations

The MAPs have also addressed 20 country situations:

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

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

Specifically, the MAPs addressed the following:

- 33 reports for 15 country situations: Afghanistan, Chad & Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Golan Heights, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan / Darfur, Timor-Leste
- 19 mandate renewals for 13 country situations: Afghanistan, Chad & Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Sudan/Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Golan Heights, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Western Sahara
- One sanctions regime for one country situation: Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Situations of concern not scheduled on the Council's agenda in eight countries, on 18 occasions: Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan

Analysis

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

On the positive side, there is increasing reference to Women, Peace and Security across the Council's statements and resolutions. As recent research from PeaceWomen demonstrates, this is a trend that has been relatively consistent over the last ten years².

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

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

Second, where the Council did take actions on issues that are relevant to women and girls in conflict-affected areas, it often discharged with its Women, Peace and Security obligations inadequately and certainly inconsistently. The range of actions available to the Council include public statements on country situations, such as press statements and Presidential Statements (PRSTs), mandate renewals, Security Council mission terms of reference and reports, and sanctions. However, even with this relatively full tool-kit, the Council appears to struggle with transforming Women, Peace and Security obligations into practice. There tends to be support in principle for Women, Peace and Security issues, but difficulty setting in motion concrete steps to achieve results on these issues. This is notably compounded by a lack of clear and consistent leadership in the Council³.

¹The PeaceWomen Project, Women, Peace, and Security Handbook: Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolution Language 2000-2010, 2010.

²Currently, a number of Council members have adopted informal purview on Women, Peace and Security, including the United Kingdom's informal guidance on the issue and the United States of America's leadership on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Good Practice for the Security Council

The analysis contained in this 2009-2010 MAP Report provides guidance on what that good practice for Council action could look like⁴. While not all-inclusive, the following highlights some of the key Women, Peace and Security points that outline good practice, as informed by this MAP Report:

Briefings: The Council receives and also calls for regular briefings on both country issues and thematic issues by the Secretariat and relevant stakeholders or experts in both formal and informal sessions⁵. In public briefings on which the MAP provided recommendations, the Council held more than 25 briefings, in which Women, Peace and Security issues were addressed in less than half of those briefings.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- As there is usually no public record of the Council's private briefings on both country and thematic issues, it is all the more necessary that Women, Peace and Security issues are raised in country reports for discussion in these briefings, and that Security Council members raise questions about these matters in the briefings.
- In all briefings – public or private – Council members should be sure to inquire as to the evaluation of women's status and situation, and for assessment of all programs designed to support and empower women, particularly when the Council has mandated such engagement and support in its mission mandate.

Commissions of inquiry: The Security Council can establish Commissions of Inquiry (COI) to investigate and recommend action regarding violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. During the 2009-2010 MAP period, the Council supported one COI regarding a MAP recommendation, to Guinea.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- COIs can be established in situations of immediate concern that include international law violations against women, and can result in timely action on these crimes. For example, the Guinea COI was deployed soon after the political violence of 28 September 2009 and had a clear focus on the gendered aspect of this violence. This is an example of how the Council can take swift action that supports regional processes while simultaneously sending a strong message against impunity for such crimes.
- COIs must be carefully selected to include the requisite expertise, including gender expertise, and breadth of mandate, and should receive sufficient political support to conduct their investigations thoroughly, and their recommendations acted upon.

Country Reports

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

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

⁵S/2006/507

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- The Security Council should first ensure that reports include sufficient information as per the Council's instructions in its mission mandates. If, for example, the Council has requested specific attention be paid to the inclusion of women in the implementation of Comprehensive Peace Agreements, then the country reporting should provide analysis, assessment, and recommendations to this end.
- In addition, Security Council members should inquire about the absence of such information, recognizing that there is a series of questions that should generally be asked regarding women's participation in social, political, and economic rebuilding, patterns of sexual violence and programs to provide services to survivors, and implementation of UN strategies to build capacity for civil society actors, etc. In the Burundi country report, for example, a clear assessment of current programs could provide much-needed guidance on how elections can be made safer for men and women.
- When challenging security landscapes make the gathering of such information difficult or impossible, the Council should design its responses with the knowledge that women almost always face particular forms of violence and exclusion in conflict. This is in line with the Council's recognition of this fact in all four of its Women, Peace and Security resolutions.

Mission Mandates and Renewals: These Security Council resolutions prescribe both the goals and the priorities of the country missions of the United Nations, primarily led by either the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) or the Department of Political Affairs (DPA). During the 2000-2010 MAP period, the NGOWG provided recommendations on 19 mission mandate renewals⁶. Mission mandates and their subsequent renewals form the basis for the UN missions actions on the ground, so it is vital that there be a strong and context-relevant Women, Peace and Security focus in these resolutions⁷.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- Accurate and timely information from the ground is vital to the Council's decisions on mandates. The Council should ensure that all information that informs its decisions regarding mission mandates incorporates input from civil society actors in the region of conflict, who often have necessary perspectives on what action will be most effective at the field level.
- The Council should ensure that mandates clearly state the centrality of engagement and support of women to the mission, including the involvement and meaningful engagement of women in all efforts to support implementation of Comprehensive Peace Agreements.
- Peacekeeping leadership should ensure that standard operating procedure is consistent, mandatory, and draws on established good practice for Women, Peace and Security operational measures for the protection and support of women.
- A standard operative paragraph is often inserted into most Security Council mission mandates regarding the zero tolerance policy of the UN on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by UN personnel. These paragraphs should be fully reported on and adhered to, as SEA cannot be tolerated and must be prosecuted.
- Finally, achieving a sufficient level of protection of civilians, particularly women and girls, must be a mandatory benchmark before a mission is reduced in size or drawn down altogether. Chad/CAR was a

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

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

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

Presidential Statements: These statements, also known as PRSTs, are agreed upon by consensus amongst the Security Council members, and tend to carry less weight than a resolution but more weight than a press statement⁸. In general, PRSTs do carry considerable weight. Dependent upon the issue under discussion, the Council can use a PRST to draw attention to a particular urgent issue, to request action of the UN Secretariat or of the broader international community, and to recommend steps be taken by key actors in a conflict or potential conflict area. In the year under review, PRSTs were inconsistent in their inclusion of women, Peace and Security issues. During the 2009-2010 MAP period, Women, Peace and Security issues were addressed in only two country issue PRSTs (DRC and West Africa) whereas four did not (Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Middle East, Iraq). During this time, three thematic PRSTs addressed substantive Women, Peace and Security issues (Mediation, International Peace and Security, and Peacebuilding,), and six either did not, or only addressed it minimally (Children and Armed Conflict, Drug Trafficking, Peacekeeping, Regional Groups, Rule of Law, and Small Arms/Light Weapons).

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

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

Press statements: These public statements of the Council are often used to call attention to specific issues on which the Council is not currently intending to take formal action. The content of the statements is agreed upon by consensus.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

- The Council can send a strong message regarding its positions on urgent matters, particularly regarding issues of immediate concern regarding Women, Peace and Security. A case in point is the attention the Council has paid to the latest reported incident of mass rapes in DRC in July 2010. The Council held an emergency session on this issue and released a press statement that reiterated the Council’s commitment to end such acts, and sent an important message of political support for the Secretary-General’s Special Representative to address the issue of Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallstrom.

⁸ S/2007/749

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

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

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

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

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

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

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

Arria Formula meetings: These meetings can provide early warning signals as civil society representatives and other actors can informally and directly brief Security Council members on matters of urgency¹⁰.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

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

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

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

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

Council members on current country issues. The Council held more than 15¹¹ closed briefings during the time period covered in this report.

Women, Peace and Security recommendations include:

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

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

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

II. INTRODUCTION

Overview of Women, Peace and Security

Despite the recognition that women in conflict situations are powerful agents for peace and security in their communities, continued violence threatens the future of millions of women and their communities, women remain marginalized from formal decision-making processes, and gender considerations too rarely inform the policy and practice of the international community in conflict-affected areas.

The 10th Anniversary of 1325 in October 2010 must produce significant, concrete, and systematic improvement in the lives of women in conflict situations. Through the Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security – 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 – the Security Council and Member States are obliged to make that improvement. The NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security has identified several key challenges to the full implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda: the need for strong, concerted leadership on Women, Peace and Security, the need for a systematic approach to women, peace, and security issues, and the need for concrete monitoring of progress and gaps in implementation.

With these challenges in mind, the NGOWG MAP project provides monthly analysis and recommendations for the Security Council. Drawing on the expertise and research of the NGOWG membership, the MAP advocacy brief provides suggestions on how the Security Council can meaningfully engage on Women, Peace and Security matters each month. By addressing selected matters before the Council, we highlight how each Security Council President can provide leadership on Women, Peace and Security, and we demonstrate how the Security Council as a whole can systematically meet its obligations to women in conflict situations.

The analysis in these monthly briefs is designed for Security Council members, and for the civil society organizations, Member States, and UN entities which are committed to addressing the rights and interests of women in conflict situations. The NGOWG ensures that the broad range of expertise of its membership and networks is available for additional analysis on key issue areas and country situations.

By holding the Security Council accountable to its commitments on Women, Peace and Security, the MAP project:

- Demonstrates how Women, Peace and Security matters can be addressed in the regular work of the Council and of Member States;
- Provides impetus for Member States and UN entities to build robust systems of accountability; and
- Catalyzes significant positive change in the lives of women affected by conflict.

Methodology

The NGOWG MAPs are produced every month with the input and expertise of the NGOWG membership. These fourteen NGOs give input on a number of key issues that are expected to be discussed by the Security Council each month. The analysis is primarily focused on the country issues of UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) field missions, including: what should be covered in country reports and what should be included in mission mandate renewals, key thematic issues discussed by the Council, and matters that should be discussed by the Council in a given month, such as Kyrgyzstan and Guinea.

Each month, the NGOWG identifies a number of issues likely to be on the Council's agenda, including Secretary-General reports on country situations that have been requested by the Council, and mission mandates the Council has indicated are due for renewal. The NGOWG also identifies key thematic issues that are likely to be discussed. Information is then provided by NGOWG members in the field about the key Women, Peace and Security issues that the Council should take action on, or that should be reflected in the Secretary-General's report on the country situations. The MAPs do not reflect all issues the Council will be discussing in a given month, but rather present good practice as to how they Council can meet its obligations each month on a wide variety of country and thematic issues.

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

This MAP Report examines the publicly available information on the Security Council's actions, and provides analysis on Women, Peace and Security content. These public options for the Security Council review and action include:

Briefings: The Council receives and also calls for regular briefings on both country issues and thematic issues by the Secretariat and relevant stakeholders or experts in both formal and informal sessions¹². In public briefings on which the MAP provided recommendations, the Council held more than 25 briefings, in which Women, Peace and Security issues were addressed in less than half of the briefings.

¹² S/2006/507

Commissions of inquiry: The Security Council can establish Commissions of Inquiry (COI) to investigate and recommend action regarding violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. During the 2009-2010 MAP period, the Council supported one COI regarding a MAP recommendation, to Guinea.

Country Reports: These reports are requested of the Secretary-General by the Security Council in the resolutions mandating DPA and DPKO missions. These reports contain information as specifically requested in the mandates on the implementation of the mission's mandate, and often an assessment of the current challenges in the particular country situation. During the 2000-2010 MAP period, the NGOWG provided recommendations on 33 country reports.

Mission Mandates and Renewals: These Security Council resolutions prescribe both the goals and the priorities of the country missions of the United Nations, primarily led by either the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) or the Department of Political Affairs (DPA). During the 2000-2010 MAP period, the NGOWG provided recommendations on 19 mission mandate renewals.

Presidential Statements: These statements, also known as PRSTs, are agreed upon by consensus amongst the Security Council members, and tend to carry less weight than a resolution but more weight than a press statement¹³. Dependent upon the issue under discussion, the Council can use a PRST to draw attention to a particular urgent issue, to request action of the UN Secretariat or of the broader international community, and to recommend steps be taken by key actors in a conflict or potential conflict area. During the 2000-2010 MAP period, the Security Council adopted 9 PRSTs for situations on which the NGOWG had provided guidance.

Press statements: These public statements of the Council are often used to call attention to specific issues on which the Council is not currently intending to take formal action. The content of the statements is agreed upon by consensus.

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

Security Council missions: These are special trips organized for Security Council Ambassadors to travel to the field. Between November 2009 and September 2010, the MAP provided recommendations on two such missions, one to the Democratic Republic of Congo, and one to Afghanistan.

Confidential, non-public options are also available to the Security Council. A number of these were utilized during the 2009-2010 MAP period, but as there is no public record available of the content of these discussions, no analysis is available of their Women, Peace and Security content. These options can include:

Arria Formula meetings: These meetings can provide early warning signals as civil society representatives and other actors can informally and directly brief Security Council members on matters of urgency.¹⁴

¹³ S/2008/847

¹⁴ Informal non-paper from 2002, as referenced in Security Council Report: Arria Formula meetings are "very informal, confidential gatherings which enable Security Council members to have a frank and private exchange of views, within a flexible procedural framework, with persons whom the inviting member or members of the Council (who also act as the facilitators or conveners) believe it would be beneficial to hear and/or to whom they may wish to convey a message." http://www.security-councilreport.org/site/c.gKWLeMTIsG/b.3506555/k.DA5E/Special_Research_ReportbrSecurity_Council_Transparency_Legitimacy_and_Effectivenessbr18_October_2007_No_3.htm#The_Councils_Provisional_Rules_of_Procedures

Country Briefings: These briefings are usually held in private and are therefore off-the-record. They provide those with a leadership role in UN Security Council missions and in other country situations with an opportunity to brief Council members on current country issues. The Council held more than 15 closed briefings during the time period covered in this report.

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

III. ANALYSIS

THEMATIC ISSUES

Over the last decade, the Security Council has increasingly recognized the importance of discussing crosscutting thematic issues – i.e., issues that tend to occur across conflict and country situations – in an effort to establish good practice in dealing with these issues more effectively. The Council's approach has varied with each subject – some, like Children and Armed Conflict, have a quite structured system approach, including regular reporting, a Working Group within the Council, a “listing” mechanism for violators, and an SRSG dedicated to the issue. Others, like those on the pacific settlements of disputes, are discussed in an ad hoc manner, and are not seen as needing a regular reporting system or mechanism.

A key element of these thematic issues is their interlinking nature. Protection of Civilians incorporates many of the elements of Women, Peace and Security, as does Children and Armed Conflict. In addition to ensuring that the Women, Peace and Security agenda has a strong individual place on the Council's agenda, the inter-related aspects of all of these agendas must be recognized and acted upon as each are discussed.

Children and Armed Conflict

Background

Children and Armed Conflict has been discussed within the Security Council since 1999 in over ten resolutions and Presidential Statements,¹⁵ each with “progressively more concrete provisions to protect children.”¹⁶ On 26 July 2005, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1612 (2005) which set up the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (SCWG CAAC) and was groundbreaking in its establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism focused on the six grave violations against children.¹⁷ This mechanism was expanded in Resolution 1882 (2009) to include killing and maiming and/or rape and other sexual violence as criteria for listing parties as violators in Secretary-General reports.¹⁸ This normative framework within the Security Council is supported by a range of international legal instruments, including customary humanitarian law and human rights law.¹⁹

¹⁵ S/RES/1261 (30 August 1999); S/RES/1314 (11 August 2000); S/RES/1379 (20 November 2001); S/RES/1460 (30 January 2003); S/RES/1539 (22 April 2004); S/RES/1612 (26 July 2005); S/RES/1698 (31 July 2006); S/RES/1882 (4 August 2009); Statements of its President on 24 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/33), 28 November 2006 (S/PRST/2006/48), 12 February 2008 (S/PRST/2008/6), 17 July 2008 (S/PRST/2008/28), 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9), and 16 June 2010 (S/PRST/2010/10).

¹⁶ Open debate held on 16 June 2010 (SC/9956).

¹⁷ The six grave violations are: 1) recruiting and use of child soldiers; 2) killing and maiming of children; 3) rape and other grave sexual violence against children; 4) attacks on schools and hospitals; 5) abduction of children; and 6) denial of humanitarian access to children. See Security Council Report, Cross-Cutting Report No. 1: Children and Armed Conflict, June 2010.

¹⁸ Security Council Report, Cross-Cutting Report No. 1: Children and Armed Conflict, June 2010.

¹⁹ Security Council Report, Cross-Cutting Report No. 1: Children and Armed Conflict, June 2010.

MAP Recommendations

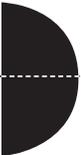
The NGOWG provided recommendations on one report on Children and Armed Conflict in the June 2010 MAP. The focus of the recommendations was strengthening monitoring and reporting efforts in order to complement and support other thematic areas, including Protection of Civilians and Women, Peace and Security.²⁰ Suggestions included enhancing cooperation between NGOs on a local, national and international level, ensuring all relevant advisors on child protection and gender are working closely with monitoring and reporting structures, and requesting that NGOs have a greater involvement across all areas in order to better protect women, children and civilians, through collaboration with the UN country teams and entities on the ground.²¹

Security Council Action

During the period under review, the Security Council considered one report,²² made one Presidential Statement²³ and held one open debate on Children and Armed Conflict.²⁴ During the open debate, the Council was briefed by Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Atul Khare, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hilde Frafjord Johnson, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, and Manju Gurung, a former child soldier from Nepal. The PRST adopted on 16 June reiterated the Council's condemnation for violations of international law involving children and mentioned concern for a surge in attacks against schools. The Special Working Group on CAAC was invited to exchange information with relevant sanctions committees and for those committees to invite the SRSG on Children and Armed Conflict to brief them, in addition to a general emphasis on the need to strengthen the monitoring and reporting mechanism.

Analysis

Neither the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/181) or the Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2010/10) mentioned the linkages between other thematic issues, such as Protection of Civilians or Women, Peace and Security. There was merely a reference to resolution 1820 (2008) and resolution 1888 (2009) in the report's discussion of sexual violence against children.



Conflict prevention and settlement of disputes

Background

Conflict prevention and settlement of disputes is one of the main functions of the Council. In recent years, there have been numerous efforts to systematize the Council's engagement in peace processes and diplomatic solutions to conflict, and to establish good practice and lessons learned from previous forays into this area. The Council has recently emphasized the importance of regional actors in creating conducive conditions for these political solutions. In 2009, the Council received the Secretary-General's report on mediation, which detailed a number of substantive ways in which women's rights and women's rights advocates could be included in peace negotiations. In mid-2010, the Council held an open debate to discuss some of the regional aspects of peaceful diplomacy as a means to build peace.

²⁰ June 2010 MAP.

²¹ June 2010 MAP.

²² S/2010/181

²³ S/PRST/2010/10

²⁴ 16 June 2010 (SC/9956)

MAP Recommendations

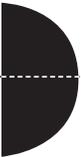
The NGOWG recommendations on this issue noted the need for concrete action to address the continuing absence of women from peace processes. The MAP for this event recommended that “Council Members should support the systematic inclusion of women’s rights in all efforts for the maintenance of peace, and women’s equal participation and full involvement in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution.” Council Members were urged to “Strongly support women’s engagement in all levels of decision-making within key national processes, regional and sub-regional organizations; and In advance of the upcoming African Union Peace and Security Council meeting... [and] discuss how to strengthen its collaboration with regional efforts to meet women, peace and security obligations.”²⁵

Security Council Action

In July 2010, the Council held an open debate on “Maintenance of international peace and security - Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: Prospects and challenges in Africa.”²⁶ In the PRST adopted by the Council at this meeting, the key Women, Peace and Security focus was, “The Security Council reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and reiterates its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts and all related decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding in line with resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009).”²⁷

Analysis

The inclusion – and more often exclusion – of women from peace processes and diplomatic efforts to both establish and maintain peace is a lynchpin of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. While the increasing mentions of women in these thematic outcome documents are important as they are indicators of the Council’s increasing recognition that this a key element of political solutions to conflict, it is now up to the Council to track and evaluate whether any actions on this are being taken in practice.



Counter-Terrorism

Background

Counter-terrorism efforts within the Security Council have been ongoing since the 1990s. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in 2001, the Security Council began to focus on the issue with renewed urgency. There are three main bodies charged with enforcing counter-terrorism measures and related sanctions: Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) pursuant to Resolution 1373 (2001), Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions committee, pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999), and the committee on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004). The CTC is assisted in its work by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), through which analysis and technical support is provided. At present, the Council is primarily focused on how to increase these bodies’ collective effectiveness, through enhancing transparency and the working methods. Additionally, Council members have been vocal in recent months regarding their support for the committees’ placing an increased emphasis on human rights and the rule of law.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations in the November 2009 MAP on the open debate that would be held on the topic of “counter-terrorism.”²⁸ The suggestions focused on the CTC, the Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, recommending that they “take explicit account in their work of the impact of the protection and promotion of women’s human rights.”²⁹

²⁵ July 2010 MAP

²⁶ S/PV.6360

²⁷ S/PRST/2010/14

²⁸ November 2009 MAP

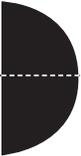
²⁹ November 2009 MAP

Security Council Action

During the period under review, the Security Council had one open debate during which it was briefed by the chairs of the Council's three counterterrorism committees, the 1267 Committee (Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions), the 1373 Committee (Counter-Terrorism Committee, or CTC) and the 1540 Committee (weapons of mass destruction and terrorism).³⁰ In addition, on 30 November 2010, Mexico sponsored an Arria Formula meeting on human rights and counter-terrorism to discuss how to strengthen the international response to terrorism, while still protecting and promoting human rights. Invited speakers to the Arria Formula meeting included Mary Robinson and Hina Jilani, who were part of an independent panel of the International Commission of Jurists assessing the impact of counter-terrorism on human rights, as well as experts from various other counter-terrorism related committees and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Analysis

There was no formal outcome from the Security Council's consideration of counter-terrorism.



International Peace and Security

Background

In an effort to address an increasingly complex international security landscape, in 1992 the Security Council held a high-level summit on how it could better discharge its international peace and security mandate, an outcome of which was the incorporation of "peacebuilding" in the work of the UN.³¹

MAP Recommendations

The September 2010 MAP recommended that the Council take this opportunity to further reinforce the link between Women, Peace and Security and international peace and security, specifically that as, "key issues such as peacekeeping, and early warning and preventative diplomacy, are discussed, Council members should ensure the women, peace and security elements of these issues are substantively addressed, as they are fundamental to the Council successfully adapting to the changing international security landscape."

Security Council Action

After holding a high-level meeting on 23 September 2010, the Security Council adopted a PRST that included a paragraph on Women, Peace and Security: "The Security Council also reaffirms the important role of women in all aspects of the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peacekeeping and peacebuilding and recognizes that a concerted and determined approach that addresses the root causes of conflicts also requires a systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security issues. The Council in this regard looks forward to marking the 10th Anniversary of Resolution 1325 by taking action on a comprehensive set of indicators on the basis of recommendations of the Secretary-General."³²

Analysis

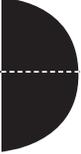
The negotiated text of the PRST bodes well for Council recognition that it must take a broader and more consistent approach to Women, Peace and Security matters. The concern is that this will not translate into substantive and concrete action by the Council, but will instead remain in the realm of rhetoric. There is also concern that there is

³⁰ 13 November 2010 (SC/9788)

³¹ Security Council Report, Update Report No. 1: Peacebuilding, April 2010.

³² S/PRST/2010/18

not wide “buy-in” by all actors in the Security Council missions that Women, Peace and Security matters are, in fact, “hard security” issues that have an impact on the Council’s daily work. By setting out concrete actions it can take on Women, Peace and Security, and by creating a report system that better indicates the correlation between women and security, the Council will better fulfill its mandate to maintain international peace and security.



Peacebuilding Open Debate

Background

The issue of post-conflict peacebuilding is usually discussed within the Security Council in the context of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), which was established in 2005 in order to address what was seen as “a significant conceptual, institutional and operational gap existed in international approaches to dealing with peacebuilding in post-conflict situations.”³³ Issues for discussion laid out in a working paper put forth by Japan, who had presidency in April 2010, include: the place of the PBC within the UN architecture, timing/linkage of peacekeeping and peacebuilding in post-conflict situations, resource mobilization, developmental issues and mutual accountability, peacebuilding in the field, regional approaches to peacebuilding, and scaling-up the level of ambition of the PBC.³⁴ Simultaneously, a report of the Secretary-General on women’s participation in peacebuilding is being drafted, as called for in Resolution 1889 (2009), OP 19, thus the gender aspects of peacebuilding are visible within this topic at present.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on the open debate on peacebuilding in the April 2010 MAP, with a focus on linking women’s social and economic empowerment and the success of post-conflict peacebuilding efforts, as was recognized in Resolution 1889 (2009).³⁵ Additional suggestions highlighted the importance of women’s participation and the inclusion of women’s rights in all aspects of post-conflict peacebuilding, including in DDR, SSR, and relief and recovery programs.

Security Council Action

During the period under review, the Security Council made one presidential statement³⁷ and held one open debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding focused on a “Comprehensive Peacebuilding Strategy to Prevent the Recurrence of Conflict.”³⁸ During the open debate, the Council was briefed by Zalma Rassoul, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Alfred Palo Conteh, Minister of Defence of Sierra Leone, and Lucia Maria Lobato, Minister of Justice of Timor-Leste regarding their experiences with post-conflict peacebuilding. The PRST adopted on 16 April 2010 highlighted “the importance of the peaceful settlement of political disputes in a post-conflict State and addressing the sources of violent conflict as essential elements for achieving sustainable peace. It reaffirmed that ending impunity was essential in order to come to terms with past abuses and underlined the importance of holding free, fair and transparent elections.”³⁹ The Council also underlined the key role women can play in post-conflict reconstruction, and stressed the need for their involvement in the “development and implementation of post-conflict strategies” in order to be inclusive of their perspectives and needs.”⁴⁰ Additionally, the PRST recognized the need to draw on the expertise of civilians, including women, in order to strengthen peacebuilding processes.

³³ Security Council Report, Update Report No. 1: Peacebuilding, April 2010.

³⁴ Letter dated 1 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, S/2010/167

³⁵ April 2010 MAP

³⁶ April 2010 MAP

³⁷ S/PRST/2010/7

³⁸ April 19th 2010 (SC/9907)

³⁹ SC/9907

⁴⁰ S/PRST/2010/7

Analysis

Hearteningly, the Security Council reinforced existing norms as related to women's role in post-conflict peacebuilding, and provided some concrete suggestions for what that role could look like in practice. The relationship between peacebuilding and Women, Peace and Security has been made by the Council since it first formally considered this issue, and has been reiterated most recently in the Council's request for a women and peacebuilding report in Resolution 1889 (2009).



Protection of Civilians

Background

Protection of Civilians (POC) deals primarily with the specific threats civilians face in conflict-affected situations and sets out operational obligations that draw on the Geneva Conventions of 1949.⁴¹ The issue has been formally on the Council's agenda for more than ten years, since adopting Resolution 1265 (1999). Subsequent resolutions specifically on Protection of Civilians include resolutions 1296 (2000), 1502 (2003), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and now resolution 1894 (2010). There have been a number of efforts to systematize the Council's work on POC. These have included an Aide-Memoire, developed to provide the Council with good practice language across the range of protection of civilians language in Council resolutions. The first Aide-Memoire was adopted in a 2002 presidential statement (S/PRST/2002/6) with the most recent revision in a PRST in 2009 (S/PRST/2009/1). Another measure has been the formation of informal protection of civilians group in early 2009, in which UN experts provide specific information on protection concerns to Security Council members in advance of mandate renewals.

MAP Recommendations

The MAP recommendations have tended to focus on the Aide-Memoire on Protection of Civilians, which has a strong gender component. The November 2009 MAP focused on the expected outcomes of the 10th anniversary of initial PoC resolution 1265 (1999). These included a call to systematically employ the Aide-Memoire, to ensure the Council received regular information on situations of particular risk for women and girls, urging the Council to consider rape and other forms of sexual violence when considering state-specific sanctions regimes, and calling for the Council to meet with women's rights advocates during field visits. These points were reiterated in the July 2010 MAP in advance of the Council's follow-up on resolution 1894 (2009).

Security Council Action

On 11 November 2009, the Security Council adopted resolution 1894 (2009), which focused on operational concerns in peacekeeping missions and "reaffirmed the Council's commitment to the protection of civilians while focusing on compliance, humanitarian access, protection of civilians in peacekeeping missions and enhanced monitoring and reporting."⁴² On 7 July 2010, the Council held an Open Debate to follow up on this resolution.

Analysis

Discussion of Protection of Civilians as addressed by the Council during the 2009-2010 MAP period has had a strong overlap with the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Generally speaking, Resolution 1894 (2009) closely follows the MAP's recommendations for entry points on women, peace and security. For example, OP 30 echoes

⁴¹ Security Council Report, Cross-Cutting Report No. 4, Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, October 2009.

⁴² S/RES/1894 (2009)

the MAP's recommendation that the Aide-Memoire be employed on a regular and consistent basis. With regards to violence against women, the Resolution 1894 (2009) makes reference to a call for an SRSG as put forward in Resolution 1888 (2009), and recognizes the special effect of armed conflict on women. However, while Resolution 1894 (2009) calls for engaging with countries involved in conflict to ensure the protection of civilians, particularly that of women and children (see OP 21), there is no specific mention of meeting with women and women's organizations, as suggested in the MAP.

Specific topics discussed during the 7 July 2010 Open Debate included Member State concern over the lack of humanitarian access in areas of conflict, the primary responsibility of national governments for the protection of civilians, the importance of engaging in dialogue with both state and non-state actors who are parties to conflict, the need to end impunity for perpetrators of violent crimes, and the remainder of widespread sexual violence despite efforts to curb it. Although a number of Member States briefly addressed the epidemic of sexual violence in conflict, women's needs in general remained on the periphery of the debate, with women consistently referred to as victims. An ongoing area of concern for women's rights advocates is the tendency for protection issues to omit significant discussion of ensuring women's participation in designing plans to design protection and settlement of dispute efforts.

Small arms trafficking

Background

The Security Council first engaged on the issue of small arms in 1999 and has since recognized through various resolutions and open debates that the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a major cause of instability and threatens international peace and security.⁴³ The focus of the most recent Council consideration of the issue was on the Central African region under the Presidency of Gabon in March 2010.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations for possible Security Council action on the issue of small arms trafficking in the March 2010 MAP. These recommendations were focused on prevention and response to arms transfers that contribute to fuelling patterns of gender-based violence.⁴⁴ Additionally, the provision of support, including through capacity-building and funding, for local women's small arms control initiatives was mentioned as a preventative tool that can help stem the trafficking in illicit small arms.⁴⁵

Security Council Action

During the period under review, the Security Council made one presidential statement⁴⁶ and held one open debate⁴⁷ on illicit trafficking of small arms in the Central African region. During the open debate, for which a concept paper was produced by Gabon, Council members were briefed by Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Louis Sylvain-Goma, Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States. The presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/6) adopted at the conclusion of the 24 March 2010 open debate articulated several points, including the threat of small arms to peace and their role in fueling armed conflict, as well as a request that Member States effectively implement existing arms embargoes.⁴⁸ The report of the Secretary-General, which was expected in April 2010, has not yet been produced.

⁴³ Security Council Report, Update Report No. 2: Small Arms in Central Africa, 2010.

⁴⁴ March 2010 MAP

⁴⁵ March 2010 MAP

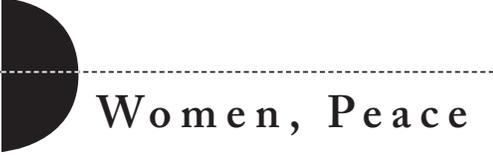
⁴⁶ S/PRST/2010/10

⁴⁷ 19 March 2010 (SC/9886)

⁴⁸ S/PRST/2010/6

Analysis

Of the 30 statements made at the open debate, ten contained brief references to women as one of the main groups impacted by the proliferation of small arms, but no significant suggestions were made on how to support women's empowerment and build their capacity to address this issue at a local level. The PRST (S/PRST/2010/6) does not contain any reference to women or gender.



Women, Peace and Security

Background

Women, Peace and Security has been on the Council's agenda since the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000), when it recognized the different types of violence women are often subjected to during conflict, and the importance of empowering women's participation in all efforts to create lasting peace and security. Resolution 1325 (2000) was followed by Resolution 1820 (2008), which dealt specifically with sexual violence in conflict, and Resolution 1888 (2009) in September 2009, which further dealt with sexual violence in conflict by calling for the development of regular reporting, the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the establishment of a team of experts on impunity for these crimes, and the appointment of women protection advisors in UN peacekeeping missions. In October 2009, the Council adopted Resolution 1889 (2009), which requested a report on women and peacebuilding, the development on global indicators to track implementation of Women, Peace and Security matters, and an evaluation of how the Council could better receive and act on Women, Peace and Security information. During the year under review in this report, Women, Peace and Security has specifically been addressed once by the Council, primarily regarding the outcomes of the two meetings it held in September and October, 2009, and in preparation for the 10th Anniversary of 1325 in October of 2010.

MAP Recommendations

The MAPs addressed a number of specific opportunities for the Council to substantively address Women, Peace and Security matters and to support global initiatives on this issue. The Council was due to receive initial proposals to strengthen the UN's response to sexual violence in conflict - including through monitoring and reporting - three months after the adoption of Resolution 1888 (2009), and to receive proposals for global indicators on Women, Peace and Security six months after the adoption of resolution 1889 (2009). In addition, announcements and developments were expected on the appointment of the new SRSG, and on the team of experts. The February and April MAPs called for the Security Council and Member States to ensure support for these processes, including a strong office and staff for the SRSG. Later in 2010, a series of Global Open Days were held at UN missions around the world, organized by DPKO, UNIFEM, DPA and UNDP, providing UN Special Representatives with the opportunity to hear directly from women and to substantively incorporate women's rights and concerns in mission planning. The June MAP called for such meetings to be regularly held in all UN missions, and the recommendations from these consultations to be meaningfully incorporated in specific policy decisions.

Security Council Action

The Council has thus far held one public briefing to follow up on Resolution 1888 (2009) and Resolution 1889 (2009). On 27 April 2010, the Council received the report of the Secretary-General, which detailed the proposed global indicators on Women, Peace and Security, and heard statements from Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women Rachel Mayanja, and from the newly appointed SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict Margot Wallstrom.⁴⁹ The Council released a PRST that supported the new SRSG, requested further conceptual and

⁴⁹ S/PV.6302

technical development of the global indicators, and reiterated its intention to take action on these indicators on the 10th Anniversary of Resolution 1325 (2000).⁵⁰

Analysis

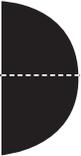
The Council's action during the period under review demonstrates the difficulty its membership has with reconciling its commitment to Women, Peace and Security issues with political agendas and a lack of a systematic approach. While there is a general recognition within the Council that its approach to Women, Peace and Security has been inadequate, and has thus requested the global set of indicators and recommendations on how to more cohesively meet its broader Women, Peace and Security responsibilities, there is no guarantee that the Council will take the necessary action to set in place the system-wide changes to address this.

COUNTRY SITUATIONS

Country reports are the primary means for information to reach the Security Council on both political (DPA) and peacekeeping (DPKO) missions. Depending upon the Security Council's mission mandate, the reports vary in frequency; some missions report annually, and some report more frequently. In general, the reports are produced in advance of the Council discussing the mission's mandate renewal. Thus, the reports should provide key relevant information for the Council to make an informed decision regarding the implementation of its resolutions and whether results are being achieved. It is vital that these reports contain consistent and substantive information on women, both in terms of their empowerment and how the UN missions work to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

Unfortunately, country reporting on Women, Peace and Security matters is inconsistent and incomplete, and information specifically requested by the Council in mission mandates is often absent from these reports. This absence of up-to-date information and analysis makes appropriate action by the Security Council and UN actors even more difficult. In addition to mandate-specific calls for information, the Security Council has determined that all mandate renewals and country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights.⁵¹ The absence of specific reporting on women does not necessarily signify that there are no Women, Peace and Security concerns. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information.

Following is an analysis of how the reports of the Secretary-General did or did not reflect the key Women, Peace and Security issues in the country situations covered in the MAPs from November 2009-September 2010.



A f g h a n i s t a n

Background

Resolution 1401 (2002)⁵², adopted by the Security Council at its 4501st meeting, on 28 March 2002, created the establishment of the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) in order to actively support, re-establish and stress the UN's commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan. Resolution 1917 (2010), adopted by the Security Council at its 6290th meeting on 22 March 2010 officially extended the authority of UNAMA until 23 March 2011 as defined in Resolution 1662 (2006), Resolution 1746 (2007), Resolution 1806 (2008) and Resolution 1868 (2009).

⁵⁰ S/PRST/2010/8

⁵¹ As the Council itself requested in S/RES/1325 (2000); S/RES/1820 (2008), OP 9; S/RES/1888 (2009), OP 11; S/RES/1889 (2009), OP 5; and PRSTs 2009/1 and 2010/8

⁵² S/RES/1401 (2002)

UNAMA is mainly responsible for managing all humanitarian, relief, recovery and reconstruction activities, in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan. Moreover, the mission is in charge of providing “political and strategic advice for the peace process, promoting international engagement in the country, assisting the government in implanting the Afghanistan Compact of 2006, and contributing to the protection and promotion of human rights.”⁵³ During June 2004-June 2007, Ameerah Hag (Bangladesh) was the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General. Additionally, Stella Makanya currently holds the position of the Gender Affairs Officer.

The security situation has continued to deteriorate in Afghanistan, posing a serious threat to the effective execution of the UN’s mandate. Violence around elections, the continuing threats to women and girls who attempt to participate in public life via school and work, and high levels of corruption in the public sector present significant challenges to international actors attempting to find a political solution to this conflict. Of particular concern to women’s rights advocates are the increasing attempts to negotiate a political transition through concessions to the Taliban.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on two reports and gave input on the situation on the ground in the MAP for April and May 2010.⁵⁴ In the July 2010 MAP, the NGOWG had several recommendations for the Security Council and Secretary-General’s report on the current situation in Afghanistan, such as the review of national and international efforts to advance women’s human rights, and women’s integration into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan, as per Resolution 1917 (2010).⁵⁵ Moreover, the NGOWG pushed for the need to ensure that Afghan women are meaningfully represented in the planning stages and during reconciliation talks, including through the Grand Jirga, in line with Afghanistan’s obligations under international human rights law and Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. For the Security Council’s mission to Afghanistan in June 2010, the MAP recommended that “both local and international women’s rights defenders should be substantively consulted during the mission, and their concerns are reflected in the mission report and in future Security Council action in Afghanistan.”⁵⁶ For September 2010, the NGOWG gave recommendations on the forthcoming ISAF mandate renewal. The NGOWG recommended that the Council prioritize civilian death and human rights abuses, particularly regarding women and children. Further, in light of the upcoming legislative elections taking place in Afghanistan on 18 September 2010, the NGOWG urged the Security Council to advance and ensure women’s participation in future political decision-making.

Security Council Action

For situations in Afghanistan covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Security Council considered one report⁵⁷ of the Secretary General, had a Council debate on Afghanistan⁵⁸ on 30 June 2010, received the quarterly ISAF report⁵⁹ on 1 July 2010 and had a press statement⁶⁰ on the Kabul Conference on 23 July 2010. Unfortunately, the reporting on Afghanistan did not adequately reflect women’s rights or concerns in either analysis or in its benchmarks. At the end of September, the Council held a debate on Afghanistan including a briefing by the head of UNAMA, Staffan de Mistura.⁶¹ This discussion included review of the latest Secretary-General’s report on Afghanistan, and discussion of the challenges faced in the most recent elections.

⁵³ United Nations, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, n.d.

⁵⁴ March 2010 MAP, April 2010 MAP, May 2010 MAP

⁵⁵ S/RES/1917 (2010) (OP6d, OP12, OP21, OP23, OP33-35)

⁵⁶ MAP June 2010

⁵⁷ S/2010/318

⁵⁸ S/PV.6351

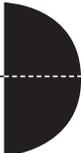
⁵⁹ S/2010/353

⁶⁰ SC/9992 AFG/359

⁶¹ 29 September 2010 (SC/10046)

Analysis

Primary concerns are the ongoing lack of information on women regarding the benchmarks of the Secretary-Generals' reports, and the risk that the international community might sacrifice the rights of women to ensure an incomplete security in the country, in an effort to withdraw troops from Afghanistan. The most recent discussion in the Council saw a number of Member States noting two primary issues regarding women: the physical risks they continue to be subjected to and the degree to which they are participating politically. Of particular concern were the targeting of women who attempted to run as political candidates, and the targeting of their supporters.



Bosnia & Herzegovina

Background

On 21 December 1995 the Security Council established the UN International Police Task Force and the UN Mission in Bosnia Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which was subsequently terminated on 31 December 2002. On 1 January 2003, the EU Police Mission took over until Resolution 1575 (2004) established the European Forces in Bosnia Herzegovina (EUFOR) to settle the political conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states within their internationally recognized borders. Resolution 1895 (2009) reauthorized EUFOR's presence in Bosnia for another 12 months.

The latest figures on EUFOR's size and composition date from 28 March 2007, and estimate approximately 2,000 troops. This is a total of 27 nations including 22 EU Member States and five non-EU troop contributing nations. The EUFOR mission site does not provide a gender breakdown on the stationed personnel. The only female leadership for the mission was Elisabeth Rehn (Finland), who held the position of Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina from February 1998 - July 1999.

Current issues of particular concern include a challenging political situation, which is impacting the constitutional reform process. The 3 October 2010 general elections are seen by the international community as indicative of a country with deep ethnic and political cleavages remaining 15 years after the signing of the peace accords.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations in November 2009 MAP, urging the Security Council to ensure justice for survivors of sexual violence in accordance with the resolutions on women, peace and security, and the UN's Basic Principles on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law. Resolution 1895 (was adopted on 18 November 2009, and did not address any of the NGOWG recommendations.

Security Council Action

During the period under review, the Security Council transmitted the latest report of the High Representative and EU Special Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina⁶² on 14 May 2010 and had a Security Council debate⁶³ on 24 May 2010. Previously, in a letter⁶⁴ dated 23 February 2010 from the Secretary-General addressing the President of the Security Council, it was pointed out that Bosnia and Herzegovina has made limited to no progress on its reform agenda during the reporting period from 1 September 2009 to 30 November 2009.

⁶² S/2010/235

⁶³ S/PV.6319

⁶⁴ S/2010/113

Analysis

Neither the latest resolution (1895), nor the most current letters to the Security Council,⁶⁵ including updates on the situation on the ground, address specific gender issues. There is no report on Bosnia and Herzegovina currently available online and the Security Council has failed to recognize and incorporate any of the NGOWG recommendations in Resolution 1895 (2009) of 18 November 2009.



Burundi

Background

The United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) was established via Resolution 1545 (2004) in order to preserve international peace and security and bring about national reconciliation, as provided under the Arusha Agreement. ONUB successfully completed its mandate on 31 December 2006 and was succeeded by the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), established by Resolution 1719 (2006) of 25 October 2006. On 17 December 2009, the Council adopted Resolution 1902 (2009) at its 6245th meeting extending the mandate of BINUB until 31 December 2010. The size and composition of the mission as of March 2010 is estimated at 424 personnel (including 119 international civilians, 243 local civilians, five military observers, ten police and 47 UN volunteers). There is no gender breakdown in the composition of the personnel.

Current concerns in Burundi are that the security situation does not unravel during the series of elections scheduled this year. Continuing reports of violence raise concerns that these elections will not further consolidate peace in the country, including the violent clashes in April 2010 between groups from various Burundian political parties, including the ruling party, National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), and the opposition FNL.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on the situation on the ground⁶⁶ in Burundi in the June and July 2010 MAPs. Suggestions include requesting that any support given to Burundi in monitoring the security situation surrounding the elections include specific information and analysis on the particular risks and dangers faced by women seeking to assert their electoral rights.⁶⁷ Additional recommendations include providing victims of politically-related violence with access to justice, due to recent cases in which security forces did not carry out thorough investigations, thus resulting in little to no accountability for perpetrators.⁶⁸

Security Council Action

For the situation in Burundi covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council did not hold any public meetings, thus there is no information available regarding the consideration of this issue.

Analysis

The Security Council did not publicly consider the situation in Burundi during the period under review. It is important that in any discussion of the situation in Burundi, Council members raise the issue of violence and other barriers to women who attempt to vote and to run for office.

⁶⁵ S/2010/113, S/2010/51

⁶⁶ June 2010 MAP, July 2010 MAP

⁶⁷ June 2010 MAP, July 2010 MAP

⁶⁸ July 2010 MAP



Chad & Central African Republic

Background

The United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) was established in 2007 pursuant to Resolution 1778 (2007) on 25 September 2007 in order to contribute to the protection of civilians, promote human rights and the rule of law, and promote regional peace in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic in liaison with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA).⁶⁹ The mandate is grounded in three main areas, namely: security and protection of civilians, human rights and the rule of law, and regional peace support. With the adoption of Resolution 1861 (2009) on 14 January 2009, the Council authorized the deployment of a military component of MINURCAT to follow up the European Union military force, known as EUFOR, which was completing its mandate.⁷⁰ As of 31 July 2010, there are 2,333 total uniformed personnel supported by 431 international civilian personnel, 597 local civilian staff and 149 UNV's. The mission page does not provide a gender breakdown of the composition of the stationed troops. Currently, Rima Salah of Jordan holds the position as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN mission in the Central African Republic and Chad. In 2010, after a particularly difficult political negotiation, the Council agreed to the Chadian government's demand that the MINURCAT mission begin to "draw down," or finish its mission in the country. This agreement comes despite an increasingly severe humanitarian/protection situation, in which civilians – particularly displaced women and girls – face high rates of violence.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on three mandate renewals of MINURCAT in the MAPs from January, March and May 2010, as well as two reports in January and February 2010. The last recommendations focused primarily on ensuring women's full participation in all aspects of planning, implementation and programming, as well as monitoring and evaluating procedures addressing human rights violations, especially violence against women and girls inside and outside of refugee camps.⁷¹ With regard to the latest Secretary-General's report (Report S/2010/409), which describes the security situation in both Chad and the north-eastern part of CAR as volatile with violent acts occurring frequently, the NGOWG has pointed out that there is no mention of any acts of sexual or gender-based violence. Moreover, the report's humanitarian situation section likewise fails to address the epidemic of sexual violence perpetrated against women in IDP and refugee camps. The NGOWG has been particularly concerned regarding the plans to draw down the MINURCAT mission and the subsequent protection issues at stake.

Security Council Action

During the period under review, the Security Council considered two reports by the Secretary-General.^{72/73} in which it discussed a number of important issues regarding women, peace and security, such as the protection of female IDPs and returnees, and the monitoring and protection of human rights and gender-based violence. In the Security Council's 6371st meeting⁷⁴ on 10 August 2010, the head of MINURCAT, Mr. Youseff Mahmoud, provided an assessment of the security and humanitarian situation and identified criminal activities and banditry as the most current and main threat to security in eastern Chad.

⁶⁹ S/RES/1778 (2007)

⁷⁰ S/RES/1861 (2009)

⁷¹ May 2010 MAP

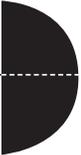
⁷² S/2010/295

⁷³ S/2010/409

⁷⁴ S/PV.6371

Analysis

Although sexual and gender-based violence continues to be one of the main human rights challenges in eastern Chad, representing more than half of all documented incidents, the latest Secretary-General's report does not address the threat to women's safety and security in the face of MINURCAT draw down. Instead, it is highlighted that "the assessed threat emanating from the territory of the Central African Republic to the security of neighboring States is limited to cross-border Banditry" (OP 66). In light of the situation on the ground, especially the reality for women and girls, the report does not give a proper consideration on how the draw down will protect, secure and strengthen women's rights. It also does not take into account any of the previous NGOWG MAP recommendations from January, February, March and May of 2010. The Chad and CAR case seems to be one in which the Council is responding to a complex and difficult situation on the ground without considering the key concerns of women, despite the fact that measures taken for women's safety and security will result in greater stability and safety in the country.



Cote d'Ivoire

Background

The United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established through Resolution 1528 (2004) to monitor the cessation of hostilities and movements of armed groups, disarm and dismantle militias, identify the population and register voters, reform the security sector, protect UN staff and civilians, monitor the arms embargo, provide support for humanitarian assistance, free and transparent elections, and reconstruction and development, provide assistance in the field of human rights, maintain law and order, and as relevant, disseminate information to the public. Resolution 1933 (2010), adopted by the Security Council at its 6350th meeting on 30 June 2010, extended the UNOCI mandate until the end of 2010. As of April 2010, the size and composition of the mission is estimated at 8,503 personnel including 115 female military and 14 female police. There is no information readily available indicating there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains largely unchanged. Key parties are making little progress in coming up with a new electoral timetable following a series of postponements. The continued inability of Côte d'Ivoire to return to legitimate governance through presidential elections prolongs instability and risk. Of continued concern are the networks that traffic Nigerian women and girls to Côte d'Ivoire for forced prostitution.

MAP recommendation

The NGOWG provided recommendations on two mandate renewals and one report in the January and May 2010 MAPs. Recommendations for the report focused on how UNOCI should address how current challenges with disarmament programs are impacting women and girls.⁷⁵ Suggestions for the mandate renewals include taking concrete measures to better implement UNOCI's mandate to address gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, and the monitoring and investigation of human rights violations to end impunity and judicial reform align domestic laws with international human rights and humanitarian law.⁷⁶ Additionally, the MAPs recommended the prioritization of women's participation in post-conflict recovery, in peace talks and in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs as well as other UN-led stabilization processes, and the empowerment of women and women's organizations in the lead up to the election.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ January 2010 MAP

⁷⁶ January 2010 MAP

⁷⁷ May 2010 MAP

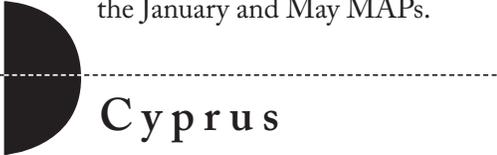
Security Council Action

For situations in Côte d'Ivoire covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council considered two reports of the Secretary-General,⁷⁸ adopted three resolutions,⁷⁹ and held eight meetings,⁸⁰ two of which were closed briefings resulting in communiqués.⁸¹ The Council was briefed over the course of its meetings by the Head of UNOCI.⁸² Resolution 1911 (2010) covers a number of important issues regarding women in Cote d'Ivoire, including their involvement in the judicial, public and electoral systems, the need to adopt a national action plan to address sexual violence, strengthen rule of law, bring to justice those guilty of sexual violence, protection of women, and the need for a 'zero tolerance' policy towards UNOCI troops who commit sexual exploitation and abuses. Resolution 1933 (2010), which renewed the mandate of UNOCI until December 2010, contained references to women and gender in the preambular clauses, OPs 6, 13, 16(e), 16(f), 22, and 23, strongly focusing on human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence. Of particular note is the request that the Secretary-General include information in his reports consistent with all resolutions on women, peace and security (OP 22).

Analysis

Although we do see some of the NGOWG's recommendations mirrored in the Secretary-General's report, overall the report failed to discuss the role of women within the delayed elections and consequent new government. It likewise neglected the strengthening of law and judiciary to protect women and bring Côte d'Ivoire's law in line with International Human Rights laws regarding sexual violence, domestic violence, women's right to property, and ensuring resources are available to improve services for survivors.

The resolutions adopted on the situation in Cote d'Ivoire fail to address the issue of providing medical assistance and healthcare to victims of sexual violence and rape, as well provisions that must be made to ensure the training of police, judges and prosecutors to change the attitudes and practices that prevent women from seeking help, as requested in the January and May MAPs.



Cyprus

Background

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established in 1964 in accordance with Resolution 186 (1964) to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.⁸³ During March 2008-May 2008, Elizabeth Spehar (Canada) worked as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of Mission. The current incumbent is Lisa M. Bottenheim (United States) (since April 2010). There is a Gender Focal point present in UNFICYP.⁸⁴

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations for one mandate renewal and one report in the November 2009 MAP. The recommendations are focused on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse by the troops monitoring the cease-fire, and specifically suggest all troops should receive comprehensive and robust gender-specific awareness training.⁸⁵ In addition, as landmines and unexploded ordinances pose huge risks to civilians, especially women and girls, the MAP suggests that the Council request for information on how UNFICYP is ensuring adequate health care for those maimed by landmines.⁸⁶

⁸¹ 3 June (S/PV.6328); 14 January (S/PV.6258)

⁸² Mr. Choi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (21 January, 3 June, 17 March; 14 January)

⁸³ PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch - Cyprus Index, June 2010

⁸⁴ United Nations, Gender and UN Peacekeeping Operations, October 2005

⁸⁵ November 2009 MAP

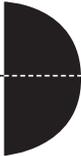
⁸⁶ November 2009 MAP

Security Council Action

For situations in Cyprus covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted one resolution⁸⁷, considered one report⁸⁸, released one communiqué⁸⁹, and held two meetings, one of which was closed.⁹⁰ During the closed meetings, they were briefed by individuals from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Head of UNFICYP.⁹¹ Resolution 1898 (2009) renewed the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months, until 14 May 2009. Since that point, the mandate has been renewed again and is now set to expire 15 December 2010.⁹²

Analysis

The only Women, Peace and Security emphasis of any resolutions adopted on Cyprus has been on sexual exploitation and abuse by the troops monitoring the cease-fire. The November 2009 report on UNFICYP addresses the status of landmine clearing (see paras 9-11); however it does not address the gender dimensions of landmines.⁹³ Resolution 1898 (2009), adopted on 14 December 2009, makes the important mention of the need for pre-deployment awareness and training of these troops, and that there must be full accountability for cases of misconduct. It is essential that these troops are briefed before they reach the field, but there must also be continued and ongoing education and training of all troops at all times. Gender awareness and training in areas such as sexual violence, gender-based violence and human trafficking, among others, must be a systematic and sustained part of every mandate. Finally, neither the resolution nor the report mentioned how women can be involved in peacekeeping missions or in the development of training. There are reports of women's involvement of the ongoing peace process in Cyprus, and such developments should be supported.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Background

The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was established per Resolution 1925 (2010), adopted on 28 May 2010, to formally take over operations from the United Nations Organization Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) beginning 1 July 2010.⁹⁴ Since August 2008, Leila Zerrougui (Algeria) has been working as the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General. As of April 2010,⁹⁵ gender statistics indicate that out of a total MONUC presence of 20,819, 441 women are in the military and 34 women are working in the police department.⁹⁶

The conflict in the DRC has complex origins and involves multiple actors. In addition to the numerous actors fighting within the country and the ongoing battles over its massive mineral reserves, inter-related conflict and instability in neighboring countries such as Uganda and Rwanda have stymied efforts to create peace. This has been compounded by a weak and contested national DRC government, which has struggled with legitimacy not least because of its inability to battle impunity for a number of war crimes, including sexual violence.

⁸⁷ S/RES/1898 (2009); S/RES/1930 (2010)

⁸⁸ S/2010/264; S/2009/609

⁸⁹ 4 June (S/PV.6331);

⁹⁰ 4 June (closed); 15 June (SC/9953); 14 Dec. (SC/9815; 7 Dec. (closed)

⁹¹ Mr. Atul Khare, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations (4 June 2010); Mr. Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (7 December 2009)

⁹² S/RES/1930 (2010)

⁹³ S/2010/264

⁹⁴ PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch - Democratic Republic of the Congo Index, May 2010.

⁹⁵ UN DPKO, MONUSCO Leadership, October 2010.

⁹⁶ PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch - Democratic Republic of the Congo Index, May 2010.

An issue of grave concern has been the widespread use of sexual violence in the conflict, particularly in Eastern DRC. Despite continued focus by numerous international actors, including the UN Security Council, the mass rapes in July 2010 are indicative of how far there is to go in ensuring that this scourge is thoroughly ended. In addition to the widespread sexual and gender-based violence, women have faced significant barriers when they have attempted to participate in the political efforts to establish peace in the region.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations in the April MAP mentioning the mission's duty to meet with women's rights advocates who are trying to engage in ongoing peace processes. It also recommended that the country report to accurately portray the current humanitarian crisis and the dire situation for women and girls. In the May MAP, the NGOWG recommended action plans for the forthcoming mandate renewal and asked MONUC to reaffirm its obligation to ensure that violations of international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law are prosecuted. Due to the ongoing crisis in the DRC, the NGOWG's recommendations have been wide ranging, pointing to the need both for far more comprehensive and effective protection strategies for women and girls, while also ensuring that women's rights advocates have a significant voice in all peace processes, and that women's concerns inform all DDR and SSR programs. Impunity for sexual violence has been rampant at all levels.

In addition, the NGOWG gave specific recommendations regarding the Security Council's mission to a number of African countries, noting that "of particular importance will be supporting the inclusion of women's voices in any peace processes underway in countries the Council visits...it will be particularly important for the Council to meet with those promoting women's empowerment in the region."⁹⁷

Security Council Actions

For situations in the DRC covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted one resolution⁹⁸ and considered two report of the Secretary-General.⁹⁹ In Resolution 1925 (2010) the Security Council extended the mandate of MONUC until 30 June 2010, where after it would become MONUSCO. Resolution 1925 (2010) recalls Resolution 1325 (2000) and Resolution 1888 (2009) on Women, Peace and Security, as well as Resolution 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, and Resolution 1882 (2009). The Council also requested continued implementation of the United Nations system-wide protection strategy, including through the use of Women's Protection Advisers. Report S/2010/164 mentions that sexual violence continues to be a major threat to women and girls. Regarding the Council's mission, the final itinerary included only the DRC, rather than the three countries originally planned. The report of that mission follows up on the Council's previous mission to DRC in 2009, particularly in regards to services provided to survivors of sexual violence.

Analysis

The various reports and mandate negotiations in the Council, while more reflective of the reality of women's increasing risk of being subject to sexual violence, are nonetheless lacking in several key areas. The reports are lacking in mention of outreach to and information from NGOs in the field, and are not informed by these key actors. Discussion of training to combat sexual and gender-based violence are welcome, but the lack of vetting of troops as included in numerous mission mandates, increasing pressure from the DRC government for the UN to draw down the MONUSCO mission, and the ongoing impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence are not satisfactorily

⁹⁷ April 2010 MAP

⁹⁸ S/RES/1925

⁹⁹ S/2010/164 and S/2010/288

reported on nor addressed in either the mandates or the reports. While the Council has repeatedly made protection of civilians a focus of its mandates in MONUSCO, the political complexity of the situation has fractured the Council's approach. Various efforts, including those by the new SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict, have been undermined by a reluctance to challenge the DRC government's push to draw down MONUSCO.



Golan Heights

Background

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established pursuant to Resolution 350 (1974), adopted on 31 May 1974. On 6 October 1973, war erupted in the Middle East between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Suez Canal area and the Sinai, and between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights. In the Israel-Syria sector tension remained high, and from March 1974 the situation became increasingly unstable. Since 1974, UNDOF has continued to observe the ceasefire and supervise the disengagement agreement.¹⁰⁰ There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative for UNDOF. There is a Gender Focal Point present in UNDOF.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations in the December MAP on sexual exploitation and abuse by the troops monitoring the cease-fire. Any future mandate renewal should require comprehensive and robust gender-specific awareness training for these troops.

Security Council Action

For situations in Golan Heights covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted three resolutions,¹⁰¹ considered three reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁰² and held three meetings.¹⁰³ Resolution 1899 (2009) refers to the importance of Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and asks for full accountability on the issue. However, there is no mention of training for UNDOF troops on SEA or provisions for preventing it.

Analysis

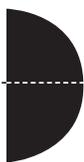
It is encouraging to see that the resolution makes provisions for the protection of women from sexual exploitation and abuse and the training of peacekeeping personnel. consistent, systematic reporting of the situation of women on the ground in regards to SEA, and transparency in the conduct and training of UN peacekeeping personnel, with the full input of female troops; such training must be laid out in all future mandates. Additionally, the provision for women to partake in the rebuilding of their countries should be regular practice and a focus for analysis. They must be involved in order for a sustained and lasting peace to emerge.

¹⁰⁰ UN DPKO, UNDOF: Supervising ceasefire and disengagement agreement, October 2010.

¹⁰¹ S/RES/1934 (2010), S/RES/1899 (2009), S/RES/1875 (2009)

¹⁰² S/2010/296, S/2009/597, S/2009/295

¹⁰³ S/PRST/2010/12



Guinea

Background

On 23 December 2008, a military junta—the National Council for Democracy and Development (or CNDD, using its French acronym)—took power in Guinea. From mid-2009, the opposition began to protest the developments indicative of the junta’s non-commitment to a genuine return to civilian rule.¹⁰⁴ On 28 September 2009, tens of thousands of protestors gathered to demonstrate against continued military rule. In response to a political demonstration, military members carried out violence that left some 150 people dead and many others wounded. Sexual violence was used widely as a tactic by the perpetrators of these attacks, with a number of women kidnapped and sexually assaulted for several days after the initial violence.¹⁰⁵ The international condemnation of the attacks helped to speed the political transition negotiations in Guinea, resulting in a first round of Presidential elections held in 2010. However, this first set of elections was followed by allegations of electoral fraud. At present, electoral campaigning is suspended and demonstrations have been banned by Guinea’s interim government after one person died and 50 were hurt in violent pre-election rally clashes. As with most other contexts experiencing political violence, women have been targeted for particular violence, and the international community must continue to ensure this is not acceptable.

MAP Recommendations

The June 2010 MAP provided recommendations on having fair and free elections as planned for June 2010, and advocated for the inclusion of women in the new government. The NGOWG also demanded accountability for those responsible for the September 2009 attacks on opposition supporters, in particular for those who carried out acts of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). The NGOWG pointed to the new elections as an opportunity to ensure the security of women and to reduce the threat of SGBV.

Security Council Action

For situations in Guinea covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council considered the Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the events of 28 September and its aftermath,¹⁰⁶ made one Presidential Statement,¹⁰⁷ and held several meetings. On 16 February 2010, the Secretary-General issued a press statement expressing his concern about the situation in Guinea and announced his decision to establish an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate the violent military crackdown on 28 September 2009. In January of 2010 the Secretary-General submitted to the Council his report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the events of 28 September 2009 and its aftermath.

Analysis

The Presidential Statement on Guinea¹⁰⁸ reaffirms the importance of women in conflict resolution and peace building by reiterating the call for implementation of Resolution 1888 (2009).¹⁰⁹ The Council also emphasizes Guinea’s responsibility to end impunity regarding the events of 28 September.¹¹⁰ In addition to supporting the implementation of this recommendation, the NGOWG recommends that the Council should support adequate protection of witnesses in all justice proceedings and the reform of the Guinean security forces.¹¹¹ The situation in

¹⁰⁴ Security Council Report, Guinea Historical Chronology, October 2010.

¹⁰⁵ Human Rights Watch, World Report Chapter: Guinea, January 2010.

¹⁰⁶ S/2009/693

¹⁰⁷ S/PRST/2010/3

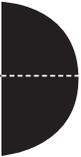
¹⁰⁸ S/PRST/2010/3

¹⁰⁹ S/PRST/2010/3

¹¹⁰ S/PRST/2010/3

¹¹¹ March 2010 MAP

Guinea remains precarious at time of print, with elections still at risk of ongoing violence. In its response to the political violence in Guinea, the Council demonstrated that it could quickly respond to acts of political violence, particularly when aimed at women, by bringing these actions to the attention of the international community by supporting such responses as Commissions of Inquiry. In the Council's support for the ongoing political efforts to bring about a peaceful transition in Guinea, focus must remain on the gender-specific elements of these efforts.



Haiti

Background

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established pursuant to Resolution 1542 (2004), adopted on 1 June 2004. There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative for MINUSTAH. As of April 2010, Gender Statistics indicate that out of a total presence of 10,565, 163 women serve in a military capacity and 90 women are employed in the police department.¹¹²

A 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit Haiti on 12 January 2010 and resulted in more than 220,000 deaths, including 96 UN peacekeepers, many thousands injured or permanently disabled, and 1.5 million left homeless. The earthquake leveled the capital city, delivered a severe blow to a still shaky Haitian economy and infrastructure, and impeded nation-building efforts in the country.¹¹³ Haitian President René Préval issued decrees mandating presidential and legislative elections for 28 November 2010.¹¹⁴

Currently, as noted by the Secretary-General, "Haiti is now entering a period of change which will be critical to its future stability. The most immediate challenge, besides reconstruction, is the organization of presidential and legislative elections."¹¹⁵ Additional challenges include the large population of displaced people who are living in over 1,000 camps and exposed to high levels of physical insecurity. Exacerbating the situation is also the slow disbursement of donor assistance.¹¹⁶ Of particular concern is the high rate of insecurity for women, as they are increasingly subject to rape and other forms of sexual violence, despite the numerous calls by women's rights advocates to use established good practice to ensure women's safety in such crisis situations.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on the Secretary-General's April 2010 report (S/2010/200), taking some measures for the widespread violence against women and their access to goods and services to meet their basic needs in the March and April MAPs.¹¹⁷ Regarding the upcoming mandate renewal of MINUSTAH, the October MAP recommendations focused on the addressing the urgent protection and security concerns facing women. While gender-based violence was a significant problem before the earthquake, the risks facing women and girls have grown more acute in the wake of the disaster. MINUSTAH must work with the government of Haiti, UN agencies and Haitian civil society to develop a comprehensive security plan that addresses urgent needs of women and identifies steps that in the long-term will rebuild security structures in Haiti. Women's groups must be consulted more effectively to ensure that such plans are in line with the needs they express.¹¹⁸

¹¹² PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch – Haiti Index, June 2010.

¹¹³ UN DPKO, MINUSTAH Background, October 2010.

¹¹⁴ Security Council Report, Haiti Historical Chronology, September 2010.

¹¹⁵ S/2010/446

¹¹⁶ Security Council Report, Monthly Forecast, October 2010.

¹¹⁷ March 2010 MAP, April 2010 MAP

¹¹⁸ October 2010 MAP

Security Council Action

For situations in Haiti covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council considered one report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁹ mentioning MINUSTAH's role on women protection, legal and medical support provided for women victims of violence,¹²⁰ adopted three resolutions¹²¹ one of which renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH, and another (S/RES/1927) stressed the importance of women's participation in the electoral process and recognized the need for MINUSTAH to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection of the population including women and children. The Security Council also made two Presidential Statements¹²² and held two meetings.¹²³

Analysis

Despite continued attention to the devastation of Haiti that resulted from the January earthquake, women have been targeted for ongoing and increasing violence. The April 2010 Secretary-General report (S/2010/200) demonstrates the difficulty of data collection on these issues, and insufficiently reflects the reality of the violence women face.¹²⁴ Although there are considerable good practice examples of how aid and rebuilding efforts should incorporate women into planning processes and set up camps that provide for women's safety, insufficient attention was paid to these considerations, and women in Haiti continue to pay the price. The report does speak to a number of efforts to support women's empowerment, including for women entrepreneurs, and MINUSTAH's support for the development of an effective political quota for women. The report also notes the specific challenges to Haitian women due to the deaths of a number of women's rights advocates in the earthquake, and the ongoing needs for protection of women.

Iraq

Background

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established via Security Council resolution 1500, adopted on 14 August 2003, initially with a term of one-year to support the handover of the Oil-for-Food program on 21 November 2003. The mission's mandate was expanded in 2004 and has continuously been renewed, most recently on 5 August 2010 with the adoption of Resolution 1936 (2010). There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq. With the situation in Iraq fading from the international spotlight, it is important for the particular concerns of women to not be forgotten. Women still face a series of challenges when they attempt to participate in political processes. Specific violence targeting women, including the growing problem of forced prostitution and trafficking, must be effectively combated.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on three reports¹²⁵ and one mandate renewal¹²⁶ for UNAMI. Recommendations on reports included stipulations that there should be information on challenges facing women in the electoral process, information on the extent of sexual and gender-based violence and efforts by UNAMI on providing protection for female victims of violence, and progress made to enhance women's access to justice,¹²⁷ including through legal assistance.¹²⁸ On the mandate renewal, the MAP suggestions included provisions for programs to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, including women at risk for forced prostitution, security sector reform that includes training for police on addressing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence, and an emphasis on women's access to employment opportunities, as well as mental and physical health services.¹²⁹

¹¹⁹ S/2010/200

¹²⁰ S/2010/200

¹²¹ S/RES/1892 (2009), S/RES/1908 (2010) and S/RES/1927 (2010)

¹²² S/PRST/2010/7 and S/PRST/2010/2

¹²³ S/PV.6303 and S/PV.6200

¹²⁴ S/2010/200

¹²⁵ February 2010, May 2010, August 2010

¹²⁶ August 2010 MAP

¹²⁷ February 2010, May 2010 MAP, August 2010 MAP

¹²⁸ May 2010 MAP

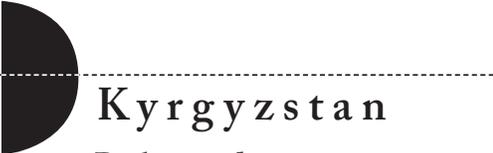
¹²⁹ August 2010 MAP

Security Council Action

For situations in Iraq covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council considered three reports of the Secretary-General on UNAMI,¹³⁰ adopted one resolution,¹³¹ and made one Presidential Statement.¹³² The Security Council met six times, during which they were briefed by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Iraq, Ad Melkert, and the Ambassador for Iraq, Hamid al-Bayati.¹³³ The reports of the Secretary-General on UNAMI provide an overview of the post-election situation in Iraq, and detail UNAMI's role in providing supporting the political and development process. The reports emphasize the complexity of the situation in Iraq, and the challenges the mission faces in implementing its mandate. The mandate of UNAMI was renewed for another 12 months, with the provision of security and logistical support a key area of activity, along with an emphasis on protection of civilians, including refugees in conjunction with the Government of Iraq.

Analysis

The reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council fail to significantly address any of the gender specific issues raised in the May or August MAPs, with no attention given to sexual violence, and the surrounding issues of trafficking, personal freedoms, and so-called "honor" crimes, support for those victims of sexual violence or those at risk of forced prostitution. The report submitted in February 2010 does recognize the commitment UNAMI has to implementing Resolution 1325 (2000), emphasizing that elimination of violence against women is at the core of development, and the mission will continue to support the full participation of women in all levels of peace processes.¹³⁴ While both reports recognize very generally some of the challenges women are facing, neither of these reports contain specific or concrete assessments or recommendations for how these challenges are being addressed on the ground.



Kyrgyzstan

Background

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) represents a special political mission of the United Nations Organization and was established at the initiative of the governments of the five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). The inauguration of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy took place on 10 December 2007 in Ashgabat, and monitors and acts against the multiple threats that face Central Asia, including international terrorism and extremism, drug trafficking, organized crime and environmental degradation.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG has provided recommendations and assessments of the situation on the ground in the July 2010 and August 2010 MAPs.¹³⁵ Recommendations in both MAPs urge the Council to address the ongoing crisis immediately in order to prevent further widespread violence, including sexual violence (particularly for the ethnic Uzbek community), and to address the ongoing internal displacement crisis. Additionally, there is a need for an international inquiry into the recent violence, particularly in light of the potential risk the situation poses to international peace and security.¹³⁶

¹³⁰ S/2010/76, S/2010/240, S/2010/406

¹³¹ S/RES/1936 (2010)

¹³² S/PRST/2009/30

¹³³ August 5th (SC/10004); August 4th (SC/10002); May 25th (SC/9934); February 16th (SC/9862); and November 16th (SC/9789)

¹³⁴ S/2010/76 (Para.54)

¹³⁵ July 2010 MAP, August 2010 MAP

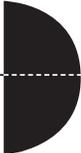
¹³⁶ July 2010 MAP, August 2010 MAP

Security Council Action

For situations in Kyrgyzstan covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council received two briefings during informal consultations on Kyrgyzstan under the agenda item UNRCCA, mainly in response to the ongoing ethnic violence since June. The first was by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Lynn Pascoe on 14 June.¹³⁷ Following the briefing, the president of the Council in his remarks to the press said that members of the Council expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and regional organizations, condemned the continued violence, supported the delivery of humanitarian aid and called for calm. On 24 June 2010, Council members received a briefing by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Oscar Fernandez-Taranco,¹³⁸ during which time he relayed that ethnic tensions remained high in Kyrgyzstan, and stressed the importance of avoiding provocations that could reignite violence between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks. He also informed the Council that aid deliveries were being disrupted by security concerns.¹³⁹

Analysis

As the above mentioned briefings on 14 and 24 June have no public information available, the NGOWG is unable to analyze the Women, PEACE and Security content of that briefing.



Lebanon

Background

UNIFIL was created by the Security Council in March 1978 via Resolution 425 (1978) and Resolution 426 (1978) to confirm Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Lebanese Government in restoring its effective authority in the area. The concept of UNIFIL operations had to be adjusted twice, once in 1982 following the Israeli-Lebanese war and later in 2000 with the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to the Blue Line. Following the July/August 2006 Israeli-Hizbullah war, the Security Council, by Resolution 1701 (2006), significantly enhanced UNIFIL and expanded its original mandate to include monitoring the cessation of hostilities, ensuring humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons, and continuing to assist the Lebanese government in securing its border and other entry points. At its 6375th meeting on 30 August 2010, the Security Council, as expected, extended the UNIFIL mandate for another year by implementing Resolution 1937 (2010). The mandate now expires on 31 August 2011.

As of 31 May 2010, the size and composition of the mission is estimated at 11,731 total uniformed personnel, 313 international civilian, 653 local civilian staff, and 50 UNTSO military observers of the Observer Group Lebanon. There is not currently any female leadership nor is there information of UNIFIL ever having a female Special Representative or Deputy Special Representative.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG has provided recommendations on one mandate renewal¹⁴⁰ and two reports¹⁴¹ for Lebanon. In the MAP for August 2010, the NGOWG noted the neglect of reporting on key women, peace and security issues in

¹³⁷ August 2010 Security Council Forecast

¹³⁸ August 2010 Security Council Forecast

¹³⁹ Security Council Monthly Forecast August

¹⁴⁰ August 2010 MAP

¹⁴¹ April 2010 MAP, August 2010 MAP

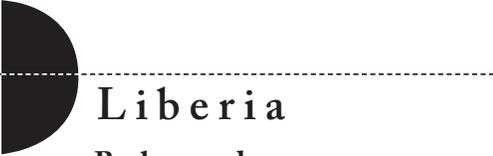
Lebanon, including who the mission is responding to any reports of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel; any comprehensive gender-specific awareness training for peacekeepers and for national forces and police; and support for women's involvement at all stages of peace processes in the region.¹⁴² The MAP recommended an update on the landmine situation, as unexploded mines pose a significant risk to civilians, particularly women and girls. Lastly, the NGOWG has stressed a gender aspect in the new mandate on the discussion of landmines and cluster bombs.

Security Council Action

For situations in Lebanon covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted one resolution on 30 August 2010, Resolution 1937 (2010), which renews the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 August 2011 due to the determination that the ongoing situation in Lebanon continues to face a threat to international peace and security. The resolution specifically supports the efforts being undertaken by UNIFIL 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 preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel.

Analysis

Reports on UNIFIL have failed to address key women peace and security issues, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel. Although the mandate renewal acknowledges "the efforts being undertaken by UNIFIL 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", Resolution 1937 (2010), lacks a coherent and structured approach that not only deals with investigating and punishing perpetrators, but implementing a successful and effective prevention strategy. Such a strategy would, for example, have to include gender-specific awareness training for peacekeepers, as well as national forces and police. Moreover, the mandate update falls short in addressing the risk of unexploded mines that continues to pose a significant risk for all civilians, especially women and girls.



Liberia

Background

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established pursuant to Resolution 1509 (2003), adopted on 19 September 2003. The mandate of the mission is to monitor the ceasefire, develop and implement DDRRR programs, protect civilians, support humanitarian and human rights assistance and the implementation of the peace process. Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark) is currently the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Carole Doucet acts as Senior Gender Advisor. Henrietta Joy Abena Nyarko Mensa-Bonsu (Ghana) is the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rule of Law. Ongoing systemic problems of rape and other sexual violence are of considerable concern, particularly given inadequate infrastructure to deal with this issue, particularly outside of urban areas.

MAP Recommendations

During the period under review, the NGOWG provided recommendations on one mandate renewal and two reports,¹⁴³

¹⁴² MAP August 2010

¹⁴³ February 2010 MAP, August 2010 MAP, September 2010 MAP

specifically calling for the Council to discuss ongoing human rights challenges in Liberia, increasing the capacity of UNMIL to deal with gender issues and to provide information on gender training of the Liberian National Police Unit.¹⁴⁴ Additionally, the NGOWG requested that the Security Council increase its efforts on Women, Peace and Security issues. The NGOWG has emphasized the vital need for the Liberian government to lay out concrete steps to prevent and reduce election-related gender-based violence prior to and post the 2011 election.

Security Council Action

For situations in Liberia covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council considered two reports of the Secretary-General, adopted one resolution, and had three meetings, one of which was closed. The reports considered by the Security Council referred to the controversies surrounding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the ongoing issue of rape as a common form of crime and reports of sexual misconduct by UNMIL personnel, preparations for upcoming elections in 2011, continued challenges to security arising from instances of mob violence and the presence of armed groups on Cote d'Ivoire's western border, as well as Liberia's economic situation. Resolution 1938 (2010), which renews UNMIL's mandate, is primarily focused on ensuring and increasing the ongoing peace process by preparing necessary resources in order to respond to the scheduled drawdown of UNMIL, the handover of security responsibility to national authorities and the anticipated upcoming elections.

Analysis

The Liberia reports are successful in addressing some of the key areas of concern regarding women, peace and security. The report submitted to the Security Council in August 2010 (S/2010/449) did address gender and women's security as outlined in the MAP, noting that there was the potential for the deployment of a Team of Experts to address sexual and gender-based violence and rule of law. Additionally, the report highlighted that under the United Nations/Government of Liberia Joint Program on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, security personnel posted at border points received training on preventing sexual or gender-based violence, including trafficking. The report also addressed women's participation and proposed legislation to increase women's representation in government.

Despite the strength of the reporting, particularly in comparison to other country situation reports, the mandate renewal failed to adequately address Women, Peace and Security issues. Resolution 1938 (2010) does not refer to fundamental issues and problems that will likely evolve in light of the drawdown of troops and the upcoming election processes, and there is no mention of the Liberian government's GBV National Action Plan or the process of improving women's security, educational and economic opportunities. Also, although the resolution condemns the ongoing sexual violence, it fails to present a methodological plan on how to address gender-based violence and the possibility of gender-based intimidation of candidates and activists, a predominant problem in Lofa county and the southeast. Finally, nowhere in the resolution does it state how the "technical assessment mission to Liberia" will address GBV or other areas related to the protection of women's rights in regard to the handover of security responsibilities. To fully discharge the current mandate's simultaneous recalling of the Council's resolutions on women in conflict situations and the mandate's focus on upcoming elections and UNMIL transition, it is vital that the next report include substantial information and analysis on the linkages between gender and these processes.

¹⁴⁴ February 2010 MAP, August 2010 MAP, September 2010 MAP



Nepal

Background

The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) is a special political mission established in January 2007 by Resolution 1740 (2007) to assist with the peace process and elections. UNMIN's mandate includes monitoring the management of arms, assisting in monitoring the ceasefire, and providing assistance to the Election Commission. There is no information available indicating the existence of a gender unit.

Recent developments include the signing of an agreement between the Nepalese government and the UCPN-Maoist party on 13 September 2010 in which they pledged to take up the remaining tasks of the peace process and complete them by 14 January 2011.¹⁴⁵ The parties also agreed to request the extension of UNMIN's mandate for four months with no change and to complete the integration and rehabilitation of the ex-Maoist combatants within this time-frame.¹⁴⁶

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on two reports, and three mandate renewals on Nepal.¹⁴⁷ Recommendations include calling on the Council to request more information related to sexual exploitation of women in Nepal, as well as more attention to female former combatants, survivors of gender-based violence, access to healthcare, women's participation in post-conflict recovery and Nepal's truth and reconciliation commission, as well as ending impunity for sexual violence.¹⁴⁸ Additionally, the NGOWG called for reports to include information on women's participation in the drafting of a new constitution, women's role in various areas of formal and transitional justice, human rights violations against women and the involvement of female ex-combatants in DDR programs.¹⁴⁹

Security Council Action

For situations in Nepal covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted three resolutions,¹⁵⁰ considered two reports¹⁵¹ of the Secretary-General, and held six meetings, during which they were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Nepal.¹⁵² Secretary-General reports on Nepal mention establishing programs in accordance with Resolution 1325 (2000), Resolution 1612 (2005), Resolution 1820 (2008), Resolution 1880 (2009) and Resolution 1888 (2009), and also discuss ongoing political violence between youth groups affiliated with parties, and human rights violations in very specific terms, detailing the killing of three unarmed women by the military.¹⁵³ The Secretary-General's report of 2 September 2010 (S/2010/453) updates the Council on events since the report of 28 April 2010. The report discusses the activities in UMIN as well as the general political situation in Nepal, touching on issues such as the drafting of the constitution, the rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel, and continued challenges posed to the peace process by a continued atmosphere of lawlessness and violence in certain parts of the country.¹⁵⁴ Resolution 1939 (2010), adopted on 15 September 2010, renews UNMIN's mandate until

¹⁴⁷ January 2010 MAP, May 2010 MAP, September 2010 MAP

¹⁴⁸ September 2010 MAP

¹⁴⁹ September 2010 MAP

¹⁵⁰ S/RES/1939 (2010); S/RES/1921 (2010); S/RES/1909 (2010)

¹⁵¹ S/2010/453 (2 September 2010); S/2010/17 (7 January 2010)

¹⁵² 15 September 2010 (SC/10030) - 1939; 7 September 2010 (SC/10020); 17 May 2010 (SC/9925) - 1921 (2010); 5 May 2010 (SC/9919); 21 January 2010 (SC/9849) - 1909 (2010); 15 January 2010 (SC/9845);

¹⁵³ S/2010/214

¹⁵⁴ S/2010/453

15 January 2011 and also states that this date will represent the termination of UNMIN's mandate in Nepal as per the Government of Nepal's request. The resolution also urges all parties to expedite the peace process, work together and facilitate UNMIN's work in the country while the mandate lasts.¹⁵⁵ The resolution further expresses "concern at the recent tensions in Nepal" and calls on "all sides to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiation," and briefly cites Resolution 1325 (2000) in the preamble.¹⁵⁶

Analysis

There is an almost complete lack of reference to Women, Peace and Security issues within either the report or mandate renewal for Nepal. The NGOWG, in its September 2010 MAP, called for the UNMIN mandate renewal to include discussion of support for female former combatants and for survivors of sexual and gender based violence, as well as ending impunity for ongoing acts of violence against women and children and ensuring women's participation in Nepal's peace process. On these counts, Resolution 1939 (2010) falls short, as it fails to address the gendered dimensions of peace negotiations, the rehabilitation of former combatants and other related issues. Similarly, the reports do not substantially reflect any of the recommendations in the MAP. When discussing the climate of lawlessness and violence, the report fails to address the specific impact that this type of environment may have on women. The discussions on political negotiations and the drafting of the constitution make no mention of women's participation in the process. The report touches on the case of abuse, torture and murder of a 15 year-old Nepalese girl by an Army officer, but fails to expand the analysis of this case to incorporate the general situation of women in Nepal.

Overall, it is clear that many opportunities for addressing the rights and concerns of women in UNMIN's work, both within reports and mandate renewals have been missed. The discussion of individual cases of human rights abuses towards individual women is highly important but the failure to address the structural causes of this sort of violence means that future incidents are just as likely to occur, thus continuing to contribute to a culture of impunity.



Sierra Leone

Summary

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) was established pursuant to Resolution 1829 (2008), adopted on 4 August 2008. UNIPSIL was established upon the termination of the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), which in itself was the replacement for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), which had been established in 1999. The current mission has both a political and development mandate which integrates the activities of all UN programs and agencies within the country. There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Representative or Special Representative for UNIPSIL. Currently, Enshrah Ahmed holds the position of Gender Advisor.

Key issues in Sierra Leone at the moment include the potential for violence in the lead up and during the elections in 2010, and within this is a particular concern for violence against women as they participate in elections, both as voters and candidates.

¹⁵⁵ S/RES/1939 (2010)

¹⁵⁶ S/RES/1939 (2010)

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on two reports of the Secretary-General as well as one mandate renewal.¹⁵⁷ The recommendations focused on the lack of information about women's involvement in building capacity for elections. The NGOWG recommended that the forthcoming September report and mandate renewal include information about political violence and its tendency to involve random acts of violence against women as well as monitoring pre-election activity and trying to prevent violence as a result of political campaigning. The NGOWG also called for a discussion of challenges facing Family Support Units and for removing women's barriers to justice.¹⁵⁸

Security Council Action

For situations in Sierra Leone covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted two resolutions,¹⁵⁹ considered two reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁶⁰ and held three meetings.¹⁶¹ During the meetings, the Council was briefed by individuals from UNIPSIL and the Sierra Leone Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission.¹⁶²

The report of the Secretary-General states that UN bodies were involved in sponsoring conferences with women from Sierra Leonean political parties to discuss women's representation and for encouraging non-violence among political youth groups.¹⁶³ It touches on the country's general political situation and on the effect of the economic crisis on Sierra Leone, as well as the progress of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.¹⁶⁴ On 29 September 2010, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIPSIL with the adoption Resolution 1941 (2010) to have a focus on conflict prevention and mitigation, and preparations for the 2010 elections.

Analysis

Within both reports and resolutions, references to the situation of women and girls are severely inadequate, highlighting the lack of integrated Women, Peace and Security issues within both the mandate and operations of the mission. There are a few brief references to women, but they are by no means comprehensive.¹⁶⁵



Somalia

Summary

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is a peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union with the approval of the United Nations, and was established in February 2007 with the adoption of Resolution 1744 (2007). The mandate and tasks of the mission include supporting reconciliation, protecting Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), helping to implement the National Security Stabilization Programme (NSSP), supporting disarmament and stabilization, monitoring the security situation, facilitating humanitarian operations and working with refugees and IDPs, and protecting AMISOM equipment and personnel.¹⁶⁶ There is no information available

¹⁵⁷ March 2010 MAP.

¹⁵⁸ September 2010 MAP.

¹⁵⁹ S/RES/1940 (2010), S/RES/1941 (2010)

¹⁶⁰ S/2010/471, S/2010/135

¹⁶¹ 29 September 2010 (SC/10044), 28 September 2010 (SC/10041), 22 March 2010 (SC/9890)

¹⁶² Council was briefed by Michael Schulenburg, (22 March 2010, 28 September 2010); John McNee of Canada, Chairperson of the Sierra Leone Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (22 March 2010, 28 September 2010); Zainab Hawa Bangura, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone (28 September 2010);

¹⁶³ S/2010/135

¹⁶⁴ S/2010/135

¹⁶⁵ S/2010/135 (Paras. 4, 7, 46)

¹⁶⁶ African Union, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), n.d.

indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative for AMISOM. There is likewise no information available indicating the existence of a gender unit.

Currently, the civilian population in Somalia faces an ongoing humanitarian crisis and continued violations of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

MAP Recommendations

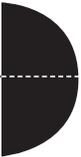
The NGOWG provided recommendations on five reports during the period under review.¹⁶⁷ The recommendations included protecting women through disarmament efforts, providing gender advice to the mission, training peacekeeping troops to be sensitive to the needs of women, drawing more attention to the situation on the ground and the need to improve women's representation in AMISOM, ending impunity for abuses against women including on the part of AMISOM troops, discussing women's participation in reconciliation efforts and paying more attention to women's access (or lack thereof) to justice institutions.¹⁶⁸ Additionally, the NGOWG encouraged the Council to ensure that technical assessments of Somalia must take gender into account and that the limited access available to humanitarian workers should not be understood to mean that women's rights are not being violated.¹⁶⁹

Security Council Action

For situations in Somalia covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council considered five reports of the Secretary General,¹⁷⁰ adopted two Presidential Statements,¹⁷¹ and held nine meetings. The council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary General and held a debate on piracy.¹⁷² The most recent Secretary-General report (S/2010/394) describes options for combating the ongoing problem of Somali piracy. A previous report (S/2010/234) described the unstable security situation in Somalia, humanitarian activities, and cases of extreme punishment of civilians for crimes (amputation, stoning). It only touched very briefly on gender-based violence.

Analysis

The Security Council has not substantively addressed the NGOWG's recommendations in any reports or resolutions during the period under review. References to sexual and gender-based violence, in particular noting the rising incidence of violence against women, are not accompanied by any information regarding preventative actions or protection efforts. In Resolution 1910 (2010), the need for a national security strategy that respects the rule of law and human rights, including DDR (OP 12), is recognized. However, there are no mentions of women's rights or gender considerations. Instead, the immediacy of the security situation is placed as a higher priority than consideration for gender equality and women's rights. Those concerns and rights must be central to any planning and development of a security strategy in order for it to foster sustainable peace.



Sudan & Darfur

Summary and Background

Sudan is currently host to two peacekeeping forces: the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the

¹⁶⁷ November 2009 MAP, January 2010 MAP, April 2010 MAP, May 2010 MAP, July 2010 MAP, and September 2010 MAP

¹⁶⁸ November 2009 MAP, January 2010 MAP

¹⁶⁹ July 2010 MAP, May 2010 MAP, April 2010 MAP.

¹⁷⁰ S/2009/590, S/2009/684, S/2010/234, S/2010/327, S/2010/394.

¹⁷¹ S/PRST/2009/31, S/PRST/2010/16

¹⁷² 18 November 2009, 30 November 2009, 3 December 2009, 14 January 2010, 28 January 2010, 19 March 2010, 27 April 2010, 12 May 2010 (briefing by Mr. Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah) 25 August 2010.

African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). UNMIS is headquartered in Khartoum and deployed throughout the southern portion of Sudan, while UNAMID is headquartered in Darfur.¹⁷³

UNMIS was established by Resolution 1590 (2005) in March 2005. The mandate of UNMIS is to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), facilitate and coordinate the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs, and contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights, with attention to the protection of civilians. There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative in UNMIS. The Senior Gender Advisor is Ms. Amina Adam.¹⁷⁴ At present, the mission is focusing on the implementation of the CPA, a resolution of the dispute over the oil-rich Abyei region, and preparations for national elections in 2010 and the referendums in 2011, which will determine whether Southern Sudan secedes.¹⁷⁵

UNAMID was established in 2007 pursuant to Resolution 1769 (2007) as the follow-up to a pre-existing African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS).¹⁷⁶ Up to 300,000 people are thought to have died and at least two and a half million displaced from their homes in Darfur since fighting broke out in 2003 between the Government of Sudan and its allied Janjaweed militia, and other armed rebel groups. Widespread atrocities such as the murder of civilians and the rape of women and girls have been committed from the start of the conflict and continue.¹⁷⁷ There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative in UNAMID. UNAMID continues to face shortfalls in troops and critical transport and aviation assets. The Secretary-General has led appeals to the international community to provide the mission with the capabilities it needs, especially helicopters, so that it can fulfill its mandate and live up to the expectations of the people of Darfur and the international community. In the meantime, UNAMID is doing all in its power and with limited resources to provide protection to civilians in Darfur, facilitate the humanitarian aid operation, and help provide an environment in which peace can take root.¹⁷⁸

The current situation in Sudan and Darfur is extremely insecure. There is a growing instability in IDP camps and tension amongst parties to both conflicts as they continue to engage in violence, much of which ends up targeting civilians. With the referendum approaching in January 2011, the respect and protection human rights is a major concern for the international community.¹⁷⁹ Of particular concern is the right to freedom of expression for journalists, but also election-related violence, as occurred in April 2010 during elections in Sudan, and also continuing violations of human rights.¹⁸⁰

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG has addressed Sudan several times in its MAP reports, sometimes in conjunction with issues relating to Darfur and UNAMID, providing recommendations on one mandate renewal, four reports and the general situation on the ground once.¹⁸¹ Recommendations include calling for more information on women's participation in peace

¹⁷³ United Nations, Maps of UNMIS and UNAMID Deployment, n.d.

¹⁷⁴ PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch – Sudan Index, April 2010.

¹⁷⁵ UN DPKO, UNMIS Background, October 2010.

¹⁷⁶ PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch – Darfur Index, July 2010.

¹⁷⁷ UN DPKO, UNAMID, October 2010.

¹⁷⁸ UN DPKO, UNAMID, October 2010.

¹⁷⁹ Amnesty International, Sudan: Statement to the 15th Session of the Human Rights Council, September 2010.

¹⁸⁰ Human Rights Watch, Sudan: Protect Rights Ahead of Referendum, September 2010.

¹⁸¹ Sudan: January 2010 MAP (Report); June 2010 MAP (Situation); Darfur: January 2010 MAP (Report); February 2010 MAP (Report); July 2010 MAP (Mandate, Report);

processes both in Darfur and greater Sudan, demonstrations of increased capacity on the part of peacekeepers to respond to gender-based violence, as well as broader security sector response to this violence and the development of a comprehensive strategy regarding sexual violence.¹⁸² The NGOWG also called for data on civilian protection and humanitarian aid to be disaggregated for gender.¹⁸³ Additionally, the NGOWG urged the Council, over the course of its meetings regarding events in Sudan, to pay special attention to women's engagement in the Comprehensive Peace Process and address the continuing issue of violence against Sudanese women and the failure to implement International Criminal Court arrest warrants.¹⁸⁴ Suggestions focused on Darfur and UNAMID include ensuring that women and women-led organizations are placed at the forefront of their efforts to secure peace in Darfur for the upcoming mandate renewal for UNAMID, as well as to prioritize the call for all parties to the conflict to protect civilians, including women and children, from sexual violence. The NGOWG also called for continued requests to the Secretary-General to report on progress made in creating and implementing a strategy to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, as currently requested in Resolution 1881 (OP 14) and to underscore the need for UNAMID to make full use of its capabilities to protect women and children in particular.¹⁸⁵

Security Council Action

For situations in Sudan and Darfur covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Council adopted one resolution on Darfur,¹⁸⁶ and considered one report on Sudan¹⁸⁷ and two reports on Darfur.¹⁸⁸ Additionally, the Council held six meetings on Sudan and Darfur,¹⁸⁹ one of which was closed.¹⁹⁰ In the closed meeting of 11 June 2010, the Council held an exchange of views with the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. Resolution 1935 (2010), adopted on 30 July 2010, extends the mandate of UNAMID until 31 July 2011 due in part to an increase in reports of attacks on United Nations peacekeepers and civilians, as well as enlarged combat between rebel groups and the government.¹⁹¹

Analysis

Reporting on Sudan and Darfur has been uneven from month to month on their own situation, but also uneven in comparison to each other. The report on Sudan from January (S/2010/168) does not address any of the MAPs recommendations, although the report on Darfur (S/2010/31) from that month does. The reports on Sudan discuss attempts at peace negotiations between the Sudanese government and JEM/LJM, yet neglect to provide information pertaining to women's involvement in the peace process, per previous MAP recommendations. Nor do they address women's involvement in civil society consultation. Given the recent reports' general focus on elections and upcoming referendum, it is extremely distressing that no attention is paid to the particular vulnerabilities and threats women face as participants in the political process. According to reports on UNAMID, the mission increased training on gender mainstreaming, which is a positive development, particularly in light of the fact that gender mainstreaming is a key principle put forth in Resolution 1325 (2000). However, concrete benchmarks to demonstrate an increase in the capacity of security forces to deal with gender-based violence are missing. Also missing is a discussion of any progress of and remaining challenges facing the Gender Crimes Special Unit, as called for in the July MAP. The

¹⁸² January 2010 MAP, February 2010 MAP

¹⁸³ January 2010 MAP

¹⁸⁴ June 2010 MAP

¹⁸⁵ July 2010 MAP

¹⁸⁶ S/RES/1935 (2010)

¹⁸⁷ S/2010/168

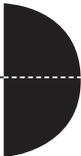
¹⁸⁸ S/2010/388, S/2010/31

¹⁸⁹ 30 July 2010 (SC/9997); 27 July 2010 (SC/9994); 14 June 2010 (SC/9952); 11 June (Closed); 11 June (SC/9950); 11 February (SC/9859)

¹⁹⁰ 14 June 2010 (S/PV.6338)

¹⁹¹ S/RES/1935 (2010)

mandate renewal for UNAMID does touch on some of the concerns voiced within the MAP, but fails to concretely push forward on issues, particularly those related to women's participation and empowerment. For both missions, issues related to women and gender are referenced sporadically, which is neither adequate nor acceptable, particularly in light of the grave situation for women on the ground.



Timor-Leste

Summary and Background

The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established by Security Council resolution 1704 in August 2006. UNMIT was the replacement for the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL), which was the first political mission in the country following three peacekeeping missions, the most recent of which, the UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET), ended in May 2005.¹⁹² UNMIT's mandate is to provide policy, political, technical and financial support to the government to help achieve peace and democratic governance.¹⁹³ UNMIT has been under female leadership since December 2009 with Ms. Ameerah Haq of Bangladesh as the Special Representative of the Secretary General.¹⁹⁴ The Senior Gender Advisor of UNMIT is Ms. Rita Reddy.¹⁹⁵

The situation in Timor-Leste is a high priority for the Council at present, due to the recent resumption of responsibility by the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste for policing in key districts that had, until recently, been under the purview of UNMIT. The security situation has improved, but is still fragile with many socioeconomic and human rights related challenges, including justice and impunity issues.

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on one report and one mandate renewal for Timor-Leste in the February 2010 MAP. Anticipating the forthcoming report on Timor-Leste, the NGOWG called for more detail regarding protection issues around women and girls, and the status of women's rights and needs in the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement.¹⁹⁶ On the renewal of UNMIT's mandate, the MAP called for compliance with Resolution 1325 (2000) and Resolution 1820 (2008), as well as establishing a plan to end impunity for human rights abuses committed between 1975 and 1999, strengthening the security sector's capacity to respond to violations of women's rights, increasing the number of women represented in UNMIT, and acting upon recommendations made in the Independent Comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Justice System of Timor-Leste, which included training justice personnel regarding sexual and gender based violence.

Security Council Action

In the period of under review, the Security Council adopted one resolution,¹⁹⁸ considered one report,¹⁹⁹ and held four meetings, two of which were closed,²⁰⁰ during which they were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Timor-Leste, as well as other individuals from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations

¹⁹² United Nations, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), n.d.

¹⁹³ United Nations, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), n.d.

¹⁹⁴ United Nations, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), n.d.

¹⁹⁵ United Nations, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), n.d.

¹⁹⁶ February 2010 MAP

¹⁹⁷ February 2010 MAP

¹⁹⁸ S/RES/1912 of February 2010

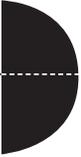
¹⁹⁹ S/2010/85

²⁰⁰ Feb. 22nd (Closed); Feb. 23rd (SC/9866); Feb. 26th (SC/9870); June 4th (Closed);

and the Government of Timor-Leste.²⁰¹ Resolution 1912 (2010) was adopted on 26 February 2010 and renewed the UNMIT mandate until 26 February 2011. The Secretary-General's report, which was published in February 2010, updated the Council on developments since September 2009 and touched on issues related to gender-based violence.

Analysis

In the Secretary-General's report, in line with the NGOWG's recommendations, gender mainstreaming is discussed, specifically regarding UNMIT's collaboration with UNIFEM. Women's participation is also discussed in detail.²⁰² Additionally, the report makes specific reference to Timor-Leste's high incidence of SGBV, including recent actions to address it.²⁰³ In addressing security sector reform, the need for women in positions of higher authority and the need to protect women from sexual violence are also mentioned, as is the need for gender awareness in the police, through skill development.²⁰⁴ Resolution 1912 (2010) is more robust than many other mandate renewals, in terms of broad integration of Women, Peace and Security across multiple core operating areas, such as security sector reform, protection of civilians, and peacebuilding efforts.²⁰⁵ The resolution mentions the need for 'special measures to protect women and girls...' but fails to detail what these 'special measures' are. Here we need more precise and informative language so there can be no doubt as to what needs to be done to protect women. Additionally, there is no discussion of judicial redress, a plan to end impunity, or of reparations to the victims as requested in the February MAP.²⁰⁶ Nor is there any mention of the recommendations contained in the Independent Comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Justice System of Timor-Leste (13 October 2009). These are massive gaps within the resolution that need immediate attention. We are left with the feeling that the report is merely going through the motions of saying what it should be doing; we are given no indications as to how UNMIT will execute against these plans or how the actions will be monitored. There is a clear need for a more comprehensive monitoring and reporting procedure here.



Western Sahara

Background

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established pursuant to Resolution 690 (1991), adopted on 29 April 1991.²⁰⁷ The mandate of the mission is to monitor the ceasefire, verify the reduction of Moroccan troops, implement a repatriation program for refugees, identify and register qualified voters, and organize and ensure a free and fair referendum on Western Sahara's independence from Morocco.²⁰⁸ There is no information available indicating that there has ever been a female Deputy Special Representative or Special Representative for MINURSO. There is a Gender Focal Point present in MINURSO.

In early 2010, an informal meeting was held, facilitated by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Christopher Ross, with the Government of Morocco and the Polisario front to discuss the current options for Western Sahara.²⁰⁹

²⁰¹ Briefings on February 22nd and 23rd by Ms. Ameerah Haq, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; February 23rd by José Luis Guterres, Deputy Prime Minister of Timor-Leste; June 4th by Mr. Atul Khare, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and Mr. Ata Yenigun of the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations;

²⁰² Relevant para#s, S/2010/85 (153-161)

²⁰³ s87 and 156

²⁰⁴ S/2010/85

²⁰⁵ S/RES/1912 (2010)

²⁰⁶ February 2010 MAP

²⁰⁷ UN DPKO, MINURSO, October 2010.

²⁰⁸ PeaceWomen, Resolution Watch – Western Sahara Index, April 2010.

²⁰⁹ Security Council Report, Western Sahara, April 2010.

There was no concrete outcome from the discussion, but future meetings are being planned with both parties as well as neighboring countries.²¹⁰ Additional issues that have been raised relate to the human rights situation in region, particularly within the refugee camps in Algeria, in which a large number of Sahrawi reside.²¹¹

MAP Recommendations

The NGOWG provided recommendations on the mandate renewal of MINURSO in the April 2010 MAP. The recommendations focused on the inclusion of human rights monitoring within the mandate of MINURSO in light of the ongoing deterioration of human rights in the area, including the targeting of women's human rights defenders, and a general emphasis on the crucial role the mission can play in protecting, promoting and addressing violations of human rights in Western Sahara.²¹²

Security Council Action

For situations in Western Sahara covered by the 2009-2010 MAPs, the Security Council considered one report,²¹³ adopted one resolution,²¹⁴ which renewed the mandate of MINURSO, and held two meetings, one of which was closed.²¹⁵ At the meeting, troop and police contributing countries were consulted, and all attendees were briefed by Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, Director of Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.²¹⁶

Analysis

Resolution 1920 (2010) contains no mention of the MAP recommendation for a human rights monitoring mandate, which MINURSO does not have. This must be included within the mandate and operations of the mission to ensure that the defenders of human rights and women's rights in Western Sahara are protected by the peacekeeping force. Reports submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General do not address the issue of SEA, thus highlighting a significant gap in the implementation of the mandate and what information is flowing from the mission.

²¹⁰ Security Council Report, Western Sahara, April 2010.

²¹¹ Security Council Report, Western Sahara, April 2010.

²¹² April 2010 MAP

²¹³ S/2010/175

²¹⁴ S/RES/1920 (2010)

²¹⁵ 9 April 2010 (Closed, S/PV.6295), 30 April 2010 (SC/9917)

²¹⁶ 9 April 2010 (S/PV.6295)

Glossary of Terms

Rome Statute

The Rome Statute is the treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 1998. 139 countries have signed the treaty since 1998, and 113 of those countries have ratified it since then. Signing the treaty obligates states to refrain from acts that would defeat its purpose. Sudan, Israel and the United States are the only states to have withdrawn their signatures from the Rome Statute, meaning they no longer have this obligation.

Optional Protocol to CEDAW

The Optional Protocol to CEDAW is a 21 article long international treaty. Adherence to the protocol indicates that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women can hear complaints from individuals and conduct inquiries into violations of women's rights. The Protocol was adopted in 1999 and there are currently 79 signatories and 99 parties.

Sex

The term sex refers to the biological characteristics of males and females. These characteristics are congenital and their differences are limited to physiological reproductive functions.

Gender

Gender is the term used to denote the social characteristics assigned to men and women. These social characteristics are constructed on the basis of different factors, such as age, religion, national, ethnic and social origin. They differ both within and between cultures and define identities, status, roles, responsibilities and power relations among the members of any society or culture. Gender is learned through socialization. It is not static or innate, but evolves to respond to changes in the social, political and cultural environment.

Gender Equality²¹⁷

Equality between women and men (gender equality) refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration – recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a 'women's issue' but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.

Gender Analysis²¹⁸

Gender analysis refers to the variety of methods used to understand the relationships between men and women, their access to resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other. Gender analysis provides information that recognizes that gender, and its relationship with race, ethnicity, culture, class, age, disability, and/or other status, is important in understanding the different patterns of involvement, behavior and activities that women and men have in economic, social and legal structures.

²¹⁷ Definition used by OSAGI (Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women) in Gender Mainstreaming: Strategy for Promoting Gender Equality. August 2001.

²¹⁸ Definition used by CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)

Gender Mainstreaming

In 1997, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) defined gender mainstreaming as “the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality.”

Gender Focal Points

Staff members assigned to support the incorporation of gender perspectives in the substantive work of their departments or offices.

Gender Advisors

Staff members in Peacekeeping Operations working to provide technical guidance to the heads of operations, to ensure increased efforts to mainstream gender perspectives into all functional areas of peacekeeping and to increase the participation of women leaders and organizations in the implementation of the mandate of the operation.

Annex I. Recommendations from MAPs and Security Council Action

Table 1. Countries and Issues Discussed in MAPs from November 2009 – September 2010

	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Afghanistan		Report			Mandate & Report	General	General	Report			Mandate & Report
Bosnia & Herzegovina	General										
Burundi								General	General		
Chad & Central African Republic			Report	Report	Mandate		Mandate				
Children & Armed Conflict								Report & Open Debate			
Conflict Prevention									Open Debate		
Cote d'Ivoire			Mandate & Report				Mandate				
Counter-Terrorism	Open Debate										
Cyprus		Mandate & Report									
DRC	Mandate	Mandate				Report	Mandate				General
Golan Heights		Mandate & Report									
Guinea	General	General	General	General	General			General			
Haiti					Report	Report					
Intl. Peace & Security											High-Level Summit
Iraq				Report			Report			Mandate & Report	
Kyrgyzstan									General	General	
Lebanon						Report				Mandate	

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

Table 2. Security Council action on issues covered in 2009-2010 MAPs

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR NOVEMBER: **AUSTRIA**

AUSTRIA'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Austria's priorities for its 2009-1010 Security Council membership include: political solutions based on the rule of law; the protection of human rights; and conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In public statements in the Security Council since the adoption of SCR 1325 (2000), Austria has called for more women in high-level UN positions, and the inclusion of women in peace processes and decision-making. Austria has supported gender mainstreaming in the UN, and has suggested that a systematic approach to women, peace and security could include a permanent Council monitoring mechanism. Austria has suggested that the 10th anniversary of SCR 1325 be used to identify existing challenges to women, peace and security obligations and define future priorities.

Austria's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ratified 28 December 2000); National Action Plan on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 (Launched August 2007); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): (Ratified 31 March 1982)

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY **Action Previously Requested by the Security Council**

The Security Council and Member States should follow up on the recent recommendations in resolutions 1888 and 1889, including the appointment of an SRSG and the deployment of a team of experts regarding sexual violence in conflict; the Secretary-General's upcoming proposals to strengthen the UN response to sexual violence in conflict (1888 OP26); and the Secretary-General's forthcoming set of universal indicators to track implementation of 1325 (1889 OP17).

The Protection of Civilians (PoC) in Armed Conflict

After the 10th anniversary of the initial PoC SCR 1265 in September 2009, the Council is expected to hold an Open Debate on PoC in mid-November. Specific entry points for the Council on women, peace and security include:

- Systematically employing the Aide-Memoire on the protection of civilians into the work of the Council (PRST 2009/1). The Aide-Memoire highlights objectives for Council action specifically to protect women, and ensure their participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict.
- Where women and girls are reported to be at risk of widespread or systematic violence in countries not regularly on the Council's agenda, the Council should follow the situation closely, request relevant briefings and consider appropriate measures to protect.
- When establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, the Council should consider measures against parties to armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (1820 OP5)
- Meeting with women and women's organizations during field visits to help ensure that protection strategies are effective (1888 OP 14).

Counter-Terrorism

In any counter-terrorism efforts, the Security Council should ensure that the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force take explicit account in their work of the impact of the protection and promotion of women's human rights.

Country Situations

All mandate renewals and sections of country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights in accordance in 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), and 1889 (OP 5) and PRST 2009/1. The absence of

specific reporting on women does not imply that there are no women peace and security concerns in the country. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Security Council should take action to ensure justice for survivors of sexual violence, in accordance with the resolutions on women, peace and security, and the UN's Basic Principles on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Despite the inclusion of protection in the MONUC mandate, the situation for women in the DRC remains dire. The Security Council should:

- Request the Security Council working group on children and armed conflict refer violations involving sexual violence against children in DRC to the sanctions committee for DRC;
- Strengthen the UN arms embargo and adopt other targeted measures against parties to armed conflict that fail to address acts of sexual violence against women or children committed by their members; and exclude individual commanders responsible for sexual violence from governance structures;
- Support the establishment of a special chamber with DRC and international judges and prosecutors within the DRC justice system to investigate serious violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual violence, and investigate and prosecute senior officials who are responsible for these violations.
- Establish an independent vetting mechanism to exclude suspected perpetrators of violence against women from the army, police and intelligence services, starting with the senior officer corps, pending judicial investigation (1888 OP3)

Guinea

The response to recent violence in Guinea, including targeted attacks on women, continues to develop rapidly. The Security Council, AU, ECOWAS and the Guinean authorities support an international Commission of Inquiry. It is vital that the COI should include expertise on violence against women, including sexual violence; and that any investigation and subsequent measures pay special attention to the gendered dimension of these acts of violence. All countries should cease military and police weapons transfers that could be used to commit crimes against women, and there must be no amnesty for crimes under international law, including sexual violence. Women should be substantially represented in power-sharing talks, which must also include women's rights and interests.

Somalia

The Secretary General's report on a potential mission to Somalia will likely be discussed in the Council in November. Despite the absence of specific gender expertise in the Technical Assessment Mission earlier this year, the mandate for such a mission must thoroughly address all aspects of women's rights in conflict, and should:

- Take immediate steps to protect civilians, particularly women, such as disarmament and small arms embargo enforcement
- Provide necessary measures to ensure the rights of women and women's rights defenders
- Provide well-resourced and politically-supported gender advice in the mission, to meet the needs of women in Somalia, and to engage with civil society members in the country, including supporting women's inclusion in all levels of decision making
- Ensure that all peacekeeping troops deployed to the region are trained regarding specific mandates on women, peace and security, and on protection.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

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

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENCY FOR DECEMBER : **BURKINA FASO**

BURKINA FASO'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Burkina Faso's 2008-2009 Security Council membership has included a particular focus on mediation and negotiation processes. During Burkina Faso's Security Council Presidency in September, 2008, a Presidential Statement was issued that included an emphasis on the importance of including women in mediation and negotiation efforts.

Burkina Faso's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ratified 16 April 2004); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): (Acceded 14 October 1987; ratified the Optional Protocol 10 Oct 2005)

Action Previously Requested by the Security Council

The Security Council and Member States should follow up on the recommendation in Security Council resolution 1888 on Women Peace and Security for the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). We encourage the Security Council to ensure the SRSG and her/his office has the expertise, credibility, and authority to effectively discharge the mandate. Effectively addressing sexual violence requires a holistic approach that includes taking into account issues of prevention, protection, women's participation, and access to services for survivors of sexual violence.

The Security Council should also continue to follow up on the recommendations in Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1889, including the deployment of a team of experts focused on ending impunity for sexual violence (1888 OP8); the Secretary-General's upcoming proposals to strengthen the UN response to sexual violence in conflict (1888 OP26); and the Secretary-General's forthcoming set of universal indicators to track implementation of 1325 (1889 OP17).

Country Situations

All mandate renewals and sections of country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), and 1889 (OP 5) and SC

Presidential Statement 2009/1. The absence of specific reporting on women does not imply that there are no women peace and security concerns in the country. Member States should inquire about any such lack of information.

Afghanistan

The resolutions authorizing mandates of the UN mission and the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan explicitly refer to the resolutions on Women Peace and Security. However, relevant reporting has been uneven. Firstly, the quarterly report on ISAF operations is overdue. Secondly, although the last UN Secretary-General report (S/2009/475) condemned the severe legislative restrictions on women's rights, the benchmarks in this report did not address the root causes of these restrictions including the need for women's empowerment, nor women's specific security concerns.

- The next UN Secretary-General report on Afghanistan is due mid-December, and presents an opportunity to review good practices regarding reporting on women peace and security in country situations.

Democratic Republic of Congo

As noted in November's NGOWG MAP, the situation for women and girls in the DRC remains dire. In December's review of the MONUC mandate, the Security Council has the opportunity to address some of the difficulties and concerns regarding the implementation of MONUC's previous mandate. Specific action by the Council should include:

- Women protection advisors (WPAs) in the role of monitoring, reporting, and devising protection strategies. WPAs would liaise with MONUC's joint protection teams and Congolese NGOs working on issues of concern to women and girls; gather information on the risks facing women and girls; devise protection strategies to mitigate these risks; ensure communication with the work of child protection advisors; and harness a system-wide UN response to implement those strategies.

- Regarding operation Kimia II, any continuation of MONUC's support to FARDC must be conditional upon compliance by FARDC units and commanders with human rights law and international humanitarian law. The impact of Kimia II on civilian populations must be taken into account, as per the priority the Council has given to protection of civilians in the MONUC mandate.

- The arms embargo should be strictly enforced and should apply to all those suspected of committing violations of human rights or international humanitarian law. The Sanctions Committee should act promptly on the findings of the group of experts. When selecting individuals targeted for sanctions the Security Council should follow a process that is transparent and based on clear criteria and a uniformly applied standard of evidence. Those subject to sanctions must have direct access to an effective, independent, review mechanism.

- Vetting and training of integrated forces, including, human rights and protection training should be mandatory.

- The mandate renewal should include an explicit obligation to support and protect human rights defenders.

- Those indicted at national and international levels should be arrested for international crimes, including crimes of sexual violence.

Guinea

The Secretary-General's Commission of Inquiry has been appointed and is investigating the situation in Guinea. The Security Council should support this commission's specific attention to the reports of targeted violence against women in its investigation. The commission should involve civil society, and ensure that adequate security measures are provided to protect witnesses, victims and their families, staff and others associated with the inquiry. The commission's findings and recommendations should be officially proclaimed and disseminated publicly without undue delay. The recommendations should include measures for redress and guarantees of non-repetition. Women should be represented during talks regarding power-sharing in the country. These talks should include women's rights and interests.

Golan Heights; Cyprus

The only women, peace and security emphasis of the UN mandates in both the Golan Heights and Cyprus has been on sexual exploitation and abuse by the troops monitoring the cease fire. In both countries, any future mandate renewal should require comprehensive and robust gender-specific awareness training for these troops. In addition, as landmines and unexploded ordinance pose huge risks to civilians, especially women and girls, the Security Council should ask for an update on that situation, particularly how these missions are ensuring adequate health care for those maimed by landmines.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR JANUARY: **CHINA**

CHINA'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

China's support for the women, peace and security agenda during its permanent Security Council membership has been to emphasize the need for women's agency and empowerment, including in peace processes, as integral to implementing SCR 1325. During its most recent Security Council Presidency in October 2008, China urged the Council to "step up its efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts so that the root causes of women's suffering in war can be removed and their rights and interest protected to the greatest extent possible." China's relevant international commitments include: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): (Ratified 4 November 1980)

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Action Previously Requested by the Security Council

The Security Council and Member States should follow up on the recommendations in Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1889 on Women Peace and Security, particularly the recommendation in 1888 (OP 4) to appoint a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). We encourage the Security Council to ensure the SRSG and her/his office has the expertise, credibility, and authority to effectively discharge the mandate, which requires a holistic approach that includes prevention, protection, women's participation, and access to services for survivors of sexual violence.

Country Situations

All mandate renewals and sections of country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), and 1889 (OP 5) and SC Presidential Statement 2009/1. The absence of specific reporting on women does not imply that there are no women peace and security concerns in the country. Member States should inquire about any such lack of information.

Chad/CAR

In view of concerns about violence against refugee women, the next MINURCAT report should include information about: efforts to ensure that women take part in initiatives to ensure their safety; increased resources for services for survivors; ending impunity for rape and other violence against women and girls inside and outside refugee camps; and concrete steps to provide better security, including regular patrols inside and outside the camps and a more strenuous vetting process for recruitment of national and international security forces.

Cote D'Ivoire

The upcoming report on UNOCI should address how current challenges with disarmament programs are impacting women and girls. In the upcoming mandate renewal for UNOCI, action by the Security Council could include:

- Prioritizing women's participation in post-conflict recovery, in peace talks and in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs as well as other UN-led stabilization processes.
- The monitoring and investigation of human rights violations to end impunity, including for sexual violence, and mechanisms for accountability; and judicial reform align domestic laws with international human rights and humanitarian law.
- Resources must be made available to ensure basic quality medical care for survivors, and for training of police,

judges, and prosecutors to change the attitudes and practices that prevent women from seeking help.

- Concrete means to better implement UNOCI's mandate to address gender-based violence, and in particular sexual violence.

Guinea

The situation in Guinea remains insecure. The UN Commission of Inquiry's recent report on the September 28th acts of violence should be made public, and the results acted upon to ensure full reparations for victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. In addition, the Council should support women's inclusion in the ongoing power sharing talks, and ensure their rights are addressed in any agreements reached.

Nepal

The upcoming report on UNMIN should include analysis and recommendations on protection issues around women and girls, and women's rights and needs in the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement. In the upcoming mandate renewal for UNMIN, action by the Security Council could include:

- Ensuring women and girls associated with demobilized soldiers or who may be combatants themselves have equal participation in demobilization and rehabilitation programs.
- Ensuring that the release of disqualified combatants from the cantonments, which include girls, is done in a timely manner that conforms to the UN's guidelines for demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of child soldiers.
- UNMIN should ensure that the government takes all appropriate measures as per national and international law to end impunity, including for crimes against women and girls.
- Strengthening the vetting of peacekeepers to ensure that human rights violators are barred from UN peacekeeping missions.

Somalia

The AMISOM report is due in the Council in January, and planning is underway for a UN mission in Somalia. In light of the grave humanitarian situation in Somalia, the Security Council's discussion on such a mandate should:

- Take immediate steps to protect civilians, particularly women, such as disarmament and small arms embargo enforcement.
- Provide necessary measures to ensure the rights of women and women's rights defenders.
- Provide well-resourced and politically-supported gender advice in the mission to meet the needs of women in Somalia, and to engage with civil society members in the country, including supporting women's inclusion in all levels of decision making.
- Ensure that all peacekeeping troops deployed to the region are trained regarding specific mandates on women, peace and security, and on protection.

Sudan / Darfur

Recent reporting has been uneven, including the lack of reference to women in the benchmarks and indicators of progress for the period 2009-2011 in Annex I of the current SG's report on UNMIS. The forthcoming reports on UNMIS and UNAMID should provide concrete examples of if/how women were meaningfully included in the civil society consultation process in Darfur, and in peace agreement dialogues; articulate how women are participating in government, including the structures that constitute the CPA, and the barriers and obstacles to progress in this respect; provide concrete progress benchmarks to demonstrate an increase in the capacity of security forces to respond to gender-based violence; and a regular system of information collection, analysis, and sharing to ensure public reporting on the current situation in Darfur, including humanitarian needs and civilian protection. This information could be gender disaggregated.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR FEBRUARY: FRANCE

FRANCE'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

France's stated priorities for its permanent Security Council membership include: support for human rights, Responsibility to Protect, and combating impunity, including through the International Criminal Court. In its statements, France has emphasized utilizing all tools at the Council's disposal, such as the Aide-Memoire on the protection of civilians (PRST 2009/1), to ensure women's rights and concerns are systematically addressed in policy and through operational activities at the national level.

France's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ratified 9 June 2000); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Ratified 14 December 1983; ratified the Optional Protocol 9 June 2000)

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY **Women, peace and security**

There are a number of Security Council requests regarding women, peace and security that are likely to appear on the agenda in February. With the expected appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) as requested in SCR 1888 (OP 4), the Security Council and Member States should ensure support for the office and

staff of the SRSG; development of the Team of Experts; and the proposals to strengthen the UN response to sexual violence in conflict (1888 OP 8 and OP 26).

Central African Republic/Chad (MINURCAT)

The forthcoming Humanitarian Situation Report on Chad and the Mission Report for the Central African Republic should provide analysis on the ongoing problems faced by the under-resourced MINURCAT mission. With women's protection a key security issue for the mission, the levels of sexual violence – particularly in refugee camps – remains high. The reports should specify what action needs to be taken regarding women's empowerment and protection.

Darfur

The next report on the UN Hybrid Operation mission in Darfur, UNAMID, should follow up on several outstanding requests from the Council, and on information requested in previous reports. In line with OP 14 of SCR 1881, the report should articulate a comprehensive strategy regarding sexual violence, including progress on the UNAMID workplan's call to work with the security sector to improve its response to sexual and gender-based violence. Specifically, the next report should detail how and to what extent women – as recommended in SCR 1881 (OP 8) – have been consulted in the recent civil society consultation process called for in the most recent Secretary General's report (S/2009/592). It should continue to report on concrete progress and remaining challenges faced by the Gender Crimes Special Investigation Unit; the re-opening of the women's center in Abu Shouk; and the outcome of the human rights-monitoring mission.

Guinea

The Security Council has received the report of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the violence on the 28th September, 2009. Action regarding Guinea must include accountability for crimes of international humanitarian law, and ensure the protection of witnesses to these crimes and of human rights defenders. In addition, key actors in Guinea have signed a framework power-sharing agreement: women must be meaningfully included in future negotiations, and their rights and concerns included in any further agreements.

Iraq

The previous report from UNAMI, the UN mission in Iraq, only briefly mentioned women. The next report should provide information on: the challenges facing women in electoral processes, both as candidates and voters; progress made in ensuring better participation of Iraqi women in the peace process and national reconciliation efforts; the extent of gender based violence in Iraq and the specific protection interests of women, including UN efforts in providing technical support and expertise to the Iraqi government and civil society organizations on providing protection for women victims of violence, including sexual violence; the progress of UN support to the State Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and civil society organizations in the process of developing a "National Strategy for the Advancement of Iraqi women;" and progress made to enhance Iraqi women's access to justice.

Liberia (UNMIL)

In the next report on the UN mission in Liberia, UNMIL should provide information on its progress in sensitizing and develop the capacity of its personnel, the Government of Liberia and civil society with regard to issues of gender, sexual and gender-based violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. The report should include the current status of human rights in Liberia, including the weakness of rule of law institutions, economic insecurity, and the continuing limited access to social services. Finally, the report should address progress and challenges in ensuring that the Liberian National Police Gender Unit receives ongoing adequate gender training, and adequate logistical and equipment support for the unit.

Timor-Leste

The forthcoming report on the UN mission in Timor-Leste, UNMIT, should more specifically detail actions being

taken in compliance with SCR 1325 and 1820, including better training with respect to women's rights and interests for the PNTL (police); and progress on gender mainstreaming. With discussions underway regarding the mandate renewal for UNMIT, the specific entry points for the Council on women, peace and security include:

- Establishing a long-term comprehensive plan to end impunity, including: an international criminal tribunal with jurisdiction over all crimes committed in Timor-Leste between 1975 and 1999; capacity building in both Timor-Leste and Indonesia to reform their national justice systems and establish comprehensive strategies to end impunity for crimes not within the purview of the international criminal tribunal. Judicial redress should also include full and effective reparations for victims.
- Strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to women's rights and interests, including through more effective disarmament efforts; supporting the Government's effort to develop a national gender equality policy and strategy; and increasing the number of women officers in the national and UNMIT police.
- Consider acting upon the recommendations contained in the Independent Comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Justice System of Timor-Leste (13 October 2009), including training for all justice personnel on sexual and gender based violence and specific facilities for forensic examination and evidence for this cases.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR MARCH: **GABON**

GABON'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Gabon's foreign policy priorities include continued support for peace processes, including Gabon's own national level engagement in mediation efforts, particularly in Africa. In addition, Gabon has recently participated in ministerial level discussions to further implement SCRs 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889.

Gabon's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ratified 20 September 2000); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Ratified 21 January 1983); Optional Protocol (Ratified 5 November 2004).

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Women, peace and security

With the Secretary-General's recent appointment of a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Security Council and Member States should follow up on the Secretary-General's forthcoming set of universal indicators to track implementation of 1325 (1889 OP17); and the Secretary-General's upcoming proposals to strengthen the UN response to sexual violence in conflict (1888 OP26), which could include a gaps analysis report by an external expert. In this year of the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325, the Council could also more systematically implement its commitment to meeting with women's organizations on its missions (1325 OP15; reaffirmed in 1889 OP14).

Small arms trafficking

The Council should link effective policies and programs that prevent and respond to the illicit trafficking in small arms as an essential component of maintaining and promoting peace and security. This should include supporting the prevention of international arms transfers that have a substantial risk of fuelling patterns of gender-based violence. The Council should also ensure support to local women's small arms control initiatives through increased capacity-building, provision of resources and funding.

Afghanistan

The forthcoming UNAMA report and mandate renewal come at a time of particular importance for Afghan women. The Council previously mandated UNAMA to coordinate efforts to ensure the full enjoyment by women of their human rights (SCR 1868, OP4g; OP8); stressed implementation of its resolutions on women, peace and security; and requested information on the integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (OP29). Despite this, Afghan women report widespread, ongoing violations of their rights and have voiced serious alarm about any peace talks with the Taliban, fearing their rights will be traded away or further compromised. In addition to ensuring it receives a comprehensive report on the women, peace and security situation in Afghanistan, the Council should:

- Consider hearing directly from a woman human rights defender at the open debate on the situation in Afghanistan;
- Demand that women are meaningfully represented in peace processes and their security ensured, as recommended by Afghan women leaders on the margins of the London Conference on Afghanistan in January;
- Demand the repeal of the National Reconciliation, General Amnesty and National Stability bill (published in the official gazette December 2009), which provides a blanket amnesty for those involved in past and present hostilities in Afghanistan.

Chad/Central African Republic

In the forthcoming discussions over mandate renewal of MINURCAT, concerns for women's safety should be central

to discussions about the possible withdrawal of the UN Mission from Chad, where there is almost total impunity for sexual violence crimes committed by Chadian and Sudanese armed opposition groups, bandits and members of the Chadian security forces. No withdrawal of the mission should be considered at this time. Withdrawal would further endanger the security and rights of women in eastern Chad. The Council should:

- Renew MINURCAT's mandate and authorize its continued deployment as per the Council's original plan in SCR 1861;
- Ensure the phasing out of the mission is based on meeting the benchmarks the Secretary-General outlined in his December 2008 report to the Council. In this regard, it should require MINURCAT to work with the Chadian government to set out a plan for meeting key benchmarks and phasing down its operations.
- The mandate should ensure women's participation in all aspects of planning, implementation and programming, including location and frequency of security patrols, education and livelihood opportunities, and reproductive health services.
- Monitoring and evaluation procedures should address human rights violations, especially violence against women and girls inside and outside of refugee camps, including increased resources for services for survivors.

Guinea

As to the violence of 28th September, 2009, there should be no impunity for these crimes, including those of sexual violence. The Council, in its recent Presidential Statement on Guinea (S/PRST/2010/3), reaffirmed the importance of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. In addition to supporting the implementation of this recommendation, the Council should support adequate protection of witnesses in all justice proceedings and the reform of the Guinean security forces.

Haiti

The MINUSTAH report is due in the Security Council this month. Physical and sexual violence against women and girls in Haiti was already considered a significant problem before the tragic earthquake of 12th January, 2010. The specific concerns of women in Haiti include:

- Shelter: women and girls must have access to safe spaces and shelter while displaced. Experts in gender and gender-based violence must be consulted on how make-shift or planned camps are organized;
- Security is a major concern, particularly in the large overcrowded camps. MINUSTAH should provide security, particularly to women, consistently and systematically in the camps and to ensure delivery of humanitarian relief;
- Goods and services must reach women and girls. Ensure distributions of food and other essential goods go directly into the hands of women and girls. Women's and girls' reproductive health needs must be met (i.e. health services; sanitary kits);
- Aid programs aimed at women should focus on restoring income, protecting assets, ensuring livelihoods, rebuilding and supporting local market-systems and stabilizing prices.

Sierra Leone

The forthcoming UNIPSIL report should redress the lack of information on women in the previous report, particularly regarding the involvement of women in efforts to build national capacity for elections; and by reporting on the UN joint vision, particularly on Gender Equality.

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MONTHLY ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY SECURITY COUNCIL: **APRIL 2010**

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR APRIL: **JAPAN**

JAPAN'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Japan's priorities for its 2010-2011 Security Council membership include developing a comprehensive peacebuilding strategy to prevent the recurrence of conflict, including the protection and empowerment of women, and mainstreaming of gender perspectives. Japan is a lead country on the situation in Timor-Leste (2009-2010), and was the lead country on the situation in Afghanistan(2009). JAPAN's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ratified 17th July, 2007); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Ratified 25 June 1985).

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY **Women, peace and security**

In April, the Council will receive the proposal for indicators for assessing implementation of resolution 1325, as requested in OP17 of resolution 1889. In addition, as requested in OP26 of resolution 1888, the Council will receive proposals for United Nation's efforts on monitoring and reporting on sexual violence in conflict. It is vital that these recommendations provide strong and meaningful indicators, and that they be followed up with action by the Council.

Security Council Mission to Africa

In this year of the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325, the Council could also more systematically implement its commitment to meeting with women's organizations on its missions (1325 OP15; reaffirmed in 1889 OP14). Of particular importance will be supporting the inclusion of women's voices in any peace processes underway in countries the Council visits. In its April visit to DRC, Uganda and Rwanda, it will be particularly important for the Council to meet with those promoting women's empowerment in the region. See specific recommendations on DRC below.

Peacebuilding Open Debate

Under the Council Presidency of Japan, the Council will hold an Open Debate on Peacebuilding. As the Council recognized in SCR 1889, there are strong links between women's social and economic empowerment, and the success of post-conflict peacebuilding efforts. During this Open Debate, Council Members and Member States should address the importance of including women and women's rights in all aspects of post-conflict peacebuilding, including in DDR, SSR, and relief and recovery programs.

Country Situations

All mandate renewals and sections of country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights in accordance with SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5) and PRST 2009/1. The absence of specific reporting on women does not imply that there are no women, peace and security concerns. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information.

Afghanistan

Despite international pressure, Afghan women continue to be excluded from decision-making positions, including from the briefing given to the Council in March (as requested in the March MAP). There has been no repeal of the National Reconciliation, General Amnesty and National Stability bill, increasing the culture of impunity in the country. With the renewal of the UNAMA mandate (SCR 1917), the Council should ensure that its expressed support for the Peace Jirga includes support for women's meaningful participation in this process, and that any agreements signed fully include women's human rights, a key part of the UNAMA mandate (SCR 1917, OP 6d).

Democratic Republic of Congo

There will be a Security Council mission to several countries, including the DRC. The mission should meet with the women's rights advocates who are trying to engage in these ongoing peace processes. In addition, the MONUC report is due in the Council on 1st April. The report should accurately portray the current humanitarian crisis and the dire situation for women and girls. Violence against women and girls is a critical security concern and roadblock to peace in the DRC. Some NGOs report that the level of brutality against women and girls is increasing as survivors seeking services describe being subjected to mutilation and torture, gang rape and abduction by armed groups. Women's groups and NGOs must be actively consulted in the preparation of this report, as prior lack of consultation has left few opportunities for women's priorities to be presented to the Security Council. Priority attention must be given to efforts to improve humanitarian coordination and assistance. The report should also include analysis of effective actions for enhancing women's protection and the existence of critical response gaps.

Haiti

In the Council's discussion of MINUSTAH, particularly considering the New York donor conference, empowerment of women and protection of women and girls should be prioritized. Widespread violence against women has been reported and women continue to go without access to goods and services to meet their basic needs. Any reporting to the Council on the situation in Haiti should include: how gender experts have been consulted; an evaluation of the implementation of the UN's Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Policies and Guidelines for the protection of women and children; how women have been included in all aspects of planning, implementation and programming; an assessment of human rights violations, especially violence against women and girls in and around refugee camps;

and an assessment of the degree to which women have been provided adequate food and safe access to services and provisions.

Lebanon

The report on Lebanon due in the Council should include: any reports of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel; any comprehensive gender-specific awareness training for peacekeepers and for national forces and police; and any support for women's involvement at all stages of peace processes in the region. In addition, as landmines and unexploded ordinance continue to pose huge risks to civilians, especially women and girls, the report should include an update on that situation.

Somalia

With the report due in the Council, and plans for a UN mission in Somalia still underway, the inaccessibility in the region for humanitarian workers must not be taken as an absence of the violation of women's human rights in particular. Any technical assessments of the situation must include gender expertise.

Western Sahara

Particularly in light of recent attacks on human rights defenders, the forthcoming mandate renewal for the UN mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO) should include a human rights monitoring mandate, which - unlike most other peacekeeping operations - it currently does not have. This general deterioration of the human rights situation in Western Sahara has included the targeting of women's rights defenders. MINURSO is nearly the only mission established under the authority of the Security Council that does not include a human rights component. The inclusion of such a component would be a positive response to the concern expressed by Council members about the human rights situation in Western Sahara, and the Secretary-General's reiteration of the UN commitment to human rights standards in Western Sahara (S/2009/200).

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR MAY: **LEBANON**

LEBANON'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Lebanon's stated women, peace and security priorities include: women's full participation in peace-building processes, including recognizing women as drivers of recovery, and the impact conflict has on women; and the need to address women's concerns in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs. LEBANON's relevant international commitments include: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (16 April 1997).

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY **Action Previously Requested by the Security Council**

In Presidential Statement PRST/2010/8, the Council indicated its intent to review and take action on the proposed indicators on SCR 1325 (as requested in OP17 of SCR 1889) on the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325. The final indicators must be comprehensive and meaningful, and the Council must ensure an effective system of monitoring and accountability.

Country Situations

All mandate renewals and sections of country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights in accordance with SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), and PRSTs 2009/1 and 2010/8. The absence of specific reporting on women does not necessarily signify that there are no women, peace and security concerns. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information.

Afghanistan

Concerns regarding representation at the planned Peace Jirga must be addressed: it must reflect Afghan society, particularly the representation of women and minority groups, and the inclusion of their rights and concerns on the agenda.

Chad / Central African Republic

After a rollover in March 2010, the mandate for MINURCAT expires on 15 May. Concerns for women's safety should be central to the forthcoming discussions, particularly as there is near impunity for sexual violence committed by Chadian and Sudanese armed opposition groups, bandits and members of the Chadian security forces. A withdrawal of the mission or a change in its mandate could gravely endanger the rights and security of women in the area. MINUCAT's mandate and the levels of UN troops in the country must be appropriate to maintain protection activities. Specific entry points include:

- Renewing MINURCAT's mandate and authorize its continued deployment as per the Council's original plan in SCR 1861;

- Reflecting realistic assessments of the situation on the ground, phasing down the Mission's operations should only be considered after key benchmarks the Secretary-General (outlined in his December 2008 report to the Council) are achieved;
- Ensuring women's participation in all aspects of planning, implementation and programming, including location and frequency of security patrols, education and livelihood opportunities, and reproductive health services.
- Ensuring monitoring and evaluation procedures address human rights violations, especially violence against women and girls inside and outside of refugee camps, including increased resources for services for survivors.

Cote d'Ivoire

The upcoming discussion in the Security Council on renewal of the mandate for the United Nations Operation in Cote-d'Ivoire (UNOCI) should focus on women's participation and empowerment, and on the increasing reports of sexual abuse of girls and women in both the government-controlled south and rebel-held north. Women's organizations have not been systematically included in peace talks, in DDR programs, nor in other UN-led stabilization processes, and their concerns are not being consistently addressed by the government. Specific entry points for the Council include:

- Clearly prioritizing women's participation as the country prepares for the pending presidential elections;
- Encouraging the human rights section of UNOCI to increase their monitoring and reporting of any rise in attacks on women, as well as efforts by the government to address same;
- Ensuring judicial reform brings domestic laws into conformity with Côte d'Ivoire's obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, including strengthening laws that prohibit sexual violence, domestic violence and uphold women's right to property, and ensuring resources are available to improve services for survivors;
- Strengthening and implementing programs to address gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence.

Iraq

The forthcoming report on the situation in the UN mission in Iraq, UNAMI, should accurately reflect that the situation of Iraqi women has significantly deteriorated since the 2003 US-led invasion: Women are subjected to "honor" crimes; sexual violence levels are increasing; women's personal freedoms are increasingly curtailed; and women and girls are trafficked for prostitution inside Iraq and to neighboring countries. The report should include specific information on: programs to protect women and girls from sexual violence; women's access to physical and mental health services; women's access to employment opportunities; provision of legal assistance to those who have experienced sexual violence; appropriate training for police on violence against women; and provision of sufficient support for women at risk of forced prostitution.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The forthcoming mandate renewal must reaffirm MONUC's obligation to ensure that violations of international humanitarian law, including using rape as a weapon of war, are prosecuted, and that survivors are entitled to emergency medical care. Reports indicate that the level of brutality against women and girls is increasing with survivors describing being subjected to mutilation and torture, gang rape and abduction by armed groups. MONUC's role must prioritize concerns for women's safety, and efforts to improve humanitarian coordination and assistance.

Specific Council action should include:

- MONUC's support to FARDC is strictly conditioned of upon compliance by FARDC units and commanders with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law (SCR 1906, OP 22). This requirement must be fully complied with.
- The arms embargo should be strictly enforced and apply to all those suspected of committing violations of human rights or international humanitarian law. The Sanctions Committee should act promptly on the findings of the group of experts.

- Vetting and training of integrated forces, including, human rights and protection training should be mandatory.
- The mandate renewal should include an explicit obligation to support and protect human rights defenders.
- Those indicted for international crimes, including crimes of sexual violence, should be arrested.

Nepal

The forthcoming UNMIN report and mandate renewal must both recognize and promote the importance of engaging women in reconstruction and peace processes. Both must reflect the crucial role women's participation, including that of female ex-combatants, plays in the implementation of the CPA; in preventing violence against women and girls; and that women and girls must have equal participation in demobilization and rehabilitation programs. Specific entry points include:

- Improved information on the status and condition of disqualified women combatants;
- Promoting the equal participation of women in demobilization and rehabilitation programs;
- Collecting specific information on and developing programs to address impunity for crimes against women.

Somalia

The forthcoming report on Somalia will likely reflect the difficulty in gathering accurate and reliable information from the country. As noted in the April MAP, the inaccessibility in the region for humanitarian workers must not be taken as an indication that women's human rights are being respected. Any forthcoming technical assessments of the situation must include gender expertise.

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NGOWG members are: Amnesty International; Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights; Femmes Africa Solidarité; Global Action to Prevent War; Global Justice Center; Hague Appeal for Peace/Peaceboat US; Human Rights Watch; International Action Network on Small Arms; International Alert; International Rescue

Committee; International Women's Program at the Open Society Institute; International Women's Tribune Centre; United Methodist Women's Division, General Board of Global Ministries – United Methodist Church; Women's Refugee Commission; Women's Action for New Directions; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR JUNE: MEXICO

MEXICO'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Mexico's stated priorities for its 2010-2011 Security Council membership include its chairing of the Children and Armed Conflict Working Group; support for the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including support for the comprehensive set of indicators to measure implementation; and support for Rule of Law issues.

Mexico's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ratified 28th October 2005); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): (Ratified 22nd June 1985); Optional Protocol (Ratified 15th March 2002);

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY Action Previously Requested by the Security Council

In Presidential Statement PRST/2010/8, the Council indicated its intent to take action on the proposed indicators on SCR 1325 (as requested in OP17 of SCR 1889) on the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325. The final set of indicators must be comprehensive and meaningful, and the Council must ensure it institutes an effective system of monitoring and accountability.

Country Situations

Preliminary analysis of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points project indicates that country reporting on women, peace and security matters is inconsistent and incomplete, and that information specifically requested by the Council in mission mandates is often absent from these reports. This absence of up-to-date information and analysis makes appropriate action by the Security Council and UN actors even more difficult. In addition to these mandate-specific calls for information, the Security Council has determined that all mandate renewals and country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights (SCRs 1325; 1820, OP 9; 1888, OP 11; 1889, OP 5; and PRSTs 2009/1 and 2010/8). The absence of specific reporting on women does not necessarily signify that there are no women, peace and security concerns. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information.

Children and Armed Conflict

As the Security Council prepares to discuss the most recent report on Children and Armed Conflict, monitoring and reporting efforts on the three thematic areas of Children and Armed Conflict, Protection of Civilians, and Women, Peace and Security should be complementary and should avoid duplication. This includes:

- Strengthening cooperation with and involvement of local and international NGOs at both field and HQ levels to ensure that reporting efforts on violations against children, women and civilians are complementary;
- Ensure that all gender advisors, HIV/AIDS advisors, child protection advisors and independent human rights monitors at the field level work closely with all monitoring and reporting structures;
- Request that the UN country teams and UN entities cooperate closely with national and international NGOs and women's groups at the local level on all protection areas. Greater involvement of NGOs will guarantee strengthened protection of children, women and civilians.

Global Open Day for Women and Peace

In June, DPKO, UNIFEM, DPA, UNDP are collaborating to support a Global Open Day, which will see most UN missions' leadership meeting with representatives from women's rights organizations, providing UN Special Representatives with the opportunity to hear directly from women, and to substantively incorporate women's rights and concerns in mission planning. Such meetings should be regularly held in all UN missions, and the recommendations from these consultations should be meaningfully incorporated in specific policy decisions.

Afghanistan

There are several key events regarding Afghanistan scheduled for June.

- The planned Peace Jirga has been once again postponed, and is now scheduled for early June. Concerns regarding representation persist: the Peace Jirga must reflect Afghan society, particularly the representation of women and minority groups, and the inclusion of their rights and concerns on the agenda.
- The Afghanistan UNAMA country report is due in the Security Council this month. Previous reports have not adequately reflected the serious barriers women face when attempting to assert their rights to participate in all aspects of economic and political life in Afghanistan, nor have these reports included sufficient recommendations for removing these barriers. In particular, Council Members should inquire into any lack of information and analysis on violations of women's rights.
- The Security Council is scheduling a mission to Afghanistan in late June. As per the Security Council's stated intention in SCR 1325 OP15, this mission should include meeting with women's rights organizations. Specifically, both local and international women's rights defenders should be substantively consulted during the mission, and their concerns are reflected in the mission report and in future Security Council action in Afghanistan.

Burundi

Elections are being held in Burundi between May and September, and early reports of violence raise concerns that these elections will not further consolidate peace in the country. Any support given to Burundi and monitoring of the security situation surrounding the elections there should include specific information and analysis on the particular risks and dangers faced by women seeking to assert their electoral prerogatives. Special attention should be given to ensuring access to justice for victims of political violence, including women.

Guinea

Elections are planned for late June in Guinea, the next step in moving towards greater respect for the rule of law after decades of authoritarian and often oppressive rule. These elections must be fair and free, and once installed, the new administration must take concrete steps to ensure those responsible for the brutal September 2009 attacks on opposition supporters - in which more than 150 were killed and over 100 women raped by security forces - are held accountable.

Sudan

As the Council will hear from a range of actors regarding developments in Sudan, it is vital that Council members are apprised of and inquire into the meaningful engagement of women in all peace and stability efforts, notably the Comprehensive Peace Process. It is also vital that Council members address the lack of accountability for crimes against women in Sudan, including the failure to implement International Criminal Court arrest warrants.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR JULY: **NIGERIA**

NIGERIA'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Nigeria's stated priorities for its 2010-2011 Security Council Membership include: conflict prevention and settlement of disputes, particularly through preventative diplomacy; the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and achieving the full realization of Resolution 1325, including indicator pilot programs.

Nigeria's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ratified 27th September 2001); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Ratified 13th June 1985); Optional Protocol (Ratified 22nd November 2004).

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY **Action Previously Requested by the Security Council**

In Presidential Statement PRST/2010/8, the Council indicated its intent to take action on the proposed indicators on SCR 1325 (as requested in OP17 of SCR 1889) on the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325. The final set of indicators must be comprehensive and meaningful, and the Council must ensure it institutes an effective system of monitoring and implementation.

Country Situations

Preliminary analysis of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points project indicates that country reporting on women, peace and security matters is inconsistent and incomplete, and that information specifically requested by the Council in mission mandates is often absent from these reports. This absence of up-to-date information and analysis makes

appropriate action by the Security Council and UN actors even more difficult. In addition to these mandate-specific calls for information, the Security Council has determined that all mandate renewals and country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights (SCRs 1325; 1820, OP 9; 1888, OP 11; 1889, OP 5; SCR 1894, OP 32; and PRSTs 2009/1 and 2010/8). The absence of specific reporting on women does not necessarily signify that there are no women, peace and security concerns. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information.

Protection of Civilians

The forthcoming debate on this issue will follow-up on the implementation of SCR 1894 (2009). The Council should regularly employ the Aide-Memoire on the protection of civilians (PRST 2009/1), which highlights objectives for Council action specifically to protect women, and to ensure their participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict. Specific entry points for the Council on women, peace and security include:

- Where women and girls are reported to be at risk of widespread or systematic violence in countries not regularly on the Council's agenda, the Council should follow the situation closely, request relevant briefings and consider appropriate measures to protect.
- When establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, the Council should consider measures against parties to armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (1820 OP5).

Conflict prevention and settlement of disputes

The open debate to be held in July will focus on challenges and opportunities for preventative diplomacy. Council Members should support the systematic inclusion of women's rights in all efforts for the maintenance of peace, and women's equal participation and full involvement in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution. Specific entry points for the Council include:

- Strongly support women's engagement in all levels of decision-making within key national processes, regional and sub-regional organizations;
- In advance of the upcoming African Union Peace and Security Council meeting, the Security Council should discuss how to strengthen its collaboration with regional efforts to meet women, peace and security obligations.

Burundi

In the forthcoming elections, continuing reports of violence raise concerns that these elections will not further consolidate peace in the country. Any support given to Burundi and monitoring of the security situation surrounding the elections should include specific information and analysis on the particular risks and dangers faced by women seeking to assert their electoral prerogatives. Special attention should be given to ensuring access to justice for victims of political violence.

Darfur

The forthcoming report and mandate renewal for the UN Hybrid Operation mission in Darfur (UNAMID) should follow up on several outstanding requests from the Council, and on information requested in previous reports. In line with SCR 1881 (OP 14), the report should: articulate a comprehensive strategy regarding sexual violence, including progress on the UNAMID workplan's call to work with the security sector to improve its response to sexual and gender-based violence; detail how and to what extent women have been consulted in the civil society consultation process (SCR 1881, OP 8); continue to report on concrete progress and remaining challenges faced by the Gender Crimes Special Investigation Unit. In the upcoming mandate renewal for UNAMID, action by the Security Council could include:

- Strengthen the intent of OP 8 of SCR 1881 by calling on the AU High Level Implementation Panel to ensure that women and women-led organizations are placed at the forefront of their efforts to secure peace in Darfur;
- Prioritize the call for all parties to the conflict to protect civilians, including women and children, from sexual

violence, and continue the request to the Secretary General to report on progress made in creating and implementing a strategy to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, as currently requested in SCR 1881, OP 14;

- Underscore the need for UNAMID to make full use of its capabilities to protect women and children in particular.

Kyrgyzstan

The ongoing crisis in Kyrgyzstan should be immediately addressed in order to prevent further widespread violence, including sexual violence, and address the ongoing internal displacement crisis. There is a need for an international inquiry into the recent violence, particularly in light of the potential risk the situation poses to international peace and security.

Somalia

The forthcoming report on Somalia will likely reflect the difficulty in gathering accurate and reliable information from the country. As noted in the May MAP, the inaccessibility in the region for humanitarian workers must not be taken as an indication that women's human rights are being respected. Any forthcoming technical assessments of the situation must include gender expertise.

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR AUGUST: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

RUSSIA'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Russia's stated priorities for its permanent Security Council Membership include: more efficient cooperation with

regional and subregional partners, and Security Council reform via improved efficiency and broader representation of developing countries. Russia's stated priorities relevant to women, peace and security include ensuring gender equality and advancement of women, and strengthening the dialogue and cooperation between the UN and civil society institutions.

Russia's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Signatory 13th September 2000); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Ratified 23rd January, 1981); Optional Protocol (Ratified 17th December 2004).

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY Action Previously Requested by the Security Council

In Presidential Statement PRST/2010/8, the Council indicated its intent to take action on the proposed indicators on SCR 1325 (as requested in OP17 of SCR 1889) on the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325. The final set of indicators must be comprehensive and meaningful, and the Council must ensure it institutes an effective system of monitoring and implementation.

Country Situations

Regarding country reporting on women, peace and security matters, the absence of specific reporting on women does not necessarily signify that there are no women, peace and security concerns. Member States should inquire as to any such lack of information. In addition to mandate-specific calls for information, the Security Council has determined that all mandate renewals and country reports must address the protection and promotion of women's human rights (SCRs 1325; 1820, OP 9; 1888, OP 11; 1889, OP 5; SCR 1894, OP 32; and PRSTs 2009/1 and 2010/8).

Iraq

The previous report from UNAMI, the UN mission in Iraq, only briefly mentioned women and failed to recognize the situation of women on the ground, in which women are often subject to "honor" crimes; women's personal freedoms are increasingly curtailed; and women and girls are trafficked for prostitution, both inside Iraq and to neighboring countries. Given the upcoming UNAMI mandate renewal, the next report should provide information on:

- Challenges facing women in electoral processes, both as candidates and voters; progress made in ensuring better participation of Iraqi women in the peace process and national reconciliation efforts;
- Extent of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Iraq and the specific protection interests of women, including UN efforts in providing technical support and expertise to the Iraqi government and civil society organizations on providing protection for women victims of violence, including sexual violence;
- Progress of UN support to the State Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and civil society organizations in the process of developing a "National Strategy for the Advancement of Iraqi women;" and
- Progress made to enhance Iraqi women's access to justice.

The mandate renewal should include:

- Provisions for programs to protect women and girls from sexual violence;
- Women's access to physical and mental health services;
- Women's access to employment opportunities; provision of legal assistance to those who have experienced sexual violence;
- Appropriate training for police on violence against women; and
- Provision of sufficient support for women at risk of forced prostitution.

Guinea

The ongoing situation in Guinea should continue to be followed closely. In taking future action, the Security Council should:

- Ensure there is no impunity for perpetrators of the sexual violence and enslavement perpetrated in the events of 28th September, 2009. Concrete steps must be taken to guarantee that no such event recurs, and that there is absolute protection for human rights defenders, victims of SGBV and witnesses;
- Support steps to remove the climate of impunity for SGBV, including adherence to the women, peace and security provisions of the Guinean Penal Code, in addition to other instruments such as SCR 1325; and
- The upcoming second round of the presidential election offers opportunities to support the meaningful inclusion of women in the new government formed by the elected president; and ensure reform of the security sector to guarantee provision of security to women, especially through the reduction of threat of SGBV.

Kyrgyzstan

The ongoing crisis in Kyrgyzstan should be immediately addressed in order to prevent further widespread violence, including sexual violence, and address the ongoing internal displacement crisis. Human Rights Watch documented several instances of rape, and received credible information about the rapes of at least nine other women. The risk of further sexual violence, particularly for the ethnic Uzbek community, is a critical aspect of the security environment. Many women and children are severely traumatized and need access to medical assistance and psychological counseling. There is a need for an international inquiry into the recent violence, particularly in light of the potential risk the situation poses to international peace and security.

Lebanon

The previous report on UNIFIL, the UN interim force in Lebanon, did not address key women, peace and security issues, including reports of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel; any comprehensive gender-specific awareness training for peacekeepers and for national forces and police; and support for women's involvement at all stages of peace processes in the region. In addition to including these issues, the forthcoming mandate renewal should also include an update on the landmine situation, as unexploded mines pose a significant risk to civilians, particularly women and girls. Although the most recent report addresses landmines and cluster bombs, no gendered aspect is included, and the mandate must address these concerns.

Liberia

Physical and sexual violence continue to be reported at alarmingly high levels in Liberia. The next report on UNMIL, the UN mission in Liberia, must contain information on the progress of the Liberian government's GBV National Action Plan and whether prevention and response efforts have improved access to critical services, reduced impunity for these crimes, and improved women's security. Furthermore, the report should indicate whether women have benefited from increased educational and economic opportunities as a means to reduce their vulnerability and ensure they benefit from peace. Additionally, the section of the report providing an overview economic situation should mention the unique aspects of the economic empowerment of adolescent girls. Member States should request information on this issue as it pertains to keeping young women from possibly having to engage in high risk activities to survive and provide for their families. It is important that the report cover these issues in light of UNMIL's forthcoming mandate renewal, due in September.

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

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR SEPTEMBER: **TURKEY**

TURKEY'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Turkey's stated priorities for its 2009-2010 Security Council membership include: engagement on the situation in Afghanistan, on counter-terrorism; and on reviewing and improving the Council's support of international peace and security.

Turkey's relevant international commitments include: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Accession on 20 December 1985) and its Optional Protocol (ratified on 29 October 2002)

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY **Action Previously Requested by the Security Council**

October marks the 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325. September will provide an opportunity for the Security Council and Member States to make final preparations to ensure this anniversary leads to concrete measures to address the significant remaining gaps in implementation. These should include endorsing a comprehensive set of indicators to track implementation of 1325 (SCR 1889 OP17 and Presidential Statement S/PRST/2010/8), and ensuring a systematic and comprehensive approach to implementation is established. Every UN Member States should make measurable, time-bound commitments to meeting their obligations under SCRs 1325 and 1820, 1888 and 1889 on Women, Peace and Security.

International Peace and Security

Turkey is expected to chair a high-level summit on how the Council can better support international peace and security. As key issues such as peacekeeping, and early warning and preventative diplomacy, are discussed, Council members should ensure the women, peace and security elements of these issues are substantively addressed, as they are fundamental to the Council successfully adapting to the changing international security landscape.

Afghanistan

The Secretary-General's report and Council debate in September should review national and international efforts to advance women's human rights, and women's integration into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan, as per SCR 1917 (OP6d, OP12, OP21, OP23, OP33-35). This is particularly important given Afghanistan's in September elections. The Council is urged to:

- Consider hearing directly from an Afghan woman human rights defender at the open debate on Afghanistan.
- Ensure that Afghan authorities and UN member states increase measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence and bring suspected perpetrators to justice, in fair trials and without recourse to the death penalty.

- Demand that the Afghan government does not trade away human rights, including the rights of women and girls, for reconciliation with the Taliban and other insurgent groups. Any reconciliation agreement must not include new legislation or changes in implementation of existing legislation that would restrict rights currently guaranteed in the **Constitution of Afghanistan**.

- Ensure that Afghan women are meaningfully represented in the planning stages and during reconciliation talks, in line with Afghanistan's obligations under international human rights law and SCRs on Women, Peace and Security. Given the Council's scheduled October mandate renewal of the International Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF), the Council should ensure that the quarterly reports on ISAF operations are timely, and include information on the implementation of the four SCRs on Women Peace and Security, as requested in SCR 1890 on ISAF's mandate.

Democratic Republic of Congo

As information emerges on the most recent sexual violence in the DRC in July, the Council should continue to seek information on how and why the UN response failed to prevent and react swiftly to these attacks; and the government and UN should take immediate action ensure support and justice for these and other survivors are prioritized.

Liberia

The UN mission in Liberia (UNMIL) should have a clearer focus and wider reach on women, peace and security issues. In its mandate renewal, entry points for the Council include:

- Taking concrete steps, with the Liberian government, to prevent and reduce election-related gender-based violence prior to and post the 2011 Liberian election, including ensuring the security of women candidates during the 2011 campaigning in light of the possibility of gender-based intimidation of candidates and activists, a particular problem in Lofa county and the southeast. UNMIL must also be prepared for possible post election violence, particularly gender-based violence.

- Broaden – with resources – UNMIL's objective of strengthening civil society organizations as a link between individuals and state institutions to the entire country, rather than focusing primarily on a capital-based group of Liberian NGOs.

Nepal

While reporting on the presence of women within the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), the previous Secretary-General's report (S/2010/214), lacks sufficient information on women's situation in Nepal, particularly in light of recent political developments. The next report should include detailed information on: cases of sexual exploitation by peacekeepers/humanitarian workers and the effectiveness of instruments to address this; women's involvement in the development of the new constitution, and how it will address their concerns; women's role in the justice sector, both the formal and transitional justice processes; what human rights violations women are exposed to and what redress is available for them; and how DDR programs are taking into account the specific needs of female ex-combatants. In the forthcoming UNMIN mandate renewal, specific entry points for the Council include:

- Ensuring all female former combatants are provided with support programs (employment, skill training, reintegration etc).

- Ensuring survivors of gender-based violence have full access to information and conflict relief and recovery programs.

- Increasing resources to ensure basic medical and health care for survivors of conflict at the community level.

- Prioritizing women's participation in all post conflict recovery programs, especially ensuring adequate representation in the constitution drafting process, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary.

- Instilling further measures towards ending impunity for crimes related to women and children, particularly sexual violence.

- Supporting special women's hearings by Nepal's truth and reconciliation commission.

Sierra Leone

The forthcoming report on the UN mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) should include information on: the political violence in Sierra Leone, which has often degenerated into random acts of violence against women such as the March 2009 attack on the Sierra Leone People's Party headquarters in Freetown; the remaining challenges to the Family Support Units, which often exist only in the main towns and report a lack of logistics, which in practice means victims of violence – including women – are unable to access justice; and that basic justice and other services are lacking in most provinces, particularly outside of the provincial capitals of Bo, Kenema and Makeni. Some districts do not have a permanent Magistrate, often leading to a de facto lack of access to justice. In the UNIPSIL mandate renewal, due in September, specific entry points for the Council include:

- Monitoring political violence and working with political party leaders, ex-combatants and other sources of violence, including members of the youth wings of parties, in the promotion of non-violence political campaigning.
- Ensuring there is no impunity for acts of violence against women.
- Removing barriers to justice for women, such as the financial costs of bringing a criminal action, the lack of legal aid, and the many adjournments in the judicial system, which often lead to women dropping the cases in question.

Somalia

The last Secretary-General's report (S/2010/234) on Somalia re-states Somali women's special vulnerability due to pervasive level of gender-based violence, acknowledging that women continue to face arbitrary detention, restriction of movement, and other human rights violations. However, it fails to detail the situation on the ground. The next report should highlight: the need for improvement of women's representation within AMISOM, and the need for pre-operation training on gender issues; recording human rights violations perpetrated by all actors, including AMISOM personnel, and ending impunity for these abuses; if women are being included in all reconciliation initiatives between the TFG and Shabaabs/HBI; an assessment of IDPs' vulnerability and their needs; an assessment of the impact of SALW on the population, particularly women; women's participation in politics and the judiciary, and steps needed to ensure women's access to justice; civil society's role in action on human rights violations; the impact on women of the lack of adequate humanitarian assistance; and consequences of piracy on the civilian population.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

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