



Revised  
**National Action Plan**

on Implementing  
UN Security Council  
Resolution 1325  
(2000)

Federal Ministry for  
 European and International Affairs

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AU	African Union
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CoC	Code of Conduct
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy (EU)
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
EEAS	European External Action Service
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EU	European Union
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUPOL	European Union Police Mission
FCH	Federal Chancellery
FIDA	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers
FIGAP	Fund for the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan
FMEIA	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
FMoI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FMoJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMoDS	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
JLOS-PRDP	Justice, Law and Order Sector - Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
KFOR	Kosovo Force
NAP	National Action Plan
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCGP	NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PASPA	Partenariat Stratégique pour la Paix en Afrique
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda
PSC	Political and Security Committee (EU)
SRSG	Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
UN WOMEN	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network

## Introduction

Resolution 1325 was unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 31 October 2000. It is the first resolution by the United Nations (UN) that stresses the significant and active role of women in all efforts aimed at promoting peace - from peace negotiations to the rebuilding of destroyed societies - and that specifically addresses the special impact of conflict on women.

Resolution 1325 calls on the system of the United Nations and the UN Member States to firmly establish issues of concern to women in all aspects of their work related to peace and security. The Resolution also aims to increase the involvement of women in political decision-making positions as well as in civilian and military peace operations.

Since 2000, the UNSC has adopted four follow-up resolutions to Resolution 1325. These resolutions – 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) – particularly aim at increasingly involving women in conflict prevention and resolution as well as promoting their active participation in post-conflict situations and in the field of peace building. In this context, special consideration is given to strengthening measures and activities to fight sexual violence against women in armed conflict. In line with a mandate given by Resolution 1889, the UN Secretary-General in 2010 - assisted in this task *inter alia* by Austria - developed a set of Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325. The indicators facilitate the measurement of progress made in implementing Resolution 1325 thus making such progress more quantifiable, traceable and transparent. An important role is played in this context by the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) which became operational in 2011.

In 2010, the international community celebrated the 10th anniversary of the adoption of Resolution 1325 and launched new measures towards strengthening its implementation. In a Presidential Statement the UNSC supported the use and application of these 26 indicators. Under its Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 the European Union (EU) has likewise developed indicators. Austria also used this anniversary to take further steps and resolved to undertake a review of its national targets and activities aimed at implementing Resolution 1325. The Revised National Action Plan at hand is the outcome of this review process.

### The Austrian National Action Plan

The Austrian National Action Plan on Implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 reflects the commitment of the Austrian Federal Government to implementing Resolution 1325 in the context of Austria's humanitarian, diplomatic, peacekeeping and development policy activities and strengthens inter-ministerial cooperation on this topic. The Action Plan takes account of the follow-up resolutions and the indicators prepared by both the UN and the EU; Resolution 1325, however, continues to serve as the fundamental guideline adhered to in the Action Plan.

The most important **objectives of the National Action Plan** are as follows:

- Increasing the representation of women as well as enhanced consideration of the objectives defined in Resolution 1325 in training activities for international peace operations;
- Strengthening the participation of women in peace promoting and conflict resolving activities, especially by promoting local peace initiatives by women and increasing the share of women in decision-making positions in international and European organisations;

- Preventing gender-specific violence and protecting the needs of women and girls within the scope of peace missions, humanitarian operations and in camps for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The **measures to be taken** to this end include:

- Specific human resources management with the aim to increase the representation of women among personnel deployed by Austria; making the objectives of Resolution 1325 a regular topic of training and education activities; consistently pursuing a “zero-tolerance policy” on sexual abuse and forced prostitution;
- Continuing Austria’s relevant political commitment at international and regional levels;
- Launching concrete activities aimed at supporting women and girls in conflict and post-conflict regions.

The implementation of the Action Plan is monitored and supervised by a working group led by the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (FMEIA) and composed of representatives of all relevant ministries as well as the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). This working group reviews the Action Plan’s implementation and further development and documents its findings in an annual report that is taken note of by the Austrian Council of Ministers and forwarded to Parliament. The annual report will be prepared following consultations with civil society representatives with relevant experience (non-governmental organisations, research institutions etc.), in particular during a joint meeting to be held at least once a year. The civil society representatives will furthermore be asked to give ad hoc advice on specific cases. The Action Plan’s effectiveness will be reviewed in 2016 in cooperation with civil society. On this basis, the working group will adapt the Action Plan to the latest developments and amend or complement the relevant measures and activities.

The Action Plan has been developed jointly by the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (FMEIA), the Federal Chancellery (FCH, Directorate-General II), the Federal Ministry of the Interior (FMoI), the Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ), the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports (FMoDS), the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and civil society representatives. In the course of this process an overview of existing activities was prepared, the objectives to be achieved and the relevant activities to be taken were defined and indicators as well as a timeline for their review were established.

The Action Plan shall be made accessible to the public. Reference is also made to the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking, whose content overlaps regarding the situation of girls and women in (post-)conflict regions, and the Strategic Guideline on Security and Development in which the implementation of resolutions 1325 and 1820 is a thematic field of action.

The Austrian Government confirms its commitment to the objectives of the present Action Plan and will support and promote all measures provided therein within the means available in its work in Austria, in regard of deployments, in bilateral contacts and in European and international fora. The ministries involved will give priority to the implementation of the Action Plan. Financing of the activities resulting from implementation of the Action Plan will be ensured by the responsible ministries within the funds available in their respective budgets.



# 1. Activities in Austria

## 1.1 Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting

An inter-ministerial working group is charged with promoting and monitoring the implementation and continuous further development of the National Action Plan (NAP) and with reporting once a year on its implementation. Prior to preparing this annual report, the working group is to invite civil society representatives for an exchange of experiences and views on the implementation of the NAP. While this meeting is held at least once a year, additional ad-hoc meetings are convened as required. Moreover, appropriate measures are to be taken to contribute towards raising public awareness of the implementation of Resolution 1325.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Working group meetings held to monitor the implementation of the NAP, to discuss the general status of its implementation and to prepare the annual status report as well as working group meetings held as required on an ad-hoc basis.	The working group, composed of representatives of the FCH (Directorate-General II), FMEI, FMol, FMoJ, FMoDS, ADA.	Scheduled working group meetings on the implementation of the NAP as well as ad-hoc meetings are held.  Since adoption of the NAP 2007, the FMEIA has coordinated both the working group and the preparation of the annual implementation reports.	Annual report that provides information on the progress made in implementing the individual areas of the NAP is prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers.  Meetings held by the working group in order to monitor the implementation of the NAP.	Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report
Annual reporting by the working group to the Austrian Council of Ministers.	Coordinator: FMEIA	The implementation reports completed to date were forwarded to Parliament as well as to the Austrian embassies and representations and published on the FMEIA and the FCH (Directorate-General II) websites.	The latest implementation report is forwarded to the Austrian embassies, representations and the ADA coordination offices and is published on the relevant ministries' websites.	
The annual implementation report is forwarded to the Austrian Parliament and to the Austrian embassies and representations as well as to the ADA coordination offices.				
Publication of the NAP and the annual implementation reports on the relevant Ministries' websites.				
Meetings held at least once a year between civil society representatives and the working group to report on and discuss ongoing activities launched by the relevant ministries in the context of implementing the NAP and meetings held on an ad-hoc basis.	Working group	Meetings are held between the working group and civil society representatives.	Consultations with civil society representatives were held prior to preparing the report and, whenever necessary, on an ad-hoc basis.	Ongoing



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Members of civil society may always refer to the focal points set up by the involved ministries and/or ADA to seek assistance on specific matters; the contact for general concerns is the FMEIA officer in charge of coordinating the working group.		Civil society representatives were involved in reviewing the NAP.	Answers are provided to enquiries and requests for information from members of civil society.	
Public relations work, awareness raising and provision of information on Resolution 1325 and the implementation of the NAP.	Working group (coordinated by the FMEIA)	FMEIA: press releases on Resolution 1325 and the implementation of the NAP and related events are published.	Number and type of information activities.	Ongoing

### 1.2 Recruitment for International Peace Operations, Nominations for Leadership Positions in International Organisations and for Election Monitoring Missions

At human resource management level, the relevant ministries are specifically committed to creating the necessary prerequisites and positive incentives aimed at increasing the representation of women in peace operations in which Austria participates. This representation is to be at least equal to the number of women employed in the specialised staff of the police force/Federal Armed Forces/judiciary/administration of justice/prison officers in Austria. Furthermore, the respective ministries are committed to nominating female Austrians to leadership positions in international organisations and ensuring that the ratio between male and female Austrians in election monitoring missions is balanced. Austria regularly considers and examines opportunities for deploying gender experts, junior professional officers (JPO) and other experts on women's rights and on Resolution 1325.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Strategies and measures taken to increase the share of women in the overall number of Austrian participants in UN and EU peace operations and OSCE missions.	FMEIA, FMol, FMoJ, FMoDS	<p>FMEIA: Currently 33 Austrians, including 12 women, participate in OSCE missions. The percentage of women equals 36%.</p> <p>FMol: Currently 22 Austrians, including 8 women, participate in international missions. The percentage of women equals 36%.</p> <p>FMoJ: Currently 4 judicial officers are deployed, including 2 female judges at special criminal tribunals. The percentage of women deployed equals 50%.</p> <p>FMoDS: Currently 1,200 Austrians are deployed, including 21 women. The percentage of women equals 1.75%.</p>	Increase in the share of women participating in missions abroad including the police forces, federal armed forces, the judiciary, judicial administration and among prison officers to ensure that their representation is at least equal to the share of female specialised staff working in police forces/judiciary/judicial administration/and among prison officers in Austria.	Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Deployment of gender experts (gender advisors), junior professional officers and other experts.	FMEIA, FMol, FMoDS	Currently one gender advisor is deployed to EULEX Kosovo (EU Rule of Law Mission) and one gender field advisor to KFOR; the deployment of a Junior Professional Officer to UN Women New York is currently being prepared. In the framework of the EUPOL Afghanistan mission one female police officer advises the Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan in the fields of recruitment, training and promotion of female Afghan police officers.	Raising the share of gender experts, JPOs and other experts deployed.	Ongoing
Balanced nominations of male and female Austrians to EU and OSCE election monitoring missions.	FMEIA	When nominating staff to EU and OSCE election monitoring missions the FMEIA strives for balanced gender distribution.	Increasing the number of nominated women and/or achieving a balanced share of male and female Austrians on EU and OSCE election monitoring missions.	Ongoing
Increased nominations of female Austrians to leadership positions in EU, UN and all OSCE dimensions.	FMEIA	When nominating staff to leadership positions and seconding staff to field missions, the FMEIA strives for a balanced gender distribution.	Increasing the number of women nominated for leadership positions in EU, UN and all OSCE dimensions.	Ongoing

### 1.3 Training/Code of Conduct

Austrian personnel participating in peace operations and humanitarian missions take responsibility for respecting and actively implementing the objectives of participation of women and protection of women and girls in the area of operation<sup>1</sup>. In this context it is essential to develop and consistently communicate hands-on and state-of-the-art education and training methods and to conduct regular awareness-raising activities for all staff members. To this end education and training methods as well as codes of conduct are regularly adapted to existing international and European standards also taking account of national experiences. The individual ministries regularly coordinate their respective training modules amongst each other.

The focus is on ensuring that all staff working at the relevant ministries and at ADA, especially those in senior decision-making positions, are familiar with the content of the codes of conduct and/or training modules and consistently and regularly apply them in their daily work.

Education, training and awareness-raising activities are to primarily convey the following aspects:

- Implementation of Resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions as a fundamental concern of Austria in the context of peace operations;
- Benefits of the participation of women in the deployment country in terms of fostering the mission's efficiency and access to civilians;
- Importance of the equitable participation of women in conflict resolution and sustainable peace building;

<sup>1</sup> As far as included in the mandate.



- Importance of the protection of women and girls in the area of operation with a view to sustainable peace building, and particularly to the special situation of women and girls with disabilities;
- Implications of the spread of prostitution in conflict areas (trafficking in women, organised crime, sexual abuse, protection of minors);
- Threat of disciplinary, as applicable, criminal sanctions in case of violations.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p>Communicating the contents and objectives of Resolution 1325 and the NAP in education and training, in particular as an integral element of basic training for the Austrian participants in international peace missions, taking account of the training standards of the UN, the EU and other relevant organisations.</p> <p>Ongoing awareness-raising on Resolution 1325 among all staff members at the ministries' and the ADA headquarters and coordination offices, especially at senior and middle decision-making levels.</p> <p>Regular adaptation of national standards of conduct and training modules in line with the latest findings and developments and coordination of training contents.</p> <p>Ongoing raising and updating of the level and standards of knowledge of instructors and trainers active at the respective ministries.</p>	<p>FMEIA, FMol, FMoJ, FMoDS, ADA</p>	<p>FMEIA: the communication of the objectives and contents of Resolution 1325 is part of the "Gender Mainstreaming" module to be attended by all junior diplomats as part of their basic training.</p> <p>FMol: the communication of the objectives and contents of Resolution 1325 is part of the general 2 week training programme – being an integral element of the training modules "Gender Issues", "Human Rights", "Code of Conduct" and "Intercultural Aspects".</p> <p>FMoJ: Staff to be deployed participate in education and training programmes run by other ministries or institutions.</p> <p>FMoDS: From 2012 onwards the module "Gender Mainstreaming", consisting of four training units, will be taught as part of basic education in the career training programme of officers and non-commissioned officers, civilian personnel and as part of the immediate preparation for deployment to missions and operations. Resolution 1325 and the NAP are important elements of these training programmes. Under the immediate preparation for deployment to missions and operations the status of women and the issues of prostitution and organised crime in the specific operational area are taught as part of the "cultural awareness" training programme. The training module "Mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender into CSDP-Operations" is addressed under the ERASMUS programme. The topic of "female genital mutilation" (awareness training) was included in the immediate preparation for deployment to missions and operations for medical corps staff and medics. 8 Gender Field Advisors were trained.</p>	<p>Raising awareness of Resolution 1325 and the NAP forms part of the education and training programmes conducted by the respective ministries and ADA.</p> <p>Austrian participants in international peace missions are given training on the contents and objectives of Resolution 1325 prior to their deployment.</p> <p>National Austrian training standards are harmonised with and adapted to the existing international and European standards including the latest findings and developments and coordinated across the respective ministries.</p> <p>The number of further education events held for teaching and training staff.</p> <p>The number of gender experts trained.</p>	<p>Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report</p>



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
		ADA: In 2010 a Code of Conduct was prepared. Training events were held on resolutions 1325 and 1820 and on the Human Rights Manual – instructions on the implementation of the human rights approach in Austrian Development Cooperation and Cooperation with Eastern Europe (ADC). The information brochure FOKUS dealing with women, gender-related issues and armed conflict was revised taking account of resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889 and the ADA's projects and activities.		
<p>Ongoing communication of international, European and national codes of conduct, especially as regards zero tolerance on prostitution and sexual abuse of women and girls, with a view to preventing violence.</p> <p>Prompt and efficient response in cases of alleged violations of existing codes of conduct and the zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and prostitution.</p>	FMEIA, FMol, FMoJ, FMoDS, ADA	<p>FMoDS: The communication of standards of conduct especially as regards zero tolerance on prostitution and sexual abuse of women and girls is an integral element of the preparation and training programme prior to deployment.</p> <p>FMol: The communication of standards of conduct and awareness-raising are an important element of basic training provided prior to the international deployment of police officers. Any violation of the codes of conduct in the area of operation is examined both by the respective mission-specific mechanisms and at national level. In order to evaluate and adapt the training programme to be attended prior to missions, a female police officer participated in the UN training events "A comprehensive approach to gender in operations", held in Madrid, and "Investigations in sexual and gender based violence", held in Wertheim/Germany in 2011.</p>	<p>Ongoing communication of codes of conduct, especially as regards zero tolerance on prostitution and sexual abuse of women and girls in line with the existing international and European standards.</p> <p>Prompt and efficient response in cases of alleged violations of existing codes of conduct; disciplinary and, if applicable, criminal actions are initiated.</p>	Ongoing



## 2. Austrian Activities in International and Supranational Organisations and in Bilateral Contacts

In all bilateral and multilateral contacts, Austria is committed to promoting the increased involvement of women in all stages of peace processes and conflict prevention, to incorporating a gender perspective in all peace-building activities of international and regional organisations and to promoting the increased recruitment of women in decision-making positions in these organisations and as international mediators.

### 2.1 United Nations

Austria calls for increased recruitment of women in decision-making positions at the United Nations, in particular for positions as Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the UN Secretary-General both in terms of quantity (number of women) as well as quality (type of activity, area of activity/operation, i.e. also for conflict and post-conflict situations), and for increased recruitment of women with regard to UN peace operations. The goal is to ensure that all UN bodies, units and organisations routinely consider the concerns of Resolution 1325 in their work.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p>Lobbying in all relevant UN bodies and UN organisations for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and the incorporation and promotion of women's concerns; active participation in the work of the UN Commission on the Status of Women.</p> <p>Lobbying for increased recruitment of women in UN decision-making positions, as Special Representatives, and Special Envoys of the UN Secretary-General, both in headquarters and in the field.</p> <p>Lobbying for increased recruitment of women on all levels of UN peace-keeping and peacebuilding missions.</p>	FMEIA	<p>During its membership of the UN Security Council in 2009/2010, Austria worked for the inclusion and consideration of the objectives of Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions in the UNSC's daily work and successfully lobbied for a stronger consideration of women's concerns in UN peace mission mandate negotiations.</p> <p>Austria contributed actively to the development of UN Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions.</p>	<p>Austria is lobbying for the following measures and activities:</p> <p>Consideration and incorporation of women's issues in country-specific and thematic resolutions, including by the UNSC (incl. mandates of peace operations), the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the UN Human Rights Council;</p> <p>Increased recruitment of women in UN decision-making positions, as Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the UN Secretary-General and for UN peace operations;</p> <p>Increasing the number of meetings between UNSC missions and women's groups from the respective countries;</p> <p>Inclusion of women and consideration of women's issues in the strategic country programmes of the UN Peacebuilding Commission;</p>	Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report.



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p>Lobbying for ensuring the inclusion of gender expertise in UN planning missions (Technical Assessment Missions) and the increased incorporation of the objectives of Resolution 1325 in the mandates of UN peace-keeping missions.</p> <p>Lobbying for increased recruitment of women within the UN peace-building architecture and participation of women as well as inclusion of a gender perspective in all UN peacebuilding and mediation activities.</p>			Systematic consultation of women's organisations in (post)conflict countries in the framework of UN processes.	
Regular reporting by Austria to the UNSC on the efforts undertaken in implementing resolution 1325.	Working group (co-ordination FMEIA)	In the annual UNSC debates on Resolution 1325, Austria reports regularly on national measures taken to implement the resolution.	Austria participates in open UNSC debates on "Women, Peace and Security".	Ongoing
Support for the work of UN Women.	FMEIA, FMoDS	<p>Austria supported the consolidation of the four UN entities active in the gender area into one Composite Entity headed by an Under-Secretary-General and supports UN Women both financially and through the secondment of a Junior Professional Officer (JPO).</p> <p>Austria pro-actively supported granting UN Women a central role in operationalising the Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325 and in the resolution's further implementation.</p> <p>The FMoDS provided active support for the 2010 annual conference of the UN Women National Committee in Vienna.</p>	Active participation as observer and/or member in the work of the Executive Board of UN Women.	Ongoing



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Submission of national data relating to the UN Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325 (as requested); lobbying with other UN Member States and UN entities to encourage them to also contribute to the collection of data.	Working group (coordination: FMEIA)	Austria contributed to developing the 26 UN Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325 in 2010.	Transmission of national data on the UN Indicators, as requested by the UN.	Ongoing
Lobbying in the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for the implementation of Resolution 1325, especially during Austria's Council membership from 2011-2014.	FMEIA	On 20 May 2011 Austria was elected to the UNHRC. In its work in the UNHRC Austria is focusing inter alia on promoting the rights of women, in particular the fight against sexual violence and fostering equal participation of women in political decision-making processes.	Activities taken and measures launched in order to strengthen the implementation of the contents and objectives of Resolution 1325 in the HRC's work.	Ongoing

## 2.2 European Union

The Checklist for Implementing Gender-specific Aspects, prepared by Austria, was adopted by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) on 22 September 2006. In November 2006, the EU Council of Foreign Ministers adopted Conclusions that confirm the EU Member States' commitment to comprehensively implement the provisions of Resolution 1325 in the Common European Security and Defence Policy (CSDP missions, election monitoring missions, Stability Instrument, DDR and SSR programmes, etc.). On 1 December 2008, the PSC adopted the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 under which the EU commits itself to supporting the implementation of Resolution 1325 in its external actions. An informal EU working group (Task Force 1325) is responsible *inter alia* for monitoring the implementation of the Comprehensive Approach. In the context of this Comprehensive Approach, indicators for the improved measurement of progress made in implementing Resolution 1325 were developed in 2010.

In the EU bodies, Austria is committed to supporting the comprehensive use and further development of the Checklist and the implementation of the Comprehensive Approach as well as other relevant EU standards in all stages of CSDP missions. Furthermore, Austria strives to achieve the enhanced consideration and incorporation of the objectives and measures defined in Resolution 1325 in the context of the Instrument for Stability.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p>Lobbying in EU bodies aimed at promoting the implementation of Resolution 1325, especially as regards the use and further development of the Checklist, the 2006 Council Conclusions and the Generic Standards of Behaviour for CSDP operations.</p> <p>EU–UN cooperation in crisis management: Austria lobbies for the inclusion of the provisions of Resolution 1325.</p> <p>Support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of Resolutions 1325 and 1820 – incl. the communication of information on the EU report on the EU indicators.</p> <p>Collaboration in the informal working group, Task Force 1325</p>	FMEIA	<p>Austria actively participates in the debate on Mainstreaming Human Rights and Gender Equality into CSDP Missions and contributes to the preparation of the report “Lessons and best practices of mainstreaming human rights and gender equality into CSDP missions (military and civilian)”.</p> <p>Provision of information for the first EU report on the implementation of the EU indicators.</p> <p>Austria participates in the EU Task Force on Resolution 1325.</p>	<p>Austria is lobbying for the following activities and measures to be taken:</p> <p>Consideration of gender aspects in the context of fact finding missions and in preparing operational concepts and plans for CSDP missions;</p> <p>Consideration of gender-relevant aspects in current and final reports of CSDP missions;</p> <p>Preparation of statistics relevant to Resolution 1325;</p> <p>Consideration of gender-relevant aspects in CSDP training programmes;</p> <p>Raising the share of women in CSDP missions;</p> <p>Nomination of gender experts/advisors in CSDP missions and in the European External Action Service (EEAS) including a Special Representative for women, peace and security in the EEAS;</p> <p>Observation of clear procedures (reporting and punishment) in cases of violation of gender-based codes of conduct (e.g. in cases of sexual harassment);</p> <p>Separate budget lines for gender projects in CSDP missions;</p> <p>Adaptation of the codes of conduct for elections observers with regard to Resolution 1325;</p> <p>Integration and use of gender expertise in the election monitoring missions’ core teams;</p> <p>Austria communicates information on the EU indicators as requested.</p>	Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report.
Lobbying in the context of implementation of the Instrument for Stability.	FMEIA	The topic “Women, Peace and Security” was established as a cross-cutting issue within the Programme of Work for 2009-2011.	<p>Austria takes an active role in promoting the consideration of aspects related to Resolution 1325 in the relevant Council Committees requesting that sufficient means are allocated to measures in this field.</p> <p>Austria promotes the establishment of a respective reporting system to inform about financial measures.</p>	Ongoing



### 2.3 OSCE

Austria supports the implementation of Resolution 1325 in all OSCE dimensions. Efforts shall aim, among other things, at the equal nomination of women in decision-making positions and deployments, both in terms of quantity (equal number of women) as well as quality (in all decision-making positions).

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Lobbying in the context of all three OSCE dimensions for the implementation of Resolution 1325, <i>inter alia</i> by OSCE missions.	FMEIA, FMoDS	<p>Austria has advocated increasing the number of full-time gender advisors in OSCE missions and consideration of the objectives of Resolution 1325 also in the context of financial support for OSCE projects.</p> <p>The questionnaire for the annual exchange of information on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security has been expanded.</p> <p>Austria participates in the voluntary exchange of information on the implementation of Resolution 1325 with OSCE participating States.</p> <p>Austria introduced the issue to the political and security policy dialogue of the Forum for Security Co-operation and of the Permanent Council.</p> <p>Austria co-sponsored the OSCE draft decision on promoting gender equality.</p>	<p>Austria supports specific OSCE projects aimed at implementing Resolution 1325, such as OSCE workshops on the women-specific dimension of election monitoring missions.</p> <p>Austria takes an active part in promoting the increase of the number of full-time gender advisors in OSCE missions.</p> <p>Austria advocates a more extensive exchange of information on the implementation of Resolution 1325.</p> <p>Presentations on the national implementation, experiences and lessons learned in the context of diverse deployments abroad and missions.</p> <p>Addressing the issue in the political and security policy dialogue of the Forum for Security Co-operation and of the Permanent Council.</p>	Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report
Lobbying for increasing the representation of women in leadership positions in all OSCE dimensions.	FMEIA	The representation of women in executive functions was further increased.	Austria advocates increasing the representation of women in executive functions within the OSCE, including in particular in the OSCE field operations.	Ongoing

### 2.4 NATO/EAPC/PfP

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Supporting initiatives within the framework of the EAPC aimed at implementing SC Resolution 1325 in NATO-led operations.	FMEIA, FMoDS	Austria is a member of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Implementation of Resolution 1325 and contributed to the preparation of the Comprehensive Report on the NATO/EAPC Policy on the Implementation of Resolution 1325.	Active participation in meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Implementation of Resolution 1325.	Ongoing



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Participation in the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives (NCGP).	FMEIA, FMoDS	Austria participates in NCGP meetings on the implementation of the objectives of Resolution 1325.	Participation in the annual meeting of the NCGP.	Ongoing

## 2.5 Bilateral Contacts

In their bilateral contacts with states in conflict and post-conflict situations as well as with other states playing a key role in peace processes, high-level representatives of Austria will stress the need for involving women in these peace processes and offer Austrian expertise in order to support other states in implementing Resolution 1325. They will also meet regularly with representatives of civil society and women's organisations from or in these countries in order to recognise and promote their contribution to the peace process. Austria will also support the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular Section E on "Women and Armed Conflict".

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
Lobbying for the participation of women in peace processes, especially in peace negotiations, in contacts with relevant countries.  Regular meetings on Resolution 1325 between Austrian embassies and representations, in particular in crisis regions, with civil society and women's organisations.	Working group, in particular FMEIA	Information and opinion-forming activities on Resolution 1325 at local, regional, national and international level including through presentations, participation in panel discussions, publication of op-eds and press releases.  The FMEIA develops instruments that outline opportunities for implementing the NAP as well as concrete steps to be taken by Austrian embassies and missions in its implementation.	Relevant issues are regularly addressed in bilateral contacts with relevant states  Number of meetings on Resolution 1325 held between Austrian embassies and missions, in particular in crisis areas, with representatives from civil society and women's organisations.	Ongoing, to be reviewed in the annual report
Lobbying for the universal ratification of relevant international instruments (CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and their optional protocols, the Rome Statute, etc.) and the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action	FMEIA		Relevant issues are regularly addressed in bilateral contacts with relevant states.	Ongoing
Offer to provide active support to partner countries in preparing a NAP on the Implementation of Resolution 1325.	FMEIA		Provision of Austrian expertise on the implementation of Resolution 1325.	Ongoing



### 3. Activities in the Field of Development Cooperation

Austria pursues the implementation of the objectives of Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions in all areas of international cooperation. To this end, Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), represented at the multilateral and bilateral level by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), promotes activities aimed at strengthening the role and participation of women in peace processes and improving the security situation and the consideration and incorporation of the specific needs of women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. In the context of achieving the objectives of Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions, an important role is attached to promoting the political involvement of women, raising awareness within society at large and building up rule of law structures. Austria also takes special account of the key role played by cooperation with civil society, especially with local women networks and organisations, in effectively implementing these objectives. The ADC Guidelines on “Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention”, “Human Rights”, “Governance” and “Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women” and the accompanying manuals serve as a basis for the relevant ADC activities.

The projects and programmes supported by ADC are allocated to the three core areas of “participation”, “prevention” and “protection, security and human rights”. This allocation is guided by the 26 UN Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325. The measures and the indicators chosen are also guided by the Comprehensive Approach to the EU Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and contribute to the operationalisation of the implementation of the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Cooperation.

**Participation** involves all measures aimed at the inclusion of women in decision-making functions and consideration of their interests in the context of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

**Prevention** involves all measures aimed at preventing a relapse in a violent conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence.

**Protection, Security and Human Rights** involves all measures aimed at protecting women and their physical and mental health, economic security and respect of human rights.

#### 3.1 Support for Projects and Programmes run by Regional and International Organisations

Under its multilateral cooperation and development cooperation Austria collaborates closely with international organisations in implementing Resolution 1325. In this context, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which became operational as of 1 January 2011, plays a pivotal role. Furthermore, numerous projects and programmes run by other regional and international organisations, including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and among others by the EU and the African Union (AU) contribute to the implementation of Resolution 1325. Austria pays particular attention to the application of the UN Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325.



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p><b>Participation:</b> Promoting political participation of women.</p> <p>Strengthening the representation of women through capacity-building.</p>	FMEIA	Support for UN Women in a project aimed at promoting the political participation of women in the democratic transition process in Egypt.	Support for measures aimed at strengthening participation and the total amount of financial support provided	Ongoing, see list of current projects in the annual report
<p><b>Prevention:</b> Strengthening the implementation of Resolution 1325 by way of applying the indicators.</p> <p>Promoting public relations work and awareness-raising on the rights of women.</p>	FMEIA	Support for UN Women in a project aimed at involving women in building peace and security, inter alia in the pilot countries Haiti, Liberia, Timor Leste and Uganda.	Support for measures aimed at strengthening prevention and the total amount of financial support provided.	Ongoing
<p><b>Protection, security and human rights:</b> Promotion of a consistent and systematic prosecution of perpetrators and strengthening the fight against impunity.</p> <p>Provision of technical support to security sector reform and monitoring activities.</p>	FMEIA	Support for the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women;  Support for the Women, Gender and Development Directorate of the African Union.	Support for measures aimed at strengthening protection, security and human rights and the total amount of financial support provided	Ongoing

### 3.2 Support for Projects and Programmes in Fragile States, Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations

In the field of bilateral cooperation, ADC on the one hand cooperates with international and local civil society organisations and on the other hand supports relevant government-level programmes and sectors in the partner countries. In order to effectively and sustainably strengthen, empower and involve women affected by conflict, it is necessary to take support measures at both the individual and structural levels, to focus on supporting local networking of women and to engage in advocacy work. Special importance is attached to achieving new findings and developing new approaches based on a cross-regional exchange of best practices.

Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p><b>Participation:</b> Promotion of and support for a stronger involvement of women in all stages of peace processes.</p> <p>Capacity building and strengthening by providing training for both men and women on human rights standards with a special focus on women's rights.</p>	ADA	Support for the CARE framework programme 2010-2012 for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and its follow-up resolutions in cooperation with 19 local partner organisations.  Support for the UWONET Gender Capital for Peace Recovery and Development Plans.	Support for measures aimed at strengthening participation and the total amount of financial support provided.	Ongoing, see list of current projects in the annual report



Activity	Responsibility	Status quo	Indicators	Time-frame
<p>Promotion of the involvement of women in peacebuilding and political decision-making processes.</p> <p>Training activities for female leaders, for instance of local civil society organisations, female members of municipal councils.</p> <p>Support for peace initiatives launched by local women and improvement of the institutional capacities of local civil society organisations.</p>		<p>Support for CARE in cooperation with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and six local partner organisations in strengthening women's involvement in promoting peace in South Caucasus.</p> <p>Support for the Fund for the Implementation of the Gender Action Plan (FIGAP) of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees in Bosnia-Herzegovina.</p>		
<p><b>Prevention:</b> Support for a regional platform in West Africa for raising public awareness with a special focus on the role of women in violent conflict and as peacemakers and peacebuilders.</p> <p>Support for the participation of women in peace promoting strategies and measures as well as in conflict prevention.</p>	ADA	Support for the Austroprojekt Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH in the context of PASPA III (Parténariat Stratégique pour la Paix).	Support for measures aimed at strengthening prevention and the total amount of financial support provided.	Ongoing
<p><b>Protection, security and human rights:</b> Strengthening the participation of women in the economy, <i>inter alia</i> by providing access to income-generating activities.</p> <p>Promotion of initiatives to fight violence against women.</p> <p>Raising public awareness for the issue of sexual violence against women.</p> <p>Support for gender mainstreaming and awareness-raising activities on women's rights among women.</p>	ADA	<p>Support for the CARE framework programme 2010-2012.</p> <p>Support for the Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA) in the project "Mainstreaming human rights and gender justice in response to sexual and gender-based violence".</p> <p>Support for the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) in cooperation with two local partner organisations.</p> <p>Support for the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda as regards the Justice, Law and Order Sector - Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (JLOS-PRDP).</p>	Support for measures aimed at strengthening protection, security and human rights and the total amount of financial support provided.	Ongoing



## Annex 1: Resolution 1325 (2000); adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000

*The Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decisionmaking levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard *calls on* Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and *urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, *invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
  - (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
  - (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
  - (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the Unit-

ed Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Annex 2: Statement by the President of the Security Council of 26 October 2010

At the 6411th meeting of the Security Council, held on 26 October 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Women and peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council, meeting on the tenth Anniversary of the adoption of its resolution 1325 (2000), reaffirms its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1894 (2009) and all relevant Statements of its Presidents.

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security (S/2010/498), and the analysis it contains on progress in implementing resolution 1325 (2000).

"The Security Council welcomes General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/289 establishing the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) that will be fully operational in January 2011. The Council invites UN Women to regularly contribute to its work on women and peace and security and notes the valuable role it will play in supporting women's roles in peacebuilding and the prevention of sexual violence in conflict, including through coordination and coherence in policy and programming for women and girls. It welcomes the appointment of Ms. Michele Bachelet as its head.

"The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, including rape, other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and killing and maiming that contravene international law.

"The Council urges the complete cessation by all parties of such acts with immediate effect and also urges Member States to bring to justice those responsible for crimes of this nature. Their efforts to combat impunity must be matched with assistance and redress to victims. In this regard, it reiterates its support for the mandates of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and for Children and Armed Conflict and encourages them to continue to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of their efforts.

"The Security Council notes that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern committed against women and girls has been strengthened through the work of the International Criminal Court, ad hoc and mixed tribunals, as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals and takes note of the stocktaking of international criminal justice undertaken by the first Review Conference of the Rome Statute held in Kampala, Uganda from 31 May to 11 June 2010. The Council intends to enhance its efforts to fight impunity and uphold accountability for serious crimes against women and girls with appropriate means and draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and mixed criminal courts and tribunals, truth and reconciliation commissions as well as national reparation programs for victims, institutional reforms and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

“The Security Council recognizes the continued challenges and welcomes the many efforts to implement resolution 1325 (2000) detailed in the Secretary-General’s report, in particular positive examples of efforts to engage with women’s civil society groups in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence.

“The Security Council notes with grave concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict, and that women’s participation at all stages of peace processes and in the implementation of peace accords remains too low, despite the vital role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in rebuilding their societies. The Council recognizes the need to facilitate the full and effective participation of women in these areas and stresses that the full and effective participation of women is very important for sustainability of peace processes.

“The Security Council welcomes the efforts of Member States to implement its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the increase in the number of States that have formulated or revised national action plans and strategies, and encourages Member States to continue to pursue such implementation.

“The Security Council welcomes the concrete commitments made by a number of Member States at the present Ministerial Open Debate on 26 October 2010 to increase their efforts to implement its resolution 1325 (2000) and invites those Member States and any other Member States that wish to do so to regularly review implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council on progress made as appropriate.

“The Security Council supports taking forward, including by relevant UN entities, the set of indicators contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/498) for use as an initial framework to track implementation of its resolution 1325 in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1325, as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country.

“The Security Council recognizes the need for consistent implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in its own work and for monitoring progress in implementation. In this regard the Security Council underlines the need for timely and systematic reporting on women and peace and security issues and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that country-specific and relevant thematic issues reports and briefings, provide information on women and peace and security issues and on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) using this set of indicators, as appropriate.

“The Security Council encourages Member States to take into account the set of indicators contained in the Annex of the Report of the Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security (S/2010/498), as appropriate, in implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security.

“The Security Council reiterates its demand to all parties to armed conflict to immediately and completely cease all forms of violence against women and girls, including acts of sexual violence.

“The Security Council encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities. The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel. The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide and deploy guidance

on addressing sexual violence for predeployment and inductive training of military and police personnel, and to assist missions in developing situation-specific procedures to address sexual violence at the field level and to ensure that technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training. The Security Council welcomes the work of gender and women protection advisers appointed to peacekeeping missions. The Council looks forward to considering the annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 1820 (2008).

“The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit an annual report to it on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). The Council further requests the Secretary-General to propose in his next annual report a strategic framework to guide the UN’s implementation of the resolution in the next decade, which includes targets and indicators and takes account of relevant processes within the Secretariat. In this context, the Council requests the Secretary-General to include recommendations for policy and institutional reforms in the UN that will facilitate improved response by the Organization to women and peace and security issues.

“The Security Council reiterates its request to Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations to take measures to increase the participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including in decision-making roles in post-conflict governance institutions, appointed and elected. The Council urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as mediators and special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf.

“The Security Council expresses its intention to convene a High-level Review in five years to assess progress at the global, regional and national levels in implementing resolution 1325, renew commitments and address obstacles and constraints that have emerged in the implementation of resolution 1325.”

## Annex 3: Overview of Follow-up Resolutions to Resolution 1325

**Resolution 1820** of June 2008 defines the connection between the use of sexual violence in armed conflict as a tactic of war and the maintenance of international peace and security. The resolution calls upon all parties to a conflict to protect civilians from sexual violence and affirms the Security Council's intention to consider targeted sanctions against perpetrators. The resolution calls upon the UN Secretary-General to develop guidelines and strategies for UN peacekeeping missions aimed at enhanced protection of civilians from sexual violence and to systematically include measures aimed at strengthening the fight against sexual violence in his reports to the UNSC.

**Resolution 1888** of September 2009 creates the position of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. The resolution also provides for the stronger consideration of sexual violence in adopting targeted sanctions by the UNSC and for the establishment of a team of experts tasked with assisting national authorities of countries in conflict situations with prevalent sexual violence in strengthening the rule of law.

**Resolution 1889** of October 2009 focuses on strengthening the role of women and promoting the empowerment of women in the field of peacebuilding and reconstruction of post-conflict areas. The resolution calls upon all UN Member States, UN entities, donors and civil society to take account of the equal participation of women, women's issues and their protection. Resolution 1889 calls upon the Secretary-General to develop Indicators for Tracking Implementation of Resolution 1325. By summer 2010, a total of 26 indicators had been developed.

**Resolution 1960** of December 2010 calls for the setting-up of a "Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting" arrangement. It encourages the UN Secretary-General to include in his annual reports on sexual violence in armed conflict submitted to the UNSC a list of those parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence. In order to be deleted from this list prepared by the UN Secretary-General, such parties must undertake concrete commitments the implementation of which is systematically monitored by the UN Secretary-General and reported to the UNSC.