



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: FROM RESOLUTION TO ACTION
THE PROTECTION AGENDA UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325/2000

GENEVA HIGH-LEVEL CONSULTATION

15-16 SEPTEMBER 2010

OUTCOME DOCUMENT

In collaboration with



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Contents

FOREWARD 6

INTRODUCTION: FROM RESOLUTION TO ACTION 7

 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCR 1325 7

 WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (WPS): FROM RESOLUTION TO ACTION GENEVA CONSULTATION 8

 OUTCOME DOCUMENT..... 9

**THE EU CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325/2000: LESSONS
LEARNED FROM CENTRAL AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION 10**

 PANEL DISCUSSION 10

European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)..... 10

Council the European Union, External and Politico-Military Affairs, Human Rights Unit 10

European Commission DG Development 11

Human Rights Watch 11

 MAJOR THEMES..... 11

EU Implementation..... 11

Connecting funds to needs..... 12

 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PANEL 12

FILM SCREENING: PRAY THE DEVIL BACK TO HELL 14

DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION UNDER THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325/2000 FRAMEWORK... 15

 PANEL DISCUSSION 15

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)..... 15

Norwegian Refugee Council..... 16

Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan 16

Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) 16

 MAJOR THEMES..... 17

Participation 17

Camp Design..... 17

Asylum 17

PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS..... 17

PROTECTION – IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON WOMEN AND GIRLS 19

PANEL DISCUSSION 19

CARE International..... 19

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) 19

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 20

United Nations Development Program – Crisis Prevention and Recovery Team..... 20

MAJOR THEMES..... 21

Extending the paradigm of women’s experiences..... 21

Women, Peace and Security and Human Rights 22

Security Sector Reform and Accountability 22

PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS..... 23

POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY – NO PEACE WITHOUT PEACE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR COMMUNITIES 25

PANEL DISCUSSION 25

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) – Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery..... 25

United Nations Population Fund Program (UNFPA) – Sierra Leone 25

United Nations Population Fund Program (UNFPA) – Uganda 25

Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS 25

World YWCA 26

MAJOR THEMES..... 26

End to impunity..... 26

Continual system of assistance27

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PANEL: 28

ANNEX ONE – CONSULTATION CONCLUSIONS 29

ANNEX TWO – CONCEPT NOTE 32

ANNEX THREE - AGENDA 35

ANNEX FOUR – PANELIST BIOGRAPHIES 44

ANNEX FIVE - CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS 53

ANNEX SIX - TASK FORCE MEMBERS 56

REFERENCES 57

PHOTO CREDITS..... 58

SUGGESTED FURTHER READING 59

 BACKGROUND NOTES AND PRESENTATIONS FROM CONSULTATION 59

 FURTHER INFORMATION ON SCR1325 10TH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS 60

Foreward

Ten years does not seem such a long time ago, but for women in the DRC, Afghanistan, Nepal, and other countries around the world, the last ten years have seen their struggle to keep families alive and stay strong in the face of conflict. They have advocated for their voice to be heard at decision-making tables on peace processes, national, regional and international mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and the formulation of government, public policies and programs. While important progress has been made on the policy front - with more focused and action oriented resolutions being adopted on sexual violence in conflict, peace building and post-conflict recovery, - there is still much to be done to change the situation on the ground for women and their families.



On 9 September 2010 the Government of Belgium, in its role as EU Presidency, sponsored a high-level conference in Brussels to highlight the critical need for women's participation in conflict prevention, protection and peace building. Shortly after, we considered the protection dimension of the Women, Peace and Security agenda during a high level consultation in Geneva on the 15-16 September 2010, with experts from conflict affected countries and those involved in gender-sensitive (security) policies and programs across the EU, member states, UN and civil society.

I look forward to seeing the progress and outcomes from these events, which will be taken into account as the EU and its member states develop positions and strengthen their commitments for the upcoming Ministerial Level meeting at the Security Council scheduled for October 2010, in light of the ten-year anniversary of SCR 1325, I hope that these initiatives do not stop here but are seen as cornerstones in building up the momentum towards promoting the role of women as participators, protectors and preventers in the Gender-Sensitive Security Policy and the /Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Alex Van Meeuwen



Ambassador

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

Office and other Specialized Institutions in Geneva

Introduction

From Resolution to Action

10th Anniversary of SCR 1325

The UN Security Council unanimously adopted SRC1325 on 31st October 2000. The Resolution was hailed as a major breakthrough in bringing women into the security debate. In its 18 operative statements SCR1325 calls for women's experiences in conflict to be incorporated into the United Nations security agenda and specifies action to be taken to increase women's participation in decision making, protection of women in conflict and prevention of conflict. However, it does not set out mechanisms for enforcement.



Since 2000, the UN Security Council has adopted a further three resolutions (SCR 1820, SCR 1888, SCR 1889). These resolutions build further on the need for participation, protection and prevention and together form the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda. Despite the commitment shown in these four resolutions, improvement and progress are lacking. Obligations to implement, as well as indicators on implementation are limited and inadequate. Critics argue that the implementation of WPS Agenda remains weak because it is subject to the exigencies of *realpolitik*.

In recognition of the 10th anniversary of SCR1325 and in response to SCR1889, and in the context of the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the Belgian Government coordinated a series of events on the WPS Agenda in 2010: "Women, peace and security: from resolution to action" EU Joint Team Event 15-16September 2010, Geneva; "Ten years of SCR1325" UNOG and DCAF joint seminar 15 September 2010; "10th Anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Ensuring Women's Participation in Peace and Security" 9 September 2010, Brussels. Discussion at these events showed that despite progress in policy and advocacy and the adoption of the additional three Security Council resolutions there has been little change for women on the ground.

The evidence of inadequate implementation is damning:

- In 300 peace accords from 45 conflict situations since 1998, there have been only 18 references to sexual or gender-based violence¹
- While women's views on protection can be critical in peacebuilding, women have represented less

¹ UNIFEM Women War Peace, Facts and Figures, accessed on 11 September 2010, http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/women_war_peace/facts_figures.php#1

than 3 per cent of signatories on peace agreements²

- The recent reports of atrocities in the Democratic Republic of Congo once again reveal that early warnings of impending violence were not fully acted upon
- Humanitarian and post-crisis programs are not engaging sufficiently with women in planning, designing or monitoring
- Only a small percentage of female ex-combatants and women and girls associated with armed forces are entering Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programs; and when they have access to these programs their specific needs are not adequately addressed
- Protection actors, including women's organizations, are critically and chronically under-resourced

Women, Peace and Security (WPS): from Resolution to Action Geneva Consultation

In this spirit, representatives of governments, the European Union, the United Nations and civil society met in Geneva, on 15-16 September 2010, as part of the “Women, Peace and Security: from Resolution to Action Geneva High-level Consultation”. Prominent in the discussion was the need for a major shift in the implementation of SCR1325 at local, national, regional and international levels to take into account Human Rights Law; increased concentration on the development and aid capacity intrinsic to community women organizations and networks; and, a clearer separation of humanitarian and military activities. What may have appeared effective and desirable from a security and efficiency perspective, for example some integrated missions, have yet failed to reach their full potential to protect women in conflict. The ethos of the WPS Agenda must be integrated within the many sectors and parties involved in activities to prevent conflict and to realize effective protection. A comprehensive and transparent system of implementation is needed and should be promoted by the United Nations, civil society, the EU and other regional institutions and their member states.³



The application of international humanitarian law and human rights are an integral part of security and vital to the development of policies, laws and programs, which facilitate participation, the prevention of conflict and when it occurs, protection during conflict in displacement specific situations and post-conflict recovery.

² Of interest, there are no references of sexual or gender-based violence in accords regarding conflicts in Bosnia, Sierra Leone and Liberia. UNIFEM research April 2009 Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence, accessed on 11 September 2010:

http://www.realizingrights.org/pdf/UNIFEM_handout_Women_in_peace_processes_Brief_April_20_2009.pdf

³ NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, *Briefing: A Comprehensive and Transparent System of Implementation for the United Nations' Obligations on Women, Peace and Security*, 2010.

Outcome Document

This outcome document summarizes details the statements and recommendations of the 15-16 September 2010 Consultation in the **Panel Discussion** and **Recommendations**. The consultation organizers strongly recommend relevant parties to consult recommendations for direction in improving implementation of the WPS Agenda. Information on **Major Themes** is provided at the end of each section. Contents of this are reflective of major themes of discussion at the consultation as well as background papers, institution policy papers, Security Council Resolutions, information from relevant events and informal preparation for the consultation. The Consultation Conclusions (Annex 1) provide an overview of the high-level discussion and recommendations for further implementation of the WPS Agenda.

For further information please find the Conference Conclusions (annex I), Concept Note (annex II), the annotated Agenda (annex III), panelists biographies (annex IV) and suggested reading (page 59).

The EU Contribution to the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325/2000: Lessons Learned from Central African and the Great Lakes Region

Panel Discussion

Moderated by Ms. Véronique Arnault, Director, Multilateral Relations and Human Rights, European Commission, DG External Relations, the introductory panel included presentations and input from Human Rights Watch and various sections of EU Institutions including the Commission (Unit for Central Africa, Sudan and Chad, DG ECHO; Desk for Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), DG Development) and the Council of the EU (DG External and Politico-Military Affairs). A representative of the Central Training Base, Hungary also contributed to the discussions. The discussion focused on the role of the EU, the challenges of implementing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda and areas to focus on improving into the next 10 years.



European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

Ms Andrea Koulimah, Head of Unit for Central Africa, Sudan and Chad, European Commission, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) focused on a comprehensive approach to SCR1325, with a “do no harm” premise. Crisis is not gender neutral, whether man-made or natural with women and children representing eighty per cent of the internally displaced. Women are the primary users of social services and hence have to adapt not only to the insecurity of conflict but also to the destruction of these support systems. The use of sexual and gender based violence as an instrument of warfare must be addressed within the framework of protection.

Council of the European Union, DG External and Politico-Military Affairs, Human Rights Unit

Ms. Katariina Leinonen, Administrator, External and Politico-Military Affairs, Council of the EU, Human Rights Unit, detailed the EU’s approach to SCR1325 implementation. The EU incorporates the WPS Agenda within many EU institutions including Common Security Defense Program and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. In December 2008, the EU adopted the *Comprehensive EU Approach to the implementation of UNSCR1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security*. Nine of the 27 member states have adopted SCR1325 Implementation National Action Plans (NAP), representing nearly half of the 21 existing NAPs. There are important twinning activities between countries, for instance Ireland and Liberia, Kenya and Finland.

European Commission DG Development

Ms. Caroline Lopes, Co-Desk Officer for Democratic Republic of Congo, DG Development, explained how the

recent events in the DRC show the limitations of international entities in preventing and protecting in conflict. Prevention and protection of this kind must be provided by the national law enforcements and facilitated, through security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs. For the EU there are four areas of focus: assistance to victims, an end to impunity, prevention and capacity reinforcement.

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch researcher and advocate, Ms. Gauri Van Gulik expressed concerns that implementation on the ground has failed to meet the EU's high-level commitments. Particular concern was expressed at the need to strengthen the current EU task force and the lack of support and resources for Gender Focal Points and advisors within operations. It was recommended that the EU establish an equivalent to UN Women within its own EEAS structures, address the gaps in progress with more dedicated staff whom are expert in women's rights and to pledge to support peace negotiations that involve women and include provisions for implementation of SCR1325.

Major Themes

EU Implementation

The EU is an active party, committed to implementation of the WPS Agenda. The EU incorporates the WPS Agenda in its Common Security Defense Policy (CSDP) and the policy and practice of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO). The EU wields significant influence within the international political community, as the EU Presidency's Security Council statements on WPS clearly demonstrate. The EU can promote the importance of the WPS Agenda within its Member States, sharing good practices and providing support and capacity building.



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However the common gaps between commitments, policy and reality are all too apparent. In 2009, women represented only six per cent of personnel in European Security and Defense Policy and seven of over 130 European Commission Delegations Heads of Mission are women. There are 11 EU Special Representatives; none of whom are women.⁴ Gender Focal Points are supposed to be within every CSDP mission or operation. Currently there are 19 such advisors/focal points, but there are reports that these are under-resourced with relatively junior staff with little capacity to influence the wider institutional culture. Some advisors/focal points are overstretched given their additional onerous obligations in the fields of human rights, climate change etc.

⁴ Margot Wallström, Vice-President of the European Commission, speech on "Women, peace and security" at the European Development Days, 22 October 2009, Stockholm, accessed on 30 September 2010, http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_9146_en.htm

Connecting funds to needs

Small community organizations provide crucial health, social and psychosocial support and services before, during and after conflict. Often these services are provided without basic funding or infrastructure. More resources must be accompanied by increased donor coordination so as to ensure financial efficiency as well as coherent and predictable international support. The EU's approach to funding activities is an issue frequently



debated by civil society, in particular women's organizations. It is argued that support for activities is difficult to obtain and that measures should be taken by the EU to remove related barriers to access, whether these are linked to relevant information provision or the complexity of criteria for access to funding instruments.

As a major trade negotiator and investor in humanitarian, development and human rights, the EU has an important role in promoting a systematic approach to the protection of women in conflict and in post-conflict reconstruction from a gender perspective. As stated by the EU Presidency, "the immediate aftermath of conflict provides an opportunity to address women's issues and use women's potential".⁵ Influential bodies, such as the EU and its member states, should seek to ensure Corporate Social Responsibility and accountability in the private sector in order to promote peace, sustainable development and economic, social and cultural rights.

Recommendations from the panel

- The EU to continue to realize its commitments within and for the *Comprehensive EU approach to the implementation of UNSCR1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security*.
- Facilitate the administration of small grants to support WPS Agenda through grass roots level programming.
- Undertake Gender Analysis and identify women's rights in CSDP Missions and include comments on these in CSDP six-month evaluations.
- Encourage an EU and member states pledge to refrain from supporting any peace process without the participation of women and which fails to include concrete and time-bound commitments on promoting practical equality for women.
- Strengthen the current EU Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, including with more senior representation.
- Ensure more support for Gender Focal Points, including provision of sufficient access and resources to

⁵ UN Security Council, EU Presidency Statement *Open Debate on Women and Peace and Security*, 5 October 2009, accessed on 22 September 2010, http://www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9062_en.htm.

promote institutional change.

- Establish a counterpart to UN Women within the EU, including a high level representative on Women, Peace and Security issues.

Film Screening

Pray the Devil Back to Hell



A screening of the award-winning documentary *Pray the Devil Back to Hell*, by the film's producer Abigail Disney concluded the first day of consultation. Ms Disney, a long time advocator of women's rights, explained the film is a testament to the women of Liberia, and a call to action and a gesture of solidarity with women everywhere who fight to bring peace and equity to the places they live in. At the height of the civil war, when ordinary Liberians had been terrorized too much and for too long a group of women joined together, Muslim and Christian, educated and unlettered, rich and poor, urban and rural. They wore white to signify that they wanted peace. And they protested at great risk to themselves and to their families. After months of protest they

were able to persuade both the president and the rebels to attend peace talks. After the commencement of the formal peace negotiations the women found themselves still discriminated. Knowing that peace would only be achieved with the involvement of women they demonstrated outside the peace talks to show the leaders that they were being watched. When progress stalled within the peace talks the women surrounded the building, locked arms and sent a note inside saying that they were taking the participants hostage until a peace agreement was signed.

With questions from the floor a rich discussion followed the screening. Issues emerged around the media and the hidden stories of women and men that step out against conflict in a similar way to the women in Liberia. Due to the stereotyped gender roles in society, neither the media nor other observers can see clearly the many roles that women and men have in conflict and in peace. Previous male viewers of the film have admitted to not thinking it possible for women to achieve such things as in Liberia. Likewise people often do not see the positive portrayal of men in the film, the "good men" who are carrying the sick and wounded and helping the women. These caretaker roles – so often relegated to the women's domain – are subtly displayed and often missed.

This documentary has been used as a powerful tool to raise awareness. Its profound message extends across religion and culture. A forthcoming project, *Women, War and Peace*⁶, will further explore through a five part series persistent gender issues across conflict situations in Colombia, Bosnia, Afghanistan and DRC. It is due for release on United States of America public television in 2010.

⁶ For more information please see <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/episodes/women-war-peace/introduction/4093/>

Displacement and Protection

Under the Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 Framework

Panel Discussion

Moderated by Madeleine Rees, Secretary General of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), this panel explored what is meant by protection when women are on the move. Discussion included perspectives from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and from the NGO Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

George Okoth-Obbo, Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Africa, discussed UNHCR's increased commitment to addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and sexual abuse. This commitment is one of the non-negotiable programming elements in UNHCR operations for the protection of women and girls and one of the High Commissioner's Five Commitments to Refugee Women that were adopted in 2001 after extensive consultations with refugee women⁷. Within UNHCR, accountability for the protection of women is cemented at the highest level of management through the Accountability Framework, an essential part of UNHCR's age, gender and diversity mainstreaming strategy. Mr. Okoth-Obbo expressed concern that if SCR1325 had been written today, all major elements would be reiterated and regrettably, still relevant.

Mr. Okoth-Obbo stated that all organizations must take measures to review and re-center programs to improve protection for women and girls, with emphasis on non-negotiable aspects of protection, such as prevention of and response to SGBV, with adequate budgets to back this up. An important area is to meet domestic energy requirements: in several UNCHR operations, up to 83 per cent of sexual abuse cases are related to fuel needs. Impunity for crimes against women must end. The mandate of peacekeepers should be used to provide physical protection in the absence of a state authority that can protect people within a climate of impunity. At the same time there is a need to build states' capacity to protect their citizens, assisting them to improve the situation while emphasizing their responsibility. Humanitarian actors should work with host communities to reduce tensions with the refugee or displaced community.



In situations of displacement, many women assume new roles as heads of households, but lack the means to make a living. Women's economic independence must be promoted, to limit the need for survival sex.

⁷ The other commitments relate to registration and documentation, participation of women in camp committees and in the management and distribution of food and non-food items, and the provision of sanitary materials.

Norwegian Refugee Council

Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council, expressed her concern at the lack of action on the ground despite the many good intentions at headquarters level. Refugee camps do not have sufficient funding to provide protection. The majority of displaced women are outside camps, in urban situations or in constant relocation. These women have no channels to participate and no access to protection.

Integrated missions are problematic and can prevent the provision of adequate protection. For example in the Democratic Republic of Congo, troops are supposed to protect civilians, but they are also mandated to support military forces, who are major perpetrators of sexual violence. Such missions also blur the distinction between the political and military, and the civilian and humanitarian part of a mission. This creates a dangerous situation for NGOs in the field, which may be associated with the military.

Another problem is the existence of physical barriers between the UN and the people they have to protect, due to security measures. This hinders access and communication between the UN and the population.

Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan

Ms. Selay Ghaffar, Director of HAWCA, described the extremely poor conditions faced by internally displaced persons in Afghanistan – even education and health services are perceived as a luxury. Refugee camps are usually very open and unprotected. Security concerns have created a big gap between the UN and the people, obfuscating protection and often preventing local NGOs from acting in urgent situations. The international community needs to be open with the communities they intervene in, and engage in a dialogue with them. More attention should be paid to the long-term sustainability of projects. Communities must be asked what they want, rather than the arbitrary assignment of aid, for example the building of luxury schools that cannot be sustained. International obligations must be met. Afghanistan has signed the CEDAW without any reservations, however it is held up in national courts as being against national family law – this demonstrates the problem of double standards.

Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

From a security sector reform perspective, Mr. Daniel de Torres, Deputy Head of Special Programmes of DCAF, called for further training to ensure security forces understand that security is a gendered phenomenon. Women are in different physical areas than men and move around at different times of the day. Conflict and the subsequent interventions therefore have a different impact on women than on men. Constant consultation with women from all sections of society is of the utmost importance, and not doing so can have disastrous consequences. For example in Angola, de-mining programs were designed according to men's priorities only, resulting in many female casualties when the population returned. Security should be seen primarily as a state responsibility and international actors should both require and support the local security to offer protection in a framework of compliance with human rights law.

Major Themes

Participation

All panellists stressed the fundamental importance of the participation of women in their own protection and assistance. Though conflict and displacement have a disproportionate negative impact on women, its social upheaval also provides opportunities to address the rights of women, including their representation in decision-making. For this to be possible and sustainable, participation must be considered a fundamental aspect of



protection and reconstruction rather than a token engagement or consultation. There must be a constant dialogue between service providers and women. This does not only improve protection responses in situations of displacement, but it also increases the possibility of women's continued participation in the transition from conflict to reconstruction, and enable women to be part of preventing conflict recurrence.

Camp Design

SCR1325 OP12 calls upon all parties to take into account the needs of women and girls living in refugee camps and settlements. Camp design, in particular must include consultation of women beyond issues of physical layout. Services (such as health, education and others) and social structures must include decisions based on women's experiences and allow for women to decide their futures. Military and humanitarian mandates should be clearly separated to not create confusion which may create dangerous situations for humanitarian actors. Aid lies within the mandates, experiences and expertise of the humanitarian actors – not that of the military.

Asylum

Particular attention must be given to displaced women in need of legal protection and those seeking asylum. Access to legal regimes, greater attention to the incidence of trafficking and its consequences, adherence to the principle of non refoulement and the avoidance of third country repatriation are crucial elements of this protection.

Panel Recommendations

Protection for refugee and displaced women should not only address immediate needs, but also have a longer-term perspective. Humanitarian and security actors must continuously consult and engage with women to determine how adequate protection and assistance can be ensured. Talking and listening to women was identified by all panelists as a main priority. Other recommendations from the panel included:

- Ending impunity for crimes against women that often result from the absence of state authority in situations of conflict and displacement. Perpetrators of violence against women must be punished.

There is a need to build states' capacity to protect their citizens, as they have primary responsibility.

- Creating safe spaces where women can participate so they can speak out and their needs can be addressed.
- Increasing military training on gender issues, including specifics to region and conflict, to provide sufficient knowledge and tools to deal with protection.
- Improving protection of refugee and displaced women living outside camps, especially in urban/urbanized areas.
- Reconsidering Integrated Missions as an approach to protection in light of the many negative reports being received. Clearly separating military and civilian mandates.
- Requiring military, security forces, humanitarian and development groups to consult with women in the design and planning of their responses, including military protection, avoiding arbitrary aid and promoting sustainable community approved projects.
- Extending effective consultation beyond accessible and educated women to include the views of women from all social, geographic, ethnic and religious groups.
- Reducing international military intervention by promoting early non-military response and accountability of governments.

Protection

Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls

Panel Discussion

Panel two moderated by Ms. Maha Muna, Humanitarian Response Branch Specialist, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), unpacked protection from a human rights, humanitarian and security perspective aspect with representatives from CARE International, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

CARE International

Mr. Howard Mollett, Humanitarian Policy Advisor, from CARE International UK described the organization's current reviews of their work on Gender Based Violence and women's participation, using a human rights based long-term approach. The review of GBV has shown issues of agency; structure and power relations are key factors to be addressed. Each of these speaks to the need for a holistic, integrated approach. The EU needs to find a balance between the narrow hard security and the transformative bottom up peace building approaches.



Mollet shared CARE International's experience and research into community based prevention mechanisms. It is widely known and accepted that SC1325 demands a better understanding of the needs of women and girls, men and boys. Including ensuring that women are involved in all aspects of decision making (including around humanitarian assistance) and that all parties to armed conflict to cooperate with

humanitarian personnel in order to allow and facilitate access to civilian populations affected by armed conflict. Howard explored how investing in community prevention mechanisms can enhance protection and mitigate the negative impact of conflict on civilian populations.

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

Ms Megan Bastick, Fellow, Special Programmes, DCAF, presenting the DCAF tool on *Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in Security Sector Form*⁸ emphasized that security is not just a military function and that, police, courts and implementation of the rule of law more generally are all crucial to the successful implementation of SCR1325.

⁸ Bastick, Megan and Daniel de Torres Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit: Toolt 13 Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in Security Sector Reform. 2010. Available <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?lng=en&id=121108&nav1=5>

A system-wide approach to implementing the resolution is necessary, with the security sector working in harmony with welfare agencies, healthcare providers and NGO service providers. While this needs to be supported by the EU and the UN, local actors must design and implement security sector reform for it to be sustainable— the agenda should not be set for them. Accountability and oversight are core concerns of security sector reform and useful entry points for the WPS Agenda. At the national level, those working on SCR1325 implementation should work with Human Rights Commissions and Ombudsmen ensuring compliance with legal standards by the security sector. National Action Plans are a helpful implementation tool, but we need also to integrate gender reforms in the policy framework and development plans for all parts of the security sector. Implementing the WPS Agenda requires deep-rooted changes to how security sector operates. Communities and civil society must push harder to work with security sector institutions. Security sectors are recommended to use the *Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit* to mainstream gender into their processes.

An International Labour Organization (ILO) intervention stressed the need to ensure that internal rules and codes of conduct, the right to join trade unions etc plays a major role in ensuring that the security sector environment is conducive to the participation of women

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Ms. Cecilia Moller, Women's Rights and Gender Unit, OHCHR, argued that any strategy to combat sexual violence must acknowledge that it represents a failure of the state to protect its civilians. Strategies must call for accountability in the failure to stop such violence and to hold perpetrators accountable. While there is growing jurisprudence on sexual violence as a war crime, crime against humanity, torture and an element of genocide, insufficient attention is paid to ensuring that normative frameworks for accountability do not continue to discriminate. Effective protection to the witness/victims enjoyment of human rights must be a priority. Investigating sexual violence and collecting data without providing the services needed, is unethical.

United Nations Development Program – Crisis Prevention and Recovery Team

From UNDP, Ms. Eugenia Piza-Lopez, Senior Advisor, explored how gender and the creation of violent masculinities evolve, and how this is consolidated and utilized in armed conflict. This is inherently linked to a deterioration in the status of women evident in all contexts of conflict and post-conflict environments. Of fundamental importance is the need to understand gender and the construct of masculinity both as a product of environment and how it manifests in periods of violent conflict. To this end understanding must be increased in the following four priority areas. That:

- Violence in conflict is transformative of those who engage in it and will continue into the recovery process.
- Conflict and crisis create new forms of masculinities changing men and their agency.
- Men and women are both victims in conflict⁹
- Women and men can play both a supportive and perpetrator role in the process of committing

⁹ Men are still the majority killed in conflicts, however they are usually killed because they belong to a particular group while women are killed because they are women.

violence.

Understanding these dynamics will assist in providing more appropriate intervention with greater possibilities of earlier prevention and protection

Major Themes

Extending the paradigm of women's experiences

Social structures, norms and gender roles frequently disintegrate and transform with conflict. The effect on a society can last for generations even returning a society to conflict. How can justice be ensured in post-conflict societies when perpetrators and victims live side by side?

Manipulating gender roles through coercive violence, militarization and gender-based sexual violence is a widely recognized war tactic. SCR1325 OP10 calls for 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". SSR 1820 and SCR 1888 condemn the use of conflict-related sexual violence while providing a range of measures available to the UN for prevention and to address impunity. Work needs to be done on how to use available data, and its evidential import, to better effect prosecution and improve documentation. Linked to this is the need to build capacity within services, which provide health and counseling, to ensure their appropriateness and also to facilitate the provision of legal advice and assistance to women.

While accurate documentation is not always available, estimated statistics are horrific:

- 250,000–500,000 women and girls were raped during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.¹⁰
- 25,000 is a conservative estimate of women raped during the war in Bosnia Herzegovina.¹¹
- 50,000–64,000 internally displaced women in Sierra Leone were sexually attacked by combatants.¹²
- It is estimated that more than 200,000 women and children have been raped over more than a decade of the conflict in Democratic Republic of Congo.¹³

The WPS Agenda emphasizes that sexual violence against women demands particular responses, but women

¹⁰ U.N. Human Rights Council. Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Rwanda* (E/CN.4/1996/68), para 16, (1996)

<http://www.unhcr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/0/aee2ff8ad005e2f6802566f30040a95a?Opendocument> accessed on 24 September 2010.

¹¹ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, *Concluding comments of the Committee on The Elimination of discrimination against Women: Bosnia Herzegovina* (excerpted from Supplement No. 38 A/49/38), (1994) http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cdrom_cedaw/EN/files/cedaw25years/content/english/CONCLUDING_COMMENTS_ENGLISH/Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina%20-%20Special%20report.pdf. accessed on 27 September 2010.

¹² Physicians for Human Rights, 'Executive Summary' War-Related Sexual Violence in Sierra Leone: A Population-based Assessment (2002) page 3, <http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/library/documents/reports/sexual-violence-sierra-leone.pdf> accessed on 27 September 2010.

¹³ Security Council, MONUC Briefing materials Public information Division-United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, *Sexual and Gender Based Violence*, (2009) page 6, http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monuc/documents/monuc_background2009.pdf, accessed on 29 September 2010

experience and witness other war-related traumatizing events that must also be addressed in assistance frameworks. Additionally gender manipulation as a war tactic extends beyond men perpetrating sexual violence against women. While recognizing the necessity to address gender-based violence, for protection to adequately address individual women's experiences in conflict it must move beyond the paradigms of "victim" and rape and acknowledge women as empowered and active agents. Women's experiences in war are individual. Women can be soldiers, community leaders, insurgents, victims of violence, perpetrators of violence, survivors and future leaders.

Women, Peace and Security and Human Rights

Highlighting the pervasive gap between the Human Rights machinery and the peace and security agenda Mary Robinson recently listed five acknowledged ingredients for the WPS Agenda.

- Increase of women as mediators and negotiators (SCR1889, OP4)
- Global indicators (SCR1889, OP17)
- Process for the Security Council to receive, analyze and take action (SCR1889, OP18)
- Women's participation in peacebuilding (SCR1889, OP19)
- Mechanisms to address sexual violence (SCR1888)

Additionally, she added a sixth much-needed ingredient: the WPS Agenda with existing human rights, international and regional, mechanisms

Engagement with treaty bodies, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), or the Human Rights Council, can effectively ensure progress of the WPS Agenda. Reporting through treaty bodies and the UPR, can act as an early warning mechanism and prevention tool allowing the international community to recognize the gendered indicators of potential instability. Increased use of treaty bodies and the UPR in this manner can facilitate greater and more timely reaction from the international community to prevent conflict through non-military intercession or intervention. Additionally enhanced participation in human rights mechanisms can empower women to call for accountability and action against violations. States should seek to support civil society in their efforts to engage with the international mechanisms to make them more effective.

Security Sector Reform and Accountability

Immediate action needs to be taken against "protection that doesn't protect", i.e. the commission of further atrocities by members of the international community. In 2006, three hundred and seventy one allegations were made against UN personnel (excluding the estimates of many unreported crimes). Actions on the findings of these reports have been lacking. Impunity has prevailed and gender-based violence has continued. All international organizations, including the UN, must ensure that there are investigations, and effective prosecution of perpetrators within peacekeeping and private contractor operations. Compliance must be a condition for all troop-contributing countries. Similarly, strict legal controls must be enforced vis-a-vis private contractors.

In conflict gender stereotypes are manipulated to emphasis particular concepts of masculinity and female

identity. This facilitates the idea of the male as warrior and the female as passive victim, misrepresenting the real experiences of conflict of both genders. Such an approach eschews the role of women in security and as necessary actors in protection mechanisms.

The manipulation of stereotypes must be addressed before conflict and fundamental Security Sector Reform, vital to the realization of SCR1325, can occur. Ensuring that conditions within the military and police sectors are conducive to women's service is a pre requisite for sustainable participation. Integration of women into the security agenda will support the transformative potential of SCR1325.

The nature of violence in a conflict environment must be understood in order for the post-conflict recovery context to ensure sustainable peacebuilding. The security sector must work in harmony with other aspects of society, including medical care, social welfare and education. Local actors must be involved in designing and implementing security sector reform in order for it to be successful and sustainable. International aid must be based on work with local partners rather than agenda setting without them. The key is to promote local ownership.

Panel Recommendations

Protection during conflict must be flexible to the realities and varied experiences of women, recognize capacity in communities, recognize the impacts on social and gender norms of warfare and must be integrated into the security sector reform. Participants recommended the following:

- Support greater civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms including treaty bodies and UPR on matters of Women, Peace and Security.
- Balance EU investment in hard security (military and peacekeeping) with investment in transformative, bottom-up community coping strategies and peacebuilding approaches, and include gender perspectives in these.
- Ensure integration of the growing jurisprudence on sexual violence into national legislation and legal frameworks, as well as judicial and constitutional reform.
- Engage men and boys to understand and end violent conflict.
- Integrate the Women, Peace and Security Agenda into all existing and planned training and rules of procedure for security forces (including at national level).
- Promote local ownership of responses to conflict by encouraging local actors to design, support and sustain protection strategies.
- Work with current security sector ombudsmen and existing mechanisms to ensure accountability within the security system.
- Promote a holistic approach, including linking DDR with local security initiatives

- Integrate recommendations from and make further use of the DACF, OSCE/ODIHR, UN-INSTRAW *Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in Security Sector Form Toolkit*.¹
- Increase collaboration between civil society, particularly women's organizations and security institutions.

Post-Conflict Recovery

No Peace without Justice for Women and their Communities

Panel Discussion

Moderated by Caty Clément, Head of Conflict and Peacebuilding Program, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Geneva Centre for Security Policy, this panel explored issues in post conflict recovery with contributions from UNFPA programs in Sierra Leone and Uganda, Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, UNDP and World YWCA.



United Nations Development Program (UNDP) – Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Ms. Awa Dabo, UNDP, explored the importance of enhancing informal justice. Access to justice is highly gendered. Inter alia, cultural and religious obstacles, geographic location, family responsibilities, protection and the nature of the normative framework itself, can prevent women seeking and obtaining justice. In Sierra Leone, 71 per cent of the population would rather use

national justice than international justice.

United Nations Population Fund Program (UNFPA) – Sierra Leone

Ms. Ratidzai Ndlovu detailed how Sierra Leone's post-conflict process was comprehensive and included regional consultations, faith-based groups, national and international justice systems. A major lesson learnt, however was that, in spite of SCR1325, women were still unlikely to be included in the formal process nor their opinion be sought, unless they organized themselves to secure a role in the recovery process.

United Nations Population Fund Program (UNFPA) – Uganda

In December 2008, Uganda launched its SCR1325 National Action Plan. The main challenge facing its implementation is the lack of a direct budget allocation. Different sectors have to take on tasks and reluctantly their correlated expenses. Above all there is a need for accountability in dealing with gender-based violence. Only two per cent of the cases of sexual violence have been punished

Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS

Ms. Jennifer F. Klot, Senior Adviser for Social Science Research Council Programs on HIV/AIDS, detailed how when negotiating SCR1325 ten years ago, there was a will to transform the Security Council's way of functioning to ensure that women become equal beneficiaries of the Security Council's decisions. This trend is now fading for various reasons, amongst which the fact that the five permanent members have other priorities such as geo-strategies, oil and natural resources. Additionally attention must be paid to the arms trade as big contributor to

escalating conflicts – violence would be limited if guns were not available. Security must be re-thought to protect women better and gender must be at the top of everyone’s agenda including the Security Council’s five permanent members.

World YWCA

The World YWCA, a network of organizations from 125 countries, discussed protection from the perspective of local women’s organizations and networks. A public declaration of the end of hostilities such as the signing of a peace agreement rarely equates to an end to violence. It signals a process towards ending a conflict, a process where women’s involvement is vital to success. In post conflict, newly developed institutions might lack capacity and legitimacy to deliver to the people. The legality of institutions does not signify their legitimacy; this must be earned through the trust of the people. Participation and engagement with women will allow for an institution to be legitimate and capable earlier. Protection in post conflict, amounts to giving the sense of value to the individual so they can demand that their human rights are respected. Women must be better resourced to enable them to rebuild their social and religious structures and return to normal life. Communities should be mobilized in order to increase the number of community-based organizations and local non-governmental organizations involved in the recovery process. Women themselves and their communities must be heard, for positive change for women, SCR1325 must be fully exploited with a more robust implementation.

The WPS Agenda must extend beyond the security agenda to human rights and development. There must be a stronger synergy between the different departments including engagement within Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights Mechanisms to increase accountability and progress WPS Agenda.

The United Nations should work with the European Union (EU) to learn from their experience in Tanzania where the EU supported the formation of the inter-ministerial task force.

Major Themes

End to impunity

What happens during conflicts, including security and humanitarian responses, can have long lasting negative effects on peace processes and on reconstruction. Conflict and its damage to social norms, structures and basic rights can continue for generations. Issues such as women’s access to health (including HIV Aids) services, access to justice basic infrastructure, education, economic independence and housing are critical to sustainable peace and development.

Impunity for war crimes, including sexual violence, denies justice. SRC1325 OP11

“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”.

SCR 1820 states that “rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity”. In OP4 SCR 1820 stresses “the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions” and “the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation”.¹⁴

Despite these strong calls from the Security Council, post conflict justice systems too often fail to deliver appropriate justice and cause revictimization. Relevant parties must address the weaknesses of the many legal systems. This includes the need to ensure that normative frameworks for the prosecution of sexual violence accurately describe women’s experience, and do not further discriminate. Such revision also requires a fundamental re appraisal of the processes and procedures used in investigation and prosecution of such crimes. Again progress can be made through improved provision of basic services. For example health counseling, social and welfare services could be designed to enable women access to justice while avoiding stigmatization.

Continual system of assistance

What happens during conflicts, including security and humanitarian responses, can have long lasting effects on peace processes and reconstruction. Conflict and its damage to social norms, structures and basic rights can continue for generations. Issues like women’s access to health (including HIV Aids) services, access to justice basic infrastructure, education, economic independence and



housing are critical to sustainable peace and development. As stated above, support for capacity for peacebuilding and reconstruction should begin at the early humanitarian response stage and respond to displacement phases and continue in a consistent and integrated manner into post-conflict reconstruction. The international community should invest in the role played by women leaders and women’s organizations, including refugees/returnees, in fostering a protective environment, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

Comprehensive aid from within communities

Increased investment at the community level is “the core investment in protection, because you are making a direct link between valuing life”¹⁵. Communities want to rebuild their own community protection systems. Rebuilding protection and other community systems brings about normalcy, thereby increasing stability and security. Protection in post-conflict societies must ensure smooth transition from institutional legality to institutional legitimization. This transition is difficult and near impossible without women. Women must be given reason to trust and engage with governments post-conflict. Legitimization is not possible without trust, and trust is not possible when people implicated in war crimes govern institutions.

¹⁴ UN Security Council, OP4, 5916TH Meeting. Resolution 1820 (2000) S/RES/1820. Accessed on 22 September 2010, http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions08.htm, OP4

¹⁵ Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, Secretary General of World YWCA

Aid should take better advantage of the capacities that are intrinsic to communities, i.e. women's leadership and potential, solidarity and needs assessment. The international community can provide funding, capacity building and resources but the decisions should come from women in practice. The importance of participation and capacity building cannot be reiterated enough. Persistent insecurity and limited economic, social and cultural rights restrict women's participation in post-conflict activity. In turn, minimal women's participation and representation indicates increased insecurity. Any assistance, whether from a regional or international community, that does not incorporate is high unlikely to prove effective.

Recommendations from the panel

- Integrate WPS and SCR1325 Agenda into EU ACP (Cotonou) agreements.
- Reconsider the terminology of "in the field" and "on mission" as it affects the ideas of agency.
- Change military behavior through enforcement and discipline.
- Reconsider geopolitical agendas.
- Mobilize communities in order to increase the number of community-based organizations and local non-government organizations involved in the recovery process.
- Increase funding to improve accountability.



Annex One Consultation Conclusions

Women, Peace and Security: from Resolution to Action The Protection Agenda under Security Council Resolution 1325/2000

Geneva, 15 – 16 September 2010

We, the participants of the Geneva Consultation on “Women, Peace and Security: from Resolution to Action”, met on the 15-16 September 2010 as part of a series of events, in recognition of the 10th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325 (SCR1325). In the presence of representatives of governments, the European Union (EU), the United Nations and civil society including women’s organizations and networks, we came together to translate our shared experiences and commitments into actionable recommendations.

In the last decade we have seen the adoption of three additional resolutions by the UN Security Council (SC/Res/ 1820, 1888 and 1889), which have significantly strengthened the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Over the years there has been considerable progress at the policy and advocacy level however there are still persistent shortcomings with regards to implementation. For example:

- In 300 peace accords from 45 conflict situations since 1998, there have been only 18 references to sexual or gender-based violence¹⁶;
- While women’s views on protection can be critical in peace building, women have represented less than 3 per cent of signatories on peace agreements¹⁷;
- The recent reports of atrocities in the Democratic Republic of Congo once again reveal that early warnings of impending violence were not fully acted upon;
- Humanitarian and post-crisis programs are not engaging with women in planning, designing or monitoring;
- Only a small percentage of female ex-combatants and women and girls associated with armed forces are entering Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programs; and when they have access to these programs their specific needs are not adequately addressed;

¹⁶ UNIFEM Women War Peace, Facts and Figures, accessed on 11 September 2010, http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/women_war_peace/facts_figures.php#1

¹⁷ Of interest, there are no references of sexual or gender-based violence in accords regarding conflicts in Bosnia, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

UNIFEM research April 2009 Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence, accessed on 11 September 2010

http://www.realizingrights.org/pdf/UNIFEM_handout_Women_in_peace_processes_Brief_April_20_2009.pdf

- Protection actors, including women's organisations, are critically and chronically under-resourced.

Acknowledging this, we fully endorse the recommendations that have been made at the various recent events that marked the 10th anniversary of SCR1325, in particular, the EU Conference, “Ensuring women’s participation in peace and security” on 9 September 2010 in Brussels.¹⁸ We stress that the full implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda is dependent on recognizing the inter-linkages of participation, prevention and protection in policies, programs and legislative frameworks. In this spirit we call on the EU and member states to:

1. **Finance chronically under-funded humanitarian, reconstruction and peace building programs.**
2. Provide **policy, technical and financial resources directly to community women's networks and organisations.** Recognize the agency and practical roles of women in provision of service in communities and provide support for human rights defenders.
3. Support a **robust mandate for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)** in order to link the Human Rights and accountability mechanisms, Millennium Development Goals, and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
4. Establish a **special mechanism on Women, Peace and Security within the EU** with an equal robust mandate and with resources.
5. Facilitate the **development of National Action Plans (NAP)** and promote, where possible, twinning arrangements. Increase accountability in NAPs by ensuring appropriate (gender) budgeting, monitoring and reporting.
6. Work towards the **endorsement of reliable and systematic collection of data and information** (including global indicators OP17 SCR1889 and EU indicators), interlinked with and complimentary to mechanisms such as Human Rights machinery and early warning systems.
7. Ensure that **refugee, returnee and displaced women and girls have full access to national and international protection regimes.** Failure to do so puts women and girls at risk of exploitation and trafficking frequently resulting in their prosecution and refoulement. Address statelessness, which impacts disproportionately on women and children, due to the particular operation of nationality and birth registration laws.
8. Integrate a **stronger human security approach and perspective in protection,** thus ensuring that mandates for peace keeping and peace building missions recognize and respect the independence, impartiality and the non-political character of the humanitarian actors.
9. Reiterate previous commitments calling for the **integration of gender into peace-keeping missions and**

¹⁸ Including “Women, peace and security: from resolution to action” EU Joint Team Event, 15-16 September 2010, Geneva; “Ten years of SCR 1325” UNOG, and DCAF joint seminar 15 September 2010; “10th Anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Ensuring Women’s Participation in Peace and Security” 9 September 2010, Brussels; “10 Years after UN SCR 1325: Conflict Prevention Mechanisms” NGO Working Group on Peace (co-chaired by WILPF and FAS) and GCSP 2 September 2010, Geneva; “10 Points on 10 years UNSCR in Europe”, CSO position; and, work of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security in New York.

- peace building operations**, by including gender analysis and women's rights in the assessment, planning and subsequent phases of operations, such as gender training and adoption of measures to enhance the gender balance in national armies and police forces.
10. Ensure **gender responsiveness of UN-supported Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants programs and Security Sector Reform initiatives**; working with men and women, boys and girls and addressing their specific needs, including gender dimensions of violence among ex-combatants.
 11. Strengthen the mechanisms to **end impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and other such gross violations**. Ensure access to justice for victims through building international and national judicial systems' capacity, including the International Criminal Court, for the prosecution of crimes against women and put in place mechanisms for the protection of witnesses. As well as, work within the Security Council, and other regional organizations to institute targeted and graduated special measures, such as sanctions against parties (public and private) to any conflict that violates women's rights, and ensure the exclusion of such crimes from any amnesty provisions.
 12. Utilize the EU and member states roles in multilateral and bi lateral trade in **Corporate Social Responsibility with the private sector in affected areas**.
 13. Recognizing the ten years since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1308 on HIV/AIDS, **align sexual violence and HIV prevention strategies** including through command centered approaches, training on HIV/AIDS and ensuring zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse.
 14. Renew commitment to financial, technical, diplomatic and political support in order to **increase the access and participation of women in security, political and judicial processes** and institutions, recognizing the necessity of ensuring access to health care, education, safe homes, psychosocial support and economic independence for women. Ensure funding for these sectors

We look forward to the outcomes of the various New York events, which we anticipate will reinforce the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Annex Two

Concept Note

Context

The year 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 on Women, Peace and Security. Building on the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women), the resolution acknowledged for the first time the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building, and the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

Since 2000, three more resolutions on women peace and security (1820, 1888 and 1889) have been adopted by the Security Council, addressing the need to fight against sexual violence and the need for concrete actions combined with targeted sanctions.

Resolution 1325 represents a milestone for the entire international community. It opens the way for the development of comprehensive approaches and plans in this area, by recognizing that effective institutional arrangements to guarantee the protection of women and girls can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security. It recognizes women's agency and the fact that their active participation in humanitarian responses and post-conflict reconstruction is critical to ensure protection of civilians. Despite the progress visible gaps still remain today between policies and their effective implementation.

The 10th anniversary of the resolution provides a unique opportunity to discuss at different levels good practices and what has been learned from its implementation. It provides an occasion to assess the shortcomings that still hinder the full execution of the recommendations contained in the resolution 1325 and also 1820, 1888 and 1889. The resolution 1889 specifically encouraged "relevant actors to organize events during 2009 – 2010 at the global, regional and national levels to increase awareness about resolution 1325 (2000), including ministerial events, to renew commitments to "Women, Peace and Security" and to identify ways to address remaining and new challenges in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in the future".

As part of resolution 1325 celebrations, a high level Ministerial debate is due to take place at the Security Council in New York in October. The debate will focus on reviewing the implementation of resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions, as well as examining ways to further enhance their impact.

To ensure input at this ministerial debate the European Union and Belgium (who will hold the Presidency from July 2010) have planned three events. These events in Brussels, Geneva and New York are focused around the three pillars of the resolution 1325: participation (Brussels), protection (Geneva) and prevention (New York).

The three events are designed to complement each other, shedding light on issues of implementation of resolution 1325 and will include various stakeholders such as governments, the United Nations, academia and non-governmental organizations.

The final outcome of these events will be a set of recommendations that will constitute the EU contribution to the UN high level Ministerial debate organized by the Security Council in New York in October.

The event in Geneva on the 15 and 16 September 2010 will focus on protection and will be organized by the Belgium mission and the EU Joint Team, in partnership with relevant UN agencies and NGOs. It will be coordinated by the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Refugee Agency, with the support of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The event will bring together representatives from Member States, UN organizations and NGOs, from humanitarian, human rights and security domains.

The event will be preceded by high-level consultations, hosted by the Mission of Belgium in collaboration with the Geneva Centre for the Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the United Nations Office in Geneva.

Objectives

The objective of the event is to explore progress, outstanding issues and strategies for the implementation of the protection element of resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

The final outcome will be a set of recommendations that will constitute the EU contribution to the UN high level Ministerial debate organized by the Security Council in New York in October. A repository of literature and good practice is being compiled on Peacewomen (www.peacewomen.org/pages/1325--10/1325--10-literature-repository) to enrich understanding, share experience and lessons learned on the implementation of resolution 1325.

Panels

The event will comprise of the following panels.

- *EU Contribution to the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325/2000: Lessons Learned from Central Africa and Great Lake Region*

This panel will discuss EU humanitarian policy experience in Central Africa in relation to protection strategies against sexual and gender-based violence. It will debate EU development cooperation on women, peace and security in the case of DRC and it will present women peace and security in EU crisis management missions including human rights issues.

- *Displacement and Protection under the Resolution 1325 Framework*

This panel will discuss the link between security, protection and human rights in the framework of resolution 1325 – progress and outstanding issues in each theme and it will focus on the protection element of 1325 in displacement and post recovery situations.

- *Protection – Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls*

This panel will define and unpack protection considerations related to resolution 1325 and it will examine security, humanitarian and human rights dimensions of the impact of conflict on women and girls. The panel will formulate conclusions on forward looking action to strengthen protection, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, and increase accountability of belligerents in order to implement the women, peace and security agenda.

- *Post-conflict recovery – No Peace without Peace for Women and their Communities*

This panel will discuss how participation by women enhances protection for all and reinforces peace building.

Annex Three Agenda



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: FROM RESOLUTION TO ACTION
THE PROTECTION AGENDA UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325/2000

GENEVA HIGH-LEVEL CONSULTATION

15-16 SEPTEMBER 2010

AGENDA

In collaboration with



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: FROM RESOLUTION TO ACTION**OVERALL OBJECTIVE**

The overall objective of the event is to explore progress, outstanding issues and strategies related to the implementation of the protection element of Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 on Women, Peace and Security.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To discuss the notion of protection in the framework of resolution 1325, with specific reference to the different stages of the peace and security process;
- To explore the impact of conflict on women and to discuss the potential contribution of resolution 1325 in mitigating the effects of conflict;
- To review the role of women as agents of change;
- To discuss the contribution of the participation of women in enhancing protection for all and in reinforcing peace building.

Overall facilitator of the event: **Ms. Madeleine Rees**, Secretary General, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

DAY ONE, 15 September 2010

Time		Presenter	Overview
14.30 – 14.50	Welcome	<p>Mr. John Clarke Chargé d’Affaires, Permanent Delegation of the European Union to the International Organisations in Geneva</p> <p>Ms. Madeleine Rees Secretary General, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom</p>	
14.50 – 15.00	Overview of the Outcome from the Event “10th Anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325/2000: Ensuring Women’s Participation in Peace and Security”	<p>Ms. Kaat De Nijs Attaché UN Department, Coordinator Belgian NAP 1325, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium</p>	

Time		Presenter	Overview
15.00 – 16.30	<p>Introductory Panel</p> <p>The EU Contribution to the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325/2000: Lessons Learned from Central Africa and the Great Lakes Region</p> <p>(Panel coordinated by EU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator Ms. Véronique Arnault Director, Multilateral Relations and Human Rights, European Commission, DG External Relations • Presenters Ms. Andrea Koulimah Head of Unit for Central Africa, Sudan and Chad, European Commission, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) Ms. Caroline Lopes Co-Desk Officer for DRC, DG Development Ms. Katariina Leinonen Human Rights Policy Officer, External and Politico-Military Affairs, Council of the EU, Human Rights Unit, Ms. Gauri Van Gulik Researcher and Advocate, Women’s Rights Division, Human Rights Watch • Panel Rapporteur Mr. Patrick Dupont and Mr. David Spence Permanent Delegation of the European Union to the International Organisations in Geneva 	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss EU humanitarian policy experience in Central Africa in relation to protection strategies against sexual and gender-based violence; - Debate EU development cooperation on women, peace and security in the case of DRC; - Present women, peace and security in EU crisis management missions including human rights issues.

Time		Presenter	Overview
16:15-16:30	Coffee Break		
16.30 – 17.30	Film Screening	Pray the Devil Back to Hell	
17.30 – 18.00	Discussion	<p>Ms. Abigail Disney President, Daphne Foundation</p> <p>Ms. Sheila Matindike Young Women Christian Association, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Ms. Ugochi Daniels United Nations Population Fund Deputy Representative, Nepal</p> <p>Ms. Anna Mutavati Country Senior GBV Coordinator, United Nations Population Fund Uganda</p> <p>Ms. Isatu Kajue Programme Manager for Gender and Advocacy, United Nations Population Fund Sierra Leone</p>	<p>Discussion on topics raised in the film related to SC1325.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection strategies and protection of civilians during conflict; - Impact of conflict on women; - Obligations of states and belligerents; - Women's participation in peacebuilding.
18.00 – 19.00	<p>Market Place for Research and Information – 3rd Floor (outside Conference Room XII)</p> <p>Reception – Restaurant des Délégués 8th Floor H.E. Amb. Alex Van Meeuwen, Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office and other Specialized Institutions in Geneva Ms. Alanna Armitage, Director United Nations Population Fund, Geneva <i>Cocktail offered by UNFPA</i></p>		

DAY TWO, 16 September 2010

Time		Presenter	Overview
09.00 – 09.30	Registration and Welcome Coffee		
09.30 – 09.45	Welcome	H.E. Amb. Alex Van Meeuwen Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office and other Specialized Institutions in Geneva	
09.45 – 10.00	Introduction to the High-level Consultation	Ms. Madeleine Rees Secretary General, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	
10.00 – 11.15	Panel One Displacement and Protection under the Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 Framework (Panel coordinated by UNHCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator Ms. Madeleine Rees Secretary General, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom • Presenters Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson Secretary General, Norwegian Refugee Council Mr. George Okoth-Obbo Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr. Daniel De Torres Deputy Head of Special Programmes, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces Ms. Selay Ghaffar Director, Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan 	The panel will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss the link between security, protection and human rights in the framework of resolution 1325 – progress and outstanding issues in each theme; - Focus on the protection elements of resolution 1325 in displacement and post-conflict recovery situations.

Time		Presenter	Overview
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel Rapporteur Ms. Luisa Cremonese Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 	
11.15 – 11.30	Coffee break		
11.30 – 12.30	<p>Panel Two</p> <p>Protection – Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls</p> <p>(Panel coordinated by UNFPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator Ms. Maha Muna Humanitarian Response Branch Specialist, United Nations Population Fund • Presenters Mr. Howard Mollett Humanitarian Policy Advisor, CARE International UK Ms. Megan Bastick Fellow, Special Programmes, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces Ms. Cecilia Möller Acting Chief Women Rights and Gender Section, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Eugenia Piza-Lopez Senior Advisor, Conflict and Governance, United Nations Development Programme – Conflict Prevention and Recovery Team • Panel Rapporteur Ms. Helene Henriksen Programme Analyst, United Nations Population Fund 	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and unpack protection considerations related to resolution 1325; - Examine security, humanitarian and human rights dimensions of the impact of conflict on women and girls; - Formulate conclusions on forward looking action to strengthen protection, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, and increase accountability of belligerents in order to implement the women, peace and security agenda.
Time		Presenter	Overview
12.30 – 14.30	Sandwich Lunch		

<i>Offered by the Mission of Belgium</i>			
14.30 – 16.00	<p>Panel Three</p> <p>Post-Conflict Recovery – No Peace without Peace for Women and Their Communities (Panel coordinated by UNFPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator Dr. Katy Clément Head of Conflict and Peacebuilding Programme, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Geneva Centre for Security Policy • Presenters Ms. Jennifer F. Klot Senior Adviser for Social Science Research Council programs on HIV/AIDS, Gender and Security, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Ms. Awa Dabo Recovery and Reintegration Specialist, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Programme Ms. Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda General Secretary, World Young Women Christian Association Ms. Anna Mutavati United Nations Population Fund Country Senior GBV Coordinator, Uganda Ms. Isatu Kajue United Nations Population Fund Programme Manager for Gender and Advocacy, Sierra Leone • Panel Rapporteur Ms. Isabelle Favre Gender and Rights Unit, United Nations Children’s Fund 	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss how participation by women enhances protection for all and reinforces peace building.

Time		Presenter	Overview
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee break		
16.15 – 17.15	Synthesis and Recommendations Forward-Looking Action on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda	Ms. Madeleine Rees Secretary General, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom	This panel will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sum up key issues emerging during the event; - Develop a set of recommendations to be reflected in the EU statement at the SC High Level Ministerial Event.
17.15 – 17.30	Acknowledgement of Key Recommendation and Closing	H.E. Mr. Alex Van Meeuwen Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office and other Specialized Institutions in Geneva	

Annex Four

Panelists' Biographies

Ms. Madeleine Rees,

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

Madeleine Rees has worked as a lawyer since 1989. She specialized in discrimination law and in 1997 left legal practice in the UK to work in Bosnia and subsequently became the head of the UNOHCHR in Sarajevo. She developed a reputation for the work she did in relation to trafficking and post conflict transition from a gender perspective. From 2006 to April 2010, she was the head of the Women's Rights and Gender Unit in UNOHCHR. Madeleine Rees became the General Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in May 2010.

Ms. Kaat De Nijs,

Attaché UN Department, Coordinator Belgian NAP 1325, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium

Ms De Nijs is Attaché UN Department at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where she deals with humanitarian issues on the agenda of the Security Council during the Belgian membership. Ms. De Nijs is the author and coordinator of the Belgian National Action Plan on UNSC Resolution 1325/2000 and the focal point for gender-related issues during the Belgian presidency of the EU. Before joining the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ms. De Nijs worked with Medecin Sans Frontieres, advocating for health care and health services for IDPs and refugees in Aceh (Indonesia) and Malaysia, for people leaving with HIV in Nigeria and for undocumented migrants and asylum seekers in Belgium.

Ms. De Nijs is the coordinator of the event that took place in Brussels for the 10th Anniversary of UNSC Resolution 1325/2000 on "Ensuring Women's Participation in Peace and Security".

Ms. Véronique Arnault,

Director, Multilateral Relations and Human Rights, European Commission, DG External Relations

Mrs. Arnault started her career in 1980 as a French diplomat and then joined the European Commission in 1983 in the team for the enlargement of the European Union to Spain and Portugal, in the fisheries field. She subsequently worked in the External Relations department of the European Commission on trade relations with the US and Ja-

pan. She became Head of Unit for "Analysis and Policy Planning" for External Relations dealing, in particular, with the preparation of the G7/G8 Summits.

In 1999, she became deputy chief of staff for David Byrne, European Commissioner for Health and Consumer Protection. In 2002, she started working for the Commission Department for Consumer protection, where she was mainly responsible for the development of the European consumer strategy, relations with consumer organizations and external relations.

On the 1st March 2008, she became Director of Multilateral Relations and Human Rights in Directorate General for External Relations.

Ms. Andrea Koulaimah,

Head of Unit for Central Africa, Sudan and Chad, European Commission, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, ECHO

Ms. Koulaimah is the head of the unit in DG ECHO (Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection) dealing with Sudan, Chad and Central Africa. She has occupied this position since September 2009. For the previous 9 years, she has occupied different positions in DG ECHO: desk officer for the Balkans (2000-2003), for Afghanistan (2003-2004) and then for North Africa (2006-2008); Assistant to the Director General (2004-2005) and Deputy Head of Unit (Middle East, Mediterranean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia) between 2006 and 2008, and more recently Deputy Head of Unit for legal and financial matters (2009). Before joining DG ECHO, she worked for two years in the EC Delegation in Cairo (1998-2000). Prior to that (1995-1998), she was a researcher at the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) in Maastricht, working on EC-ACP relations and on EU development policy.

Ms. Caroline Lopes,

Co-Desk Officer for DRC, DG Development

Caroline Lopes graduated in International Relations at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, and holds an Advanced Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation. She joined the European Commission in 2006 within the Central Africa and Great Lakes Unit of DG Development and Relations with ACP countries (DG DEV) working as desk officer for Rwanda and Burundi. She had previously participated in the two EU Electoral Observations Missions to the Democratic Republic of Congo as long term observer (in 2005 for the constitutional referendum and in 2006 for the legislatives and presidential). After having made a parenthesis for the Portuguese Presidency of the European

Union (2007) as human rights advisor in Geneva and New York, she is complementing her Great Lakes' experience working at the DRC Desk in Brussels since 2008.

Mr. George Okoth-Obbo,

Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. Okoth-Obbo worked as an Associate Protection Officer in Botswana (1984-1987) and a Protection Officer in Swaziland and Lesotho (1987-1989), before being reassigned to UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva, where he was a Senior External Relations Officer in the Secretariat (1989-1991), and Senior Legal Advisor for the Africa Bureau (1991-1995). Thereafter, he was the Assistant Representative for Protection in Ethiopia (1995-1998); and Senior Policy Officer and Deputy Regional Director at the Regional Directorate for Southern Africa in Pretoria (1998-2001). From 2001 to 2006, he was Representative in Kenya, after which he returned to Headquarters to become the Director of the Division of International Protection Services, and take up his current position as Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa in July 2009.

Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson,

Secretary General, Norwegian Refugee Council

As Secretary General of the largest international humanitarian organisation in Norway, Rasmusson is responsible for the organisation's program activities in around 20 countries and more than 2600 staff who work to protect and assist displaced people in some of the most difficult conflicts in the world. Elisabeth Rasmusson joined NRC already in 1993 as program coordinator for Latin-America. Since then she has been engaged in humanitarian work in a number of places in the world; as Field Coordinator for the UN in Angola; Cooperation Coordinator for the International Red Cross Committee in Colombia; Deputy Head of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, NRC Country Director in Georgia, Resident Representative for NRC in Geneva and UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Uganda.

As Senior Advisor to the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator in OCHA, Rasmusson contributed to strengthen and develop roles and functions of UN Humanitarian Coordinators, as part of the Humanitarian Reform. She also headed the establishment of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in Geneva – the leading international body monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide.

Rasmusson is Board member of the Norwegian Peacebuilding Center (Noref), member of Central Emergency Response Fund (Cerf) Advisory Group and member of the Board of trustees of the Oslo Center for Peace and Human Rights. Rasmusson has a degree in political science from the University of Oslo.

Ms. Selay Ghaffar,

Director, Humanitarian Assistance for Women and Children of Afghanistan

Ms. Ghaffar started her professional career as a program assistant with a French based organization called Fem aid in Pakistan in 1999. In the year 2001, she had the opportunity to work for an Italian based organization called INTERSOS as a Gender Program Assistant and then Gender Officer. In the year 2004, she joined ISCOS-ICSL International-Pakistan as a program manager for NWFP programs. Since 2006 she works as an Executive Director of Humanitarian Assistance for Women and Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA) both in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Being among the founder of HAWCA and a women activist, she has been involved in lobbying and advocacy for human rights of women and children of Afghanistan. She leads and is member of many committees like Elimination of Violence Against Women Committee, Advocacy Group for Women's Right, CEDAW Initiative Committee, board member of Afghan Women Network and Civil Society Human Rights Network.

Mr. Daniel de Torres,

Deputy Head, Special Programmes, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

Daniel de Torres is DCAF's Deputy Head of Special Programmes and oversees DCAF's gender and security programme. Prior to joining DCAF, Daniel was Research and Advocacy Coordinator at The Initiative for Inclusive Security, a private foundation in Washington, D.C. Over his career he has designed and delivered gender and security training for military and police personnel, prosecutors, judges, parliamentarians, SSR practitioners and civil society organisations. A native of Spain, Daniel worked on trade issues at the Spanish embassy in Washington, D.C., was country director for the NGO MPDL in Bosnia and Herzegovina and served in the Spanish Royal Guard. He has a B.A. in History and Economics from George Mason University in Virginia and an M.A. in International Development from American University in Washington.

Ms. Maha Muna,

Humanitarian Response Branch Specialist, United Nations Population Fund

Maha Muna works for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), currently on a Gender and GBV initiatives and Capacity Building. Previously she served as Emergency Coordinator for UNFPA/Sudan, including managing the hu-

manitarian response in Darfur and the response to chronic flood emergencies in East Sudan. UNFPA/Sudan emergency reproductive health programming focused on averting maternal mortality, addressing HIV/AIDS and supporting prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV).

Prior to joining UNFPA as Emergency Coordinator for Sudan, Maha Muna was Programme Manager at the Governance, Peace and Security unit of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Programming in 31 countries around the world, the UNIFEM Governance, Peace and Security programme was informed by SC resolution 1325 and included improving protection and assistance for women in conflict situations, supporting women's leadership and political empowerment, and promoting women's role in peace building through bringing a gender perspective to constitutional, legislative, judicial and electoral reform. She has also served as Deputy Director of the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, and worked at the International Rescue Committee (IRC) as Country Representative for Azerbaijan, Regional Director for the Great Lakes Region and Programme Officer covering programming in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. She began her career at Save the Children/US as Programme Officer for Middle East and North Africa region.

Ms. Gauri Van Gulik,

Researcher and Advocate, Women's Rights Division, Human Rights Watch

Gauri van Gulik is the researcher and advocate for Europe and Central Asia in the women's rights division at Human Rights Watch. Van Gulik specializes in reproductive health, women migrants and women's issues in the EU system and the Council of Europe. She formerly worked for Marie Stopes International, where she was the European Advocacy Officer, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, the Civil Liberties Committee in the European Parliament and the OHCHR. Van Gulik holds a BA and MA in European and Comparative Law and an MA in human rights from the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation in Venice.

Ms. Jennifer F. Klot,

Senior Adviser for Social Science Research Council Programs on HIV/AIDS, Gender and Security, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Jennifer F. Klot is a Senior Adviser at the Social Science Research Council, responsible for its programs on HIV/AIDS, Gender and Security. In this capacity, she provides policy, evaluation and programme support to multilateral agencies, foundations, governments and NGOs. She is currently directing a process supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create a new Global Research Centre on Gender, Peace and Security and is an

Adviser to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Ms. Klot co-edited *The Fourth Wave: Violence, Gender, Culture & HIV in the 21st Century* (UNESCO, 2010), co-authored the Report of the AIDS, Security and Conflict Initiative (SSRC and Clingendael, 2009) and wrote the first background paper for the Peacebuilding Commission on Gender and Peacebuilding.

Prior to joining the Council, Ms. Klot was Senior Adviser on Governance, Peace and Security at the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) where she directed the Independent Expert Assessment on Women, Peace and Security lead by Elisabeth Rehn and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, and co-authored Graça Machel's Book on The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children (Hurst, 2001). Between 1994-2000, she served as a Policy Advisor on peace and security at the United Nations Children's Fund and directed the two year programme of research and mobilization that produced the United Nations Report on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, chaired by Graça Machel.

Ms. Klot was a visiting scholar at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa, received a Master of Regional Planning from Cornell University and a Bachelors Degree in Political Science and Economics from Rutgers University. She is an editorial board member of Security Dialogue, an Advisory Committee member of the All Africa.com Global Health Initiative, Board Member of Iris House for Women and HIV/AIDS, and an Advisory Group Member of Humanity in Action.

Ms. Anna Mutavati,

Senior Coordinator for the Gender Based Violence Programme, UNFPA, UGANDA

Anna Mutavati has worked as a lawyer since 1999. She specialized in women's law and went on to head the Legal Aid Division of the Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association, where she worked for six years coordinating the provision of legal aid services to indigent women and children in Zimbabwe. She left legal practice in 2004 to join the United Nations Population Fund in Zimbabwe where she worked as a National Programme Officer for Gender and Advocacy. During this time she was highly credited for taking leadership in the enactment of key laws on gender based violence and non discrimination in Zimbabwe. She left the UNFPA Zimbabwe office in 2008 to join the UNFPA Uganda office where she led the GBV cluster in the emergency response for Northern Uganda. In this capacity she competently led the design and implementation of a coordinated GBV prevention and response programme among humanitarian actors in Northern Uganda, in one of the few successful pilots of the cluster systems in the United Nations. In 2009 she left to work as the Senior GBV and field office coordinator for UNFPA where she is leading vibrant joint programmes on gender and gender based violence focusing on post conflict northern Uganda. She is a board member of the GBV prevention Network for Africa, since August 2010.

Ms. Isatu Kajue,

Program Manager-Gender and Advocacy, United Nations Population Fund, Sierra Leone

Isatu Kajue has worked with UNFPA as the Program Manager for Gender and Advocacy for the past three years. She is specialized in Gender and Development studies. She has a Professional Masters in Gender from Larenstein University, the Netherlands, a Bachelor's degree in Home Economics Education and currently enrolled for MPHIL in Development Studies at the Njala University, Sierra Leone.

Isatu has over 10 years of work experience in the field of Gender, HIV and development in general. She has worked with ActionAid International Sierra Leone for about six years as Gender and HIV program Officer and one year with UNIFEM as CEDAW Program Officer. She then moved to a World Bank supported project (Decentralization Secretariat) as the Gender specialist, supporting capacity building and gender mainstreaming of local councils development plans, budgets and implementation modalities. Isatu is very passionate about women's emancipation and continues to support Sierra Leone in the development of strategic documents such as UNSCR 1325 and 1820 National Action Plan among others and also community capacity building.

Ms. Eugenia Piza-Lopez,

Senior Advisor, Conflict and Governance, Conflict Prevention and Recovery Team, United Nations Development Programme

Eugenia Piza Lopez has worked in post-conflict reconstruction for over 20 years on issues related to gender, armed violence reduction, DDR, conflict prevention and governance in Asia Africa, Central America, the Arab States and globally with a focus on policy. Previous to her arrival at BCPR, Eugenia was the Team Leader for the CPR Programme in the UNDP Pacific Center where she initiated a sub-regional CPR programme on conflict prevention and peace building which included work with women's organizations and peace keepers on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325. As a Senior Conflict Prevention Adviser with UNDP Indonesia Ms Piza Lopez managed a programme covering seven conflict affected provinces including support to the Malino Peace Agreement for Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi and the support provided by UNDP to the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities agreement for Aceh. Her programmes included decentralization to support peace building in post-conflict areas, women and peace building, conflict analysis and reconciliation and reintegration of former combatants in Aceh. While in Indonesia Ms Piza Lopez developed a women and leadership programme to link peace builders from all conflict affected zones and enhance their presence in policy debates and political dialogue. This initiative in-

cluded conducting research on vertical and horizontal conflict, on gender relations, and women's positions, and also on building a program to build capacities for women in civil societies.

Between 1997 and 2002, Eugenia was the Head of Policy and Advocacy for the NGO International Alert where she developed a policy research and capacity building programme. As head of policy Eugenia played a key role in the creation of the Early Warning network FEWER and the development of the Global Campaign against the Proliferation of Small Arms, IANSA. Both networks have had significant policy impact on conflict prevention vis a vis the UN and the EU. While at International Alert, Eugenia designed and led the campaign "From the Village Council to the Negotiating Table" which collected over 250,000 signatures from women in conflict affected countries demanding for greater participation of women in peace negotiations and greater benefits for women in the peacebuilding process. This campaign represented a major grassroots impetus for the agreement of the UNSC Resolution 1325. In addition, Ms Piza Lopez represented International Alert at the "NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security" which played a critical role (with other five women's organizations) in advocating for the UNSCR 1325. As part of the broader campaign and in partnership with UNIFEM, Eugenia developed the Millennium Peace Prize for women which in 2001 honored six civil society leaders for their contribution to peace. The advocacy and civil society activities were underpinned by action research on the role of women in peacebuilding.

Previous to International Alert, Ms Piza Lopez worked for nine years with the International NGO Oxfam as Social Development Adviser for Asia and subsequently as Head of the Gender and Development Unit and as Senior Policy Adviser in charge of the agency's programme of policy advocacy towards the United Nations. As head of the gender and development unit, Eugenia led to the completion of the Oxfam Policy on Gender, created the Gender and Development Journal, and produced a number of training manuals and tools to develop the inclusion of gender into development practices. Under her direction, Oxfam played an important role in the "Beijing +5" process in China with the presence of over sixty women participants in conferences and advocated for a stronger chapter on women in conflict issues.

While in Costa Rica, Eugenia worked in filmmaking, in academia, as a government official in and as a diplomat in the UN. Ms Piza Lopez has been invited professor in several UK Universities, Spain, Netherlands and the US. She is the author of numerous papers and books, manuals in the fields of development, conflict prevention, small arms and gender and has been a public speaker in many fora, including the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council and Preparatory Committees for Small Arms and Women's Conferences. Eugenia has an MPhil in Social Communication Research from The Center for Mass Communication Research at Leicester University, a Master in Sociology of Communication from the University of Costa Rica and a degree in music and history of Art from the Courtauld Institute in London University.

Ms. Awa Dabo,

Recovery and Reintegration Specialist, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Programme

Awa Dabo works with BCPR/UNDP on crisis recovery, governance and forced displacement issues. Prior to joining BCPR in Geneva, Awa worked for UNDP in Liberia as Chief Technical Specialist and Programme Manager for UNDP's Human Rights and Protection Programme where she led in setting up and managing the human rights programme including addressing issues of access to justice, gender, transitional justice and national institution building. During her professional career, Awa has also worked with UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Department for Peace Keeping Operations and the African Society of International and Comparative law.

Annex Five

Conference Conclusions

10th Anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Ensuring women's Participation in Peace and Security

Egmont Palace, Brussels, 9 September 2010

Conference Conclusions

We, the participants of the Brussels Conference on 'Ensuring Women's Participation in Peace and Security' on the 9th of September 2010, in the presence of the representatives of governments, the European Union, the United Nations and Civil Society, are determined to strengthen our shared commitment to ensuring women's participation in peace and security and to translate this commitment into enhanced action.

10 years after the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, we acknowledge that important steps have been taken, including significant new Security Council resolutions and actions by the European Union, civil society organizations and others. However, we remain deeply concerned about the chronic under-representation of women at all levels of peacekeeping and peace building efforts and about the fact that even though women are effective agents of peace in informal processes, they are poorly represented in formal peace negotiations. By contrast, abuse of the rights of women and girls is a dominant feature of conflict, and there has been an alarming increase in widespread and systematic sexual violence in both conflict and in periods of political instability. Meanwhile protection mechanisms and judicial responses remain weak, to the point of creating environments of relative impunity for grave crimes against women.

We recall the vital role of women in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peace building, recovery, reconstruction and democratization processes. We reaffirm that equal participation by both women and men in peace processes contributes to more effective, inclusive and sustainable peace. It enhances state legitimacy and increases the economic foundations of peace – thereby reducing the likelihood of a relapse into conflict. A wider participation by women ensures a broader constituency and support-base for the implementation of the resulting peace agreement, and increases the likelihood that the well-being of women and children will be improved.

Therefore, given the need for urgent and sustained action to implement Resolution 1325 and the other relevant Security Council Resolutions, we:

1. Call for enhanced accountability and monitoring of commitments at different

levels, notably at the UN level by endorsing the indicators on SCR 1325 as developed by the Secretary-General and by establishing an accountability and reporting system, for example monitored by a working group or a committee under the auspices of the Security Council. We commit to increasing the monitoring of commitments taken by our respective organizations, such as through the EU progress indicators adopted in July 2010.

2. Commit to achieving a more equal participation of women and men in international peace and security missions, throughout the different aspects of conflict resolution, post-conflict planning, DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) and SSR (Security Sector Reform), notably by implementing practical measures to include more female military and civilian personnel. We commit, from the earliest stage and prior to engaging action, to including a gender-sensitive approach in our situation analysis and fact finding missions, with particular attention to women's participation and violence against women, and to proactively liaising with local civil society organizations and women's groups before and during peace and security missions.

3. Commit to increase capacity building of women and women's groups to meaningfully participate in informal and formal peace negotiations, peace building efforts, democratization and electoral processes and ensure a meaningful participation of civil society, particularly women's groups, in informal and formal peace negotiations.

4. Commit to strive for equal representation of qualified women and men at all levels of peace and security decision making, notably as Heads of Missions, Special Representatives or Envoys, as well as within our respective organizations and institutions.

5. Commit to, facilitating the adoption of special measures as well as enabling legislation and other measures to achieve a more equal participation of women in institutions such as national parliaments and local government bodies as well as in public-sector entities when providing support to governance institutions in post conflict settings.

6. Commit to create incentives to enhance the gender balance as well as training on gender issues of security sector personnel such as police or military, and ensure that the protection of women and children figures among their priorities.

7. Call on the Security Council, in the fight against impunity, to impose targeted and graduated measures against parties to conflict who violate women's rights, including perpetrators of sexual violence as well as commanders who commission or condone the use of sexual violence. The Council should include sexual violence as a priority element of resolutions mandating its Sanctions Committees, and these should explicitly include sexual violence as a criterion for the designation of political and military leaders for targeted measures. Call furthermore to intensify international, regional and national efforts to end impunity for perpetrators who commit gross violations of women's rights under international humanitarian and human rights law, by strengthening legal systems and by enacting and enforcing legislation, and to provide national justice systems with the necessary resources to prosecute alleged offenders.

8. Call for increased practical implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 at national level, including by developing and implementing National Action Plans and policies, in consultation with

civil society.

9. Call on governments and donors to carefully analyze the needs of both women and men in post-conflict reconstruction and track progress by systematically using a 'gender marker' or other indicator when funding projects in fragile or conflict affected countries or regions.

10. Commit to working closely with and supporting the work of the new UN gender entity, UN WOMEN, as the lead driver and lead voice advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment globally, to promote policy on women peace and security, and to monitor effectiveness of the implementation of 1325, in collaboration with other relevant UN bodies, including relevant funds and programmes, the UN Secretariat, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and important inter-agency coordination efforts such as UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Office of the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Annex Six Task Force Members



Permanent Mission of Belgium to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations



Permanent Mission of Hungary to the Office of the United Nations and other international Organizations



European Union



Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)



Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)



Geneva Call



HD Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue



Geneva Center for Security Policy



Geneva Peacebuilding Platform



International Council of Voluntary Agencies



World Young Women Christian Association



Women's International League for Peace and Freedom



Members of the Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility Working Group



IASC Gender Capacity Stand-by Project



International Committee of the Red Cross



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



United Nations Development Programme



United Nations Population Fund



United Nations Refugees Agency



United Nations Institute for Training and Research



United Nations Children's Fund



UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

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- Page 4 Belgian H.E. Ambassador Alex Van Meeuwen
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- Page 5 L-R: Madeleine Rees, WILPF and Belgian H.E. Ambassador Alex Van Meeuwen
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- Page 5 UNHCR, M. Maguire, 2007
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- Page 8 Ms. Andrea Koulaimah, ECHO
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- Page 9 UNMIL Officers Participate in Medal Parade, UNPhoto, Christopher Herwig
- Page 10 Abigail Disney, producer of *Pray the Devil Back to Hell*
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- Page 11 L-R: George Okoth-Obbo, UNHCR; Elizabeth Rasmusson, NRC; Madeleine Rees, WILPF; Belgian H.E. Ambassador Alex Van Meeuwen; Selay Ghaffar, Assistance for the Women and Children in Afghanistan; Daniel De Torres, DCAF, Claudine Aelvoet, Belgian Mission Geneva.
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- Page 13 L-R: Selay Ghaffar, Assistance for the Women and Children in Afghanistan; Daniel De Torres, DCAF, Claudine Aelvoet, Belgian Mission Geneva.

	Photo credit: Lelia Laureyssens, Personal Assistant Human Rights Section and Photographer of the Belgian Permanent Mission
Page 14	Panelists from Protection: Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls Photo credit: Lelia Laureyssens, Personal Assistant Human Rights Section and Photographer of the Belgian Permanent Mission
Page 17	Participants of Consultation. Photo credit: Lelia Laureyssens, Personal Assistant Human Rights Section and Photographer of the Belgian Permanent Mission
Page 19	L-R: Dr. Caty Clemants, GCSP and third panel panelists. Photo credit: Lelia Laureyssens, Personal Assistant Human Rights Section and Photographer of the Belgian Permanent Mission.
Page 20	Martine Perret, UN Photos www.unmultimedia.org/photo
Page 28	Consultation participants “get crossed”. Jesse Morgan 2010

Suggested further reading

Background Notes and Presentations from Consultation

The EU contribution to the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325/2000: Lessons Learned from Central Africa and Great Lake Region

Presentation - Ms. Gauri Van Gulik

Researcher and Advocate, Women’s Rights Division, Human Rights Watch

Presentation – Ms. Katariina Leinonen

Human Rights Policy Officer, External and Politico-Military Affairs, Council of the EU, Human Rights Unit

Displacement and Protection under the Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 framework

Paper – Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson

Secretary General, Norwegian Refugee Council

Paper – Ms. Selay Ghaffar

Director, Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan

Film Screening – Pray the Devil Back to Hell

Abigail Disney

President, Daphane Foundation

Women, War and Peace

Protection – Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls

Presentation – Mr Howard Mollet

Humanitarian Policy Advisor, CARE International UK

Paper – Ms. Megan Bastick

Fellow, Special Programmes, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

Paper – Ms. Eugenia Piza-Lopez

Senior Advisor, Conflict and Governance, United Nations Development Programme – Conflict Prevention and Recovery Team

Post-Conflict Recovery – No peace without peace for women and their communities

Presentation – Ms Isatu Kajue

Programme Manager for Gender and Advocacy, United Nations Population Fund, Sierra Leone

Presentation – Ms. Anna Mutavati

Country Senior GBV Coordinator, United Nations Population Fund Uganda

Paper – Ms. Awa Dabo Recovery and Reintegration Specialist, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Programme

Further Information on SCR1325 - 10th Anniversary Events

10 years after UN SCR 1325: Conflict Prevention Mechanisms, 2 September 2010 Geneva

Convened by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Femmes Africa Solidarité (as co-chairs of the NGO Working Group on Peace) and hosted by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in Geneva.

http://www.wilpfinternational.org/humanrights/1325+10/Event_2-9_Media_Release.html

“10th Anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Ensuring Women’s Participation in Peace and Security”

Brussels 9 September 2010

EU Trio – Belgian EU Presidency

<http://www.eutrio.be/ensuring-women-participate-peace-and-security-issues>

Associated Documents

- [Conference_Conclusions_1325.pdf \(78.5Kb\)](#)
- [Agenda.pdf \(29.4Kb\)](#)
- [Itinerary.pdf \(25Kb\)](#)
- [Concept_Note.pdf \(28.8Kb\)](#)
- [Biographies.pdf \(47.1Kb\)](#)
- [Backgroundpapers_edited_by_the_speakers.pdf \(87.8Kb\)](#)
- [Declaration_of_Dr_Samar_Afghanistan.pdf \(264Kb\)](#)
- [Declaration_of_Mrs_Diop.pdf \(112.8Kb\)](#)
- [Declaration_of_the_HR_Ashton.pdf \(87.8Kb\)](#)
- [Declaration_of_Minister_Vanackere.pdf \(55.7Kb\)](#)
- [Closing_remarks_Elisabeth_Rehn_1325.pdf \(36Kb\)](#)

Women, Peace and Security: from resolution to action.

Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325

15 September 2010, Geneva, UNOG, and DCAF joint seminar

http://www.dcaf.ch/news/_diarydetailskms.cfm?lng=en&id=118834&nav1=2

“Women, peace and security: from resolution to action: The Protection Agenda under Security Council Resolution

1325/2000” EU Joint Team Event

15-16 September 2010, Geneva

Representation of Belgium to the UN in Geneva

<http://diplomatie.be/genevaun/>

EU Trio – Belgian EU Presidency

<http://www.eutrio.be/high-level-consultation-women-peace-and-security-resolution-action-protection-agenda-under-security>

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

<http://www.wilpfinternational.org/humanrights/1325+10/1325+10%20homepage.html>

General Women, Peace and Security

Security Council Resolutions

Security Council Resolution 1325

Security Council Resolution 1820

Security Council Resolution 1888

Security Council Resolution 1889

WILPF 1325 Literature Repository

<http://www.peacewomen.org/pages/1325--10/1325--10-literature-repository>

WILPF Peacewomen

<http://www.peacewomen.org/pages/anniversary/1325-and-subsequent-scrs>

European Peacebuilding Liaison Office

10 POINTS ON 10 YEARS UNSCR 1325 IN EUROPE: a CSO position paper on Europe-wide implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325

UNSCR 1325 IN EUROPE: 21 case studies of implementation