

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security



**BERLIN
OCTOBER, 2014**

Helena Gronberg

What is UNSCR 1325? Who? How?



1. What is UNSCR 1325?
2. What does it require us to do?
3. Who is responsible for its implementation?
4. Strengths and weaknesses of the resolution
5. Supporting resolutions
6. Progress in the implementation of the resolution
7. Examples of implementation
8. Global developments

What is UNSCR 1325? *Brief history*



Historic and unprecedented

- Unanimously adopted on 31 October 2000 by the UN Security Council
- International law

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter (Article 25, UN Charter).

Key players

- Women's civil society
- UN agencies
- Member states on Security Council

Momentum for 1325

- Preceded by numerous international documents, treaties and statements

Main provisions of Resolution 1325



- **Paragraphs 1 - 4:** increase women's **participation** and representation in all decision-making levels & institutions in all aspects of peace processes, including conflict **prevention**, peacekeeping and other field based operations
- **Paragraphs 5 - 7:** provide gender sensitive training, materials and guidelines including on HIV/AIDS and funding of training for all staff employed in peacekeeping missions
- **Paragraphs 8 - 12:** integrate gender perspective in negotiations and peace agreements including **protection** of women and girls' human rights-- particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary; **protection** from sexual and gender-based violence

Main provisions of Resolution 1325



- **Paragraph 13:** recognize the differences in women & men's needs in planning for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and take into account the needs of their dependents
- **Paragraph 14:** recognize women & girls' special needs in adopting measures to effect Security Council's decisions such as interruption of economic relations or severance of diplomatic relations
- **Paragraph 15:** Security Council's willingness to recognize gender considerations and women's rights through consultation with local women's groups during its various field missions
- **Paragraphs 16 - 17:** Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on Gender Mainstreaming in peacekeeping missions

Key Commitments in UNSCR 1325

Gender Balance at All Levels of Decision-Making

Gender Perspective in SG Reports and in SC Missions

Protection of and Respect for Human Rights of Women and Girls

Gender Perspective in Post-Conflict Processes

Gender Perspective in Peacekeeping

Who implements Resolution 1325?



- Security Council
- Secretary-General
- Member States
- Peace keeping personnel
- All actors involved in negotiating and implementing peace agreements
- (Civil society)

UNSCR 1325: Strengths



International law

- Article 25, UN Charter

Global Constituency - 1325 Advocates Around the World

- Civil Society groups - grassroots organizations, international NGOs
- United Nations - headquarters, field
- Governments
- Media
- Academia

Supported & complemented by other international agreements and statements

- Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action...
- WPS resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 & 2122) support and reinforce resolution 1325
- CEDAW GR 30

UNSCR 1325: Weaknesses and Challenges



- Lack of accountability and reporting mechanism
 - Few means for monitoring performance or redress when not fully implemented
- No benchmarks and timelines
 - Absence of actual quotas for the numbers of women in high level positions
- View as resolution imposed by a small group of member states in the Security Council
- Weak language
 - UNSCR 1325: *expresses, emphasizes, requests, calls upon*
 - Compare UNSCR 1373 (Counter-Terrorism): *decides, directs, declares*

Weaknesses continued...

- Lack of political will among Member States and within UN system
- Lack of dedicated funding for implementation
- Lack of ownership at the national level
- Peace Negotiations
 - Women's participation in official peace processes still a challenge
- DDR
 - Lack of efforts in re-integrating female ex-combatants
- Peacekeeping Personnel
 - Low number of female staff in peace keeping missions at senior level and particularly among uniformed personnel

Supporting Resolutions on WPS

UNSCR 1820 (June 2008)



Focuses on sexual violence in conflict, use of rape and other forms of sexual violence as a weapon of war.

Parties to armed conflict must:

- Stop sexual violence, enforce command responsibility, and protect civilians from sexual violence including by vetting suspected perpetrators from armed forces and by evacuating civilians at risk.
- Categorically **prohibit amnesty** for war crimes of sexual violence.

States must:

- Build awareness of and take steps to prevent sexual violence including through contributing women peacekeeping personnel
- **Provide training to troops** on the prevention of sexual violence.
- Apply a policy of **zero tolerance** to acts of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by UN peacekeepers
- Develop measures to improve protection and assistance, particularly in relation to justice and health systems.

Security Council must:

- Address **root causes of sexual violence** to expose myths about the inevitability and non-preventability of sexual violence in war.
- Include sexual violence as a criterion in country specific sanctions regime if relevant.

Supporting Resolutions on WPS UNSCR 1888 (September 2009)



Focuses on sexual violence (SV) in conflict - Identifies specific actions to respond to SV in conflict; created the position of **Special Representative of the Secretary General on SV in Conflict**

UN Secretary-General must:

- Appoint **women protection advisors** to UN peacekeeping missions in contexts with high levels of SV.
- Establish a rapid response team of judicial experts
- Ensure that **peace talks address sexual violence**
- Appoint more women as mediators
- Propose ways the Security Council can improve monitoring and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence
- Make improvements in data on trends and patterns of sexual violence
- Provide details to the Security Council on parties to armed conflict credibly suspected of perpetrating patterns of rape

UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (a network composed of 13 UN entities) must:

- **Build coherence in the UN's response**

States must:

- Improve national legal frameworks and judicial systems to prevent impunity
- Improve support services for sexual violence survivors
- Ensure traditional leaders prevent stigmatization of victims
- Support comprehensive national/UN strategies to stop sexual violence

Security Council must:

- Raise sexual violence in designation criteria for sanctions committees

Supporting Resolutions on WPS

UNSCR 1889 (October 2009)



Addresses women's exclusion from early recovery and peacebuilding and lack of adequate planning and funding for their needs. Calls for a [strategy to increase number of women in conflict resolution, decision making, asks for tools to improve implementation](#). [Indicators](#) to monitor implementation of UNSCR 1325 globally.

UN Secretary-General must:

- Produce a strategy to increase numbers of female peace-making and peacekeeping decision makers
- Ensure all country reports address gender, conflict and peacebuilding
- Produce a global report on women's participation in peacebuilding
- Enable UN entities to collect data on women's post-conflict situation
- Place gender advisors and/or women protection advisors in peacekeeping missions
- Produce a global set of indicators for the implementation of 1325
- Propose a Security Council mechanism for monitoring 1325

States must:

- Promote women's participation in political and economic decision-making from earliest stage of peacebuilding
- Track money spent on women in post-conflict and recovery planning, invest in women's physical and economic security, health, education, justice, and participation in politics

Security Council must:

- Add provisions for [women's empowerment to mandate renewals for UN missions](#)

Peacebuilding commission must:

- Address women's engagement in peacebuilding

Supporting Resolutions on WPS

UNSCR 1960 (December 2010)



Strengthens UN's [commitment to women/s inclusion in peace negotiations, in governance and financing of post conflict recovery.](#)

UN Secretary-General must:

- [List in Annex to annual reports parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for sexual violence](#) in situations on the Security Council's agenda
- Establish monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence
- Appoint women protection advisors to UN peacekeeping missions in contexts with high levels of SV
- Submit annual reports – including a plan for timely and ethical collection of information

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict must:

- [Provide briefings to the Security Council](#)
- Brief sanctions committees and groups of experts

States must:

- Dialogue with parties to armed conflict to secure/track protection commitments
- Provide all military and police personnel deployed in peace operations with [adequate training on SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse](#)
- Deploy more female military and police personnel in peace operations

Parties to armed conflict must:

- Implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat SV, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting SV
- prohibition of SV in codes of conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent
- [timely investigations](#) of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable

Security Council must:

- Provide systematic consideration of sexual violence (SV) in mandate authorizations and renewals
- Consider the use of sanctions against parties

Supporting Resolutions on WPS

UNSCR 2106 (June 2013)

Establishes detailed operational framework in the work of the UN, governments, in coordination with civil society; with the ultimate goal of **ending impunity** towards SV in conflict

UN Secretary-General must:

- Accelerate the establishment and implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting on conflict-related SV, including rape
- Ensure that mediators and envoys engage with women, civil society, women's organizations and survivors of SV on issues of SV, and concerns are reflected in specific provisions of peace agreements
- Assist national authorities with effective participation of women in addressing SV concerns

States must:

- Include the full range of crimes of SV in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions
- Address SV in armed conflict and post-conflict situations as part of broader efforts to strengthen institutional safeguards against impunity
- Support national and international programs that **assist victims of SV**
- Support the development and **strengthening** of capacities of **national health systems and civil society networks for women and girls living with or affected by HIV and AIDS in armed conflict and post-conflict situations**

Parties to armed conflict must:

- Immediately identify and release such persons from their ranks who have forcefully abducted women and children into armed groups and armed forces

Supporting Resolutions on WPS

UNSCR 2122 (October 2013)



Emphasizes [women's participation and leadership](#) as a critical element to international peace and security.

UN Secretary-General must:

- As part of regular briefings, update the Council [on progress in inviting women to participate](#), including through consultations with civil society, including women's organizations, in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding
- Make [gender expertise and gender experts](#) available to all United Nations mediation teams

States must:

- Develop [dedicated funding mechanisms](#) to support the work and enhance capacities of organizations that support women's leadership development and full participation in all levels of decision-making
- Ensure women's full and equal participation in all phases of electoral processes, especially women's safety prior to, and during elections
- Thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity or other serious violations of international humanitarian law
- Ensure women's full and meaningful participation in efforts to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons
- [Start reviewing existing implementation plans and targets, accelerating progress and preparing to formulate new targets for the 2015 High-level Review](#)

Peacekeeping mission must:

- Address the security threats and protection challenges faced by women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict settings

Implementing UNSCR 1325 (and WPS agenda)



Civil Society

- Localization of 1325 – Burundi, DRC, Colombia, Liberia, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Uganda
- Radio and TV Spots (Colombia, Liberia, Nepal etc.)
- Training of peacekeepers and national security sector in Nepal and the Philippines
- Integration in university and school curricula
- Traveling broadcast campaign initiated by the Radio FIRE (Feminist International Radio Endeavor), Colombia
- Women Talk Peace local language radio series, Peace Building Cyberdialogue, 1325 and 1820 strategy sessions; traveling exhibit on UNSCR 1325 by the Peace Women Across the Globe

UN

- Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security: Network of UN Gender Focal Points
- DFS & DPKO in partnership with UN missions: Awareness raising on sexual exploitation and abuse
- All women peacekeeping troops (Liberia and Haiti) - DPKO & India and Bangladesh:

Implementing UNSCR 1325



Governments

- CEDAW General Recommendation (GR) 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations
- CEDAW reports include 1325 and 1820 implementation
- 46 National Action Plans:
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Cote d' Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Democratic Republic of Congo, Estonia, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Finland, France, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom and USA
- Friends of 1325/WPS, ad hoc group of UN Member States that support the implementation of WPS resolutions

New developments: Global Review 2015



- UN Security Council to convene High-level review to evaluate progress on implementation of UNSCR 1325
- Global Study commissioned by UN Secretary-General (Coordinated by UN Women) with the **objective** to:
 - ✦ Highlight **good practice examples**, **gaps** and **challenges** on UNSCR 1325 implementation
 - ✦ Highlight **emerging trends** and **priorities** for action on UNSCR 1325 implementation
 - ✦ **Recommendations** to be included in **SG's annual report** to Security Council on Women and Peace and Security
- Study an important **opportunity for civil society** to highlight achievements, address gaps in the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, and draw attention to emerging concerns

CSO Survey

undertaken by GNWP, the NGO Working Group on WPS, and partners



- To bridge **national** and **local level initiatives** with High-level Review process and Global Study
- To ensure that **CSO voices** and **priorities** are accurately reflected in the Global Study:
 - **Inform global study**
- Target Groups:
 - Input: CSOs in conflict and post-conflict contexts
 - Output: members of UN Inter-agency Standing Committee on Women and Peace and Security; and the Expert Author of the Global Study and her team

Outputs and Outcomes



Outputs

- Compilation and analysis of survey results, including:
 - 1) Concrete recommendations on priority actions and mechanisms to push forth actions with a positive impact on the lives of women and girls;
 - 2) Recommendations modalities of civil society-government-UN partnership on UNSCR 1325 implementation

Outcomes

- Voices and priorities of women in conflict-affected communities are adequately reflected in Global Study
- Mechanisms are set up to fast track actions that have had positive impact on the lives of women and girls
- Inefficient or harmful actions intended to have a positive impact on the lives of women and girls are recognized as harmful with steps taken toward eliminating these and redirecting toward actions supporting women's wellbeing and rights
- Enhanced coordination and collaboration among civil society, government and UN entities on UNSCR 1325 implementation

Timeline



- August – September 2014: Drafting of survey
- October 2014 – February 2015: Dissemination to women civil society groups in conflict affected areas; in-country Focus Discussion Groups on the survey; Key Informant Interviews
- March 2015: Data analysis and feed into Global Study; Launch of the Survey Key Findings during the Commission on the Status of Women
- April 2015: Presentation of findings at WILPF 100th Conference in The Hague

For more information



Contact

Eléonore Veillet Chowdhury

Eleonore.gnwp@gmail.com