

# Security Council Resolutions on Women Peace and Security

*1325, 1820, 1888, 1889*

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# Briefing Objectives:

- Enhance understanding of content and purpose of UN Security Council resolutions on Women Peace and Security
- Identify entry-points to integrating obligations of SCR 1325 & SCR 1820 into your daily work
- Build Accountability for the WPS agenda.

# WPS Resolutions



- Resolution 1325 (2000) - Calls for the full and equal participation of women in all peace and security initiatives, along with the mainstreaming of gender issues.

To date there are only 16 National Action Plans

- Challenges: Lack of funding, political will, capacity constraints, coordination issues, insufficient Monitoring and Evaluation
- Resolution 1820 (2008) - Preventing sexual violence in conflict countries
- Resolution 1888 (2009) – Calls for a Special Representative on ending sexual violence in conflict
- Resolution 1889 (2009) Calls for a range of measures to strengthen the participation of women at all stages of peace processes

# Why create a NAP when 1325 and 1820 commitments can be broadly used?

- Systematic and sustainable implementation, analysis, stakeholder consultation, initiate strategic actions

Results in: comprehensiveness, coordination, awareness raising, ownership, accountability, Monitoring and evaluation

## What should a NAP include?

- Realistic objectives that can be monitored and evaluated
- A clear understanding of specific responsibilities, resources needed and time lines
- Participation and shared responsibility of leaders and representatives

There is no one size fits all model action plan or planning process

# Key Principles: SCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889



## 3 P's Framework for Action

- **Participation** & representation of women in all aspects of peace-building & security.
- **Protection** of women as a group with specific needs and concerns.
- **Prevention** of sexual and other violence and prevention of conflict.

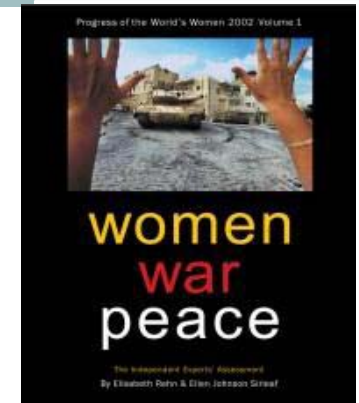
**Four resolutions: 1325 (2000); 1820 (2008);  
1888 (2009); 1889 (2009)**

# Operational Areas:



- **Mediation and Peace Processes**
- **Sexual Violence**
- **Security Sector Reform (SSR)**
- **Justice**
- **Disarmament, Demobilization, & Reintegration (DDR)**
- **Early Recovery and Peacebuilding**

# Mediation and Peace Processes

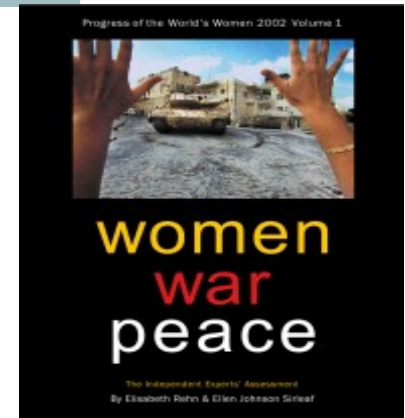


*Since 2000...*

- **Fewer than 10% of peace negotiators** have been women
- **Fewer than 2% of signatories** have been women
- The UN has appointed **no women mediators** at all

# Mediation and Peace Processes

## Justification for Action by the Council



### **Women's Presence in negotiations**

- *Provides an important message that women have every right to participate at all levels of decision making*

### **Peace Agreements that reflects women's rights and concerns**

- *Are the responsibility of women and men at the negotiation table*
- *Peace agreements provide the roadmap for peacebuilding and recovery*



# Mediation and Peace Processes

## What the Security Council can do

- **Good Practice**

- *Example:* Gambari's recent meeting in North Darfur
- *Example:* the recent PRST regarding Guinea (S/PRST/2010/3)

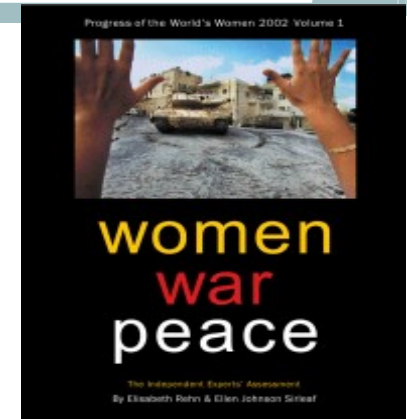
- **Where we need improvements**

*In almost every peace process*

- *Example:* current situation in Afghanistan

- **Action the Council can take:**

- In all country reporting on peace processes, the Security Council can ask, "Where are the women?"
- Use previously agreed language
- Reinforce its own OPs from every WPS resolution
- Draw on recommendations of SG report on mediation (S/2009/189)



# Mediation:

April 2009 (Costa Rica statement at the Security Council)

*“Costa Rica has always been a major ally of peaceful dispute settlement processes. Our history has led us to value this dynamic as a factor for peace and stability... In this organization and in other international and regional forums, we have defended and supported mediation processes and dispute settlement... as effective mechanisms to resolve conflicts, but also as a preventive way of avoiding them. The importance and value that the international community places on them will reflect its commitment to peace and its attachment to stability....”*

*We endorse and support the measures taken by the Secretary General in favor of gender equality in mediation teams, in accordance with Resolution 1325, and we believe that it is important to continue to make major efforts in this regard”*

# Sexual Violence

**When & Why** does Sexual Violence Threaten International Peace and Security?



# When is Sexual Violence a Security Threat?

<u>6 Pillars:</u>	<u>Legal test/ definition:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime of concern to the international community</li> </ul>	<p>A war crime, crime against humanity, form of torture, or constitutive act with respect to genocide/ "ethnic cleansing" .</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command responsibility – security profile of perpetrators</li> </ul>	<p>Superior in chain of command knew/should have known sexual violence was being committed by subordinates and failed to prevent/punish.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civilians targeted – protected profile of victims</li> </ul>	<p>Victims are protected persons under international humanitarian law (IHL), having non-combatant immunity.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate of impunity</li> </ul>	<p>Undercuts State authority; lawlessness threatens neighbors.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-border implications/ impact on regional stability</li> </ul>	<p>Spread of HIV (SCR 1308); displacement/forced population movement; exacerbates/prolongs/spreads conflict.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceasefire violation</li> </ul>	<p>Violates terms of a ceasefire agreement.</p>

# Security Sector Reform



## **Challenges:**

- Failure to integrate women and gender issues into all security process - results in marginalized security needs of women
- Budgetary constraints
- Lack of women in security sector

## **Action should be taken:**

- Effectively prevent and respond to gender-based insecurities.
- Create non-discriminatory institutions, and institutional cultures,.
- Increase recruitment, retention and advancement of women in security forces (military & police)
- Ensure a participatory, transparent and accountable security sector through the oversight

# Justice

## **Challenges:**

- In war, women and children are targeted by distinct patterns of violence with little to no legal redress.

*Examples: abysmal track record of justice for conflict related sexual violence and broken penal chain in post-conflict countries (reporting > investigation > prosecution > conviction > detention).*

## **Justification for action by the Council:**

- Impunity → Weak governance and rule of law → impediment to restoration of host state authority → possibility of relapse and incentive for vigilantism.
- Transitional justice mechanisms and justice reform: not enough for women to benefit/access it (Liberia TRC example).

## **Examples of action by the Security Council:**

- ICTY, ICTR, referral of Darfur to ICC, visit of SC to DRC, MONUC mandate renewal, amnesties.

# Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration

## **Challenges:**

- Lack of a gender perspective in planning resulting in lack of gender in DDR
- Insufficient funding due to notions that women's inclusion in DDR means extra budget.
- Lack of information targeting women in DDR
- Lack of integrated implementation between PK Operations

## **Justification for Action by the Security Council**

- DDR programmes tend to exclude women
- Women's participation integral to sustainable peace

# Early recovery and peacebuilding

## Challenges:

- Exclusion from leadership and priority-setting:  
*Neglect or postponing of prosecutions for SV and other abuses, reparations, restitution of property rights, livelihood and employment, and engagement in public decision-making (starting with peace process, post-conflict needs assessments, donor conferences).*
- Lack of funding:
  - *Analysis of 8 PCNAs reveal 8% of budgets specify a spend on women's recovery needs. Most neglected area: economic recovery and infrastructure*
  - *Analysis of CAPs reveal less than 3% specifically target women's needs and half of that is for SGBV*



# Early Recovery and Peacebuilding



## **Justification for Council Attention:**

- Neglect of women's needs can slow recovery and peacebuilding; also imposes costs (impunity for SV weakens rule of law, women's exclusion and discrimination against women can exacerbate youth bulge, neglect of girls schooling is worst constraint on poverty reduction)

## **Good practice:**

- Resolution 1889 calling for measures to assure women's leadership and funding for women's needs:
  - OP 4: SG strategy to ensure women's participation in peace making
  - OP 17: Indicators to track implementation
  - OP 18: accountability mechanism
  - OP 19: SG report on women's participation in peacebuilding

# Integrating the WPS resolutions to the Council's work: Entry Points

## Consultations on Country Situations in the Council

- ☑ **Do Country Reports reflect women's concerns, needs or interests?**
- ☑ **Do Country Reports lack relevant information from NGO or UN?**
- ☑ **Were Women Involved in:** Elections? Constitution drafting? DDR plan? SSR plan?
- ☑ **Sex disaggregated data: Where is it?** As Victims of Sexual Violence?
- ☑ **Have gender considerations been integrated into Country Action Plans?**
- ☑ **Do Country reports** include gender concerns? Are specific **meetings** with women's groups on the agenda?
- ☑ **Are concerns/info gathered from meetings with women's groups reflected in Country Reports?**

# 2010 Calendar of WPS requests by UN Security Council

## **January:**

- Appointment of SRSG on sexual violence in conflict (SCR 1888, OP 4)

## **AFTER APPOINTMENT OF SRSG:**

- Team of Experts to build national level capacity to end impunity for sexual violence in conflict – *OHCHR/UNDP/DPKO* (SCR 1888, OP 8)

*March 1-12 - CSW/ Beijing +15*

## **April 2010:**

- **Report on suggested indicators to measure Member State, UN entity progress on SCR 1325 - OSAGI supported by UNIFEM** (SCR 1889, OP 17)
- Framework for a gaps analysis of UN approach to sexual violence, and suggestions on monitoring and reporting – *UNICEF, on behalf of UN Action* (SCR 1888, OP 26)

## **September 2010:**

*MDGs – high-level meeting to review progress, including “ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women”*

- Report on UN efforts to address SV in conflict - 1820 follow-up – *SRSG/ UN Action* (SCR 1888, OP 27)

## **October 2010: 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325**

- Report on women and post-conflict reconstruction - *PBSO* (SCR 1889, OP 19)
- Report on implementation of SCR 1325 – *OSAGI* (SCR 1889, OP 18)
- **-Ministerial Level Meeting - topic TBD**

# Next steps for Costa Rica?



- Development of a NAP?
- Work to develop a Regional Strategy on WPS to push the SC?
- Work to foster gender balance and expertise in mediation posts?