

	1325	1889	1820	1888
	Women's leadership in peacemaking and conflict prevention		Prevention of and response to conflict related sexual violence	
Description	<p>First Security Council resolution to link women's experiences of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security. Asserts women's leadership role in conflict-resolution, peace talks and recovery, requires build-up of gender response capability in peacekeeping missions and gender training for all involved in the maintenance of peace and security.</p> <p><i>Presented by Namibia, 2000</i></p>	<p>Addresses women's exclusion from early recovery and peacebuilding and lack of adequate planning and funding for their needs. Asks for a strategy to increase numbers of women in conflict-resolution decision-making, and asks for tools to improve implementation: indicators and proposals for a monitoring mechanism.</p> <p>Presented by Viet Nam, 2009</p>	<p>First Security Council Resolution to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and a matter of international peace and security, requiring a peace keeping, justice, services and peace negotiation response</p> <p>Presented by the USA, 2008</p>	<p>Strengthens tools for implementing 1820 through assigning high-level leadership, building judicial response expertise, strengthening service provision, and building reporting mechanisms</p> <p>Presented by the USA, 2009</p>
Actors	<p>UN Secretary-General (SG) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase numbers of women in UN decision-making on peace and security - Ensure women participate in peace talks - Provide information on women and conflict in country reports to the Security Council <p>States must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide training on gender and conflict - address gender in Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration programmes <p>Parties to armed conflict must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect women from sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) - Respect civilian character of refugee and IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps - Prevent impunity and avoid amnesty for war crimes against women <p>Security Council must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take into account impact of its actions on 	<p>UN Secretary-General must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a strategy to increase numbers of female peacemaking and peace keeping 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 of implementation of 1325 • Propose a Council mechanism for monitoring 1325 	<p>UN Secretary-General must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ensure sexual violence is addressed in conflict resolution as well as post conflict recovery efforts * Raise the issue of sexual violence in dialogue with parties to armed conflict * Ensure women are represented in peacebuilding institutions * Ensure sexual violence is addressed in UN-assisted Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) processes, and justice and security sector reform <p>Parties to armed conflict must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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 	<p>UN Secretary-General must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint SRRG (Special Representative of the Secretary General) on UN response to Sexual Violence in Conflict • Appoint women protection advisors (mix of military and gender skills) to UN peacekeeping missions in contexts with high levels of sexual violence • Establish a rapid response team of judicial experts to address impunity and support countries build an effective judicial response to conflict-related sexual violence • Ensure that peace talks address sexual violence in relation to: political participation, DDR/SSR (Security Sector Reform), ceasefires, justice, reparations, economic recovery

	<p>women and girls - meet with women's groups on its missions</p>	<p>States must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote women's participation in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stage of peacebuilding Track money spent on women in post-conflict and recovery planning and invest in women's physical and economic security, health, education, justice, and participation in politics <p>Security Council must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add provisions for women's empowerment to mandate renewals for UN missions <p>Peacebuilding commission (PBC) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> address women's engagement in peacebuilding 	<p>States must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build awareness of and take steps to prevent sexual violence including through contribution of women peacekeeping personnel Provide specific training to troops on prohibition and prevention of sexual violence Apply policy of zero tolerance to acts of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by UN peacekeepers Develop, along with regional and sub-regional institution, measures to improve protection and assistance, particularly in relation to justice and health systems <p>Security Council must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address root causes of sexual violence to expose myths about the inevitability and non-preventability of sexual violence in war Include sexual violence as criteria in country-specific sanctions regimes if relevant <p>Peacebuilding Commission must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on ways to address sexual violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint more women as mediators Make proposals to the Security Council on means of improving monitoring and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence Make improvements in data on trends and patterns of sexual violence, and report on this to the Security Council Provide details to the Security Council on parties to armed conflict credibly suspected of perpetrating patterns of rape <p>UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (a coordination body composed of 12 UN entities) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> build coherence in the UN's response and host SRSG <p>States must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve national legal frameworks and the functioning of judicial systems to bring perpetrators to justice Improve health-care/ legal/ psychosocial/ socio-economic support services for sexual violence survivors Ensure that traditional leaders take efforts to prevent stigmatization of victims Support comprehensive national/UN strategies to stop sexual violence <p>Security Council must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise sexual violence in designation criteria for sanctions committees
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<p>Focal Point/leadership within the UN</p>	<p>Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues (OSAGI) coordinates the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, and is mandated to advise the SG on 1325 matters</p> <p>No designated operational counterpart to OSAGI at country level</p>	<p>Introduction of possible new focal point for gender and peacebuilding issues: the PBC (Peacebuilding Commission)</p> <p>Mentions the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on Humanitarian Assistance, sub-Working Group on Gender</p>	<p>DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) best practices unit produced 1820 + 1 report.</p> <p>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict indicated as coordination resource</p>	<p>SRSG to build coherence and coordination in the UN’s response to conflict-related SV</p> <p>Linked to UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict for coordination support</p>
<p>Monitoring and reporting mechanism</p>	<p>The System-wide Action Plan currently lacks agreed indicators for effective progress monitoring. Focuses on UN system-wide implementation plans rather than on ‘violation’ of resolution.</p> <p>Informal reviews: Open Debate every October, and informal Council meetings on the subject</p>	<p>Call for global indicators will create foundation for effective monitoring tool. Will need commitment of UN entities to populate with data and monitor, and commitment from Member States to monitor indicators relevant at the country level.</p> <p>No formal mechanism but invites proposals for review procedure and mechanism [OP 18].</p>	<p>Annual report (but no clear monitoring and reporting parameters)</p> <p>Monthly consideration by the Security Council expert group on Protection of Civilians [which is briefed by OCHA, <i>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</i>]</p>	<p>Invites a proposal within 3 months on monitoring and reporting mechanism.</p> <p>Annual report to provide details on perpetrators, i.e.: a name and shame mechanism.</p> <p>Links to the Monitoring and Review mechanism for the Children and Armed Conflict resolutions (1612 and 1882).</p>
<p>Accountability mechanism (what consequences for violating the resolution)</p>	<p>None. No reference to sanctions for perpetrators; (only mentions impact of sanctions on women [OP 14])</p> <p>Tentative on amnesty—parties urged to avoid giving amnesty for war crimes against women “where feasible” [OP 11]</p>	<p>None—but calls for recommendations in 2010 on how Council will receive, analyze, and act upon information on 1325; in short, invites reflection on what kind of accountability mechanism could be set up [OP 18]</p>	<p>Sexual violence relevant to country-specific sanctions regimes [OP 5]</p> <p>SG to develop a strategy for addressing SV in dialogue with parties to armed conflict [OP 3]</p> <p>Categorical exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions [OP 4]</p>	<p>Sanctions committees must add criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [OP 10];</p> <p>Report naming perpetrators to be reviewed in Council [OP 26]</p> <p>National and local leaders, including traditional/religious authorities, to combat marginalization and stigmatization of survivors [OP 15]</p>
<p>Resources</p>	<p>www.unifem.org/1325plus10</p>		<p>www.stoprapenow.org</p>	