



The 10th Anniversary of SCR 1325

October 2010

A Peace Women Publication

1325 WOMEN
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Security Council Resolution 1325

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security was passed unanimously, and was adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting on 31 October 2000. The resolution calls for *'international security institutions to address the different impacts of conflict on women and men, and to engage women fully in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding'*¹.

Due in part to persistent advocacy from civil society, the United Nations Security Council has adopted three subsequent resolutions on the topic of women, peace and security since 2000. These resolutions are: **Security Councils Resolution 1325; 1820; 1888; and 1889.**

As acknowledged in SCR 1325, the Security Council's primary responsibility is the 'maintenance of international peace and security'. Hence, it is pivotal that the SC as a decision-making body integrates both a gender perspective and women's concerns in its policymaking. The previously mentioned resolutions together form a framework on women, peace and security at the UN with the purpose of achieving this aim.

Resolution 1325 (2000) was a groundbreaking resolution as it was the first occasion on which the Security Council addressed the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women. It recognized the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention/resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In addition to this, it also highlights the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security.

Particular themes of SCR 1325 include:

- **P**articipation of women in all levels of decision making
- **P**rotection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence-
- **P**revention of violence against women through the **P**romotion of women's rights, accountability and law enforcement

And . . .

- **M**ainstreaming of gender perspectives in peace operations

These 'Pillars', or '3 Ps' are mutually reinforcing facets of the women, peace and security agenda which, with incorporation of a gender perspective, can have a significant impact on the ground.

¹ <http://www.unifem.org/campaigns/1325plus10/>

Subsequent SCRs

In 2008, the UN Security Council adopted the second resolution, Resolution 1820 (SCR 1820), on sexual violence as a weapon of war. The third and fourth resolutions, SCR 1888 and SCR 1889, were adopted in 2009 to strengthen elements of the previously adopted resolutions.

SCR 1888 builds on SCR 1820 – it calls for the appointment of the Special Representative on sexual violence in conflict, as well as establishing Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) within peacekeeping missions.

SCR 1889 is focused on post-conflict peacebuilding, and in particular calls for the development of indicators to measure the implementation of SCR 1325 both within the UN system, and by Member States.

- **Resolution 1820** (2008) ‘was the first Security Council resolution (SCR) to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security. It calls for armed actors to end the practice of using sexual violence against civilians to achieve political or military ends, and for all parties to conflict to counter impunity for sexual violence and provide effective protection for civilians. It also calls on the United Nations and peace operations to develop mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual violence, including through the training of personnel, the deployment of more women to peace operations, the enforcement of zero-tolerance policies and strengthening the capacities of national institutions’.
- **Resolution 1888** (2009) ‘strengthens the implementation of SCR 1820 through assigning leadership and establishing effective support mechanisms. It calls for the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to coordinate UN efforts to address conflict-related sexual violence, as well as for the rapid deployment of teams of experts and advisors to situations of concern. SCR 1888 also calls for the inclusion of the issue of sexual violence in peace negotiations, the development of approaches to address the effects of sexual violence, and improved monitoring and reporting on conflict trends and perpetrators’.
- **Resolution 1889** (2009) ‘addresses obstacles to women’s participation in peace processes and peacebuilding, as prescribed in SCR 1325. It calls for the UN Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of SCR 1325. It also calls for the strengthening of national and international responses to the needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings.’²

² <http://www.unifem.org/campaigns/1325plus10/about-resolution-1325/subsequent-resolutions/>

The 10th Anniversary of 1325



The Significance of 1325+10

This October (2010) marks the 10th Anniversary of the passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The resolution calls for security institutions to acknowledge and address the particular impact of conflict on women, and engage and include women in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peace building.

The occasion of the 10th Anniversary is not only a commemoration of the historic achievements that have been made - it also provides an invaluable opportunity to assess the effectiveness of implementation to date.

Challenges to Implementation Remain

One key implementation challenge is the lack of accountability and the need for more systematic, consistent and comprehensive implementation. This 'accountability gap', manifested in a lack of leadership, a lack of systematic approaches to implementation and the absence of concrete and effective monitoring mechanisms, needs positive action to empower and protect women.

The UNSCR 1325 10th Anniversary must be a catalyst to the focus on the responsibility to implement real action on the ground for women in conflict situations.

October 2010: Before and Beyond

The coming months are critical for creative initiatives and action relating to the implementation of the four women, peace and security resolutions (UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888 & 1889). The marking of the 10th anniversary of UNSCR1325 needs to focus on specific outcomes for women in conflict situations. Throughout this year and in the build-up to the anniversary, Peace Women and our partners in the NGO Working Group will advocate for concrete action and accountability.

Under the Security Council Presidency of Uganda in October 2010, the Security Council has the opportunity to give new momentum to this effort and to lay out clear systems for monitoring and accountability. 1325+10 also offers an opportunity for Member States, the United Nations and civil society to work together to ensure that concrete, measurable and positive action is taken. Already, several processes are under way with the promise of more to come.

UN High-Level Steering Committee

The **UN High-Level Steering Committee** was set up by Deputy Secretary General Asha-Rose Migiro. It was tasked with enhancing the UN system's efforts implement Resolution 1325 and steer advocacy and initiatives in the lead up to 1325+10.

The High-Level Steering Committee is chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary General, and the membership includes the Principals of UN entities.

The Civil Society Advisory Group

A high-level **Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG)** was established to advise the UN High-Level Steering Committee for the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, the Deputy Secretary General and, ultimately, the Secretary-General on ensuring a coherent and coordinated approach by the UN system to implementing UNSCR 1325. The CSAG also assists translation of policies and resolution into 'on the ground action'.

The CSAG is co-chaired by **Mary Robinson**, President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, former President of Ireland and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and **Bineta Drop**, Executive Director, Femmes Africa Solidarité .

The CSAG Secretariat is the Women Leaders Intercultural Forum of Recognising Rights, The Institute for Inclusive Security and the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security.

Other eminent members include:

- Salim Ahmed Salim (Tanzania)
- Elizabeth Rehn (Finland)
- Lahkdar Brahimi (Algeria)
- Hina Jilani (Pakistan)
- Sanam Anderlini (Iran/United Kingdom)
- Thelma Awori (Liberia/Uganda)
- Swanee Hunt (United States)
- Sharon Bhagwan-Rolls (Fiji)
- Susana Villaran De La Puente (Peru)
- Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda (Zimbabwe)
- Zainab Salbi (Iraq/United States)
- Donald Steinberg (United States)

Below is the updated report on Recommendations from the Civil Society Advisory Group on Women, Peace and Security on events and action to commemorate the 10th Anniversary.

Global Open Days

“This October we will mark the tenth anniversary of the Security Council’s groundbreaking resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, which called for higher levels of women’s involvement in peacemaking and peacebuilding. This anniversary is an opportunity to reaffirm the core message of that landmark text: sustainable peace is possible only with women’s full participation — their perspectives, their leadership, their daily, equal presence wherever we seek to make and keep the peace.

Progress has indeed been achieved. Many peace processes now regularly include consultations with women’s peace groups. In many post-conflict countries, the number of women in government has increased dramatically, and they have used their public decision-making roles to advance women’s rights. Within the United Nations itself, there are now eight women Special Representatives and Deputy Special Representatives; Bangladesh and India have deployed all-female UN police units to peacekeeping operations; and UN Police have developed strategies and measures to better protect women from violence. But the gaps remain significant: too few women participate in peacemaking and peace-building, and we have seen a disturbing escalation in levels of sexual violence during and after conflict.

The “Global Open Day for Women and Peace” is meant to reinvigorate our efforts to realize the vision set out in resolution 1325. I count on all partners to support the United Nations in translating women’s priorities into real and meaningful action.”

Statement by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, 7 June 2010³

Since June 7 seventeen post-conflict countries worldwide have held their Open Day for Peace, with others presently holding preparatory meetings.

These events engage women peace activists, leaders and advocates with senior UN officials to allow them to voice their concerns and discuss how women's participation in sustainable conflict resolution, peacemaking and peacebuilding can be improved.

Recommendations from the meetings will be forwarded to UN Secretary Council for it to consider in accelerating the resolution's implementation. (UNIFEM)

For relevant news and resources regarding Global Open Days:
<http://www.peacewomen.org/pages/1325--10/global-open-days>

³http://www.unifem.org/news_events/story_detail.php?StoryID=1097&utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+ungen+%28UN+gender+quality+news+feed%29

Call for Papers on Resolution 1325

INFORMATION

WILPF invites submission of papers on a broad range of issues around the implementation of 1325, as part of the Women, Peace and Security: From Resolution to Action Geneva High-Level Consultation 15-16 September 2010, Geneva.

Papers can address gender/women in conflict or post-conflict; the implementation of SCR 1325; and/or women in the context of protection, conflict prevention and participation. Content can be presented as analysis, critiques, good practice, lessons learnt, case studies and/or campaigns. Papers can also be formatted as articles, case studies or toolkits. Word limit 10,000.

Deadline: 20 August 2010

Please submit to 1325papers@wilpf.ch and provide the following information:

Name:

Institution/Organisation:

Title of Paper:

Country:

Particular themes include (please note compulsory to highlight in submission):

- Early warning
- Peace-Processes
- Participation
- Representation/Participation
- Political Participation
- Peace Keeping (including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender Training)
- Civil Society Activities/Women Organising for Peace
- Human Rights (including Socio-Economic rights/development; Racial and Ethnic Discrimination; International and Regional Instruments and Mechanisms)
- Demobilisation, Disarmament, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR)
- Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Landmines
- Violence against women
- Displacement
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Health (including HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health)
- UN Implementation
- National Implementation (including NAPs)

All relevant registered papers will be published as part of a Literature Repository on www.peacewomen.org.

CONTEXT

The year 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 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.

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).

Women, Peace and Security: from resolution to action, the Geneva Consultation will be held on the 15 and 16 September 2010 and will focus on protection. It is organized by the Belgium mission and the EU Delegation, in partnership with relevant UN agencies and NGOs. It will be coordinated by UNDP, UNHCR, with the support of UNITAR and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The Conference will bring together representatives from EU Member States, UN organizations and NGOs, from humanitarian, human rights and security domains.

It 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.

For more information please go to:

[WILPF 1325+10 anniversary](#)

[Women, Peace and Security: from Resolution to Action Geneva Consultation](#)

1325+10 News

Here is an up to date listing of news articles concerning the 10th Anniversary of 1325.

For the main library of news regarding Women, Peace and Security please consult the [PeaceWomen News Library](#).

For news on the Global Open Day for Women and Peace please see the '[1325 + 10 Global Open Days](#)' section of the website.

08/02/10 INTERNATIONAL: [Statement by Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women on Tenth Anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325 on 'Women, Peace and Security'](#)

07/12/10 INTERNATIONAL: [Women's Anti-Discrimination Committee Opens Session, Urged to Mark Anniversary of Adoption by Security Council of Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, Security](#)

07/09/10 SIERRA LEONE: [Koroma Slams Violence Against Women as He Unveils Country's Action Plan](#)

06/29/10 INTERNATIONAL: [Empowerment of Women and Girls Tops Agenda at UN Economic and Social Council](#)

06/28/10 CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE: [Women, Peace and Security Get Renewed Commitment from Parliamentarians in the Region](#)

06/22/10 INTERNATIONAL: [Empowered Women Promote Peace](#)

06/12/10 GEORGIA: [Female NGO Activists of Georgia and South Ossetia Meet in Baku to Search Ways to Stop Enmity](#)

06/03/2010 ISRAEL/PALESTINE: [Women Share a Vision for Israeli-Palestinian Peace](#)

05/31/2010 PHILIPPINES: [Philippines Moves to Protect Women's Rights During Armed Conflict](#)

05/27/2010 INTERNATIONAL: [UNIFEM Welcomes UN Security Council Support for Comprehensive Set of Indicators on the Implementation of Resolution 1325](#)

05/26/2010 FIJI: [Role for Women in Security](#)

1325+10 Events



OVERVIEW

Sections

- United Nations
- NGOs Worldwide
- WILPF

NB: Please note at this stage specific dates are subject to change and will be updated in due course. Similarly, events are being continually added so please be sure to check back regularly.

SECTION 1 THE UNITED NATIONS

Please see [Global Open Days](#)

There will also be a Security Council Debate - Date TBC

SECTION 2 NGOS WORLDWIDE

ASIA

FIJI

October 1, 2010

International Women's Day for Peace and Security: Rural Women, Peace and Human Security

Country: Fiji

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

October 1, 2010

10th Anniversary Commemoration Media and Policy Events

Country: Fiji

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

October 1, 2010

Launch of FemLink Pacific Annual Policy Document on 1325

Country: Fiji Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

PHILIPPINES

October 1, 2010

Workshop Series on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 for Teachers and Sectoral Groups

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1820

MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES

October 1, 2010

Mindanao Public Fora on the Philippine NAP on 1325 & 1820

Country: Philippines

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1820

NEPAL

October 1, 2010

Presentation of the Outcomes of the 1325 In-Country Monitoring

Country: Nepal Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

October 1, 2010

Launch of the Nepal 1325 National Action Plan

Country: Nepal Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, National Implementation (including NAPs)

AFRICA

KAMPALA, UGANDA

July 21-23, 2010

FAS and the GIMAC Network present the 16th Consultative Meeting on Gender Mainstreaming in Africa

Country: Uganda

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI

October 1, 2010

Public Discussions on Women's Participation in Decision Making Positions Following the 2010 Elections

Country: Burundi

Theme: Participation - General, Security Council Resolution 1325

BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI

October 1, 2010

Presentation of the 1325 In-Country Monitoring Report

Country: Burundi

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

ACCRA, GHANA

October 1, 2010

Poster Campaign on UNSCR 1325

Sub-Region: West Africa

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

ELDORET, KENYA

October 1, 2010

Meeting Among Lawyers and CSOs from Conflict Areas on UNSCR 1325 and 1820

Sub-Region: East Africa/Horn

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1820

LIBERIA

October 1, 2010

On-the-air Discussion on Women's Participation in Liberia's Recovery and the Impact of Post-Conflict Development on Women

Country: Liberia

Theme: Reconstruction & Peacebuilding - General, Security Council Resolution 1325, Political Participation

UGANDA

October 1, 2010

Launch of the Uganda Policy Brief on 1325 (An Outcome of the GNWP In-Country Monitoring of 1325)

Country: Uganda

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

SOROTI, UGANDA

October 1, 2010

Re-broadcast of Radio Drama on UNSCR 1325 & 1820

Country: Uganda

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1820

SOROTI, UGANDA

October 1, 2010

Training on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and Related International Human Rights and Humanitarian Laws with Ex-Combatants, Combatants and Other Militia, Police and Prisons Personnel

Country: Uganda

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1820, International & Regional Instruments & Mechanisms, Security Sector Reform, Legal Reform, Access to Justice & Constitutions

NORTH AMERICA

SAN DIAGO, CALIFORNIA

September 29 - October 1, 2010

Precarious Progress: UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

Organization: Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ)

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325, Security Council Resolution 1820, Security Council Resolution 1888, Security Council Resolution 1889

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 1, 2010

Presentation of the Results of the GNWP 1325 In-Country Monitoring

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 1, 2010

Presentation of the Findings of Cordaid-GNWP Costing and Financing 1325 Study

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 1, 2010

Launch of the Book 1325 Mujeres Tejiendo la paz – Centro de Educacion e Investigacion Para La Paz

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 1, 2010

Presentation of the Women's Proposals for the Implementation of 1325 – Centro de Educacion e Investigacion Para La Paz

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 1, 2010

Realities of Implementing 1325 In DRC – Dutch 1325 NGO Working Group, GNWP, International Alert and other NGOs

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 1, 2010

1000 PeaceWomen Across the Globe, Exhibition with a Special Focus on 1325;
Side Program with Interactive Discussions and Workshops – PeaceWomen Across
the Globe, GNWP, Hague Appeal for Peace, International Civil society Action
Network, International Peace

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

SOUTH AMERICA

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA

October 1, 2010

Event at the City of Women in Cartagena

Sub-Region: South America

Theme: Security Council Resolution 1325

EUROPE

MUNICH, GERMANY

July 9-10, 2010

CONFERENCE: International Conference Gender, Peace and Security

Region: INTERNATIONAL

Theme: General Women, Peace and Security - General, Security Council
Resolution 1325

SECTION 3 WILPF

U.S. SECTION

Launch of the "Advancing Women as Peacemakers" Project

The goals of this project include:

- To increase awareness and understanding of SCR1325 among women in the U.S.; this includes understanding how it and/or a U.S. national action plan for implementation of it could be used to change U.S. foreign and domestic policy.
- To promote an understanding of the historical linkages between WILPF's founding document and the actual text of SCR 1325.
- To activate U.S. women to assert themselves more actively into international policy debates, particularly those involving the definition of security and the allocation of public resources to meet human security needs.

Please visit the new website www.ja1325.org - a website of history and activism from Jane Adams to SCR 1325

Other activities will take place in US WILPF branches between Sept. 6 (Jane Addams's birthday) and October 31 and will be updated in due course. On September 6, WILPF member Louise Knight's new biography of Jane Addams (*Spirit in Action*) will be released. Louise will be giving book talks in NYC, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington D.C. and in selected locations in the midwest.

Security Council Resolution 1325

‘The Text’

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Security Council Resolution 1820

‘The Text’

Resolution 1820 (2008) was adopted by the Security Council at its 5916th meeting on 19 June 2008 in United Nations S/RES/1820 (2008).

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40); Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

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

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

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

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;

2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;

3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;

4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;

10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;

11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate,

ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;

12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council Resolution 1888

‘The Text’

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008) and 1882 (2009) and all relevant statements of its President,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362), but remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, notably against girls, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General’s report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,

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

Reaffirming the obligations of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, and in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, drawing attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and “mixed” criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and noting that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but

also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Stressing the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), security sector reform (SSR) arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development,

Noting with concern the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks,

Recognizing that the promotion and empowerment of women and that support for women's organizations and networks are essential in the consolidation of peace to promote the equal and full participation of women and encouraging Member States, donors, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide support in this respect,

Welcoming the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, and recognizing that women and children affected by armed conflict may feel more secure working with and reporting abuse to women in peacekeeping missions, and that the presence of women peacekeepers may encourage local women to participate in the national armed and security forces, thereby helping to build a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, especially women,

Welcoming the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and operational guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to effectively implement resolution 1820 (2008),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Recalling the Council's decision in resolution 1882 of 4 August 2009 (S/RES/1882) to expand the Annexed list in the Secretary General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict of parties in situations of armed conflict engaged in the recruitment or use of children in violation of international law to also include those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict,

Noting the role currently assigned to the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues to monitor implementation of resolution 1325 and to promote gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, women's empowerment and gender equality, and expressing the importance of effective coordination within the United Nations system in these areas,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to continue to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including with regard to sexual violence,

1. Reaffirms that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;
2. Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence with immediate effect;
3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, including measures such as, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence and vetting candidates for national armies and security forces to ensure the exclusion of those associated with serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence;
4. Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with Governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country

level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”;

5. Encourages the entities comprising UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to continue and enhance cooperation and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

6. Urges States to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms, as appropriate, in conformity with international law, without delay and with a view to bringing perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts to justice and to ensuring that survivors have access to justice, are treated with dignity throughout the justice process and are protected and receive redress for their suffering;

7. Urges all parties to a conflict to ensure that all reports of sexual violence committed by civilians or by military personnel are thoroughly investigated and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice, and that civilian superiors and military commanders, in accordance with international humanitarian law, use their authority and powers to prevent sexual violence, including by combating impunity;

8. Calls upon the Secretary-General to identify and take the appropriate measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host Government, to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law, and recommends making use of existing human resources within the United Nations system and voluntary contributions, drawing upon requisite expertise, as appropriate, in the rule of law, civilian and military judicial systems, mediation, criminal investigation, security sector reform, witness protection, fair trial standards, and public outreach; to, inter alia:

(a) Work closely with national legal and judicial officials and other personnel in the relevant Governments’ civilian and military justice systems to address impunity, including by the strengthening of national capacity, and drawing attention to the full range of justice mechanisms to be considered;

(b) Identify gaps in national response and encourage a holistic national approach to address sexual violence in armed conflict, including by enhancing criminal accountability, responsiveness to victims, and judicial capacity;

(c) Make recommendations to coordinate domestic and international efforts and resources to reinforce the Government’s ability to address sexual violence in armed conflict;

(d) Work with the United Nations Mission, Country Team, and the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General as appropriate towards the full implementation of the measures called for by resolution 1820 (2008);

9. Encourages States, relevant United Nations entities and civil society, as appropriate, to

provide assistance in close cooperation with national authorities to build national capacity in the judicial and law enforcement systems in situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict;

10. Reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations bodies, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council sanctions committees, including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

11. Expresses its intention to ensure that resolutions to establish or renew peacekeeping mandates contain provisions, as appropriate, on the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, with corresponding reporting requirements to the Council;

12. Decides to include specific provisions, as appropriate, for the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the identification of women's protection advisers (WPAs) among gender advisers and human rights protection units, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;

13. Encourages States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas;

14. Expresses its intention to make better usage of periodical field visits to conflict areas, through the organization of interactive meetings with the local women and women's organizations in the field about the concerns and needs of women in areas of armed conflict;

15. Encourages leaders at the national and local level, including traditional leaders where they exist and religious leaders, to play a more active role in sensitizing communities on sexual violence to avoid marginalization and stigmatization of victims, to assist with their social reintegration, and to combat a culture of impunity for these crimes;

16. Urges the Secretary-General, Member States and the heads of regional organizations to take measures to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

17. Urges that issues of sexual violence be included in all United Nations-sponsored peace negotiation agendas, and also urges inclusion of sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes in such situations, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefires, humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, DDR and SSR arrangements, vetting of armed and security forces, justice, reparations, and recovery/development;

18. Reaffirms the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in promoting inclusive gender-

based approaches to reducing instability in post-conflict situations, noting the important role of women in rebuilding society, and urges the Peacebuilding Commission to encourage all parties in the countries on its agenda to incorporate and implement measures to reduce sexual violence in post-conflict strategies;

19. Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries, in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including predeployment and in-theatre awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

22. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures to ensure systematic mainstreaming of gender issues within their respective institutions, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources within all relevant offices and departments and on the ground, as well as to strengthen, within their respective mandates, their cooperation and coordination when addressing the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict;

23. Urges relevant Special Representatives and the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General, with strategic and technical support from the UN Action network, to work with Member States to develop joint Government-United Nations Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and to regularly provide updates on this in their standard reporting to Headquarters;

24. Requests that the Secretary-General ensure more systematic reporting on incidents of trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all relevant reports to the Council, and encourages the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, and the Chairperson(s) of UN Action to provide, in coordination with the aforementioned Special Representative, additional briefings and documentation on sexual violence in armed conflict to the Council;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to include, where appropriate, in his regular reports on individual peacekeeping operations, information on steps taken to implement measures to protect civilians, particularly women and children, against sexual violence;

26. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, specific proposals on ways to ensure monitoring and reporting in a more effective and efficient way within the existing United Nations system on the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, utilizing expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions

of national Governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on gaps in United Nations entities response, for consideration in taking appropriate action;

27. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of resolution 1820 (2008) and to submit his next report by September of 2010 on the implementation of this resolution and resolution 1820 (2008) to include, inter alia:

(a) a detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;

(b) updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with the Resident Coordination/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the aforementioned Special Representative and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;

(c) information regarding parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence, in situations that are on the Council's agenda;

28. Decides to review, taking into account the process established by General Assembly resolution 63/311 regarding a United Nations composite gender entity, the mandates of the Special Representative requested in operative paragraph 4 and the Team of Experts in operative paragraph 8 within two years, and as appropriate thereafter;

29. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council Resolution 1889

‘The Text’

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and all relevant statements of its Presidents,

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

Recalling the resolve expressed in the 2005 United Nations General Assembly World Summit Outcome Document (A/RES/60/1) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, recalling also the commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century” (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465) of 16 September 2009 and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General’s report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans, and encouraging Member States to continue to pursue such implementation,

Reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, reaffirming the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and stressing the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

Expressing deep concern about the under-representation of women at all stages of peace processes, particularly the very low numbers of women in formal roles in mediation processes and stressing the need to ensure that women are appropriately appointed at decision-making levels, as high level mediators, and within the composition of the mediators’ teams,

Remaining deeply concerned about the persistent obstacles to women’s full involvement in

the prevention and resolution of conflicts and participation in post-conflict public life, as a result of violence and intimidation, lack of security and lack of rule of law, cultural discrimination and stigmatization, including the rise of extremist or fanatical views on women, and socio-economic factors including the lack of access to education, and in this respect, recognizing that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of durable peace, security and reconciliation,

Recognizing the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, physical security, health services including reproductive and mental health, ways to ensure their livelihoods, land and property rights, employment, as well as their participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding,

Noting that despite progress, obstacles to strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding remain, expressing concern that women's capacity to engage in public decision making and economic recovery often does not receive adequate recognition or financing in post-conflict situations, and underlining that funding for women's early recovery needs is vital to increase women's empowerment, which can contribute to effective post-conflict peacebuilding,

Noting that women in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations continue to be often considered as victims and not as actors in addressing and resolving situations of armed conflict and stressing the need to focus not only on protection of women but also on their empowerment in peacebuilding,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, adequate and rapid response to their particular needs, and effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Welcoming the United Nations initiative to develop a system similar to that pioneered by the United Nations Development Programme to allow decision-makers to track gender-related allocations in United Nations Development Group Multi-Donor Trust Funds,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to appoint more women to senior United Nations positions, particularly in field missions, as a tangible step towards providing United Nations leadership on implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000),

Welcoming the upcoming establishment of a United Nations Steering Committee to enhance visibility and strengthen coordination within the United Nations system regarding the preparations for the 10th anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000),

Encouraging 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 and peace and security", and to identify ways to address remaining and new challenges in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in the future,

1. Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further

measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

2. Reiterates its call for all parties in armed conflicts to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls;

3. Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a strategy, including through appropriate training, to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women's participation in United Nations political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all country reports to the Security Council provide information on the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, their particular needs in post-conflict situations and obstacles to attaining those needs;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member States and civil society, collect data on, analyze and systematically assess particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs;

7. Expresses its intention, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue, as appropriate, to appoint gender advisors and/or women-protection advisors to United Nations missions and asks them, in cooperation with United Nations Country Teams, to render technical assistance and improved coordination efforts to address recovery needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations;

8. Urges Member States to ensure gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery processes and sectors;

9. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's empowerment is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including through developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing women's needs in the post-conflict phase;

10. Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;

11. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls' equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women's participation in post-conflict decision-making;

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them;

13. Calls upon all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take into account particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces and armed groups and their children, and provide for their full access to these programmes;

14. Encourages the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office to continue to ensure systematic attention to and mobilisation of resources for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of post-conflict peacebuilding, and to encourage the full participation of women in this process;

15. Request the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary General on sexual violence and armed conflict whose appointment has been requested by its resolution 1888 (2009);

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council within 6 months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2010 and beyond;

18. Requests the Secretary-General, within the report requested in S/PRST/2007/40, to also include a review of progress in the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), an assessment of the processes by which the Security Council receives, analyses and takes action on information pertinent to resolution 1325 (2000), recommendations on further

measures to improve coordination across the United Nations system, and with Member States and civil society to deliver implementation, and data on women's participation in United Nations missions;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council within 12 months on addressing women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and planning in the aftermath of conflict, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission and to include, inter alia:

- a. Analysis on the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
- b. Challenges to women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in all early post-conflict planning, financing and recovery processes,
- c. Measures to support national capacity in planning for and financing responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
- d. Recommendations for improving international and national responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including the development of effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee women's full and equal participation in the peacebuilding process,

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.