

Synopsis

**Literature research on the implementation of UN Security Council
Resolution 1325
'Women, Peace, and Security'**

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1. Introduction

By adopting Resolution 1325, ‘Women, Peace, and Security’ on 31 October 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UN) defined the legal and political framework for considering and involving women and girls in peace and security measures. Until a few years ago peace processes were still treated as allegedly gender-neutral processes both in theory and in practice, but now the Security Council recognises 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”.¹ Hence, the Security Council refers to the role of women not only as peacemakers, but also as victims of armed conflicts and combatants in wars, and compels international and regional organisations, national governments and non-governmental agencies to protect women and girls and involve them in peace processes. Resolution 1325 contains stipulations by the Security Council on the following key points:

- Involvement of women in peace and security decision-making processes (Articles 1-4 S/RES/1325)
- Incorporation of a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and field missions together with gender-sensitive training for mission personnel (Articles 5-7 S/RES/1325)
- Incorporation of a gender perspective when negotiating and implementing peace agreements (Article 8 S/RES/1325)
- Protection of women and their rights during and after armed conflicts (Articles 9-15 S/RES/1325)
- Incorporation of a gender perspective in United Nations measures, reports and processes (Articles 16-17 S/RES/1325)

Thus, Resolution 1325 was the first UN Security Council Resolution to deal with the gender-specific impact of armed conflict and explicitly the position of women and girls in conflict situations. Even women’s organisations, which, following the adoption of the Beijing Declaration at the UN World Women’s Conference in 1995, campaigned for the active involvement of women in peace processes, had high hopes for Resolution 1325. Without doubt this represents a milestone in the fight for women’s human rights and is an important instrument for advocating and protecting women’s rights in conflict and post-conflict situations. However, although Resolution 1325 is international law, it is not covered by Chapter VII of the UN Charter; consequently, its implementation cannot be enforced or non-compliance penalised. Its successful implementation ultimately depends on the political will of those involved in wars and peace processes. So the question is how the Resolution will be implemented in practice and

¹ S/RES/1325 (2000).

what progress has been made in terms of the involvement of women and girls and their rights in armed conflicts.

Numerous publications on various aspects and implications for the implementation of Resolution 1325 have been released on an international, regional and national level since Resolution 1325 was adopted in 2000. This synopsis will provide an overview of the current status of the research. The aim of the synopsis is to identify gaps in the research to date and formulate possible questions for future studies. The practical implementation of the Resolution is at the forefront here. The literature research has been carried out in the light of international, regional and national publications, including academic sources as well as publications issued by governmental and civilian protagonists and implementing organisations.

2. Implications for the implementation of Resolution 1325

2.1 Gender, peace and security

The political and analytical category of 'gender' is an English word that has been subsumed into the German-speaking world in order to describe the socially constructed gender of a person in contrast to their biological sex. The concept of social gender has given rise to the gender-specific allocation of roles and thus not only of responsibilities, opportunities and constraints, but also of the interests and needs of women and men, girls and boys and refers to the relationships between and among them.

Gender has five central dimensions. Hence, social gender becomes visible in the various situations in which women and men, girls and boys live, in their differing participation in social and political processes, their unequal access to power and social, material and non-material resources and in the allocation and construction of specific (discriminating) gender identities. Moreover, women and men, girls and boys – in spite of universally applicable human rights – do not have the same rights in many regions of the world or are not able to exercise these rights to an equally full extent.²

Consequently, social gender has led to the introduction of a category challenging power structures which insisted on the recognition of subordination and suppression relationships as an integral part of gender relations and on their abolition. The category of gender therefore demonstrates the possibility of changing social gender because gender roles are conveyed during socialisation and are culturally shaped. As a consequence, they can be altered and are

² Gunda Werner Institut (2006): Frieden und Sicherheit für alle. Eine feministische Kritik der gegenwärtigen Sicherheitspolitik, Berlin, 11.

not biologically fixed.³ Defined more broadly, 'gender' can be interpreted as individual gender identity, as gender symbolism and as the structure of gender relations.⁴

Armed conflicts also have gender dimensions. The table below shows a few possible gender-specific dimensions of armed conflicts.

Table: Possible gender dimensions in conflict situations⁵

Conflict phase	Events in conflict situations	Possible gender dimensions
Pre-conflict phase	Mobilisation of soldiers	Increase in commercial sex trade in the vicinity of military bases and sites
	Nationalistic propaganda on the consolidation of military action	Exploitation of discriminating gender stereotypes and roles for mobilising and supporting military campaigns
	Mobilisation for peace by activists and civil society organisations	Increased involvement of women in the peace movement
	Increase in human rights violations	Increase in gender-specific violence
Armed conflict	Psychological traumas, physical violence and death	Exercise of gender-specific violence as a military weapon or strategy
	Change in/Destruction of social networks and family structures	Change in traditional gender relations. Assumption/Exercise of bread-winner role by women
	Displacement and flight	Disproportionate impact on and vulnerability of women and children
	Peace negotiations	Frequent exclusion of women and their interests/needs from negotiations
Post-conflict phase	Political negotiations and planning for the implementation of peace agreements	Unequal participation of women and men in these processes. Less access by women and girls to

³ Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) (2004): Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/> [14.04.2009].

⁴ Reimann 2000, 2.

⁵ According to Taft Julia (2001): Gender Approaches in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations, UNDP (ed.), <http://www.undp.org/women/docs/gendermanualfinalBCPR.pdf> [20.05.2009].

		power and resources in this phase.
	External players (e.g. peacekeeping missions)	Sexual exploitation
	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants	Exclusion/Discrimination of female combatants
	Empowerment of civil society	Promotion of women's organisations

As the table above shows, women and men, girls and boys assume or are pushed into different societal roles and functions in conflict and post-conflict situations. As a result they find themselves in various living conditions, have varying access to power and resources and are affected in different ways by violence and physical uncertainty.⁶ In its Resolution 1325 the Security Council is therefore calling all the protagonists to consider the interests and needs of women and girls in peace processes and incorporate a gender perspective when negotiating and implementing peace agreements.⁷

Incorporating a gender perspective means, '[...] assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.'⁸ Incorporating a gender perspective into peace and security measures or the gender mainstreaming of these measures will ensure the equal involvement and consideration of both female and male persons in the organisation of peace processes.

2.2 Peace and security policy strategies

Approaches to crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion

Conflicts are an expression of tension and irreconcilability between different, interdependent parties in the face of their respective needs, interests and ideals.⁹ If conflicts are interpreted in

⁶See Seifert, Ruth (ed.) (2004): Gender, Identität und kriegerischer Konflikt. Das Beispiel des ehemaligen Jugoslawien, Münster. Vgl. Rehn, Elizabeth / Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (2001): Women, War, Peace. The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-Building (Progress of the World's Women 2002, Vol. 1), http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=17 [01.05.2009].

⁷ S/RES/1325 (2000).

⁸ The DPKO, which is responsible for implementing peacekeeping missions, refers to this definition by the UN Economic and Social Council. Agreed conclusions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system.

⁹ Ropers, Norbert (2002): Friedensentwicklung, Krisenprävention und Konfliktbearbeitung. Technische Zusammenarbeit im Kontext von Krisen, Konflikten und Katastrophen, Eschborn.

this sense as a necessary social by-product of living together in all societies, this does not automatically imply a negative character. Conflicts are rather a social fact. However, there are various ways of expressing conflict and these can be both constructive as well as destructive. In this context, acts of war represent the highest escalation level and the most violent type of conflict.

The problem is therefore not the conflicts per se, but the nature and manner of their expression. Consequently, the aim of peace policy is to help prevent or overcome violence as an expression of conflict and promote and support constructive forms of conflict expression.¹⁰ International, regional, national and civil society players are therefore committed to preventing and resolving conflict. Whilst crisis or conflict prevention incorporates early, systematic and coherent action on various governmental and societal levels to prevent violent conflicts, conflict resolution represents an attempt to influence the nature of conflict in a way that is regulating, prevents violence and seeks to terminate the respective conflict. Conflict resolution initiatives aim to introduce constructive solutions from which all parties involved can benefit.¹¹

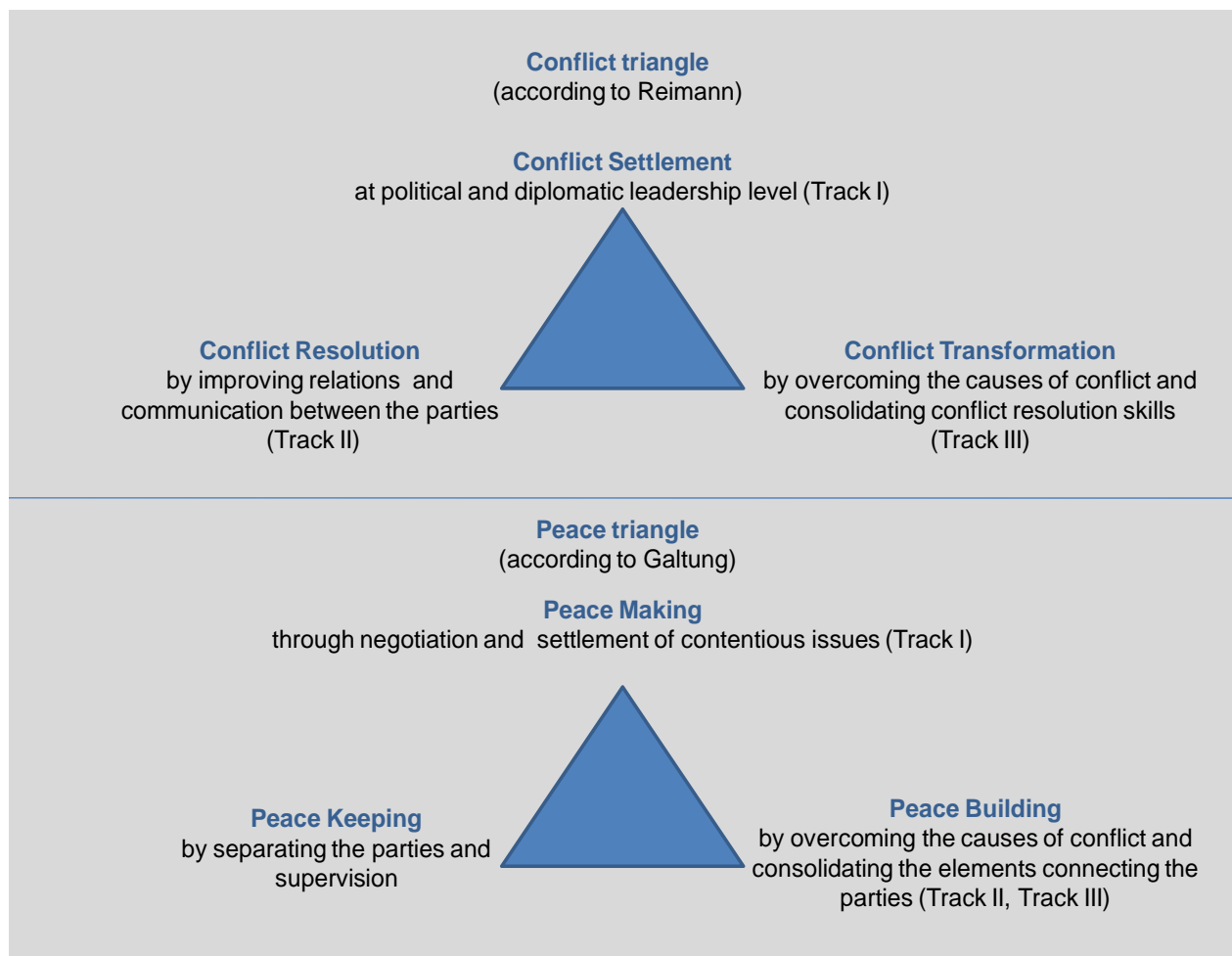
The chart below shows various approaches to conflict resolution and peacebuilding using conflict and peace terminology. Both terminologies have a corresponding delimitation of the working areas of diplomatic and issue-driven conflict resolution and the establishment of peace at the highest level of leadership (Track I). Different, however, is the direction given to peace keeping, which, on the one hand, implies the physical separation of conflict parties in highly escalated crisis situations and, on the other, the beginning of conflict resolution by improving relations and communication between the parties (Track II). Again there are significant overlaps between the terms “peacebuilding/consolidation” and “conflict transformation”. Both emphasise the need for long-term approaches to overcome the structural causes of conflict (Track III).¹²

¹⁰ See Ropers (2002), 11.

¹¹ Ropers (2002), 12.

¹² See Ropers (2002), 11-12.

Chart: Concepts of conflict resolution and peace promotion ¹³



Crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion strategies are employed by international, regional, national and civil society players. In the spirit of Resolution 1325, the players involved must ensure that the interests and needs of both genders are taken into account in the context of crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion, that the genders can participate on an equal footing and that their rights are protected and guaranteed. This requires the incorporation of gender perspectives into crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion strategies and cannot apply solely to individual measures aimed at promoting and protecting women and girls.¹⁴

Crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion measures

Global warfare and thus the forms, causes and consequences of armed conflicts together with the players involved in such conflicts have changed since the end of the Cold War. Alongside the 'traditional' wars fought between sovereign states, there has been a large number of domestic wars since the end of the East-West conflict, primarily in so-called weak or failed

¹³ See Reimann, Cordula (2004): Assessing the State-of—the-Art in Conflict Transformation, in: Transforming Ethnopolitical Conflict. The Berghof Handbook, Berlin, 41-66. See Galtung, Johan (1996): Peace by Peaceful Means. Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization, Oslo.

¹⁴ DPKO (2004): Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations, 3-4.

states between state and non-state players.¹⁵ This trend places new demands on players and calls for effective strategies for crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion.

International, regional, national and civil society players are therefore more strongly committed today to the development and function of political and socio-economic structures and institutions governed by the rule of law, to dealing with the psychosocial aspects of war and peace and to consolidating civil society players. This commitment includes a wide range of short-, medium- and long-term activities. The following table provides an overview of measures and dimensions of crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion in post-war contexts according to Oliver Ramsbotham.

Table: Measures and dimensions of crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion¹⁶

<p>Military/security dimension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disarmament/Demobilisation/Reintegration of splinter groups - Development and consolidation of national security players (police and army) - Progress in the protection of the civilian population - Transformation of violent cultures, societal security, demilitarised politics
<p>Political/constitutional dimension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overcoming the problems of interim government and constitutional reform - Dealing with the challenge of democratic elections and the peaceful transfer of power - Creation of a tradition of good governance including the recognition of democracy, human rights and rule of law
<p>Socio-economic dimension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian aid, essential services/communication - Repatriation and integration of IDPs and refugees - Progress in the development of infrastructure, agriculture - Long-term macroeconomic policy and economic management
<p>Psychosocial dimension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overcoming of initial mistrust - Coming to terms with contradictory peace and justice issues - Healing of psychological wounds/long-term reparations
<p>International dimension</p>

¹⁵ The spectrum of violent players involved in armed conflicts has developed from professional armies to non-state players competing for the strategic control of territories, access to economic resources and political influence. Consequently, primarily local or regional warlords and private military or security agencies are considered the protagonists of the privatisation and denationalisation of war and are being made increasingly responsible for the escalation and perpetuation of violent conflicts. See Chojnacki, Sven (2005): Gewaltakteure und Gewaltmärkte: Wandel der Kriegsformen?, in: Siegfried Frech/Trummer, Peter I. (Hrsg.): Neue Kriege: Akteure, Gewaltmärkte, Ökonomie, Schwalbach, pages 73-99.

¹⁶ Ramsbotham, Oliver (2000): Reflections on UN Post-Settlement Peacebuilding, in: International Peacekeeping, Vol. 7, No. 1, pages 169-189.

- Direct, culturally sensitive support for the peace process
- Transfer of control, avoidance of excessive interference
- Integration into regional and global structures

The prevention and resolution of conflicts is therefore a highly complex challenge and often requires a long-term commitment from the peace and security players involved. Access to power and resources as well as social structures are often shaped in the course of these processes. Consequently, this has an influence on gender relations, the situation of women and girls in host countries, their involvement in the peace process and the protection and guarantee of their rights. In the spirit of Resolution 1325 both genders must be equally involved in these processes and initiatives and must be able to benefit from them. This means that women and men, girls and boys have the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities and are also able to exercise, assume and take advantage of them. ¹⁷

2.3 International peace and security policy players

International and regional organisations (implementing organisations)

Many players are involved in the prevention and resolution of inter-state and domestic armed conflicts and are therefore duty-bound to implement Resolution 1325. International and regional organisations, such as the United Nations, the European Union, the African Union, OSCE or NATO, implement both civilian and military initiatives to prevent and settle armed conflicts and to consolidate peace on a sustainable basis. Their developmental and humanitarian aid programmes, the implementation of peacekeeping missions and the active shaping of international and regional peace and security policy are designed to ensure peace and security worldwide. In the past these organisations have taken steps both at policy level and in terms of practical implementation in order to implement Resolution 1325.¹⁸

Donor and sending states

International and regional organisations are governmental organisations whose action is determined by their nation state members. So that is how nation states represent their interests in the appropriate decision-making bodies, finance international and regional organisations and dispatch civilian and military personnel on field missions and at headquarters level. Moreover, many nation states get involved in bilateral cooperation or by supporting civil society players in the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts. Implementation of Resolution 1325 is therefore

¹⁷ DPKO (2004): Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations, 3-4.

¹⁸ See Chapter 3 with regard to practical implementation.

not a purely international task or limited to conflict countries, but requires the employment of national strategies on the part of donor, member and sending states.

Host countries

The most important task of international and regional organisations and bilateral donor and sending states is to support national governments and players in crisis areas with crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion. Consequently, both political will and capacities on the part of the national governments and players in crisis areas are of crucial importance to the successful implementation of Resolution 1325. History shows that these have not always been present and women have been excluded from peace processes both at the highest governmental level and in society as a whole.

Example: National commitment to the implementation of Resolution 1325

A positive example, on the other hand, is the commitment of the Liberian President, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, to overcoming gender-specific violence against women in Liberian society. During her election campaign as part of the first democratic elections after the end of the civil war she picked up on this subject and after taking office introduced and supported measures and programmes with national, international and civilian support.¹⁹ The example of Liberia also shows, however, that a long-term commitment from internal and external players to peace and security is needed primarily in countries characterised by the breakdown of government since without the building of functioning, rule of law structures and the overcoming of discriminating gender relationships, women and girls in Liberia will continue to be the victims of gender-specific violence in the future and the perpetrators will remain exempt from punishment.²⁰

Civil society players

Resolution 1325 also provides civil society players and primarily women's organisations with a meaningful tool, giving them a voice, legitimising their demands and their involvement in peace and security measures both at the highest decision-making levels and in society as a whole. However, the Resolution also makes demands on women's and civil society organisations. 'They should work together effectively, articulate their position and opinions on a number of issues, mobilise their base, build a consensus, carry out effective lobbying work and implement policy.'²¹ In reality these significant players are important for the Resolution 1325 and have

¹⁹ See Boehme, Jeannette (2008): Human Rights and Gender Components of UN and EU Peace Operations. Putting Human Rights Mandates into Practice, German Institute for Human Rights (ed.), Berlin.

²⁰ See Chapter 3.3. See actionaid (2007): UNMIL: International Engagement in Addressing Violence against Women Recommendations for Change, <http://www.actionaid.org/docs/actionaid%20unmil%20liberia%20report.pdf> [14.04.2009].

²¹ Anderlini (2008), 32

already played a key role in the run-up to the adoption of the Resolution. Civil society players and women's organisations act on an international, regional and national level. They observe the implementation of Resolution 1325, provide expertise and skills, lobby, advice on specific aspects of the Resolution, create publicity and awareness, provide emergency aid in crisis areas and support women and civilians. How successful they can be in sustaining these activities depends not just on their technical and financial strength, but also on political support.

3. Research on the implementation of Resolution 1325

3.1 Action plans for implementing Resolution 1325

Resolution 1325 has been adopted, but the challenge now is to convert the written word into practice on an international, regional and national level. One tool for translating political rhetoric into specific measures and activities is the compilation of action plans which are designed to bring a player's decisions on the subjects of conflict, peace, security and gender into line with their obligations in accordance with Resolution 1325. Consequently, action plans could be a useful lever when it comes to incorporating key elements of Resolution 1325 into international, regional and national processes so that the Resolution acquires importance in terms of domestic and foreign policy.²² In addition, 'the creation of an action plan can provide the necessary space to analyse the situation, consult with stakeholders and initiate strategic action that has greater prospects of success.'²³

Meanwhile, 14 countries have developed national action plans and the United Nations has drafted a cross-organisational action plan for implementing Resolution 1325 and they are working on their implementation.²⁴ Other countries and institutions, on the other hand, have chosen to adopt an integrated approach.²⁵ The following table provides an overview of the advantages and disadvantages of these approaches.

²² Karen Barnes addressed the question of whether national action plans for the implementation of Resolution 1325 within Europe and in particular at EU level are a step in the right direction. See, Barnes, Karen (2008): Stand der Umsetzung von Resolution 1325 in Europa. Überlegungen zum Status von Nationalen Aktionsplänen, in: Gunda-Werner-Institut (Hrsg.): Hoffnungsträger 1325. Resolution für eine geschlechtergerechte Friedens- und Sicherheitspolitik in Europa, Königstein/Taunus.

²³ UN INSTRAW (2006): Securing Equality, Engendering Peace. A guide to Policy on Planning on Women, Peace and Security, <http://www.un-instraw.org/images/files/GPS/1325%20English.pdf> [15.04.2009]. In 2006, the International Research and Training Institute for the Promotion of Women (UN-INSTRAW) published a guide for producing national action plans.

²⁴ The following countries have produced national action plans for the implementation of Resolution 1325: Austria, Belgium, Ivory Coast, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Liberia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, <http://www.un-instraw.org/en/gps/general/implementation-of-un-scr-1325.html> [15.05.2009].

²⁵ Columbia, Israel, Fiji, the USA and the OSCE have developed integrated approaches.

Table: Action plan versus integrated approach²⁶

Pros	Cons
Integrated approach to the implementation of Resolution 1325	
Less outlay in terms of resources	Resources provided for implementing Resolution 1325 are used for other priorities
Mainstreaming the content of Resolution 1325 instead of marginalisation	Additional pressure on competent departments
Stand-alone action plan for implementing Resolution 1325	
Easier evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of Resolution 1325	Greater resources and implementation capacities required
Greater attention to all areas of Resolution 1325	Undermining of existing gender action plans
Easier interministerial coordination	Marginalisation of action plan
Outline of the exact framework for the implementation of Resolution 1325 by setting objectives, timeframes, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation measures, resources	
Implementation of an inclusive and participatory planning process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substantialness - Awareness raising - Dialogue and exchange - Support and accountability for the implementation of Resolution 1325 	

The authors of the “Guide for planning and producing action plans for the implementation of Resolution 1325” plead the case here for a middle course because combining both approaches could improve the implementation of Resolution 1325 and prevent disadvantages.²⁷ Nevertheless, the authors see great potential in producing action plans because these could lead to greater substantialness, coordination, awareness raising, personal responsibility, accountability, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Resolution 1325.²⁸ Prerequisites for the success of action plans are, however:

- political will on the part of the originator (national government and implementing organisations);

²⁶ According to UN INSTRAW (2006), 19.

²⁷ UN INSTRAW (2006), 19.

²⁸ See UN INSTRAW (2006), 5-6. See Barnes, Karen (2008), 93.

- an inclusive participatory and transparent drafting process, which includes both a broad range of co-originaors and open consultation with and through academics, civil society organisations and other important players;
- the formulation and definition of clear and realistic objectives, timeframes, initiatives, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- provision of appropriate financial and human resources;
- effective and systematic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of action plans using defined success indicators by leading originators and civil society players.²⁹

To date analyses have mainly addressed the process of producing national action plans and the effects to be expected from them. How or whether these are implemented successfully in practice and what impact stems from these in terms of the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 primarily in conflict regions, could be a subject for analysis in future studies.

3.2 Involvement of women in peace and security decision-making processes

Involvement of women in peace and security decision-making processes and Resolution 1325

The Security Council urges Member States in Resolution 1325 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 and to increase the participation of women in conflict resolution and peace processes..³⁰

In practice these requirements of Resolution 1325 are geared towards women

- being involved at all levels of the decision-making structures of international and regional organisations (e.g. UN Security Council);
- being represented in national institutions in donor and sending states;
- being integrated into conflict resolution and peace processes in conflict regions.

Role of civil society players

That said, the inadequate involvement of women in decision-making structures on an international, regional and national level and in conflict resolution and peace processes in general still comes under criticism. This shows *inter alia* that the percentage of women in senior UN and EU positions and in the security forces (military and police) is still extremely low.³¹

²⁹ See Barnes, Karen (2008), 107-108.

³⁰ S/RES1325/2000.

³¹ See Chapter 3.3.

There is also only limited knowledge of the link between gender and conflicts in many countries.³²

Since the adoption of Resolution 1325 primarily civil society players have kept the resolution alive and campaigned for its implementation. The table below gives details of the activities undertaken by civil society players with a view to implementing Resolution 1325 and of the involvement of women in peace and security decision-making processes.

Table: Civil society contributions to the involvement of women in decision-making structures and mechanisms for peace and security

Action by civil society players	Good practices
International and regional lobbying on the involvement of women in international and regional decision-making structures and peace and security policy mechanisms	Example: Lobbying of the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office and the International Security Information Service on the implementation of Resolution 1325 at EU level. ³³ Lobbying of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom on the implementation of Resolution 1325 at UN level.
National networking on the involvement of women in international and regional decision-making structures and peace and security policy mechanisms.	Example: Networking with the German Women’s Security Council to promote civil peace and security policy measures, to consolidate the position and networking of women in development, foreign and security policy and to raise the awareness of national stakeholders. ³⁴
Building of bridges between conflicting parties on the involvement of women in decision-making structures and mechanisms in the context of peace processes.	Example: Peace work activities of the International Women’s Commission for just and permanent peace between Israel and Palestine on a vertical and horizontal level to end occupation and create just and permanent peace between Israel and Palestine and involvement of women. ³⁵

³² See Scheub, Ute (2008): Der deutsche Frauensicherheitsrat. Feministische Netzwerkarbeit für eine nachhaltige Friedenspolitik. In: Hoffnungsträger 1325, Königstein/Taunus.

³³ See Broughton, Stephanie / Matthew Willner-Reid (2008): EU-Strukturen und Lobbyarbeit für die UN-Resolution 1325. In: Hoffnungsträger 1325, Königstein/Taunus.

³⁴ See Scheub, Ute (2008).

³⁵ See Süsskind, Simone (2008): Die “Internationale Frauenkommission für einen gerechten und dauerhaften israelisch-palästinensischen Frieden”. Eine innovative Umsetzung der UN-Resolution 1325. In: Hoffnungsträger 1325, Königstein/Taunus.

Formulation of a common agenda for the involvement of women in decision-making structures and mechanisms in the context of peace processes.	Example: Foundation of the Sixth Clan in Somalia.
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Advocates of women's rights and women's organisations have campaigned for the involvement of women in international, regional and national decision-making structures and peace and security policy mechanisms in various contexts. How successful and sustainable such activities are all too often depends, however, on the support they receive for women's interests from international, regional and national players. The implementation of Resolution 1325 therefore requires, in addition to the involvement of women in decision-making structures and mechanisms, the comprehensive integration of gender perspectives into international, regional and national peace and security policy strategies and measures.

3.3 Implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of peacekeeping missions

Peacekeeping missions and Resolution 1325

Peacekeeping missions are a key tool of the international community for resolving and overcoming inter-state and domestic armed conflicts. During the Cold War these served as a kind of buffer between the conflicting parties and were designed in particular to monitor ceasefire agreements, but since the end of the Cold War the range of tasks involved in peacekeeping missions has increased significantly. Today, both multi-dimensional long-term missions are dispatched to crisis regions, which look into the causes of the respective conflict and lay the foundations for sustainable peace consolidation, and short-term missions, which primarily provide expertise and support in special areas, such as in the safeguarding, monitoring and holding of elections. The majority of these missions currently have a robust mandate from the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter and are thus authorised to enforce peace even using sanctions.

The Security Council also makes reference in Resolution 1325 to peacekeeping missions and calls for the consolidation of the role of women and their contribution to such missions, the integration of a gender perspective into missions and the gender-sensitive training of military and civil police and civil mission personnel. In practice, this means that:

- women and men are represented equally in all aspects and at all levels of the missions (gender balance);
- the interests, experiences, requirements and priorities of women and men, girls and boys are made into an indispensable part of the mandating, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of missions in all operational areas so that women and men,

girls and boys benefit equally and their rights are protected and guaranteed (gender mainstreaming);

- the mission personnel are empowered to meet these requirements so that gender discrimination does not perpetuate into the future.

Lessons learnt and good practices for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of peacekeeping missions

Since the adoption of Resolution 1325 international and regional organisations have endeavoured to implement it both at headquarters level and in the respective missions. Consequently,

- more women have been recruited for peacekeeping missions;
- tools, manuals and guides have been produced,³⁶ which are intended to facilitate the practical implementation of Resolution 1325 in terms of planning, mandating, executing and reporting of peacekeeping missions;
- formal gender elements have been integrated into missions;
- reporting and monitoring mechanisms have been introduced;
- gender training workshops have been held;
- individual measures and programmes to promote women and girls in host countries have been funded and implemented.³⁷

A series of recent studies and evaluations addressed the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of peacekeeping missions investigating how most individual missions were formally mainstreamed. The focus here was the UN missions in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Haiti and East Timor along with the EU peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Kosovo.³⁸ The following table provides an overview of the lessons learnt to date and examples of good practice.

³⁶ See DPKO (o.J.): Gender Checklist for Assessment Missions for Peacekeeping Operations, New York. See DPKO (2004): Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations, New York. See DPKO (2009): Core Pre-deployment Training Materials, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/> [20.05.2009]. UNIFEM (2006): CEDAW and Security Council Resolution 1325. A Quick Guide, http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=104 [14.04.2009]. See EU Council Secretariat (2006): Check list to ensure gender mainstreaming and implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the planning and conduct of ESDP Operations (doc 12068/06). The bibliography lists other tools and guidelines on certain aspects of the implementation of peace agreements and the protection of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.

³⁷ See Boehme (2008). See Date-Bah, Eugenia (2006): Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming Work and Impact of United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/> [14.04.2009]. DPKO (2000): Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Operations, New York. See Gya, Giji / Charlotte Isaksson / Marta Martinelli (2009): Report on ESDP Missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/2009_artrel_242_esdp&drc-gender-report.pdf [10.04.2009]. See Ospina, Sofia (2006): A Review and Evaluation of Gender-related Activities of UN Peacekeeping Operations and their Impact on Gender Relations in Timor-Leste, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/> [14.04.2009].

³⁸ See Bibliography.

Table: Lessons learnt and good practices for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of peacekeeping missions

Strategy/Measure	Lessons learnt	Good practices
Gender Balance		
Increase in the percentage of women	More effective implementation of mission mandates when there is a higher percentage of women. ³⁹	/
	Role models for local population.	Indian police unit mission in Liberia (UNMIL) encouraged Liberian women to apply for the national police service. ⁴⁰
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less cases of misconduct among male field personnel towards the local population in units with a high percentage of women (including sexual exploitation and violence).⁴¹ - Significantly fewer complaints about misconduct by female field personnel.⁴² 	Johanna Foster, former gender representative in UNMIL, reported that the mission received fewer complaints from the population about units with a high percentage of women. ⁴³

³⁹ See Department of Peacekeeping Operations (2006): Enhancing the Operational Impact of Peacekeeping Operations. Gender Balance in Military and Police Services Deployed to UN Peacekeeping Missions, New York. See Women in International Security (2008): Women in United Nations Peace Operations. Increasing the Leadership Opportunities, <http://www.peacewomen.org/resources/Peacekeeping/WIIISreport.pdf> [14.04.2009]. Both studies are based on interviews with field personnel and representatives from the dispatching countries. The interviewees said that missions implement their mandates more effectively and more successfully when the proportion of women is high. Some of the reasons for this are given in the following columns.

⁴⁰ See Boehme (2008), 37/38.

⁴¹ See Department of Peacekeeping Operations (2006). Other studies on the other hand argue that the presence of female field personnel does not prevent misconduct by male field personnel. See International Alert (2002): Gender Mainstreaming in Peace Support Operations. Moving Beyond Rhetoric to Practice, http://www.international-alert.org/pdf/Gender_Mainstreaming_no_covers.pdf [14.04.2009], 32/33.

⁴² See International Alert (2002), 32/33.

⁴³ Ross, Will (2007): Liberia gets all-female peacekeeping force, BBC News, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6316387.stm> [13.05.2009].

	Better access to and greater acceptance of female field personnel by local population. ⁴⁴	EUFOR Congo has trained female administrative personnel for deployment on patrols. Patrols involving women were better (less aggressively) received by the local population and had better access to the female population.
	Performance of tasks by women, which cannot be performed by male field personnel (e.g. dealing with the victims of sexualised violence)	<p>Example 1: In the context of the UNMIS mission female doctors took over the medical care of Sudanese women in remote regions of the country.⁴⁵</p> <p>Example 2: UNAMA employees were deployed in the context of the elections in Afghanistan to enable the registration and balloting of Afghan women.⁴⁶</p> <p>In both cases male field personnel would not have been able to perform these tasks successfully for cultural/traditional reasons.</p>
Gender Mainstreaming		
Creation and provision of guidelines,	Early provision of materials and training of field personnel on	As regards the creation and provision of materials for the

⁴⁴ A number of studies refer to this positive aspect of gender balance. See International Alert (2002). See Valenius, Johanna (2007): Gender Mainstreaming in ESDP missions, Chaillot paper no. 101, EU-ISS. www.iss-eu.org/chaillot/chai101.pdf [10.04.2009].

⁴⁵ See Department of Peacekeeping Operations (2006), 9.

⁴⁶ See, DPKO (2004): Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations, New York, 177.

handbooks and tools for the gender-sensitive organisation and implementation of peacekeeping missions.	international, regional and national level required.	gender mainstreaming of peacekeeping missions see Bibliography.
Planning	Effective gender mainstreaming requires the early integration and consideration of gender perspectives before adopting mission mandates.	DPKO (2004): Guide to Gender and Planning for Peacekeeping Operations, New York. ⁴⁷ In practice, planning processes are largely non-transparent and further studies are required with regard to the incorporation of gender perspectives.
Gender-sensitive design of mandates.	Explicit reference to Resolution 1325, gender equity, gender mainstreaming of missions, gender balance and human rights framework. ⁴⁸	/
Provision of capacities and resources.	Provision of appropriate capacities and resources is a prerequisite for effective gender mainstreaming and the successful gender work of a	/

⁴⁷ This guide refers to the incorporation of gender perspectives into the planning phase and takes account of pre-planning, fact-finding missions, the formulation of the UN strategy, the formulation of the working strategy, the development of the mission plan and the drafting of the mission mandate.

⁴⁸ UN Secretary-General (2002): Secretary-General's Study "Women, Peace and Security", New York, 74. A look at current UN and EU mandates shows, however, that this requirement has not always been complied with to date. While the United Nations endorses Resolution 1325 when formulating the corresponding resolutions on the implementation of peacekeeping missions, the mandates of EU-led missions generally contain no direct references. There is also no direct reference to the various roles of women and girls in peace processes, and women and girls are usually considered in the definition of mandates as the victims of gender-specific violence, but not as the protagonists of peace and security. Since the mandates form the legal basis for the implementation of peacekeeping missions and define their objectives, tasks, structure and powers, these should also be developed with a degree of gender-sensitivity. See Boehme (2008).

⁴⁹ It has been established to date that sufficient resources and skills are still not being provided. See Boehme (2008).

	mission. ⁴⁹	
Gender-sensitive recruitment	Gender competence as a criterion for the recruitment of field personnel. ⁵⁰	In practice, recruitment processes and criteria are largely non-transparent and further studies are required.
Responsibility of management/leadership level	Commitment and dedication of the management and leadership levels of peacekeeping missions to gender is unremitting for effective gender mainstreaming and the successful gender work of a mission. ⁵¹	Example 1: The former SRSG (Daudi Mwakawago) of UNAMSIL has campaigned <i>inter alia</i> for the appointment of women to leadership positions on the election commission in Sierra Leone. ⁵² Example 2: The former SRSG (Alan Doss) and the current SRSG (Ellen Margrethe Løj) of UNMIL have actively campaigned for the overcoming of violence against women in Liberia. ⁵³
Incorporation of formal gender components (full-time gender advisers, gender offices and part-time gender focal points)	- Formal gender components support and promote the gender mainstreaming of missions (but gender mainstreaming is the responsibility of all mission	Example 1: UNMIL's gender office has developed strategies for incorporating gender perspectives into the various mandate tasks of missions. ⁵⁴

⁵⁰ The practical implementation of Resolution 1325 by peacekeeping missions is the joint responsibility of all the co-workers involved in a mission. Gender perspectives must be taken into account in the action taken by the missions and their programmes and incorporated into the day-to-day work on the ground, and the interests and needs of women and girls considered. This requires gender sensitivity and gender competence on the part of the mission personnel. Formal gender components such as gender advisers and offices support civilian, civilian police and military elements in this task and formulate comprehensive strategies for the implementation of Resolution 1325 by the missions or conduct gender training with mission personnel. See Boehme (2008).

⁵¹ See Date-Bah, Eugenia (2006): Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming Work and Impact of United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/> [14.04.2009].

⁵² See Date-Bah (2006), 20.

⁵³ See Boehme (2008), 42.

⁵⁴ See www.unmil.org. See Boehme (2008).

⁵⁵ See Gya, Giji / Charlotte Isaksson / Marta Martinelli (2009): Report on ESDP Missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/2009_artrel_242_esdp&drc-gender-report.pdf [10.04.2009].

⁵⁶ See DPKO (2005): Gender Mainstreaming in Peacekeeping Operations Progress Report, <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/> [14.04.2009].

	<p>personnel).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should have access to both the highest management levels and to the individual components of a mission and be represented in the regional offices. 	<p>Example 2: Gender adviser EUFOR Congo has conducted gender training programmes with mission personnel.⁵⁵</p> <p>Example 3: The creation of gender focal points in the regional offices of MINUSTAH has improved cooperation on gender issues.⁵⁶</p>
Internal cooperation and coordination.	<p>Gender is the task of all mission personnel and components. Effective systems for coordinating measures and cooperation in the various duties are essential for effective gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>Example 1: Cooperation and coordination within UNMIL to overcome sexualised violence against women.⁵⁷</p> <p>Example 2: Knowledge management within UNOCI on gender themes.⁵⁸</p>
External cooperation and coordination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The gender work of a mission should be coordinated with external players. - Support from and cooperation with national women's organisations. 	<p>Example 1: Cooperation and coordination outside UNMIL's to overcome sexualised violence against women.⁵⁹</p> <p>Example 2: Consultations by EUFOR Congo with Congolese women's organisations.⁶⁰</p> <p>Example 3: Networking by UNOCI with national stakeholders.⁶¹</p>
Reporting, monitoring and evaluation.	<p>Gender reporting as basic measure for generating and reviewing information.</p>	<p>Reporting system of EUFOR Congo⁶²</p>

⁵⁷ See Boehme (2008), 34-36.

⁵⁸ See DPKO (2005).

⁵⁹ See Boehme (2008), 34-36.

⁶⁰ See Gya, Giji / Charlotte Isaksson / Marta Martinelli (2009): Report on ESDP Missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), http://www.isis-europe.org/pdf/2009_artrel_242_esdp&drc-gender-report.pdf [10.04.2009].

⁶¹ See DPKO (2005), 25.

⁶² See Gya, Giji / Charlotte Isaksson / Marta Martinelli (2009).

		<p>Example 1: Reporting at highest management level between gender representatives, force and operation commander and headquarters in Brussels to assess and consider the needs and perspectives of women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>Example 2: Weekly reporting served as a mechanism for monitoring the incorporation of gender perspectives into mission work.</p> <p>Example 3: Final reporting enabled the formulation of lessons learnt and good practices for the implementation of future missions.</p>
Gender training and development of mission personnel		
Implementation of gender training workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender training should be compulsory for all mission personnel.⁶³ - Gender as a cross-cutting issue should be incorporated in all training programmes.⁶⁴ 	Further studies are needed with regard to effectiveness and successful approaches to gender training in peacekeeping missions
Conduct and discipline of field personnel		
Development of and training on codes of conduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of clear standards of behaviour in a host country during and after working 	Council of the European Union (2005): Generic Standards of Behaviour for ESDP Operations.

⁶³ Date-Bah (2006), 41.

⁶⁴ See Date-Bah (2006).

	hours. - Zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse	OSCE: Code of Conduct. United Nations (o.J.): Ten Rules Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets.
Incorporation of stand-alone components regarding issues of conduct and discipline	Separation of the gender work mandate of a mission and the prevention of misconduct mandate as well as monitoring of codes of conduct. ⁶⁵	/

How effectively Resolution 1325 is implemented in the context of peacekeeping missions will depend on a number of factors; firstly, on the support and commitment of the implementing organisations and dispatching countries for and to the Resolution in terms of the planning, design and strategic alignment of missions together with the definition of mission mandates, the recruitment and training of mission personnel, the provision of personnel and financial resources and the handling of conduct and discipline issues. The methods and effectiveness of the incorporation of gender perspectives at headquarters level in New York and Brussels are, however, largely non-transparent and require further studies.

Moreover, the support given at management level to gender issues and its competence in terms of the management and coordination of missions, the gender competence of mission personnel and the development and implementation of appropriate strategies within missions and in conjunction with external players are important for the successful implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of peacekeeping missions.⁶⁶ Awareness of the formal gender mainstreaming of missions is comprehensive, however, how effectively gender work is organised in practice, what effect this has, not only on the situation of women and girls in host countries, but also on the modus operandi of the respective missions, is often unclear. Even though examples of good practice concerning individual aspects of mission work have been published, such as the increase in the percentage of women in the setting up of the national police force in Liberia, more wide-ranging studies are needed that examine the effective strategies of gender work in missions. In the case of the setting up of the national police force in Liberia, this would imply a gender analysis of the entire police reform process.

Even though successes have been achieved, the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of peacekeeping missions is still unsatisfactory. A good example here is the percentage

⁶⁵ See Boehme (2008), 17/18.

⁶⁶ See Boehme (2008).

of women involved in these missions. Although the percentage of women at the highest management level of UN peacekeeping missions has increased to 14% and in the civilian elements to 25%, women are still significantly underrepresented in the military units (2%) and in the civilian police units (6%).⁶⁷ Consequently, women play a lesser role in peacekeeping missions than men some ten years after the adoption of Resolution 1325. However, it is not just the smaller percentage of women that indicates an imbalance in gender ratios within missions. Studies that have looked into gender identities and structures in peacekeeping missions also refer to discriminating structures within these missions.⁶⁸ The result is that insufficient account is taken of the needs and interests of women in the host countries and these are not incorporated into the mission work. The consequences of discriminating gender relations for the modus operandi of peacekeeping missions and for the situation of the people in the host countries are demonstrated not least in the misconduct of mission personnel, for example in the form of the sexual exploitation of women and girls.⁶⁹ Overcoming discriminating gender relations is primarily the task of the dispatching countries and demands national strategies as it is the dispatching countries that provide the military and civil police components of a mission. Although studies have looked into the structure of gender identities and relations within the military and police forces in various countries, further analyses are required for the effective incorporation of gender perspectives and the implementation of gender mainstreaming strategies within these institutions.

3.4 Implementation of Resolution 1325 in the context of negotiating and implementing peace agreements

Peace agreements and Resolution 1325

Women are more than just victims of military conflict. They are involved with peace and security during armed conflicts and in peace processes, but are excluded from or not sufficiently included time and again in crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding initiatives. Therefore, in Resolution 1325 the Security Council calls on all actors involved, when negotiating

⁶⁷ See <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/> [12.08.2009]. The gender percentages are similar in EU missions. See Lorentzi, Ulrika (2009): Does EU believe that only men can establish long-lasting peace?, http://www.gwi-boell.de/de/downloads/Report_only_men_can_establish_long-lasting_peace_Operation1325_2008_1.pdf [12.08.2009]. Siehe <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=268&lang=DE> [12.08.2009].

⁶⁸ See Whitworth, Sandra (2004): Men, Militarism, and UN Peacekeeping. A Gendered Analysis, Boulder. See Batt, Judy / Johanna Valenius (2006): Gender Mainstreaming. Implementing UNSCR 1325 in ESDP Missions, <http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/analy152old.pdf> [14.04.2009]. Valenius, Johanna (2007a): A Few Kind Women. Gender Essentialism and Nordic Peacekeeping Operations, in: International Peacekeeping, Vol. 14, No. 4, Pp. 510-523. Valenius, Johanna (2007b): Gender Mainstreaming in ESDP. Chaillot paper no. 101, EU-ISS. www.iss-eu.org/chaillot/chai101.pdf [10.04.2009].

⁶⁹ See Higate, Paul (2004): Gender and Peacekeeping Case Studies. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone, <http://www.iss.org.za/pubs/Monographs/No91/Contents.html> [14.04.2009]. See Higate, Paul / Marsha Henry (2004): Engendering (In)security in Peace Support Operations, in: Security Dialogue, Vol. 35, Pp. 481-498. See United Nations Internal Oversight Services Office reports

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..⁷⁰

Lessons learnt und good practices for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements

The first step towards a gender-equitable organisation of peace processes is the gender-sensitive negotiation of peace agreements. This requires both consideration of the interests and needs of women and girls and the protection of their rights when formulating peace agreements and also their direct involvement in the respective negotiations. Studies have examined the contribution of women and women's organisations in crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes and highlighted the significance of their involvement and the consideration of their interests, needs and rights for the successful shaping of peace processes.⁷¹

Table: Examples of the contribution made by women to the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements in accordance with UNIFEM⁷²

Contribution made by women to peace processes	Example
Women's organisations campaign actively for peace	In spite of repeated assaults, abductions and threats against peace activists, women's organisations in Columbia have developed peace agendas and campaigned for their implementation. In 1999, for example, women's organisations campaigned as

⁷⁰ S/RES/1325 (2000).

⁷¹ See Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (2003): Frauen an die Friedentische - Verhandlungen mit Genderperspektive!. Fachtagung der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung mit dem Deutschen Komitee für UNIFEM, Bonn, 27. November 2002. See Potter, Antonia (2005): We the Women. Why Conflict Mediation Is not Just a Job for Men, [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/KKEE-6HWSE9/\\$file/we%20the%20women.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/KKEE-6HWSE9/$file/we%20the%20women.pdf?openelement) [15.05.2009]. See Potter, Antonia (2008a): Women and Negotiations with Armed Groups, <http://www.humansecurity.info/#/vol62-potter/4527407475> [15.05.2009]. See Potter, Antonia (2008b): Gender Sensitivity. Nicety or Necessity in Peace Process Management?, [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-7L5DGN/\\$file/HD_Jun2008.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-7L5DGN/$file/HD_Jun2008.pdf?openelement) [15.05.2009].

⁷² See UNIFEM (2005): Securing the Peace. Guiding the International Community towards Women's Effective Participation throughout Peace Processes, http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/files/Women%20Securing_the_Peace.pdf [14.05.2009].

	pioneers for peace talks between President Andrés Pastrana and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC).
Women's organisations lay the foundation for peace negotiations.	In Northern Ireland women's groups have campaigned for the building up of trust between the conflicting parties for over a decade and drawn attention to the consequences of armed conflict. By condemning the impact of violent conflict on the lives of people in Northern Ireland, they have laid the foundation for peace talks.
Women's organisations act as a catalyst for peace negotiations.	In Sri Lanka a business woman instigated a huge PR campaign to force the initiation of peace negotiations. Over one million people publicly demonstrated their support for peace in the context of this campaign.
Women can increase the transparency and sustainability of peace processes.	During the transition phase in South Africa, a women's coalition campaigned for a democratic process of constitutional and legal reform. On the basis of this commitment a participatory procedure was implemented which enabled the consideration of civil society contributions by the government.
Women bring different perspectives to peace negotiations.	In El Salvador women campaigned at the negotiating table for female combatants and unarmed female supporters to be included in the list of privileges (land and resources) in the context of disarmament and reintegration.
Women complement measures for peace and security.	In Liberia women's organisations instigated campaigns for disarmament even before the peace treaty entered into force and collected money for the destruction of weapons.
Women's organisations support and monitor the implementation of peace agreements.	In Bougainville in 1998 women initiated information campaigns on a local level after peace talks in order to increase awareness of and support for the peace process among the population.

In spite of these contributions, women and women’s organisations are excluded time and again from peace agreement negotiations. An example of this is the peace agreement talks in Aceh/Indonesia.⁷³ There may be various reasons for this, either that their role is considered irrelevant or that the conflicting parties are resistant to their involvement. The question is how external protagonists, who are involved in negotiations, can support the incorporation of gender perspectives and the participation of women in peace talks and which strategies have proven successful in this respect. Consequently, external protagonists, i.e. individuals, governments, international and regional organisations as well as civil society protagonists, take on important roles and responsibilities in the negotiation of peace agreements. They determine the agenda, act as mediators and facilitators, finance and establish peace tables, support the negotiating parties and set up systems to monitor the implementation of agreements. The following table provides an overview of potential strategies and measures for implementing Resolution 1325 when negotiating peace agreements.

Table: Lessons learnt and good practices for implementing Resolution 1325 in the negotiation of peace agreements in accordance with UNIFEM⁷⁴

Aim	Lessons learnt	Possible measures and strategies of external players	Good practices
Involvement of women in negotiating process - make the voices of women heard	Women have a greater influence on peace negotiations if they are self-contained and	Support for and promotion of cooperation of female delegates from the negotiating parties and civil society women’s organisations.	Example: When the conflicting parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo expressed their intention to hold an inter-Congolese dialogue, women were appointed across the country to take part in the dialogue. A series of initiatives were presented as a result in
	have a common peace agenda.	Support for the exchange of information and experiences between national stakeholders and external players.	

⁷³ Crisis Management Initiative (2006): The Aceh Peace Process. Involvement of Women, http://www.cmi.fi/files/Aceh_involvement_of_women.pdf [14.05.2009].

⁷⁴ See UNIFEM (2005): Securing the Peace. Guiding the International Community towards Women’s Effective Participation throughout Peace Processes, http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/files/Women%20Securing_the_Peace.pdf [14.05.2009]. See UNIFEM (2000): Women at the Peace Table. Making a Difference, http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=15 [14.05.2009].

		Support for consultations across the country (including women's organisations, civil society players, government representatives and political parties) to promote dialogue, networking and trust building and to draw up and formulate a women's peace agenda.	order to prepare women for active participation in the negotiations. Firstly, with the support of the negotiator UNIFEM convened a women's peace table in October 2001. This led to the inclusion of gender themes and the participation of women as an item on the official peace agenda. Secondly, with financial support from UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO and UNIFEM an African women's delegation consisting of charismatic leaders travelled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo as part of a peacekeeping and solidarity mission. This delegation aimed to increase public awareness and the awareness of the negotiating parties of the interests and needs of women and incorporate these into the peace agenda.
The identification of strategic entry points for the participation of women in the early phase of peace processes can increase their access to negotiating tables and influence on negotiations.		Advocate a quota system with a minimum 30% of women in the negotiating party delegations.	As a result of these efforts 60 Congolese women met together as representatives of the government, armed groups, political opposition and civil society – the participating groups of the
		Convening of meetings between women's groups, mediators and negotiating parties.	
		Localisation of women's organisations and women's representatives.	
		Support for the setting up of a women's/gender consultation committee as part of the negotiating process.	
		Support for women's organisations in campaigns to increase public awareness of the peace process and the interests of women.	
		Ensure that the input of civil society players flows directly into formal negotiating processes.	

			<p>inter-Congolese dialogue – in Nairobi and Kenya in 2002 to harmonise their positions, articulate their common vision and establish a women’s peace platform. After four days the women successfully adopted the Nairobi Declaration and an action plan for the gender-sensitive shaping of the inter-Congolese dialogue.</p> <p>The efforts by women and their support from the international community and civil society ultimately had an influence on the involvement of women in the inter-Congolese dialogue. 36 of the 300 delegates were women and Article 51 of the transitional constitution of 2003 guaranteed women full involvement in decisions during reconstruction.</p>
Creation and provision of supporting structures and mechanisms for the incorporation of gender perspectives into peace negotiations.	Gender mainstreaming within the offices of facilitators, mediators or missions increases the incorporation of gender perspectives into peace	Implementing of training initiatives to incorporate gender perspectives into peace negotiations and agreements.	Example: In 2000, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) countries set up an office in Nairobi to mediate in East African conflicts. UNIFEM supported the setting up of a women’s department within the office to ensure that gender perspectives were incorporated into the
		Gender competence as a recruitment criterion for facilitators, mediators and intervening third parties.	
		Gender balance within third parties.	

	negotiations.	Regular meetings between the third party and women's groups.	negotiating efforts of the IGAD. The women's department provided the negotiating team with a gender expert and represented a resource centre for female delegates and capacity building among female executives in host countries. This led <i>inter alia</i> to 35 women acting as permanent delegates and observers at the Somali Reconciliation Conference, women's rights and gender perspectives being included in the charter that was negotiated and a quota system being introduced for the Somali national assembly.
		Appointment of a gender counsellor for peace negotiations and formulation of an agreement.	
Women and women's organisations require specific forms of support to maximise their influence on peace negotiations.	Provision of appropriate financial and material resources for supporting the involvement of women in peace processes (capacity building, national consultations in preparation for peace negotiations, national campaigns to raise awareness of women's rights).		
	Setting up of a women's centre/office for networking and drafting common strategies and for the exchange of information and development of coalitions.		
	Appointment of and support for a gender expert in the women's centre/office for the benefit of all negotiating parties.		
	Provision of information and background papers for international conventions, resolutions and documents on the involvement of women in peace processes.		

<p>Inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations.</p>	<p>The needs, priorities and rights of women must be incorporated into peace agreements in order to ensure that they are taken into account and guaranteed during the implementation of agreements.</p>	<p>Guarantee of gender balance and gender competence of the members of the committee formulating a peace agreement.</p>	<p>Example: In Burundi seven women took part as permanent observers in the peace talks in Arusha. They had access to plenary meetings, but were not permitted to attend the formal consultations. UNIFEM and the Mwalimu Nyerer Foundation with the support of the mediating team subsequently called a high-level meeting with the heads of the individual delegations to consider women's rights in Burundi's formal peace accord. The outcome was that the delegates officially recognised the contribution of women to the peace process and guaranteed their direct involvement in the implementation of the treaty. Furthermore, the delegates approved a cross-party women's conference on the participation of women in the implementation of the peace agreement. The seven observers together with two representatives from each of the 19 negotiating parties took part in the conference supported by international organisations. The female delegates made</p>
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			<p>recommendations on the incorporation of gender perspectives into the peace treaty. These were presented to the negotiator, Nelson Mandela, and to the negotiating parties. Over half of the recommendations were ultimately included in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi.</p>
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Following the gender-sensitive negotiation and formulation of peace agreements, the incorporation of gender perspectives into the implementation of agreements reached represents the next challenge for the gender-equitable shaping of peace processes. This applies to a raft of crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding measures such as:

- the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants,
- the repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- the holding of elections and shaping of political processes
- reconstruction based on rule of law principles
- security sector reform
- land mine clearance
- dealing with issues of justice and reconciliation
- promotion of and support for civil society players
- economic, social and cultural reconstruction⁷⁵

International, regional and civil society players have developed comprehensive tools, handbooks and guides on the incorporation of gender perspectives specifically for these tasks.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ See Chapter 2.2.

⁷⁶ See Women Waging Peace / International Alert (2004): Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace. A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action, http://www.huntalternatives.org/pages/87_inclusive_security_toolkit.cfm [01.05.2009]. See DPKO/DPA (2007): Joint Guidelines on Enhancing the Role of Women in Post-Conflict Electoral Processes, <http://aceproject.org/ero-en/topics/electoral-standards/DPKO-DFS-DPA%20election%20guidelines.pdf> [13.04.2009]. See Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2005): Women in Parliament. Beyond Numbers. A Revised Edition, http://www.idea.int/publications/wip2/upload/WiP_inlay.pdf [13.04.2009]. See National Democratic Institute: <http://www.ndi.org/resourcecontent/ManualHandbook> [13.04.2009]. See Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (2004): Handbook for Monitoring Women's Participation in Elections, www.osce.org/odihr/item_11_13585.html [13.04.2009]. See United Nations (ed.) (2005): Women & Elections. Guide to Promoting the Participation of Women in Elections, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/publication/WomenAndElections.pdf> [12.04.2009]. See UN INSTRAW / Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (2008):

Moreover, academic literature has tackled the implications for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in these contexts. Due to the complexity of these challenges, the following table provides an overview of examples of gender dimensions and good practices relating to aspects of the gender-equitable holding of elections.

Table: Good practices regarding the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the execution of peace agreements and shaping of peace processes using the example of holding elections in accordance with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations guidelines⁷⁷

Gender dimensions	Possible measures and strategies of external players	Good practices
Gender-equitable shaping of legal framework	Development of a gender-sensitive national legal framework to legally guarantee the participation of women as candidates and constituents.	Example: In preparation for the Bonn peace talks thousands of Afghan women took part in workshops on women’s issues and democracy. With the support of the international community these women campaigned for their involvement in the Bonn process and the negotiations and formulation of the constitution. Ultimately, two of the nine members of the formulating committee and seven of the 35 members of the document review committee were women. Consequently, the new constitution contained gender-sensitive wording on gender
	Revision of electoral law on the basis of international human rights standards.	
	Agreement of achievable quota guidelines for the participation of women as candidates, constituents, electoral staff and party delegates.	
	Ensure that women know the most important electoral legislation.	

Gender & Security Sector Reform. Toolkit, <http://www.un-instraw.org/en/downloads/gender-peace-and-security/index.php> [14.04.2009]. See Douglas, S. / Vanessa Farr / F. Hill / W. Kasuma (2004): Manual for Planning and Carrying out DDR, UNIFEM (ed.), <http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender/conflict-and-emergencies/peacebuilding-and-reconstruction/demobilisation&id=21426&type=Document> [10.04.2009]. See Farr, Vanessa (2001): Demobilization and Reintegration of Women Combatants, Wives of Male Soldiers and War Widows. A Checklist, Bonn. See Farr, Vanessa (2002): Gendering Demilitarization as a Peacebuilding Tool, Bonn. See Farr, Vanessa (2004): Gender-aware Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR). A Checklist, UNIFEM (ed.), http://www.womenwarpeace.org/webfm_send/1614 [10.04.2009].

⁷⁷ Department of Peacekeeping Operations / Department of Field Support / Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs (2007): Joint Guidelines on Enhancing the Role of Women in Post-Conflict Electoral Processes, <http://aceproject.org/ero-en/topics/electoral-standards/DPKO-DFS-DPA%20election%20guidelines.pdf> [13.04.2009].

		equity and a quota system for the Afghan Upper and Lower House.
Gender mainstreaming of electoral body and electoral administration.	Involvement and access of women in/to all levels.	/
	Gender balance within the electorate and at executive level.	
	Gender competence of campaign assistants (within the electorate and at executive level).	
Involvement of women as candidates.	Capacity building in political parties in terms of transformation into democratic party structures.	Example: In Haiti the gender office of the UN Mission MINUSTAH in coordination with the Centre de Formation pour L'Engagement, la Responsabilité et le Renforcement des Capacités implemented a series of training initiatives to promote the management skills of women wanting to stand for election.
	Promotion of the involvement of women through direct cooperation with national stakeholders.	
	Support for the nomination of independent female candidates.	
	Dealing with discriminating gender relations within a society which undermine the involvement of women in the electoral process.	
Registration of female voters	Country-wide campaigns to register women as voters.	Example: In the context of the national elections in Liberia in 2005/2006 it became clear after the first round of voter registration that significantly fewer women had registered to vote than men. After conducting a gender analysis on the causes of the low levels of participation by women it turned out that access to the registration process was difficult for them because, for example, they had to work on the local markets to provide for themselves and their families. Strategies for overcoming these obstacles were subsequently
	Removal of obstacles that prevent women from registering as voters (guaranteeing the security of women, child care etc.)	
	Gender statistics on registration of women and men.	

		developed and mobile registration teams were deployed, which approached Liberian women directly enabling them to register. Ultimately half of the registered voters were women. ⁷⁸
Training of female voters	Ensuring training for female voters (campaigns, workshops, training programmes).	Example: In Burundi the UN Mission's radio station and the national media worked together in order to mobilise women for the elections in Burundi in 2005.
	Production of training material which reaches all parts of the population (also the population in remote parts of the countries or illiterates).	
Electoral campaigns by female candidates.	Support for female candidates in the implementation of effective election campaigns.	Example: The Internet platform iKNOW is an online portal for networking and the provision of resources (training material, literature and expertise) for the involvement of women in political processes.
	Promotion of the networking of candidates in order to prevent polarisation.	
	Ensuring the safety of female candidates.	
	Support for access by female candidates to financial and material resources (money, media etc.).	
Gender-equitable voting, counting and election monitoring	Identification of polling stations which are accessible and culturally acceptable for women.	Example: In Afghanistan individual polling stations were set up for women and female campaign assistants were employed to enable Afghan women to take part in the elections.
	Gender balance among campaign assistants	
	Elimination of obstacles which can prevent women from voting (ensuring the safety of women, child care etc.).	
	Combating discrimination against female candidates during vote counting.	
	Training and deployment of national and international women as election	

⁷⁸ See Boehme (2008), 39.

	observers, journalists.	
	Dealing with discriminating gender identities and concepts within these male-dominated institutions.	
	Production of codes of conduct.	
	Training on women's rights.	

It is clear from a theoretical perspective how women and girls can participate in the implementation of peace agreements and how their needs and interests should be considered in these processes. However, there is still criticism that this demand is not implemented satisfactorily in practice and that the rights of women and girls are not adequately protected.⁷⁹ Such critical analyses mostly point out the shortcomings in terms of the practical implementation of Resolution 1325. However, there are not enough country-specific analyses of the problems regarding the practical implementation, i.e. details of the challenges facing players on the ground, what these players can do and where the boundaries lie. Only a few examples of good practice and successful strategies have been documented to date from which future lessons can be learned. These often relate to a specific aspect (e.g. increase in registered female voters), but rarely describe successful strategies for the entire process (e.g. all phases and levels involved in the holding of elections).

Furthermore, these analyses deal mostly with a specific player and examine the gender mainstreaming of the measures and strategies implemented by these players. However, a large number of external and internal players are usually involved in the implementation of peace agreements and this is also the case with the holding of elections. Since a large number of international, regional, national and civil society players are involved, this begs the question of how these players coordinate their programmes and measures and pursue a coherent approach to the implementation of Resolution 1325. To date coordination and cooperation in conflict countries appears to represent a huge challenge and is often not a *fait accompli*. Further studies are required in this respect and, where appropriate, the development of strategies for the coherent incorporation of gender perspectives into the planning, mandating, observation, evaluation, implementation and coordination of policies, measures and peace and security programmes.

3.5 Protection of women and girls against gender-specific violence

⁷⁹ See Amnesty International (2008): Liberia. A Flawed Process Discriminates against Women and Girls, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR34/004/2008/en/c075d220-00cf-11dd-a9d5-b31ac3ea5bcc/afr340042008eng.pdf> [10.04.2009]. See Barth, Elise Fredrikke (2002): Peace as Disappointment. The Reintegration of Female Soldiers in Post-conflict Societies: A Comparative Study from Africa, International Peace Research Institute (ed.), <http://www.peacewomen.org/resources/DDR/AfricaBarth.html> [10.04.2009].

Gender-specific violence and Resolution 1325

The need for gender-sensitive organisation of peace processes became clear not least due to the impressions of the genocide in Rwanda and the mass rapes in the former Yugoslavia and can no longer be ignored.⁸⁰ Hundreds of thousands of women, civilians in particular were raped, tortured, enslaved, displaced and killed during the military conflicts in both these countries. After these events the use of sexualised violence in particular was condemned by the international public and in the International criminal jurisdiction as war crimes and crimes against humanity. Sexualised violence towards women and girls is no longer acknowledged as an unavoidable side effect of armed conflict, but as a warfare strategy. In spite of this paradigm shift the current situations in Darfur, East Congo and Afghanistan show that almost ten years after the adoption of Resolution 1325 women and girls are still not afforded adequate protection against sexualised violence by national, regional and international players and the perpetrators of such violence are unpunished. Consequently, the UN Security Council called for the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, against sexualised violence and the end of impunity in its Resolution 1820 on 19 June 2008.⁸¹ Resolution 1820 contains demands by the Security Council on the following key points:

- Taking of appropriate steps to protect civilians against all forms of sexualised violence (Articles 1-3 S/RES/1820)
- End impunity for sexualised violence (Articles 4-5 S/RES/1820)
- Training of mission personnel and codes of conduct (Articles 6-8 S/RES/1820)
- Involvement of civil society organisations and women's groups in the prevention and cessation of sexualised violence and rehabilitation for victims (Articles 10-12 S/RES/1820)
- Provision of financial and technical resources for the prevention and cessation of sexualised violence and for the rehabilitation of its victims (Articles 13-14 S/RES/1820)
- Thematic reporting by UN institutions

Measures and strategies to protect women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations

As analyses in various country contexts show, sexualised violence in conflict situations follows rational calculated action. It is not a violent form of sexuality, but must be interpreted as a sexualised form of exercising violence.⁸² Accordingly, sexualised violence is a warfare strategy

⁸⁰ A series of publications dealing with the gender-specific implications of armed conflict and gender relations in conflict and post-conflict situations not only from a feminist-theoretical perspective, but also in specific country contexts. See Bibliography.

⁸¹ S/RES/1820 (2008).

⁸² Ruth Seifert has analysed the causes, forms, calculated actions and consequences of sexualised violence against women and girls in armed conflict. Seifert, Ruth (1992): War and Rape. Analytical Approaches, http://www.wilpf.int.ch/publications/1992ruth_seifert.htm [17.11.2005].

and is aimed at destroying the opposing society/community. Consequently, sexualised violence has destructive consequences both for individuals as well as the society as a whole. As an expression of and a means to structure hierarchical gender relations sexualised violence must be considered in a context relating to the society as a whole. Overcoming this form of violence and coming to terms with experiences of violence therefore require a holistic approach and the overcoming of hierarchical gender relations. In terms of the shaping of peace processes this, in the long run, implies dealing with discriminating gender identities, the political, social, economic and civil society empowerment of women, the establishment of functional rule of law structures for the prosecution and conviction of crimes, the establishment of a functional security sector which ensures the security and protection of all citizens in a country, together with the respect, protection and assurance of women's rights. Studies have been carried out regarding measures and challenges in the overcoming of sexualised violence in Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁸³

The question in the short term is how women and girls can be protected against violence in conflict and post-conflict situations. This includes both sexualised violence and any other form of gender-specific violence and concerns the situation of women and girls in their daily lives, on the run and in refugee camps and centres for displaced persons. The current situation of women and girls in armed conflicts shows that national, regional and international players do not adequately fulfil their responsibility to protect. Further studies are needed in this context, in particular with regard to the implications and fulfilment of the responsibility to protect and the documentation of examples of good practice.

The most effective way of protecting women and girls against gender-specific violence in armed conflict situations is undoubtedly the prevention of military conflict and the inclusion of gender perspectives in approaches to crisis prevention and early warning systems. The incorporation of gender indicators into early warning systems and the inclusion and empowerment of civil society players in the context of crisis prevention are important conflict prevention strategies. Consequently, studies refer *inter alia* to the correlation between the violation of women's rights in pre-conflict situations and the outbreak of armed conflicts.⁸⁴ An analysis and documentation of examples of good practice and effective strategies is required in this context.

⁸³ See actionaid (2006): MONUC: DDRRR, DDR, Military, and Rule of Law Reform. Reducing Violence against Women (Recommendations for Change). Towards the Reduction of Violence against Women in the Post-conflict Context of the DRC, http://www.actionaid.org/docs/actionaid_monuc_report_2006_lowres.pdf [11.04.2009]. See actionaid (2007): UNMIL: International Engagement in Addressing Violence against Women Recommendations for Change, <http://www.actionaid.org/docs/actionaid%20unmil%20liberia%20report.pdf> [14.04.2009]. See Boehme (2008).

⁸⁴ See Hudson, Valerie; Mary Caprioli, Bonnie Ballif-Spanvill, Rose McDermott; Cahd F. Emmet (2009): The Heart of the Matter. The Security of Women and the Security of States, in *International Security*, Vol. 33, No. 3, 7-45.

4 Conclusion

Successful strategies for the implementation of Resolution 1325 in peace processes

Since the adoption of Resolution 1325 by the UN Security Council in 2000, international, regional, national and civil society players have endeavoured to implement it. Commitments were made on a formal level and corresponding declarations of intent given, tools and action plans for practical implementation were produced, formal gender components were incorporated into peacekeeping missions and at headquarters level, reporting was improved, mission personnel were given training on gender issues, the percentage of women (primarily in civilian elements) increased and individual measures were taken to promote women and girls. In spite of this commitment, the practical implementation of the Resolution still represents a challenge for all the players involved. Examples of countries such as Liberia or Kosovo show that women and girls can participate successfully in peace processes and reconstruction in post-conflict countries using appropriate targeted strategies. Successes are, however, mainly the result of individual measures to promote and protect women and girls and fewer successes have been achieved by implementing coherent gender mainstreaming approaches. In terms of sustainability, the implementation of Resolution 1325 is a joint, long-term task for the players operating in conflict countries. Further studies are needed regarding successful strategies for the coherent and sustainable implementation of Resolution 1325. Such analyses should not just be restricted to the measures and programmes implemented by a specific player, but should also examine themes that are relevant to the implementation of Resolution 1325 (for example, the planning, design, mandating, implementation and evaluation of disarmament, demobilisation and combatant reintegration programmes). These analyses could highlight strategies for good practice from comparative perspectives and compile lessons learnt for future activities and missions. There is still also a need for comprehensive country profiles regarding the implementation of Resolution 1325 in specific conflict countries.

Successful strategies for the incorporation of gender perspectives into crisis prevention approaches and measures and the role of women in the prevention of armed conflict

The implementation of Resolution 1325 has to date been pushed through more strongly in countries where armed conflicts are highly escalated, such as Liberia, East Timor, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, the Sudan and the Balkans. Analyses usually highlight sexualised violence towards women and girls, the discrimination and exclusion of women and girls from peace processes as central themes and mainly criticize the inadequate implementation of Resolution 1325. There is, however, also a need for the documentation of examples of good practice with regard to the effective involvement of women and the

incorporation of gender perspectives in terms of the prevention and handling of armed conflicts. In these contexts women and girls and their interests are often not sufficiently included and they are viewed as victims and not as protagonists. Effective strategies for the involvement of women and the incorporation of gender perspectives into crisis prevention and crisis resolution approaches and measures should be examined here. Examples such as Israel/Palestine, Sudan and Northern Ireland show that women make important contributions to peace and security and participate successfully at grass roots level.⁸⁵

The role of men in the implementation of Resolution 1325

Resolution 1325 is geared towards the involvement and consideration of women and girls and the protection and respect of their rights in the context of peace and security. Academics have argued that this requires the incorporation of gender perspectives and debate on gender relations in crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion processes. How men or male perspectives are included and made fruitful in this context is largely unclear to date.⁸⁶ A gender approach implies the consideration and equal inclusion of both genders and is not purely a strategy for the advancement of women. Potential may be wasted here and conflict worsened. Gender analyses should therefore also consider the role of men and boys in the implementation of Resolution 1325 and could compile examples of good practice.

⁸⁵ See Operation 1325, <http://www.operation1325.se/content/view/30/42/> [01.08.2009].

⁸⁶ There are several studies on the subject of gender-specific violence and the situation of women and men in refugee camps. See Aasheim, Caroline / Dale Buscher / Dean Peacock / Lynn Ngugi (2008): Engaging Men and Boys in Refugee Settings to Address Sexual and Gender-based Violence, http://www.womenscommission.org/pdf/masc_gbv.pdf [02.05.2009].

Abbreviations

AU	African Union
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
EU	European Union
EUFOR	European Union Force
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSAGI	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women
Res	Resolution
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
UNAMSIL	United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

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