

# Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council 17th Supplement 2010-2011

Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

# Women and peace and security

### Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings, including one high-level meeting, and adopted one resolution and three presidential statements in connection with women and peace and security. In its deliberations, the Council focused on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), the issue of conflict-related sexual violence, and the participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding. In addition, the Council included provisions related to women and peace and security in a number of its decisions relating to country-specific and thematic items.

Table 1 lists the meetings held in consideration of the item "Women, peace and security", as well as related information including invitees, speakers and decisions adopted. Table 2 lists, by item, instances of provisions relating to women and peace and security in decisions adopted under other items.<sup>1</sup>

## Implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)

On 27 April 2010, the Security Council considered a comprehensive set of 26 indicators in connection with women and peace and security, developed by the Secretary-

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For mainstreaming of other thematic issues, see in the present part, sects. 31 and 32, with regard to children and armed conflict, and protection of civilians, respectively.

General<sup>2</sup> to track implementation of <u>resolution 1325 (2000)</u> in the four main areas of prevention, participation, protection, as well as relief and recovery.<sup>3</sup>

During the debate, Member States unanimously acknowledged the necessity to measure the progress made since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000) in order to better identify obstacles to its effective implementation. However, speakers shared a common view that the proposed indicators required further conceptual and technical development before they could be implemented. In that regard, some representatives pointed at the need to balance quantitative and qualitative indicators<sup>4</sup> and improve their adaptability to country-specific situations. 5 Mindful that data collection could prove challenging for some States, particularly those in the midst of or emerging from conflict, a few speakers stressed that those should not be burdened with additional reporting responsibilities, <sup>6</sup> and that particular support should be provided to them. The addition, some speakers expressed their wish for a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities among Member States and the United Nations, and within the United Nations system. 8 At the end of the meeting, the Security Council issued a presidential statement <sup>9</sup> requesting the Secretary-General to further develop the indicators, in consultation with the wider membership, and expressed its intention to consider the revised set of indicators at an open debate to be held in October 2010 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000).

On 26 October 2010, at the meeting marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of <u>resolution 1325 (2000)</u>, the Council adopted a presidential statement <sup>10</sup> by which it endorsed the revised set of indicators included in the annex of the report of the Secretary-

<sup>3</sup> In 2009, the Security Council adopted <u>resolution 1889 (2009)</u> calling for the development of indicators which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of <u>resolution 1325 (2000)</u> in 2010 and beyond.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S/2010/173.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>S/PV.6302</u>, p. 9 (United States); p. 12 (Turkey); p. 13 (Lebanon); p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); and p. 20 (Brazil).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 13 (Lebanon); p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 18 (China); and p. 20 (Brazil).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); and p. 20 (Brazil).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 14-15 (Gabon).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 16 (Russian Federation); and p. 17 (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> S/PRST/2010/8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> S/PRST/2010/22.

General on women and peace and security<sup>11</sup> as an initial framework for tracking the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). The Council further requested the Secretary-General to propose in his next annual report a strategic framework to guide the United Nations implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and expressed its intention to convene a high-level review in 2015. In his statement, the Secretary-General noted that despite the wide array of activities initiated by Member States and the United Nations since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), much remained to be done to increase the participation of women at all stages of conflict management and to prevent and prosecute conflict-related gender-based violations, in particular sexual violence. He further emphasized the general lack of adequate methods for monitoring progress, a gap which his comprehensive set of indicators sought to bridge. 11 In her briefing, the Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) added that the set of indicators submitted in the report represented a highly practical new tool to support accelerated implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and strongly urged the Council to "begin to use them as a basis for the Council's review, analysis and intervention on issues related to women and peace and security at both the global and country levels". She added that the operationalization of these indicators would mean a shift in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) from "just a focus on activities to an output and results-driven endeavour". 12

A large number of speakers highlighted that the mass rapes perpetrated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July 2010 had demonstrated the need to urgently and effectively implement resolution 1325 (2000). 13 On the set of indicators elaborated by the Secretary-General, several speakers encouraged its prompt implementation, <sup>14</sup> while others argued that the use of such indicators should be opted on a voluntary basis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> S/2010/498.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> <u>S/PV.6411</u>, pp. 4-5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 14 (United States); p. 20 (France); p. 22 (Nigeria); pp. 23-24 (United Kingdom); p. 28 (Russian Federation); p. 31 (Canada); p. 40 (Ireland); p. 40 (Slovenia); and p. 42 (South Africa); S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 4 (New Zealand); p. 14 (Liechtenstein); p. 16 (Switzerland); p. 29 (Israel); p. 37 (Australia), p. 50 (European Union); and p. 61 (Bahamas).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> S/PV.6411, p. 12 (Austria); p. 20 (France); p. 24 (United Kingdom); p. 30 (Canada, on behalf of the Group of Friends of Women, Peace and Security); and p. 31 (Italy); S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 15 (Estonia); p. 22 (Luxembourg); p. 38 (Croatia); p. 51 (European Union); p. 58 (Ukraine); and p. 72 (Ghana).

only, <sup>15</sup> and applied to conflict-related situations only, so their validity could be empirically verified. <sup>16</sup>

The following year, on 28 October 2011, the Security Council discussed <sup>17</sup>the comprehensive strategic framework outlined in the annual report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security, which contained a set of objectives, goals and indicators to guide the United Nations implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) up to the year 2020 and to strengthen the accountability of the United Nations system. <sup>18</sup> In his statement, the Secretary-General called on Member States to do more – including through additional funding – to implement the priorities of his strategic framework. A majority of speakers welcomed and supported the strategic framework as a positive step forward in the effective implementation of the resolution. The representative of the United Kingdom, however, regretted that such support would not be reflected in the presidential statement to be issued at the end of the meeting. <sup>19</sup> The representative of the Russian Federation explained that there were pending questions on the suitability, relevance and scope of individual indicators and that a more transparent consultative process should be guaranteed in the discussions on the indicators and the strategic framework alike. <sup>20</sup>

### Sexual violence in armed conflict

On 27 April 2010, the Security Council heard the first briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Special Representative shared her assessment of a number of critical gaps in the response to the widespread and systematic use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, particularly rape, and recommended a five-point priority agenda to strengthen the United Nations action, consisting of ending impunity, empowering women to become agents of change,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 20 (Viet Nam).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> S/PV.6411, p. 29 (Russian Federation); S/PV.6411 (Resumption 1), p. 24 (Egypt).

<sup>&#</sup>x27;' <u>S/PV.6642</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> S/2011/598.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> <u>S/PV.6642</u>, p. 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 23.

mobilizing political leadership, increasing recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of conflict, and ensuring a coordinated response from the United Nations system.<sup>21</sup>

On 16 December 2010, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1960 (2010) by which it expressed its readiness to take appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in armed conflict when considering situations on its agenda. The resolution called upon the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence and encouraged him to include in his reports on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that were credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence 22 and to list those in an annex to the reports. In that regard, the Council expressed its intention to use the list as a basis for more focused engagement with those parties, including measures in accordance with the procedures of relevant sanctions committees. Finally, the Council called upon parties to armed conflict to implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence and requested the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of those commitments, and to update the Council through reports and briefings. 23

The debate held over the course of two days on 16 and 17 December 2010, gathered a large consensus among States that the alarming prevalence of conflict-related sexual violence called for a consistent, coordinated approach and that urgent action was needed to reinforce accountability and end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, including through sanctions and referrals to the International Criminal Court. Many expressed hope that the proposed monitoring and reporting mechanisms would be established, adding that reliable data collection and analysis would require increased coordination and collaboration between the various bodies and organs of the United Nations, both at headquarters and in the field. In that regard, several speakers noted the

<sup>21</sup> <u>S/PV.6302</u>, pp. 2-5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Resolution 1960 (2010), paras. 3 and 8.

The submission of the first report pursuant to <u>resolution 1960 (2010)</u> was requested by the Council in December 2011. However, after the Secretary-General requested an extension, the report was submitted on 13 January 2012 (S/2012/33) and is thus covered in the subsequent supplement to the *Repertoire*.

importance of building on the experience and practice of the mechanism established under resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict, welcoming greater cooperation and information-sharing between the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict. Some of those speakers recommended the Council establish a working group on women, peace and security, sa well as a listing and delisting mechanism, both already in place under the Children and armed conflict agenda. Other speakers, while supportive of concrete measures to help prevent and prosecute crimes of sexual violence, insisted that the tools adopted under resolution 1960 (2010) should be applied to conflicts which were a threat to peace and security only and that the Special Representative on Sexual Violence should perform her responsibilities strictly in line with the mandate formulated by the Council.

## Participation of women in decision-making processes

On 28 October 2011, the Council held an open debate<sup>29</sup> to discuss the annual report of the Secretary-General on implementation of <u>resolution 1325 (2000)</u>, <sup>30</sup> with the assistance of a concept paper circulated by the presidency (Nigeria), <sup>31</sup> which emphasized that despite their essential role in building peace and reinforcing the foundation of democracy, women remained insufficiently involved in all conflict prevention and resolution processes. In the course of the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement <sup>32</sup> by which it acknowledged efforts and commitments to implement <u>resolution 1325 (2000)</u> while remaining concerned at the continued low numbers of women in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> <u>S/PV.6453</u>, p. 11 (United Kingdom); p. 12 (Mexico); p. 13 (France); p. 15 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 22 (Japan); p. 23 (Austria); and p. 26 (Germany); <u>S/PV.6453 (Resumption 1)</u>, p. 4 (Portugal); pp. 4-5 (Switzerland); p. 6 (Slovenia); p. 9 (Costa Rica, on behalf of the Human Security Network); and p. 12 (Chile).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> <u>S/PV.6453</u>, p. 23 (Austria).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Ibid., p. 16 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 26 (Germany); p. 30 (Netherlands); and p. 34 (Finland).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 21 (Russian Federation).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Ibid., p. 18 (China).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> <u>S/PV.6642</u>.

 $<sup>^{30} \</sup>overline{S/2011/598}$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> S/201 1/654.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> <u>S/PRST/2011/20</u>.

formal institutions of conflict prevention and resolution, particularly in preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts. In that regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assist in enabling regular consultations between women's groups and relevant participants in conflict mediation and peacebuilding processes, and to ensure that regular briefings were provided to his mediators and their teams on gender issues relevant to peace agreement provisions and specific obstacles to full and equal political participation of women. Finally, the Council recognized the need for more systematic attention to and implementation of women and peace and security commitments in its own work and expressed its willingness to ensure that measures to enhance women's engagement in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding were advanced in its work. The Council also expressed its satisfaction at the increased coordination and coherence in policy and programming for women and girls within the United Nations system since the creation of UN Women.

Table 1

Meetings: women and peace and security

Meeting and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for- against- abstaining)
6302 27 April 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (\$\frac{S}{2010}/173}\$)			Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2010/8
6411 26 October 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2010/498)		65 Member States <sup>a</sup>	9 invitees <sup>b</sup>	Secretary-General (Video taped message), <sup>c</sup> all Council members, <sup>d</sup> all invitees under rule 39 and 64 under rule 37 <sup>e</sup>	S/PRST/2010/22
6453 16 and 17 December 2010	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) (S/2010/604)	submitted by 68 Member States <sup>f</sup>	60 Member States <sup>g</sup>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees under rule 39 and 23 invitees under rule 37 <sup>h</sup>	S/RES/1960 (2010) 15-0-0
6515				Special Representative of the	Special Representative of the	

# Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council $17^{th}$ Supplement (2010-2011)

#### ADVANCE VERSION

Meeting and date	Sub-item	Other documents	Rule 37 invitations	Rule 39 and other invitations	Speakers	Decision and vote (for- against- abstaining)
14 April 2011				Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	
6642 28 October 201	Report of the Secretary-1 General on women and peace and security (S/2011/598)  Letter dated 20 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2011/654)		42 Member States <sup>i</sup>	Under-Secretary-General for Gende Equality and the Empowerment of Women, President of the Economic and Social Council, Representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, NATO Civilian Liaison Officer to the United Nations	members, and all invitees	S/PRST/2011/20

(Footnotes on following page)

#### (Footnotes to table 1)

- <sup>a</sup> Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada (Minister of International Cooperation of Canada), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland (Minister of the Interior of Finland), the Gambia (Minister of Tourism and Culture of the Gambia), Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland (Minister of State for Equality, Integration and Human Rights of Ireland), Israel, Italy (Minister of Equal Opportunities of Italy), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia (Minister of Gender and Development of Liberia), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia (on behalf of the Southern African Development Community), Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (Minister of Defence of Norway), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda (Senator of the Republic of Rwanda), Sierra Leone, Slovenia (Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia), Solomon Islands, South Africa (Deputy Minister for Social Development of South Africa), Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden (State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Sweden), Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.
- <sup>b</sup> Permanent Observer of Palestine, Under-Secretary-General for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, President of the Economic and Social Council, Acting Head of the delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Permanent Observer and Head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, NATO Civilian Liaison Officer to the United Nations and a representative of the Civil Society Advisory Group to the United Nations on Women, Peace and Security.
- <sup>c</sup> The Deputy Secretary-General attended the meeting but did not make a statement.
- <sup>d</sup> Austria was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, the United States by its Secretary of State, Japan by its Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mexico by the Head of the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Mexico.
- <sup>e</sup> Although invited under rule 37, the representative of Malawi did not take the floor.
- <sup>f</sup> Sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.
- g Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste and Ukraine.
- h Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Georgia, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland.
- <sup>i</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Vanuatu.

# Mainstreaming of issues relating to women and peace and security in the decisions of the Security Council

In 2010 and 2011, the Security Council continued to include provisions on women and peace and security in country- and region-specific resolutions and presidential statements, confirming a trend of increased mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues into its decisions. <sup>33</sup> In addition, the Council incorporated elements such as protection or participation of women in a significant number of decisions adopted in connection with thematic agenda items. Table 2 lists, by item, instances of provisions relating to women and peace and security that were included in decisions adopted under other items. The table does not reflect the integration of provisions on women and peace and security in the mandates of subsidiary bodies, as those are covered in Part X. Provisions with a specific focus on actions related to women and peace and security are reproduced in full, while related provisions, broader in scope, are indicated by a reference (introduced by "see also") to the corresponding decisions and relevant paragraph numbers.

In its decisions relating to country-specific situations, the Council included various types of provisions, either addressed to relevant Member States, parties to a conflict, or to the Secretary-General, ranging from condemnations of discrimination against women and girls, requests for prevention, investigation, prosecution, and reporting of sexual and gender-based violence, calls for protection and assistance to victims, calls for full and equal participation of women in elections and peace-processes to the imposition of sanctions. Overall, women, peace and security issues were mainstreamed in areas as diverse as democratic governance and the rule of law, security sector reform, small arms, justice and the protection of human rights, protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance, conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict peacebuilding and the fight against HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Council welcomed and

<sup>33</sup> For mainstreaming of other thematic issues, see in the present part, sects. 31 and 32, with regard to children and armed conflict and protection of civilians, respectively.

encouraged information-sharing and cooperation among the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and for Sexual Violence in Conflict.

In context of country-specific situations, the Council included such provisions in decisions adopted in connection with Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African region, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Timor-Leste. For instance, in relation to the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council adopted a presidential statement<sup>34</sup> following incidents of mass rapes committed by armed groups in the Walikale region in late July and early August 2010, in which it expressed its readiness to consider all appropriate actions, including targeted measures against the perpetrators. It also urged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure a swift and fair prosecution of the perpetrators and encouraged greater cooperation between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). While considering the agenda item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan," the Council requested the Secretary-General, for the first time since the adoption of resolution 1960 (2010), to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, and urged all parties to cease all forms of violence against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010). 35 Also, in connection with the situation in Somalia, the Council decided to impose sanctions (travel ban, asset freeze and arms embargo) on individuals and entities designated as being responsible for violations against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence. 36 Lastly, the Security Council continued to request the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance with the United Nations zerotolerance policy on sexual abuses and exploitation in a number of peacekeeping missions,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> See selected provisions of S/PRST/2010/17 in table 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> See selected provisions of resolution 1996 (2011) in table 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> See selected provisions of resolution 2002 (2011) in table 2.

and urged troop- and police-contributing countries to take action to prevent such abuses committed by their personnel.

Furthermore, provisions related to women and peace and security were incorporated to decisions relating to thematic issues. The Council acknowledged that addressing the root causes of conflicts also required a systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security issues,<sup>37</sup> and stressed the importance of ensuring the full representation of women in all conflict-related decision-making processes, such as preventive diplomacy, peace agreements and peacebuilding.<sup>38</sup> In addition, acknowledging the correlated impact of the HIV pandemic and conflict-related sexual violence on women, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include HIV-related concerns to his activities pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, in particular the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>37</sup> See selected provision of <u>S/PRST/2010/18</u> in table 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> See selected provision of <u>S/PRST/2011/18</u> in table 2.
<sup>39</sup> See selected provisions of resolution 1983 (2011) in table 2.

Table 2

# Mainstreaming of issues relating to women and peace and security in the decisions of the Security Council, 2010-2011: selected provisions

Decision	Relevant provision
AFRICA	
The situation in Liberia	
Resolution 1938 (2010) 15 September 2010 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Recalling its <u>resolutions 1325 (2000)</u> , <u>1820 (2008) 1888 (2009)</u> and <u>1889 (2009)</u> on women, peace, and security, condemning the continuing sexual violence, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL and the Government of Liberia to promote and protect the rights of civilians, in particular women and children, recognizing the challenges that remain in addressing the serious issues of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and calling on Member States to increase support to the Government in its efforts (sixteenth preambular paragraph)
Resolution 2008 (2011) 16 September 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Welcomes the efforts by the Government of Liberia to combat sexual and gender-based violence and further encourages it, in coordination with UNMIL, to continue to combat impunity for perpetrators of such crimes and to provide redress, support, and protection to victims (para. 13)  See also <u>resolution 2008 (2011)</u> , seventh and fifteenth preambular paragraphs.
The situation in Somalia	
S/PRST/2011/6 10 March 2011	The Security Council affirms the importance of the development of government institutions and the strengthening of civilian capacity building across Somalia, including ensuring the participation of women in public life, the prevention and resolution of conflict, peacebuilding and socio-economic reconstruction. The Council urges the international community to mobilize additional support to the TFG, local and regional administrations in this regard (fifth paragraph)
	See also <u>S/PRST/2011/3</u> , third paragraph.
Resolution 2002 (2011) 29 July 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Decides that the measures in paragraphs 1, 3, and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall apply to individuals, and that the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 7 of that resolution shall apply to entities, designated by the Committee: as being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement (para. 1 (e))
	See also <u>resolution 2002 (2011)</u> , twelfth preambular paragraph; and resolution 1969 (2010), para. 18.

Decision	Relevant provision
Resolution 2010 (2011) 30 September 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Expresses serious concern about increasing reports of conflict-related sexual violence in Somalia, calls on all parties to cease such violations and abuses, and requests the Secretary-General to implement the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), including the strengthening of the women's protection component of UNPOS (para. 25)
	See also <u>resolution 2010 (2011)</u> , para. 22.
The situation in Burundi	
Resolution 1959 (2010) 16 December 2010	Recognizes the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi for peacebuilding, security and long-term development in the country, and encourages the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, the fight against corruption, security sector reform, justice and the protection of human rights, with a special focus on the rights of women and children as well as marginalized and vulnerable minorities (para. 6)
	Same provision in <u>resolution 2027 (2011)</u> , para. 3.
	Underscores the importance of security sector reform and urges all international partners, together with BNUB, to continue supporting the Government of Burundi's efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular in the fields of training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence, and with the view to consolidating security sector governance (para. 8)
	Same provision in resolution 2027 (2011), para. 6.
The situation in Sierra Le	one
Resolution 1941 (2010) 20 September 2010	Commends the Government for recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as referred to in resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) by establishing national strategies, underscores the importance that the Government continue its effort in addressing sexual and gender-based violence, and encourages UNIPSIL to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area (para. 10)
	See also resolution 2005 (2011), fifth preambular paragraph and para. 11.
The situation concerning t	the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Resolution 1925 (2010) 28 May 2010 (adopted under Chapter	Calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to build on its cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflicts and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (para. 14)
VII)	Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of MONUSCO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur (para. 15)

Demands that all armed groups, in particular FDLR and the LRA, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuse against the

Decision	Relevant provision
	civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse (para. 18)
	See also <u>resolution 1925 (2010),</u> eleventh preambular paragraph.
<u>S/PRST/2010/17</u> 17 September 2010	The Security Council reiterates its strong condemnation of mass rapes which occurred in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo late July and August, reaffirming its resolutions 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1894 (2009) and 1925 (2010) and recalling its statements to the press on August 26, September 8 and 9, the Security Council urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure a swift and fair prosecution of the perpetrators of these terrible crimes and to inform the Security Council on measures undertaken to this end. The Security Council expresses its readiness to consider all appropriate actions, including targeted measures against the perpetrators (first paragraph)
	The Security Council calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to condemn these atrocities and to provide effective assistance to the victims of sexual abuse and to support efforts undertaken by all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to protect and assist the victims and to prevent further violence (third paragraph)
	The Security Council reiterates its urgent call to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with the United Nations and other relevant actors, to put an end to impunity, in particular those bearing responsibility for gross human rights violations must be held to account. The Security Council is determined to support the Congolese authorities in addressing the root causes of the above incidents (fourth paragraph)
	The Security Council supports the launch by MONUSCO and the United Nations Country Team of a sensitization campaign, including through Radio Okapi, to encourage victims of sexual violence to report and to seek treatment and legal assistance (eighth paragraph)
	The Security Council reaffirms its resolve to eliminate all forms of violence against women and children during and after armed conflict. It supports the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and encourages her to regularly interact with MONUSCO's Sexual Violence Unit to coordinate United Nations response and monitor the implementation of the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Security Council looks forward to her trip to the country later this month and requests a briefing upon her return (ninth paragraph)
Resolution 1952 (2010) 29 November 2010 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Calls upon the Congolese authorities to continue their fight against impunity, especially against all perpetrators of human rights and international law violations, including sexual violence, including those committed by any illegal armed groups or elements of the FARDC (para. 12)
	See also <u>resolution 1952 (2010),</u> ninth preambular paragraph and para. 13.
S/PRST/2011/11 18 May 2011	The Security Council underlines the importance of economic development to ensure long-term stabilization and peace consolidation. It stresses that special attention should be placed on women's empowerment and participation in the economy, job creation for youth, and reintegration of former

Decision	Relevant provision
Resolution 1991 (2011) 28 June 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII)	combatants (seventh paragraph)
	See also <u>S/PRST/2011/11</u> , fourth paragraph.
	Demands that all armed groups, in particular Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and demobilize (para. 13)
	See also resolution 1991 (2011), seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs and para. 5.
Resolution 2021 (2011) 29 November 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Demands that all armed groups, in particular the FDLR, the LRA, Mai Mai Yakutumba, the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) lay down their arms and immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and demobilize (para. 13)
	See also <u>resolution 2021 (2011),</u> eleventh preambular paragraph and para. 14.

#### The situation in the Central African Republic

Resolution 2031 (2011) 21 December 2011 Strongly condemns the continued violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence and abductions perpetrated by armed groups, and specifically the LRA that threaten the population as well as peace and stability of the Central African Republic and the subregion, and calls on BINUCA to report on human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups particularly against children and women (para. 14)

#### The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution 1911 (2010) 28 January 2010 (adopted under Chapter VII) Stresses the importance of an inclusive participation of the Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, and of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and in particular respect for freedom of opinion and expression, and removing obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in public life (para. 7)

Reaffirms paragraphs 14 to 17 of its resolution 1880 (2009), calls upon all Ivorian parties, with the continued support of UNOCI, to ensure the protection of civilians, including women and children, to fully implement the recommendations by its working group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5), including to adopt a national action plan to address sexual violence, and to ensure that rule of law is strengthened and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice, and calls in particular upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence (para. 13)

Decision	Relevant provision
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including pre-deployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 19)
	See also <u>resolution 1911 (2010),</u> tenth preambular paragraph
Resolution 1933 (2010) 30 June 2010 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Reiterates the importance of the inclusive participation of Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, and of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and in particular respect for freedom of opinion and expression, and removing obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in public life (para. 6)
VII)	Condemns the persistence of reported human rights violations, in particular sexual violence, and calls upon all Ivorian parties, with the continued support of UNOCI, to ensure the protection of civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, to fully implement the recommendations of its working group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5), notably to adopt and implement a national action plan to address sexual violence, and to ensure that rule of law is strengthened and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible for such violations be brought to justice, calls further upon all parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence and reaffirms paragraphs 14 to 17 of its resolution 1880 (2009) (para. 13)
	Requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports relevant information on progress on the promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law as well as on the strengthening of the rule of law, including on ending impunity in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to violence committed against children and women, and on progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNOCI and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from sexual and gender-based violence and consistent with its <u>resolutions 1325 (2000)</u> , <u>1612 (2005)</u> , <u>1820 (2008)</u> , <u>1882 (2009)</u> , <u>1888 (2009)</u> and <u>1889 (2009)</u> (para. 22)
	See also <u>resolution 1933 (2010)</u> , ninth preambular paragraph and para. 23; <u>resolution 1946 (2010)</u> , sixth preambular paragraph; and <u>resolution 1962 (2010)</u> , para. 9.
Resolution 1980 (2011) 28 April 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Recalls paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 7 (b) of 1882 (2009), regarding sexual and gender-based violence and children in armed conflict, and welcomes the information-sharing between the Committee and the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and for Sexual Violence in Conflict, in accordance with their respective mandates and as appropriate (para. 22)
,	See also <u>resolution 1980 (2011)</u> , eighth preambular paragraph; <u>resolution 1975 (2011)</u> , paras. 1 and 5; and <u>resolution 2000 (2011)</u> , twelfth, thirteenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs.

Central African region: Impact of illicit arms trafficking on peace and security

Decision	Relevant provision
S/PRST/2010/6 19 March 2010	The Security Council is gravely concerned about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, particularly in the subregion of Central Africa, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences, in particular on the security of civilians by fuelling armed conflict, which in turn exacerbates the risks of gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability, and sustainable development at local, national, regional, and international levels (second paragraph)
Reports of the Secretary-	General on the Sudan
Resolution 1919 (2010) 29 April 2010	Requests the Secretary-General to continue the necessary measures to ensure full compliance by UNMIS with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 24)
	See also <u>resolution 1990 (2011)</u> , para. 13; <u>resolution 1996 (2011)</u> , para. 23; and <u>resolution 2032 (2011)</u> , para. 11.
Resolution 1935 (2010) 30 July 2010	Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with <u>resolution 1820 (2008)</u> ; and requests UNAMID to report on the implementation of its comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of <u>resolutions 1325 (2000)</u> , <u>1820 (2008)</u> <u>1888 (2009)</u> and <u>1889 (2009)</u> are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 18)
	See also <u>resolution 1935 (2010)</u> , para. 3; and <u>resolution 2003 (2011)</u> , para. 22.
Resolution 1945 (2010) 14 October 2010 (adopted under Chapter VII)	Requests the Panel of Experts to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of UNAMID and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur, and to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region, violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, including sexual- and gender-based violence, and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions (para. 4) See also resolution 1945 (2010), seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs.
S/PRST/2010/24 16 November 2010	The Security Council calls for respect for international law, international human rights law and humanitarian law; protection of freedom of expression; humanitarian access across Sudan, including in the border areas; and an end to all harassment of civil society. The Security Council underlines the importance of increased participation of women in the Sudanese peace processes (fifteenth paragraph)
	See also <u>S/PRST/2010/28</u> , eighth paragraph; <u>S/PRST/2011/3</u> , twelfth paragraph; and <u>S/PRST/2011/8</u> , tenth paragraph.

Decision Relevant provision

Resolution 1996 (2011) 8 July 2011 (adopted under Chapter VII) Demands that all parties, in particular rebel militias and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming and abduction with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010) and violence and abuses against children (para. 9)

Encourages the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ratify into law and implement key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees, and statelessness, and requests UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard (para. 11)

Calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take measures to improve women's participation in the outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and post-independence arrangements and to enhance the engagement of South Sudanese women in public decision-making at all levels including by promoting women's leadership, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally (para. 12)

Reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council in accordance with <u>resolutions 1325 (2000)</u> and <u>1820 (2008)</u>, recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, looks forward to the appointment of women protection advisors in accordance with resolutions <u>1888 (2009)</u>, <u>1889 (2009)</u> and <u>1960 (2010)</u>, requests the Secretary General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of <u>resolution 1888 (2009)</u>, as appropriate, and encourages the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) as well as the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to actively address these issues (para. 24)

See also <u>resolution 1996 (2011)</u>, twelfth and fifteenth preambular paragraphs.

#### Peace consolidation in West Africa

S/PRST/2010/3 16 February 2010 The Security Council reiterates the call it made in its <u>resolution 1888 (2009)</u> to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding (eighth paragraph)

#### The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

Resolution 1923 (2010) 25 May 2010 Takes note of the commitment of the Government of Chad, as recalled in the letter of the Permanent Representative of Chad of 21 May 2010 (\$\frac{S/2010/250}{2}\$), to assume full responsibility for the security and the protection of the civilian population in eastern Chad, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities, with a particular focus on women and children, United Nations and humanitarian personnel and assets, in accordance with its obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and underscores that in so doing, the Government of Chad commits to carry out the following tasks ... (para. 2)

See also S/PRST/2010/29, second and third paragraphs.

The situation in Libyaa

Resolution 2009 (2011)
16 September 2011
(adopted under Chapter VII)

Calls upon the Libyan authorities to promote and protect human rights, including those of people belonging to vulnerable groups, to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and calls for those responsible for violations, including sexual violence, to be held accountable in accordance with international standards (para. 7)

See also resolution 2009 (2011), fifth preambular paragraph; and resolution 2016 (2011), fourth preambular paragraph.

#### **AMERICAS**

#### The question concerning Haiti

Resolution 1944 (2010) 14 October 2010 (adopted under Chapter VII) Calling on the Government of Haiti and all the other relevant Haitian actors to ensure the holding of credible and legitimate presidential and legislative elections, due to be held on 28th November 2010, which will further consolidate democracy, allow for the completion of constitutional reform and contribute to the reconstruction process, and emphasizing the need to continue to promote participation of women in the electoral process (fourth preambular paragraph)

Expressing its concern with the rise in the number of weapons in circulation, the increase in drug trafficking, and the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons and further expressing its concern over sexual and gender based crimes in Haiti (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Recognizing that strengthening national human rights institutions and respect for human rights, due process, combating criminality and sexual and gender based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

Requests the United Nations country team, and calls upon all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of MINUSTAH with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations, in particular women and children (para. 7)

Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009) (para. 14)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished (para. 15)

Decision Relevant provision

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti and give particular attention to the protective environment for all, in particular women and children, and on progress in the sustainable resettlement of displace persons, and to propose, as appropriate, options to reconfigure the composition of MINUSTAH (para. 22)

See also <u>resolution 1944 (2010)</u>, fourth, twelfth and thirteenth preambular paragraphs, and para. 7; <u>S/PRST/2011/7</u>, sixth and eighth paragraphs; and <u>resolution 2012 (2011)</u>, fifth, sixteenth and eighteenth preambular paragraphs, and paras. 8, 13, 17 and 24.

#### ASIA

#### The situation in Timor-Leste

Resolution 1912 (2010) 26 February 2010 Requests UNMIT to fully take into account gender considerations as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, stressing the importance of strengthening the responsiveness of the security sector to specific needs of women, and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNMIT and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially on the need to protect them from gender-based violence, detailing special measures to protect women and girls from such violence (para. 15)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance by UNMIT with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges those countries contributing troops and police to take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 16)

See also resolution 1969 (2011), seventeenth preambular paragraph

#### The situation in Afghanistan

Resolution 1917 (2010) 22 March 2010 Recognizes that despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools, stresses the importance of implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009) supports efforts to accelerate implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan, welcomes the Afghan Government's commitment to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in its reports to the Security Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (para. 35)

Decision Relevant provision

Resolution 1974 (2011) 22 March 2011 Welcomes the renewed efforts of the Afghan Government, including through the national Consultative Peace Jirga held in June 2010, the establishment of the High Peace Council and the implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme, to promote dialogue with those elements in opposition to the Government who are ready to renounce violence, break ties with Al-Qaida and other terrorist organizations, denounce terrorism and accept the Afghan Constitution, particularly as it relates to gender and human rights issues, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan to make use of UNAMA's good offices to support this process as appropriate, in full respect of the implementation of measures and procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999), 1822 (2008) and 1904 (2009) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, also welcomes the measures taken by the Government of Afghanistan, and encourages it to continue to increase the participation of women, minorities and civil society in outreach and consultation processes, and recalls that women can play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Security Council resolution 1325 (2010) and related resolutions (para. 11)

Recognizes that despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools, stresses the importance of implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find save and secure refuge (para. 36)

Welcomes the Afghan Government's commitment to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, supports efforts to accelerate implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan (NAPWA), to integrate its benchmarks into the National Priority Programmes and to develop a strategy to implement the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law, including services to victims, recalls that the promotion and protection of women's rights are an integral part of peace, reintegration and reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in its reports to the Security Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (para. 37)

#### THEMATIC ISSUES

#### Protection of civilians in armed conflict

S/PRST/2010/25 22 November 2010 The Security Council remains committed to addressing the impact of armed conflict on civilians, in particular women and children. The Council expresses its deep regret that civilians continue to account for the vast majority of casualties in situations of armed conflict, including as a result of deliberate targeting, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks and sexual and gender based violence, as well as other acts that violate applicable international law. The Council demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and reaffirms its readiness to adopt appropriate measures (para. 7)

See also S/PRST/2010/25, Annex (Aide memoire), Part III.

#### Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (Afghanistan)

Resolution 1988 (2011) 17 June 2011 Directs the Committee to remove expeditiously individuals and entities on a case-by-case basis that no longer meet the listing criteria outlined in paragraph 3 above, and requests that the Committee give due regard to requests for removal of individuals who meet the reconciliation conditions

Decision	Relevant provision
(adopted under Chapter VII)	agreed to by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, which include the renunciation of violence, no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, or any cell, affiliate, splinter group, or derivative thereof, and respect for the Afghan Constitution, including the rights of women and persons belonging to minorities (para. 18)
	See also <u>resolution 1988 (2011)</u> , ninth preambular paragraph.
The promotion and stren	gthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security
<u>S/PRST/2010/11</u> 29 June 2010	The Security Council further reiterates its call for all parties to armed conflict to respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and children, as well as displaced persons and humanitarian workers and other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, such as persons with disabilities and older persons (sixth paragraph)
Post-conflict peacebuilding	ng
<u>S/PRST/2010/7</u> 16 April 2010	While recognizing the importance of developing state capacity, the Security Council also emphasizes the importance of increased attention and coherent policies to the reconstruction of conflict-affected communities and empowerment of affected people, in particular, vulnerable civilians, such as children, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons. The Council takes note of the need for assistance for victims. The Council, in accordance with its <u>resolutions 1325 (2000)</u> and <u>1820 (2008)</u> underlines the key role women and young persons can play in re-establishing the fabric of society, and stresses the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs (seventh paragraph)
	See also <u>S/PRST/2010/7</u> , eleventh paragraph.
Maintenance of internation	onal peace and security
<u>S/PRST/2010/18</u> 23 September 2010	The Security Council also reaffirms the important role of women in all aspects of the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as in peacekeeping and peacebuilding and recognizes that a concerted and determined approach that addresses the root causes of conflicts also requires a systematic and comprehensive approach to women and peace and security issues. The Council in this regard looks forward to marking the 10th Anniversary of Resolution 1325 by taking action on a comprehensive set of indicators on the basis of recommendations of the Secretary-General (eighteenth paragraph)
	See also <u>S/PRST/2010/18</u> , sixth paragraph.
<u>S/PRST/2011/18</u> 22 September 2011	The Security Council emphasizes that an effective preventive diplomacy framework requires the active involvement of civil society, especially youth, and other relevant actors, such as academia and media. The Council also reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and reiterates its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts in line with resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and the statements of its President S/PRST/2010/20 and S/PRST/2010/22 (thirteenth paragraph)

paragraph)

Decision	Relevant provision
	See also <u>S/PRST/2011/18</u> , tenth paragraph.
Maintenance of intern	ational peace and security: Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: Prospects and challenges in Africa
<u>S/PRST/2010/14</u> 16 July 2010	The Security Council reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and reiterates its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts and all related decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding in line with resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) (fifth paragraph)
Maintenance of intern	ational peace and security: the interdependence between security and development
<u>S/PRST/2011/4</u> 11 February 2011	The Security Council underlines that integrated action on the ground by security and development actors needs to be coordinated with the national authorities and can significantly contribute to stabilizing and improving the security situation and ensuring the protection of civilians. The Council also notes the importance of cooperation with civil society in this context. The Council affirms that sustainable peace and development cannot be

#### Maintenance of international peace and security: Impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic on international peace and security

Resolution 1983 (2011)
7 June 2011

Notes that the disproportionate burden of HIV and AIDS on women is one of the persistent obstacles and challenges to gender equality and empowerment of women, and urges Member States, United Nations entities, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to support the development and strengthening of capacities of national health systems and civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to women living with or affected by HIV in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 3)

achieved without the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and underlines that women must be included as active participants in all stages of peacebuilding, peace agreements and development programs. The Council expresses its willingness to engage in dialogue, where necessary, on specific situations on its agenda with other actors, including UN agencies, funds, and programmes and international financial institutions (twelfth

Requests the Secretary-General to consider HIV-related needs of people living with, affected by, and vulnerable to HIV, including women and girls, in his activities pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of international peace and security, the prevention and response to sexual violence related to conflict, and post-conflict peacebuilding (para. 6)

#### Maintenance of international peace and security: Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa

S/PRST/2011/19 12 October 2011 The Security Council encourages reforming States, while taking into account their capacity constraints, to strive to allocate national resources to security sector reform efforts to ensure long-term sustainability and viability of such reform. In this context, the Security Council emphasizes the importance of improving women's participation in discussions pertinent to prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and encourages women to participate in the national armed and security forces in accordance with relevant international law. In this regard, the Security Council encourages the development of a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, including women and other vulnerable groups (fourth paragraph)

See also S/PRST/2011/19, second and eighth paragraphs.

#### (Footnotes to table 2)

<sup>a</sup> Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 March 2011 (S/2011/141), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

#### Acronyms:

ADF: Allied Democratic Forces

BINUCA: United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

BNUB: United Nations Mission in Burundi CPA: Comprehensive Peace Agreement

EVAW: Elimination of Violence Against Women

FARDC: Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo

FDLR: Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda

FNL: Forces Nationales de Libération

LRA: Lord's Resistance Army

MINUSTAH: United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

MONUSCO: United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo

NAPWA: National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan

SAWL: Small Arms and Weapons TFG: Transitional Federal Government

UNAMA: United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan UNAMID: United Nations Assistance Mission in Darfur

UNIPSIL: United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierral Leone

UNISFA: United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

UNMIL: United Nations Mission in Liberia

UNMIT: United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

UNMIS: United Nations Mission in Sudan

UNMISS: United Nations Mission in South Sudan UNOCI: United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire