



1325
(2000)

1889
(2009)

1820
(2008)

1888
(2009)

1960
(2010)

Women's leadership in peacemaking and conflict prevention		Prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence		
DESCRIPTION				
First Security Council resolution to link women's experiences of conflict to the maintenance of international peace and security. Asserts women's leadership and role in conflict resolution, peace talks and recovery, requires build-up of gender response capability in peacekeeping missions and gender training for all involved in the maintenance of peace and security.	Addresses women's exclusion from early recovery and peacebuilding and lack of adequate planning and funding for their needs. Asks for a strategy to increase numbers of women in conflict-resolution decision-making, and asks for tools to improve implementation: indicators and proposals for a monitoring mechanism.	First Security Council resolution to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and a matter of international peace and security, requiring a peacekeeping, justice, services and peace negotiation response.	Strengthens tools for implementing 1820 through assigning high-level leadership, building judicial response expertise, strengthening service provision, and building reporting mechanisms.	Provides an accountability system for addressing conflict-related sexual violence, including by listing perpetrators and establishing monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements.
Presented by Namibia, 2000	Presented by Viet Nam, 2009	Presented by the USA, 2008	Presented by the USA, 2009	Presented by the USA, 2010
ACTORS				
UN Secretary-General (SG) must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase numbers of women in UN decision-making on peace and security.• Ensure women participate in peace talks.• Provide information on women and conflict in country reports to the Security Council. States must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide training on gender and conflict.• Address gender in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programmes. Parties to armed conflict must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect women from sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).• Respect civilian character of refugee and IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps.• Prevent impunity and avoid amnesty for war crimes against women. Security Council must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take into account impact of its actions on women and girls.• Meet with women's groups on its missions.	UN Secretary-General must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Produce a strategy to increase numbers of female peacemaking and peacekeeping decision-makers.• Produce a global report on women's participation in peacebuilding• Enable UN entities to collect data on women's post-conflict situation.• Place gender advisors and/or women protection advisors in peacekeeping missions.• Produce a global set of indicators of implementation of 1325.• Propose a Council mechanism for monitoring 1325. States must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote women's participation in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stage of peacebuilding.• Track money spent on women in post-conflict and recovery planning, invest in women's physical and economic security, health, education, justice, and participation in politics. Security Council must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add provisions for women's empowerment to mandate renewals for UN missions. Peacebuilding commission must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address women's engagement in peacebuilding.	UN Secretary-General must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure sexual violence is addressed in conflict resolution as well as post-conflict recovery efforts.• Raise the issue of sexual violence in dialogue with parties to armed conflict.• Ensure women are represented in peacebuilding institutions.• Ensure sexual violence is addressed in UN-assisted Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration processes, justice and security sector reform. Parties to armed conflict must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop sexual violence, enforce command responsibility, and protect civilians from sexual violence including by vetting suspected perpetrators from armed forces and by evacuating civilians at risk.• Categorically prohibit amnesty for war crimes of sexual violence. States must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build awareness of and take steps to prevent sexual violence including through contributing women peacekeeping personnel.• Provide training to troops on prevention of sexual violence.• Apply policy of zero tolerance to acts of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by UN peacekeepers.• Develop measures to improve protection and assistance, particularly in relation to justice and health systems. Security Council must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address root causes of sexual violence to expose myths about the inevitability and non-preventability of sexual violence in war.• Include sexual violence as criteria in country-specific sanctions regimes if relevant. Peacebuilding Commission must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advise on ways to address sexual violence.	UN Secretary-General must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appoint Special Representative of the Secretary-General on UN response to Sexual Violence (SRS-GVC) in Conflict.• Appoint women protection advisors to UN peacekeeping missions in contexts with high levels of sexual violence.• Establish a rapid response team of judicial experts.• Ensure that peace talks address sexual violence.• Appoint more women as mediators.• Propose ways the Security Council can improve monitoring and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence.• Make improvements in data on trends and patterns of sexual violence.• Provide details to the Security Council on parties to armed conflict credibly suspected of perpetrating patterns of rape. UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (a network composed of 13 UN entities) must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve coherence in the UN's response. States must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve national legal frameworks and judicial systems to prevent impunity.• Improve support services for sexual violence survivors.• Ensure traditional leaders prevent stigmatization of victims.• Support comprehensive national/UN strategies to stop sexual violence. Security Council must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raise sexual violence in designation criteria for sanctions committees.	UN Secretary-General must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• List in Annex to annual reports parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of sexual violence in situations on the Council's agenda.• Establish monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence.• Submit annual reports – including a strategic and coordinated plan for timely and ethical collection of information. SRS-GVC must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide briefings to the Council.• Brief Sanctions Committees and groups of experts. States must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dialogue with parties to armed conflict to secure/track protection commitments.• Provide all military and police personnel deployed in peace operations with adequate training on sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.• Deploy more female military and police personnel in peace operations. Parties to armed conflict must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders to prohibit sexual violence through chains of command and Codes of Conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent, and the timely investigations of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable. Security Council must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide systematic consideration of SV in mandate authorizations and renewals.• Consider the use of sanctions against parties.
FOCAL POINT/LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE UN				
UN Women leads in ensuring coordination and coherence in programming on women and girls in relation to peace and security (Presidential Statement S/PRST/2010/22).	The 2010 SG report on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding (S/2010/466) sets out a 7 – point plan for gender-responsive peacebuilding. The Peacebuilding Support Office and UN Women are co-coordinators.	Department of Peacekeeping Operations best practices unit produced 1820 + 1 report in 2009. UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (a network of 13 UN entities) supports coordination.	SRS-G to build coherence and coordination in the UN's response to conflict-related SV. Linked to UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict for coordination.	Office of the SRS-G on Sexual Violence in Conflict , with the support of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict .
MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM				
The UN Strategic Framework on Women and Peace and Security 2011-2020. Informal reviews: Open Debate every October, and informal Council meetings on the subject. Periodic briefings of the Council by the Under-Secretary-General, UN Women.	Global indicators on 1325 are the foundation for monitoring. The indicators are presented in the SG report to the Council (S/2010/498).	Annual report (but no clear monitoring and reporting parameters). Monthly consideration by the Security Council expert group on Protection of Civilians [briefed by the <i>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</i>].	Invites a proposal on monitoring and reporting mechanism. Annual report to provide details on patterns and perpetrators.	Requests the SG to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict, post-conflict and other situations of concern [OP 8].
ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM (consequences for violating the resolution)				
None. No reference to sanctions for perpetrators. Tentative on amnesty—parties urged to avoid giving amnesty for war crimes against women “where feasible” [OP 11].	None—but calls for recommendations in 2010 on how Council will receive, analyze, and act upon information on 1325 [OP 18].	Sexual violence relevant to country-specific sanctions regimes [OP 5]. SG to develop a strategy for addressing SV in dialogue with parties to armed conflict [OP 3]. Categorical exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions [OP 4].	Sanctions committees must add criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [OP 10]. National and local leaders, including traditional/religious authorities, to combat marginalization and stigmatization of survivors [OP 15].	Calls for time-bound commitments to end sexual violence by parties to the conflict and inclusion of sexual violence in criteria considered by sanctions committees [OPs 3, 5, 7]. Report listing perpetrators to be reviewed in Council [OP 18].
RESOURCES				
www.unwomen.org/1325plus10		www.stoprapenow.org		



PHOTO: UN PHOTO/ERIC KANALSTEIN



PHOTO: UN PHOTO/THICK BAJONAS



PHOTO: UN PHOTO/MARTINE PERRET



PHOTO: UN PHOTO/MARCO DORMINO



PHOTO: UN PHOTO/AGNIESZKA MIKULESKA



PHOTO: PERSONAL COLLECTION/ANONYMOUS



PHOTO: UN PHOTO/MARTINE PERRET