

UNSCR 1325

*Women's
Participation and
Gender Perspectives
in
Security Council
Resolutions*

CHECKLIST

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Questions on Women's Participation and Gender Perspectives for Drafting Security Council Resolutions

NOTE: 'Resolution' here is taken to mean 'resolution, presidential statement or terms of reference for Security Council fact-finding Missions.'

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1. References to resolution 1325:

Is UNSC resolution 1325 referred to in the Preambular section and followed by an Operational Reference?

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2. UN Personnel in Peacekeeping Operations:

- Does the resolution call for the incorporation of a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and the establishment of a gender component within the staff of a mission?
- Does the resolution call for an expanded role for women in UN field operations among military, police and civilian personnel?

3. Conflict Prevention:

In recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, does the resolution support the creation and strengthening of non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, active in conflict prevention work?

4. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights:

- Does the resolution establish mechanisms to investigate, monitor and report on violations of women's human rights, including gender-based violence and sexual abuse?
- Does the resolution call for mechanisms to bring to end impunity for such violations?

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5. Civil Society:

- Does the resolution recognize the important role of civil society in post-conflict peace-building?
- Does the resolution encourage regular consultation with civil society organizations, in particular local women's groups and peace initiatives, in the planning and implementation of its field operations?

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6. Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement:

- Does the resolution ensure that the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement (DDRRR) programme upholds the human rights of women and girls—as ex-combatants as well as associates of excombatants— through consideration of their specific needs and circumstances?
- Does the resolution ensure that women and girls are consulted in the design and planning of DDRRR programmes that affect them?

7. Peace Negotiations and Peace Agreements:

- Does the resolution call for the equal and active participation of women in peace negotiations as well as in the drafting and implementation of peace agreements?
- Does the resolution call on all actors to integrate a gender perspective when negotiating a peace agreement?

8. Constitution-Creation, Justice and Security Sector Reform:

- Does the resolution ensure the full and equal participation of women in the process of creating a constitution and developing a new judiciary?
- Does the resolution ensure that women's protection and participation is central to the design and reform of security sector institutions and policies, especially in police, military and rule of law components?

9. Governance and Electoral Processes:

- Does the resolution call for the formation of a government which is fully representative of men and women, allows for the full and equal participation of women in its operations, and respects the human rights of women and girls?
- Does the resolution call for measures to ensure that women may participate without discrimination in all elections and that women are represented equally at all levels with men in all electoral processes?

10. Reporting:

- Does the resolution request that the Secretary-General ensure that his report on conflict situations integrate a gender perspective?

11. Sexual Exploitation/ Codes of Conduct:

Does the resolution, in condemning acts of sexual abuse of women and girls by UN personnel, call for peacekeeping personnel of contributing countries to adhere to pertinent codes of conduct and disciplinary and accountability mechanisms in order to prevent such exploitation?

12. Training of UN Field Personnel:

Does the resolution call for gender training to peacekeeping civilian personnel, including police, and other members of peace and field operations on the rights and protection of women and girls, including on issues related to HIV/AIDS?

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13. Obligations Under/ Violations of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law:

Does the resolution call for specific measures to strengthen local rule of law and human rights institutions, drawing on existing civilian police, human rights, gender and judicial expertise?

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14. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons:

- Does the resolution address the particular protection and assistance needs of refugee and internally displaced women and girls?
- Does the resolution call for the participation of refugee and displaced women in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes providing assistance to refugee and other displaced women, including the management of refugee camps and resources?

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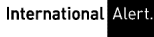
15. Humanitarian Assistance/ Protection of Civilians:

Does the resolution call for the provision and coordination of humanitarian assistance, and access to humanitarian workers by the civilian population, with a focus on the particular protection needs of women and girls?

The Checklist on **Women’s Participation and Gender Perspectives in Security Council Resolutions** was developed during a Roundtable held in January 2004 at the Rockefeller Foundation, entitled “*Towards International Peace and Human Security: Advancing Prevention, Participation and Protection in the Work of the Security Council.*” The Roundtable was co-hosted by the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, the Permanent Missions to the UN of Canada, Chile and the United Kingdom. The Roundtable brought together Security Council members as well as representatives from select UN agencies and civil society organizations to discuss how to strengthen the Council’s work in conflict “prevention”, the “participation” of women in peace and security, and the “protection” of civilians. This conceptual framework, known as ‘**the three P’s**’, was developed by the NGO Working Group to encourage better integration of the five thematic resolutions (*Res. 1266 and 1296 on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict; 1366 on Prevention of Armed Conflict; 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; and 1460 on Children in Armed Conflict*), in advancing peace and human security in all the Security Council’s work. ■

NOTES

The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security was formed in May 2000 to advocate for a United Nations Security Council resolution on women, peace and security. Following the unanimous adoption of resolution 1325 in October 2000, the group began the difficult work of monitoring and advocating for the full implementation of the resolution. The NGOWG currently consists of Amnesty International, Femmes Africa Solidarité, the Boston Consortium on Gender and Security, Hague Appeal for Peace, International Alert, International Women's Tribune Center, Women's Action for New Directions, the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, Women's Division of General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church, Women's Environment and Development Organization, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. ■



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