



CENTRE FOR
WOMEN, PEACE
+ SECURITY

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Aiko Holvikivi

2017

Researcher – Affiliated Doctoral Candidate
Centre for Women, Peace & Security
London School of Economics and Political Science



#LSEWPS
@LSE_WPS
lse.ac.uk/wps

1325



The United Nations Security Council



Image: UN Photo



Security Council Resolutions

- The Security Council uses resolutions to give recommendations or take decisions
- Examples:
 - Security Council Resolution 181 of 7 August 1963 calling on **sanctions** against South Africa
 - Security Council Resolution 1996 of 9 July 2011 establishes a UN **peacekeeping** Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
 - Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) addresses the **thematic issue** of Women, Peace and Security



UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security



Women's peace activism & WILPF 1915-



Beijing 4th World Conference on Women
1995

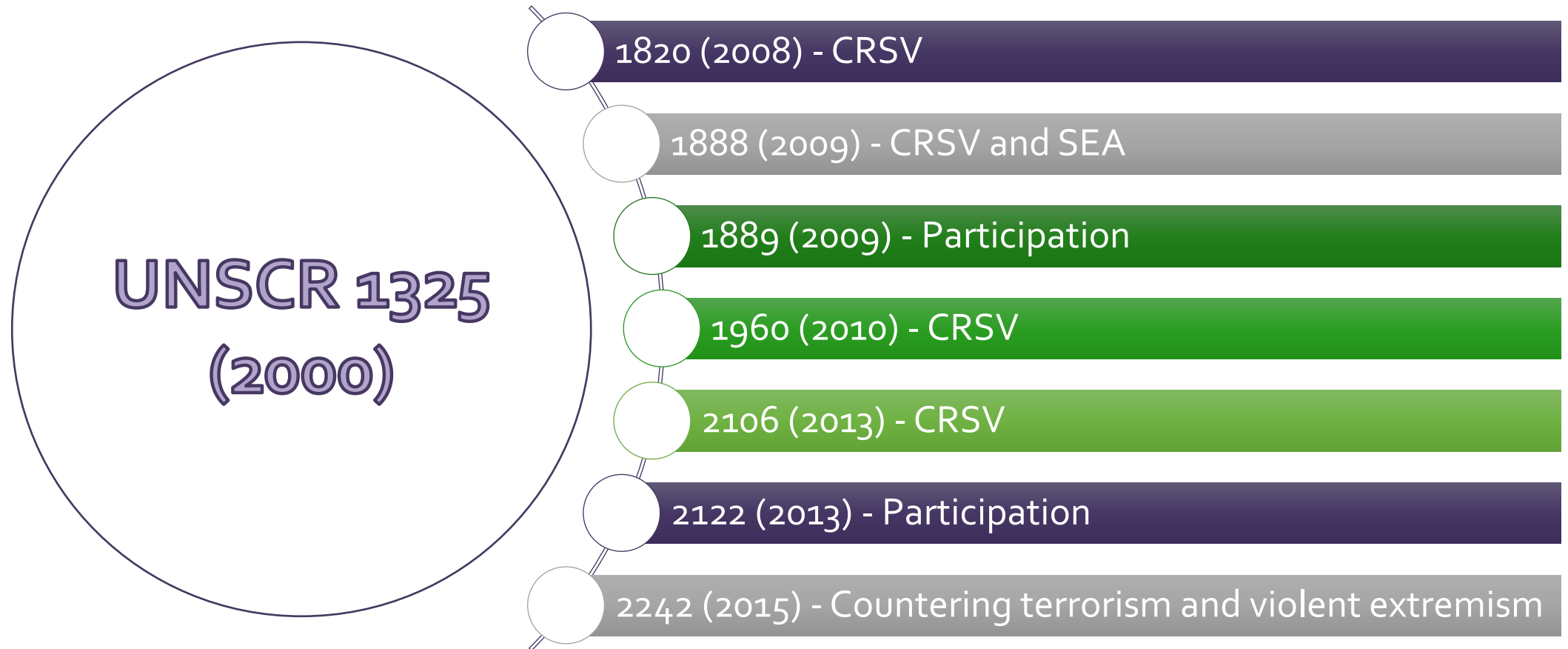


"Peace is inextricably linked with
equality between women and men"
– Ambassador Chowdhury, Bangladesh
March 2000



Windhoek Declaration and
Namibia Plan of Action
May 2000

+ The WPS resolutions





UNSCRs on WPS and International Law

International human rights law

Universal
Declaration of
Human Rights
(1949)

CEDAW (1979)

International humanitarian law & International criminal law

Geneva
Conventions (1949)

GC Additional
Protocols I&II (1977)

Rome Statute
(1998)

Women, peace and security

UNSCRs on WPS (2000 -)



The WPS agenda: 3 P's and 2 R's

Gender perspective in peacekeeping

- ✓ Gender advisors
- ✓ Gender training





Participation

- “...increased participation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict” UNSCR 1325 Para. 1
- Presence
 - Peacekeepers
 - Peace negotiations
 - Political level (UN and national governments)
- Perspectives
 - Consideration
 - Consultation



See: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures>



Participation

- “*Encourages* troop and police contributing countries [to deploy] a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police” (UNSCR 1820, para. 8)
- “...missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women’s groups” (UNSCR 1325, para. 15)
- “...specific attention must be paid to women’s safety prior to, and during, elections” (UNSCR 2122, para. 8)



Protection

- "...requests peacekeeping missions, in keeping with their mandates, to address the security threats and protection challenges faced by women and girls" (UNSCR 2122, para. 5)

"From time immemorial, rape has been regarded as spoils of war. Now it will be considered a war crime. We want to send out a strong message that rape is no longer a trophy of war."

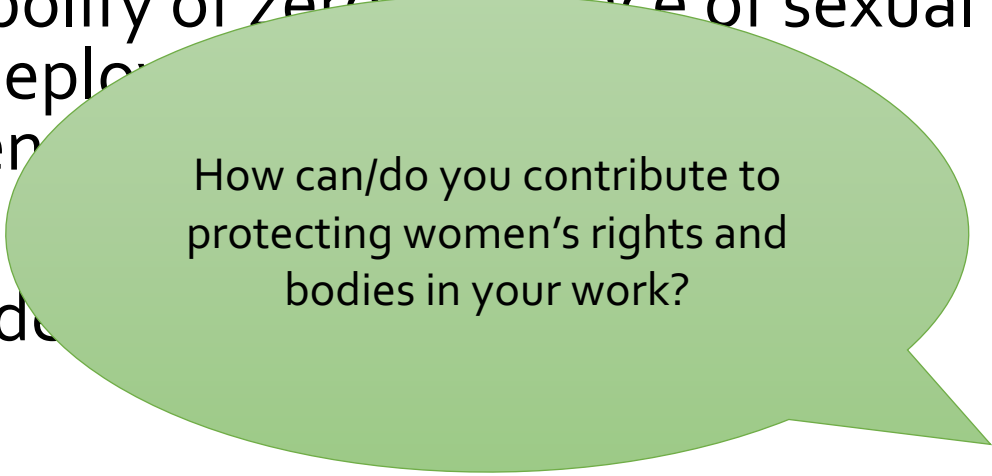
-Presiding Judge Navanethem Pillay on a 1998 verdict for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda





Protection

- “...calls upon all peacekeeping ... United Nations missions ... to share ... all pertinent information about sexual violence” (UNSCR 1888, para. 10)
- “...develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping ... personnel ...to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence...” (UNSCR 1820, para. 6)
- “... strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse ... including pre-deployment awareness training, and other action to end sexual exploitation and abuse” (UNSCR 1820, para. 7)
- “...evacuation of women and children under threat of sexual violence...” (UNSCR 1820, para. 3)



How can/do you contribute to protecting women's rights and bodies in your work?



Prevention

- Prevention of violations of women's and girls' human rights (protection)
- Prevention of conflict – disarmament
 - "...ensure women's full participation in efforts to combat and eradicate the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons" (UNSCR 2122, Para. 14)
 - "...ensure the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism" (UNSCR 2242, para. 15)

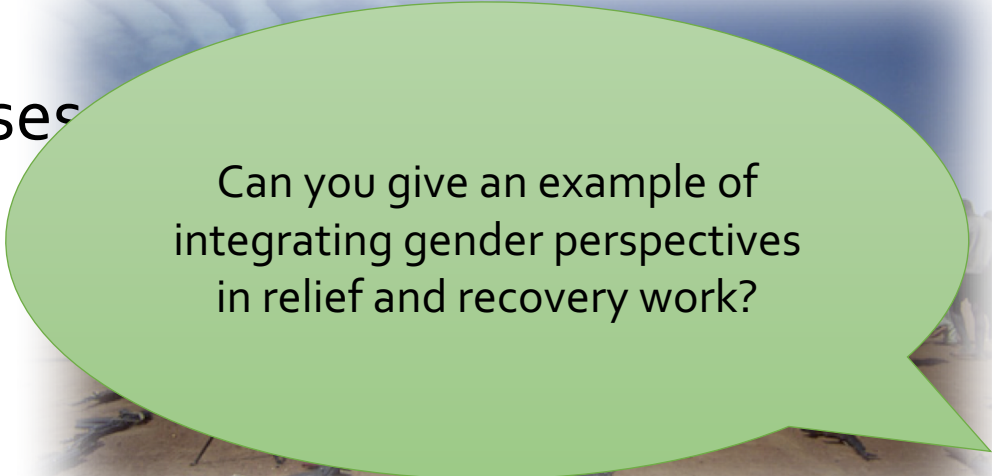
"We must not make war safe for women."

-Cora Weiss



+ Relief and recovery

- "...respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ... take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design" (UNSCR 1325, para. 12)
- "... promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in conflict and post-conflict situations ... facilitate women's full participation and protection in:
election preparation and political processes
disarmament, demobilization and
reintegration programmes,
security sector and judicial reforms..."
(UNSCR 2122, para. 4)



Can you give an example of integrating gender perspectives in relief and recovery work?



lse.ac.uk

64

Countries have adopted a National Action Plan in support of UNSCR 1325 (as of April, 2017)



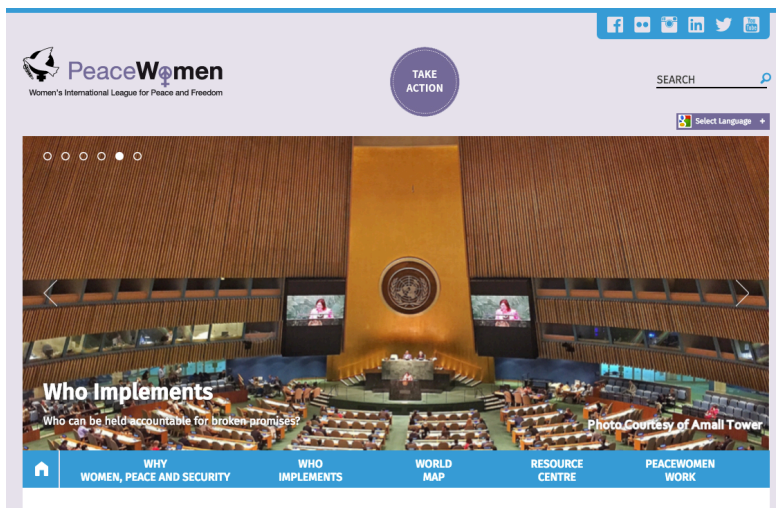


3 key things to remember

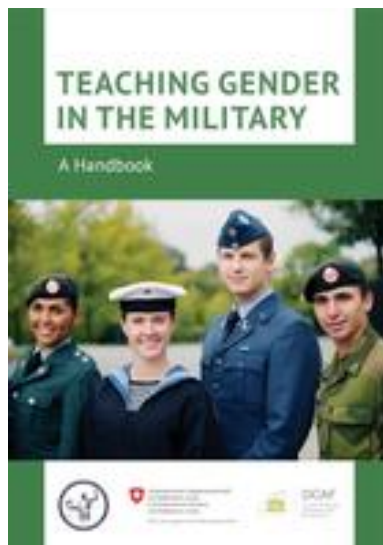
1. The Women, Peace and Security resolutions mandate the integration of gender perspective to peacekeeping missions – including **training and gender advisers**
2. The WPS resolutions oblige all parties to work towards: **participation, protection and prevention**, as well as to apply a gender perspective to **relief and recovery efforts**
3. Specific obligations for the military can be found in the 8 Security Council resolutions, as well as relevant **National Action Plans**



Further resources



www.peacewomen.org



Chapter 2
<http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Teaching-Gender-in-the-Military-a-Handbook>

Begging the Question: What Would a Men, Peace and Security Agenda Look Like?

*Callum Watson**

Introduction

The starting point for much of the scholarship examining gender in International Relations and security studies can be neatly summarized in a question that Cynthia Enloe asked in 1989, namely “Where are the women?”¹ The following decade was marked by several milestones in the inclusion of women in the international security agenda such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action produced at the Fourth World Conference for Women in 1995 and the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000. After fifteen years and six further resolutions, academics, practitioners, and policymakers alike have begun to ask a similar question, but this time of the gender equality and women’s empowerment agenda, namely “Where are the men?” In this article, I first examine the historical background of work conducted on men and masculinities in peace and security at the international level. Subsequently, I outline some of the reasons why a “Men, Peace and Security” agenda is yet to clearly develop in international policy circles. Finally, I offer some suggestions on what a Men, Peace and Security agenda would look like by mirroring the four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security framework, namely protection, prevention, participation, and relief and recovery.

We Can't See the Forest for the Trees: Men as the Missing Gender

The great irony at the heart of the women, peace and security agenda is that what began as an attempt to consider gender relations as a cross-cutting theme in all matters of peace and security resulted in the creation of a new, high profile pigeonhole known as “women’s issues.” While issues such as sexual and domestic violence against women did reach the agenda as a serious security concern, men as perpetrators, secondary witnesses, and victims are notably absent from the discourse.² While the term “women’s is-

http://connections-qj.org/system/files/14.3.04_watson.pdf

Thank you

Aiko Holvikivi

Researcher – Affiliated Doctoral Candidate
Centre for Women, Peace & Security
London School of Economics and Political Science

a.i.holvikivi@lse.ac.uk



#LSEWPS
@LSE_WPS
lse.ac.uk/wps