

Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and Children and Armed Conflict

	Women's Leadership in Peace Making and Conflict Prevention		Prevention of and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence			Children and Armed Conflict	
Resolution Elements	1325 (2000)	1889 (2009)	1820 (2008)	1888 (2009)	1960 (2010)	1612 (2005)	1882 (2009)
Description	First SCR to link women to the peace and security agenda: addressing the impact of war on women and their contribution to conflict resolution and sustainable peace	Addresses women's exclusion from peace-building planning and institutions and consequent lack of adequate funding for their needs, inadequate safety and services	First SCR to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security, requiring a peace keeping, justice, and peace negotiation response	Strengthens tools for implementing 1820 through assigning leadership, building judicial response expertise, addressing gaps in prevention and response and reporting mechanisms	Expanded mandate to comprehensively address sexual violence when used as a tactic of conflict, or resulting as a consequence of conflict . Strengthens accountability architecture for holding perpetrators to account including by listing perpetrators, and establishing monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements.	Establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism for 6 grave violations against children in armed conflict: killing or maiming of children; recruiting or using child soldiers; attacks against schools or hospitals; rape or other grave sexual violence against children; abduction of children; and denial of humanitarian access for children. 1 st mechanism of its kinds established under the SC	Strengthens the MRM with by expanding the 'trigger' violations. Killing and maiming and rape and sexual violence are new triggers under SCR 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
Key Elements	Women must participate in all elements of peace making particularly peace negotiations Placement of gender advisors in missions, training	Women to participate in peace making and post-conflict recovery institutions SB must develop as strategy to increase numbers of female	Specific training of troops on categorical prohibition of sexual violence [OP 3, 6, 7] develop mechanism for protecting women/girls	Calls for appointment of SRS G to provide leadership and coordinating on UN response to sexual violence Supports UN Action as host for SRS G and coordination tool Women protection	Accountability architecture to list and de-list perpetrators and to report on patterns and trends in sexual violence; establishing monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements;	Establishment of the MRM: "to monitor and report on the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict." Action	Stronger emphasis on accountability through expansion of Action Plans, stronger link to Sanctions Committees, call to bring perpetrators to justice; UN Missions have to play a role,

Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and Children and Armed Conflict

	<p>humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel of women [OP 6] Need to maintain civilian character of refugee/IPD camps and design them in a way that helps prevent sexual violence [OP 12] “special measures” to protect women and girls from GBV [OP 10]</p>	<p>peacemaking and peace keeping personnel [OP4] Placement of gender advisors and women protection advisors Basic services for women and adequate funding for them (gender marker) [OP 8-10] Civilian character of IDP/refugee camps [OP12] engages PBC to address gender in peacebuilding [OP 14 and 19] Global indicators for 1325 within 6 months [OP 17] recommendations invited for a Council mechanism for monitoring [op 18]</p>	<p>in/around UN-managed camps [OP 10] welcomes coordination efforts of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict [pp xiv] Scope for addressing root causes: ‘debunking myths’ that fuel sexual violence [OP3] PBC to advise on ways to address sexual violence [OP11]</p>	<p>advisors (mix of military and gender skills) in contexts with high levels of sexual violence Rapid Team of Experts (judicial experts) to address impunity Report within 3 months with proposals on improved monitoring and reporting on conflict-affected sexual violence. Improved service delivery: SCR 1888 encourages States, with support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio-economic reintegration services for survivors of sexual violence.</p>	<p>reiterates the principle of command responsibility and calls upon all parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence; intention to consider rape and other forms of sexual violence as designation criteria for targeted sanctions; Call for detailed coordination and strategy plan on timely and ethical collection of information, update on progress made towards implementing the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, and detailed information on perpetrators in next SG Report Dec 2011.</p>	<p>Plans: Parties to develop and implement “Action Plans” (ref. SCR 1539), to halt the recruitment or use of children. Security Council Working Group on CAAC (SCWG) established: to enhance the accountability of perpetrators and to prevent further violations from occurring. The SCWG reviews the SG’s country reports on CAAC.</p>	<p>there are cross-border elements, will require resources and funding</p>
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Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and Children and Armed Conflict

<p>Focal Point/ Leadership within the UN</p>	<p>Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues plays a coordinating role but without adequate resources or cooperation from an operational counterpart</p>	<p>Introduction of possible new focal point for gender and peacebuilding issues: the PCB and PBSO</p>	<p>DPKO best practices unit produced 1820+1 report UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict as coordination resource</p>	<p>SRSRG to build coherence and coordination in the UN's response to conflict related sexual violence Linked to UN Action as a coordination support. At country level UNICEF to engage due to its mandate within the Humanitarian Reform agenda to co-lead the GBV AoR of the Protection Cluster, and because UNICEF is part of the UN Action network. .</p>	<p>Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, with the support of UN Action.</p>	<p>SRSRG-CAAC, with key roles at co-level by UNICEF, RC / SRSRG (UN peacekeeping missions), UN Country teams</p>	<p>SRSRG CAAC, with key roles at co-level by UNICEF, RC / SRSRG (UN peacekeeping and political mission), UN Country teams, Country level task forces on MRM, Peacebuilding Commission</p>
<p>Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism</p>	<p>System-wide Action Plans lacks agreed indicators for effective monitoring. Focuses on UN Agency implementing plans, not on violations or on programming results No strategy for improving information-flow to Council</p>	<p>Call for indicators will create foundation for effective monitoring tool. Will need assignment of UN entities to populate with data and monitor. Calls for recommendations in 2010 on how Council will receive, analyze and act upon information on</p>	<p>Not clear, annual report. There is reference to Council's informal Expert Group on Protection of Civilians with currently gets monthly briefings from OCHA including on sexual violence</p>	<p>Proposals within 3 months Annual Global report to provide details on perpetrators = name and shame mechanism links to 1612/1882 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM). UNICEF will need to play a strong role due to its role as co-lead of the GBV Area of Responsibility with UNFPA, and because</p>	<p>Requests the SG 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 resolution 1888 (2009)</p>	<p>Monitoring and reporting mechanism exists – and includes: <u>Global level:</u> Security Council Working Group Listing exercise. Reporting requirements. <u>Country level:</u> Country Level MRM Task Forces in 14 countries.</p>	<p>As in 1612</p>

Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and Children and Armed Conflict

		1325, building an accountability mechanism		UNICEF is part of the UN Action network)			
“Answerability” Mechanism: exposing perpetrators or parties in violation of resolution	No reference to sanctions for perpetrators Avoid amnesty where feasible [OP 1]	None, but SG must develop a strategy for appointing women	Sexual violence relevant to country specific sanctions regimes [OP 5] SG to develop strategy for raising sexual violence in dialogue with parties to armed conflict	Sanctions committees must add criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [OP 10] Report naming perpetrators to be reviewed by Council	Calls for time-bound commitments by all parties to the conflict, listing/delisting criteria, sanctions committee.	Recalls SCR 1539 and calls on parties to develop and implement Action Plans; calls on parties to abide by commitments made to SRSG-CAAC, UNICEF and other UN agencies	Action Plan + dialogue with armed groups, listing/delisting process, involvement of governments, and sanctions
Regular procedures (reporting)	No formal mechanism beyond one annual Open Debate	No formal mechanism, but invites proposals for review procedure and mechanism	Monthly consideration by expert group on Protection of Civilians	Annual SG global follow-up report on sexual violence in conflict.	Annual SG report on implementation of 1882/1888/1960; regular briefings by the SRSG SV	Annual SG global CAAC report Country specific CAAC reports	As in SCR 1612.
Member State Accountability and Role of governments	Formulation of National Action Plans on SCR 1325 encouraged	Requests for gender marker/tracking of funds	Member states accountable for upholding international humanitarian law standards in national judicial regimes	Member state accountability for legal response to be boosted through technical input	Primary role of States to respect and ensure human rights , and primary responsibility of parties to an armed conflict to take all feasible steps to ensure protection of civilians	Primary role of national governments in providing effective protection; role of strengthening capacities of national institutions and local civil society networks for advocacy, protection and rehabilitation of children	Action Plan + dialogue with armed groups, listing and sanctions. Primary role of national governments in providing effective protection; Governments are to ‘devise ways, to facilitate the development and implementation of <u>action plans</u> ’

Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security and Children and Armed Conflict

							Protection, rights empowerment and wellbeing of children to be integrated into peace process and that post conflict recovery and reconciliation prioritize CAAC; Immediate action to be taken against persistent perpetrators and bring to justice to end impunity
Implementation mechanism on the ground (e.g. Task Force at UNCT level)	None	None	None, but links to UN Action	None so far, but mechanisms to be proposed and likely to be coordinated	Call for monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements – implementation mechanism in development; detailed coordination strategy and plan on timely and ethical collection of information to be submitted to the SC by Dec 2011	Country Level Task Forces	Country Level Task Forces

(adapted from UNWOMEN matrix)