

UN Security Council Resolutions (SCRs) on Women, Peace, and Security

Resolution Characteristics	Women's leadership in peace processes		Response to conflict-related sexual violence	
	1325	1889	1820	1888
Presented by:	Namibia, October 2000	Vietnam, October 2009	US, June 2008	US, September 2009
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First SCR to link women to sustainable peace and security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds on SCR 1325, strengthening monitoring and reporting potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First SCR to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as detrimental to peace processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds on SCR 1820, strengthening monitoring, reporting, and accountability.
Key Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First SCR to acknowledge the role of women in conflict resolution and peacekeeping as critical for international peace and security [pp 5, 10]; • Urges member states to increase the number of women in decision-making positions [op 1]; • Calls for the UN to appoint more women in high-level UN positions and for member states to supply women candidates [op 2, 3, 4]; • Calls for each UN peacekeeping mission to include a gender component [op 5]; • Emphasizes the importance of gender training for UN- and member state-sponsored humanitarian and peacekeeping missions [op 6]; • Calls for women to participate in all elements of peacebuilding, particularly peace negotiations [op 8]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls for increased participation of women at all levels of the peace process, particularly as high-level mediators and within mediation teams [pp 7, op 1]; • Requests that the Secretary-General develop methods for increasing the number of women in peacekeeping [op 1, 4]; • Urges donors to address women's empowerment and calls for transparency in the tracking of funds [op 9]; • Calls for the Secretary-General to continue to provide gender advisors to UN missions [op 7]; • Reiterates the vital role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding [op 15]; • Requests that the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council within 12 months a report addressing women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding [op 19]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasizes the important role of women in peacekeeping and the need to increase their level of participation in conflict resolution [pp 10]; • Recognizes sexual violence as a detriment to international peace and security [op 1]; • Calls for specific training of UN troops on the zero tolerance policy toward sexual violence [op 3]; • Welcomes coordination efforts among UN entities and member states to develop training of peacekeeping personnel on combating sexual violence in conflict [op 6]; • Reiterates zero tolerance policy for UN peacekeepers who engage in sexual exploitation and abuse [op 7]; • Calls for an increase in the percentage of women peacekeepers and police [op 8]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes that the promotion and empowerment of women and support for women's organizations and networks are essential in the consolidation of peace [pp 14]; • Encourages member states, donors, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide support in increasing the number of women in peacekeeping and their role [pp 14]; • Calls on the Secretary-General to rapidly deploy a team of experts to situations of particular concern regarding sexual violence to work with UN personnel in field missions and national governments to strengthen the rule of law for combating sexual violence [op 8]; • Calls for appointment of a special representative to lead efforts to end conflict-related sexual violence against women and children and to include information about the prevalence of sexual violence in reports by UN peacekeeping missions to the Security Council [op 4].

pp = prefatory paragraph
op = operational paragraph

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Monitoring and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages the Secretary-General to implement a “strategic plan of action,” calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes [op 2]; Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding, and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution [op 16]; Calls for the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of the study and to make this available to all member states [op 16]; Requests that the Secretary-General include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls [op 17]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages member states to develop UNSCR 1325 national action plans [pp 5]; Welcomes the formation of the UN Steering Committee to enhance visibility and strengthen coordination within the UN system in preparation for the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 [pp 16]; Calls for all UN state reports to provide information on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls [op 8]; Calls for the Secretary-General to come up with global indicators for 1325 within six months [op 17]; Invites recommendations for a Security Council mechanism for monitoring [op 18]; Requests that the Secretary-General include all issues relevant to UNSCR 1325 in his annual report, including data on women's participation in UN missions [op 19]; Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant UN bodies, in cooperation with member states and civil society, collect gender-disaggregated data [op 6]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calls for the Secretary-General to include observations and recommendations regarding sexual violence in his annual reports to the Security Council [op 9]; Requests that the Secretary-General develop effective guidelines for enhancing UN peacekeeping operations to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence [op 9]; Asks the Peacebuilding Commission to include ways to address sexual violence in armed conflict and to ensure consultation and effective representation of women's civil society organizations in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies [op 11]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calls for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1325 and 1820 [pp 17]; Calls for proposals on monitoring and reporting mechanism to be submitted within three months [op 26]; Calls for annual reports to provide details on perpetrators of sexual violence [op 10, 27]; Calls upon all UN missions to share all pertinent information about sexual violence in conflict countries with relevant Security Council sanctions committees, including monitoring groups and groups of experts [op 10].
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsequent Security Council presidential statement in October 2004 called for national action plans. No enforcement mechanisms such as economic sanctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledges appointment of a UN special representative on sexual violence from SCR 1888 [op 16]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows sanctions against parties who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict [op 5]. Notes that rape and sexual violence are war crimes and perpetrators should be prosecuted [op 4]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterates the possibility of sanctions in situations of armed conflict, for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence [op 10].