

**Women, peace and security:
from resolution to action**

Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325



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Compilation of presentations made at the ninth joint seminar of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) held on 15 September 2010.

The Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union participated as co-organiser of this 2010 edition.

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¹ This publication is a provisional draft produced by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). The final version of this work will be published and disseminated by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG).

I. Foreword

Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze, Alex Van Meeuwen and
Theodor H. Winkler ²

This publication summarizes the proceedings of the seminar entitled “Women, Peace, and Security: From Resolution to Action. Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325”, held in Geneva on 15 September 2010. Convened jointly by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the seminar is part of an ongoing series of joint events hosted by DCAF and UNOG since 2003, addressing various aspects of security governance.

October 2010 marked ten years since the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, whereby the international community acknowledged – for the first time – the critical role of women in global peace and security. Resolution 1325 called on the international community to address the various impacts of conflict on women and to engage them fully in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The foundation was further broadened through Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889, which linked the prevention of sexual violence, peacemaking and mediation. Together, these Resolutions now offer a powerful framework and mandate for implementing and measuring change in the lives of women in conflict-affected countries.

Yet, in practice, only limited and sporadic progress has been achieved. While women remain a minority of combatants and perpetrators of war, they continue to suffer the greatest harm. Women are still poorly represented in formal peace processes, although they contribute in many informal ways to conflict resolution. In fact, in recent peace negotiations, women have represented fewer than 8 percent of participants and less than 3 percent of signatories. Women in war-torn societies continue to face devastating forms of sexual violence, while ineffectively designed transitional justice mechanisms discourage them from testifying about these crimes.

The difficulties in ensuring progress have been compounded by an absence of baseline data and specific measurable and relevant indicators against which to assess developments. The 26 proposed indicators to track progress of Resolution 1325, which were presented to the Security Council in April 2010, represent an important step towards implementation. The indicators reveal areas in which women are experiencing exclusion and threats to their security and help to identify good practices that can guide our efforts. The theme of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Resolution 1325, “Women Count for Peace”, highlights the importance of the ongoing work on these indicators. Another positive development has been that an increasing number of countries have been developing National Action Plans to better coordinate strategies and activities on women, peace and security. To date, 30 countries have compiled National Action Plans.³

² United Nations Under-Secretary-General Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze was Director-General of UNOG (2002-2011); Ambassador Alex Van Meeuwen is Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office and other Specialized Institutions in Geneva; Ambassador Theodor H. Winkler is Director of DCAF.

³ At the time of writing, the countries that have developed and published a NAP on implementing SCR 1325 are Austria (2007), Belgium (2009), Bosnia Herzegovina (2010), Canada (2010), Chile (2009), Côte d’Ivoire (2008), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (2009), Denmark (2005), Estonia (2010), Finland (2008), France (2010), Guinea (strategic draft document presented in 2010), Guinea-Bissau (2010), Iceland (2008), Ireland (2010),

The appointment of the Secretary-General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict earlier this year marked another valuable step forward. Also, the General Assembly's historic decision in July 2010 to create a new entity called "UN Women", which became operational in January 2011, promises to accelerate progress in meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide. On 14 September 2010, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Ms. Michele Bachelet as the Head of "UN Women". Under her strong leadership, this new entity will be able to effectively promote the interest of women and girls across the globe.

Despite these steps in the right direction, we still have a long way to go. 2010 was an important year to reflect on progress on other pledges as well, since this year marks the 15th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit allowed us to identify gaps that need urgent attention, also concerning MDG 3 on gender equality. The empowerment of women – is both a goal in itself, as well as a means towards the achievement of all the MDGs.

Against the background of these anniversaries and ongoing efforts, the seminar provided an opportunity for the Geneva community to consider how it can realize the promise of Resolution 1325 and ensure that there is recognition of the essential role women must play if conflicts are to be resolved and peace sustained. The status of the world's women is not only a matter of morality and justice but also a political, economic, and social imperative. It is widely accepted that any peace not built by and for women is much less likely to deliver real and lasting benefits. Women can be powerful peacemakers: Resolution 1325 – and related Resolutions – reflect this fact. Now we must work together to turn it into action and achieve the full participation of women as equal partners in peace.

Liberia (2009), Nepal (2011), the Netherlands (2007), Norway (2006), the Philippines (2010), Portugal (2009), Rwanda (2009), Sierra Leone (2010), Slovenia (2010), Spain (2008), Serbia (2010), Sweden (2006), Switzerland (2007), Uganda (2008) and the United Kingdom (2007). Many other states are in the process of developing a NAP.

ii. **Opening keynote address**

Micheline Calmy-Rey, Federal Councillor and Head of the Swiss
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs ⁴

Recently, a major Swiss newspaper announced that the golden age of the women had arrived. “We are there”, was the title of the article. “For the first time, women will soon constitute the majority of the workforce. In the economic sector, and in politics, they are climbing the ladder little by little. Women will make their mark on the future.”

Only time will tell us to what extent this prediction is correct. One thing, however, is certain: we want the future to be characterised by the realisation of equality between men and women. In general, this is the mandate we have been given by UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

We are here today to celebrate the tenth anniversary of this Resolution, which was the first among many adopted on the issue of the promotion of peace. We would like to seize the opportunity provided by this wonderful occasion to celebrate the success and progress already achieved together. However, we must also ask ourselves some crucial questions and identify the challenges that still await us, as well as the obstacles which are still to be overcome in order to achieve our objectives, such as:

- the increased participation of women in peace processes,
- the prevention of gender-based violence and the protection of the needs of girls and women during and after armed conflict.

But also,

- the mainstreaming of the “gender” dimension in all measures relating to the promotion of peace.

Numerous states and organisations have planned commemorative events this year in order to create greater public awareness of Resolution 1325, to renew the political engagement that has been based upon this text and to take stock of what has been done over the last ten years. One can note with satisfaction that, in this way, the theme of “women, peace and security”, is being given the importance that it deserves during this anniversary year.

We must make the most of this impetus, for words achieve little if they are not followed by deeds. Progress has certainly been made in the last years, but this is no reason for us to rest on our laurels and contemplate the fruits of our efforts.

Even today, women who sit at the negotiating table and occupy the highest political offices remain the exception to the rule. This remark is not only valid for countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. In states which have an active role in the promotion of peace, including Switzerland, as well as in international organisations, such as the UN, the division between the sexes remains unequal.

⁴ Unofficial translation from the original French by Christopher Thornton (DCAF).

Even today, conflict parties on all sides systematically commit gender-based acts of violence directed against women and girls, and the means of preventing these unspeakable acts and of protecting those who are the target of these acts are in short supply.

This year, I had the chance to visit a project, supported by Switzerland in the south of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which offers psycho-social support to women and children who have been victims of violence. Women have been the worst affected by this regional conflict, which has lasted thirteen years and has cost, according to different estimates, millions of lives. Between April and June 2009, the UN has recorded, with almost 500 cases, more instances of rape than during the entirety of 2008. According to the organisation implementing this project, they have been able to offer psycho-social assistance to some 6000 women over the course of the last 16 months, and medical help to a further 2000 women. However, only 30 cases have been brought before the courts and only 18 convictions have been made.

During my visit to the DRC, I met some wonderful women in the region of South Kivu, women who were victims of an armed conflict, who suffered abominable horrors on a daily basis, which they dared to describe to me. They told me they have seen women impaled with spears, knives, bottles, acid, hot embers and other sharp objects. These cases of violence are innumerable. Actually, this does not deserve to be called violence. It is worse than that.

These women, despite the difficult situation they are in and the innumerable dangers which they must face, do not stop fighting for their rights, for their dignity, for their survival and that of those closest to them. These women are not the victims that we imagine, but are proof of an exemplary commitment to justice and equality. Their engagement is extremely important as the systematic violence which they encounter does not only constitute a major violation of their human rights but aims to destroy the entire community and its future.

We have categorically established that systematic sexual violence constitutes a weapon of war and that this serious crime should be sanctioned under domestic and international criminal law. Despite this, the perpetrators of these atrocities are still very rarely brought to justice. The mass rapes recently committed in North Kivu, in the east of the DRC, remind us once more of this sad reality, and encourage us to redouble our efforts in the fight against such atrocities.

I would now like to address three points which seem to me to be crucial in the framework of our efforts to advance together towards the application of the Resolutions concerning women, peace and security.

First, the operational implementation of Resolution 1325 must be conducted in such a way that the gap between recommended guidance and actual practice is reduced. In order to achieve this, additional efforts are needed at both the international and national levels.

At the international level, the creation of the post of special representative for sexual violence affecting women and girls during armed conflict would play a crucial role in the implementation of policies to address gender-based violence directed against women and girls.

At the national level, if we consider the complexity of the demands formulated in Resolution 1325, the magnitude of different strains of activity and the number of actors necessary for the strategic

and effective implementation of the Resolution, we believe, based on the experience that we have had in Switzerland, that a national action plan is an effective and useful tool.

We have been able to note, over the last three years, how important it is that the national plan of action results in a process which incorporates the largest amount of stakeholders possible. The responsibilities for implementing the plan of action should be clearly defined and the progress of the implementation process must be the object of regular attention. A national plan of action must also be a dynamic tool, periodically adapted to new realities.

Second point. The key to success is mainstreaming the content and values found in the Resolutions pertaining to women, peace and security at all the levels of policy and operations.

It is not enough to advocate for the increased political participation of women in forums for the promotion of peace which are specifically devoted to women, peace and security.

Neither is it enough to consider Resolution 1325 as a secret formula that should only be assessable to a limited circle of people: namely women. To arrive at a lasting change, every person involved in peace processes should understand the basics of this text and how to apply it in everyday life. The integration of the gender dimension in our daily work should become second nature.

Finally, *the third and last point:* to implement Resolution 1325, substantial progress towards the realisation of the third millennium development goal (MDG 3) is necessary. As long as women are not considered as equal partners and do not have the same possibilities to participate in all political, social and economic activities, it will be difficult to satisfy the requirements contained in Resolution 1325. A rights-based approach, which reinforces the capacity and independence of women, is indispensable. Swiss development cooperation seeks to promote equal access of women and girls to public services and economic resources. The specific elements of MDG 3— equality in the domain of education, political participation and economic activity— are taken into account in numerous projects. In Africa, Switzerland has helped to facilitate the access of girls to schooling in several countries. And, in Asia, the integration of women on an equal basis into economic activities has reinforced their position in the home, as well as in their communities, and increased the number of girls in education. At the same time, the realisation of Resolution 1325 also contributes to the realisation of MDG 3, since the equal participation of women in peace processes is one of the essential conditions for guaranteeing their rights in post-conflict societies.

By creating UN Women, the UN has laid the foundation to go even further towards the improvement of conditions for women. Switzerland actively participated in the process resulting in the emergence of this new institution and regularly advocates at the UN for the creation of a more effective organisation for the promotion of equality between the sexes.

How have we, in Switzerland, contributed to the implementation of Resolution 1325?

The promotion of peace is a priority of Swiss foreign policy. While acting to support peace processes, my department takes particular care to ensure that women are involved and that the gender dimension is systematically taken into account.

Since 2007, Switzerland has developed a national plan of action for the implementation of Resolution 1325.

Allow me to cite some of the measures found in Switzerland's national action plan 1325:

Firstly, Switzerland intervenes in multilateral settings, including the UN, but also the OSCE, so that the issue of women, peace and security is given greater attention. It also acts towards this goal in close cooperation with like-minded states, for example under the framework of the "Group of Friends of Resolution 1325".

Secondly, the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs regularly verifies that the gender dimension is taken into account in programmes and projects linked to the promotion of peace, human rights policy and development cooperation. Considering the volume of funding concerned, a special monitoring mechanism allows us to verify if the activities we conduct take the gender dimension sufficiently into account. Different units within the department have advisors charged with overseeing the gender dimension of projects. Sadly, at the moment these posts are occupied exclusively by women who work to ensure that this dimension is mainstreamed.

Thirdly, all civilians and military actively involved in the promotion of peace undergo training on the requirements of Resolution 1325 before being deployed to their posts. This training focuses particularly on gender-based violence, including human trafficking.

Fourthly, the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs seeks to improve the balance between the sexes within its ranks. This means, on the one hand, that we seek, through targeted measures, to increase the number of women in the highest positions in the diplomatic service. On the other hand, we have fixed a target of 40% female participation on average in civilian operations for the promotion of peace. For the last three years, we have reached an average of 38% female participation.

We do not wish, on this occasion, to close our eyes to the specific challenges which we are confronted with in the implementation of our national action plan.

- The percentage of female candidates for elections within international organisations remains low. We must do more to identify and support qualified female candidates. We also need more women to dare to take the first step and apply for these positions.
- In certain professions involved in the promotion of peace which have a "masculine" reputation, the army or the police for example, there are also few women. Under the framework of the national action plan, the officials involved have undertaken to identify specific appropriate measures to progressively work towards a more balanced situation.

All reform requires time. Many things have been achieved in the last ten years and, if we want it, many things will still be achieved in the next ten years. Progress is not automatic: political will is required, but also financial means. If needed, this is for you to remind us!

III. Ten years of Resolution 1325: Accomplishments, gaps, lessons learned and the way forward

Summary of seminar proceedings ⁵

The adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security by the United Nations Security Council marked an important benchmark in collective international understanding, obligation and commitment for women, peace and security issues. This Resolution was consolidated by subsequent Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009), which emphasized women and girls' distinct experiences in contemporary armed conflicts, as well as the need for them to participate in peacebuilding efforts to ensure the realisation of equitable peace. The panellists identified the tenth anniversary as a perfect opportunity to monitor and assess tangible progress achieved on the ground in implementing the Resolutions, and reflect on challenges and aspirations related to women and girls in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding. Their presentations, as well as participants' contributions, are here summarised under the three themes of accomplishments, gaps and lessons learned, and the way forward.

Women, Peace and Security: Accomplishments and Ongoing Efforts

One important accomplishment of the last decade has been the establishment of "Women, Peace, and Security" as an issue of growing importance on the international community's agenda. On 1 October 2007, the Security Council convened an Arria formula⁶ meeting, hosted by France, on the situation of women in armed conflicts in Africa. Women from conflict-affected countries were invited to this meeting in order to share their experiences. Many diplomats and military commanders reacted strongly to their testimonies, recognizing that "Women, Peace and Security" was not just a matter of equal representation, but also about improving the welfare of human beings. Meetings involving women from conflict-affected areas are becoming increasingly common. Moreover, they now include participants at the highest level of influence and decision-making. For instance, in early September 2010, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon hosted a Retreat on Women, Peace and Security in Alpbach, Austria, to which he invited women's organizations.

Panellists highlighted that while support and leadership from the international community have been instrumental for the development of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the responsibility for, and capacity to implement it ultimately falls back on nation states. In several conflict and post-conflict societies, Resolution 1325 was "fully embraced and welcomed" in many respects. In Sierra Leone, 36 percent of the participants to the peace negotiations were women. There is now a female chief justice, as well as female peacekeepers. A number of gender-sensitive laws and policies were adopted to address women and girls' distinct needs in the aftermath of armed conflict: legislation

⁵ The views expressed in this report represent those of the participants and should not be construed as representing the position of UNOG, the EU or DCAF. Discussions were held under Chatham House rules. The organisers are grateful to Müge Olcay Suardet, Political Affairs Officer, Office of the UNOG Director-General, as well as Audrey Reeves and Christopher Thornton, Research Assistants at DCAF, for their editorial assistance.

⁶ Named after Venezuelan diplomat Diego Arria, the Arria formula is an informal meeting where members of the Security Council can hear individuals in a confidential, open and informal setting.

was adopted on domestic violence, sexual violence, the right to inheritance, divorce regulation, human trafficking, abduction, and gender mainstreaming. Finally, Sierra Leone recently became the fourth African nation to adopt a “national action plan” (NAP) for the implementation of Resolution 1325, following the example set by Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire and Uganda. Rwanda later followed suit. In many conflict-affected countries, the development of a NAP has often been led by women, who seize this opportunity to seek greater involvement in the public sphere.

Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and several other countries have also been eager to coordinate their efforts through NAPs. As one panellist indicated, NAPs are powerful tools for troop- and police-contributing States to ensure that peacekeepers protect and facilitate the participation of women and girls. Moreover, some States have developed NAPs in bilateral partnership with other States: for example, Ireland and Liberia. Panellists recognized that, in all cases, NAPs act as catalysts for ministries and civil society organisation to work together towards the implementation of Resolution 1325. Their impact is heightened when they are associated with well-defined reporting mechanisms, financial resources, and a strong commitment towards implementation. It was announced at the seminar that Guinea-Bissau and France were in the process of developing their own NAPs.

Despite political will and the development of a wide diversity of instruments at the international and national level, efforts made to implement Resolution 1325 have been hindered by a lack of means to monitor and evaluate progress made. Resolution 1889, adopted by the Security Council in 2009, sought to address this gap. It requested the Secretary-General to develop “a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its Resolution 1325 (2000)” and related Resolutions. Progress had been made in the development of these global indicators, and a final version was presented to the Security Council in October 2010. Panellists expressed their hope that the Security Council would endorse the Women, Peace and Security indicators in October 2010 with a view to becoming a key tool for the development of time-bounded, achievable plans with committed resources. The Council of the European Union had already adopted a set of indicators to assess the implementation of Resolutions 1325 and 1820.⁷ EU missions in over fifty fragile states had been collecting information on the basis of these indicators in preparation for a report which would be submitted to the Ministerial Level Meeting on “Commitments to Action on Women, Peace and Security”, to be held in New York in October 2010.

Gaps in implementation

The Resolutions’ provisions are built around three pillars: *prevention* of violence— including violence against women, *protection* of women and girls, and full *participation* of women in peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction. While political commitment to all three objectives is commonly voiced, many gaps between commitment and effective implementation remain.

⁷ For the EU indicators of July 2010, see *Indicators for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security*, available online at <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st11/st11948.en10.pdf>.

Prevention: lack of early warning mechanisms and gender-sensitive national legislation

Despite the increasing attention drawn to the Women, Peace and Security agenda, women and girls continue to be victims of violence and discrimination. As recently as August 2010, two armed groups raped over 200 women and over 50 girls (as well as a number of men and boys) in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo.⁸ Participants emphasized that better early warning mechanisms had to be put in place to prevent violence directed at women and girls. Moreover, while a lot of emphasis had been put on the violence women endure in times of conflict and war, there was also a need to better recognize that women and girls often suffer from violence in countries which are considered to be “at peace”. Participants mentioned acid burnings in Bangladesh and systematic rape in post-conflict Nepal as specific examples.

Protection: many women and girls are still vulnerable to gender-based violence

Many women and girls remain unprotected against gender-based violence, as we are reminded by events such as the widespread sexual assault of female protesters by Guinean soldiers in Conakry on 28 September 2009⁹ and the recurring incidences of mass rape in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Additionally, some participants emphasized the need to reinforce the international protection of female refugees through modifications to national legislation since in many countries, national legislation did not take into account the distinct gender-specific needs of refugees.

Participation: formal political participation is still weak among women

Participants concurred that progress with regard to the formal political participation of women in conflict-affected countries was slow. For instance, in Sierra Leone, there were only two female ministers, despite women accounting for 43 percent of the members of parliament. At the local level, there were only six women out of a total of 426 councillors. At the international level, very few women were appointed as mediators or high-level representatives in matters relating to peace and security. Moreover, while a number of women were engaged as combatants in armed conflicts or involved in peacebuilding initiatives around the world, women were almost systematically excluded from peace negotiations and not accepted in formal settings of negotiations.

Prosecution: lack of justice for victims of gender-based violence

To the three pillars of *prevention*, *protection* and *participation*, the panellists added *prosecution*, highlighting that the perpetration of violence against women and girls was very rarely followed by any form of trial or punishment, especially in conflict-affected countries. For many victims of rape,

⁸ For more on the violent events of August 2010 in the Democratic Republic of Congo, see “UN publishes preliminary report on the August mass rapes in DR Congo” (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights), 24 September 2010, available online at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10371&LangID=E>.

⁹ For more information on this event, see “Bloody Monday: The September 28 Massacre and Rapes by Security Forces” (Human Rights Watch), 17 December 2009. Available online at: <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/12/17/guinea-stadium-massacre-rape-likely-crimes-against-humanity>. See also: “Report of the International Commission of Inquiry mandated to establish the facts and circumstances of the events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea” (United Nations Security Council, S/2009/693), 18 December 2009, available online at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S%2F2009%2F693&Submit=Search&Lang=E.

this meant seeing their rapist on a daily basis walking freely in their village. For other people, it meant that the individuals who had molested their daughter or sister were now in positions of power in the government or in security institutions, hampering attempts to bring justice and protection to survivors of sexual violence. Participants agreed that in the interests of justice and security, suspected perpetrators had to be prosecuted. Sanctions committees or international institutions such as the International Criminal Court or the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights could play a greater role in this regard.

Looking forward

To address these gaps and improve the security situation of women and girls, panellists insisted on the importance of ensuring that the Women, Peace and Security agenda was mainstreamed as an essential part of any conflict management strategy. Two inter-related policy areas of particular interest if this goal was to be pursued were: peacekeeping and security sector reform (SSR).¹⁰ First, regarding peacekeeping, the Security Council needed to design practical, achievable mission mandates that took into account the need to identify and respond to women and girls' security needs. Second, SSR had to make security institutions better at protecting and serving the needs of men, women, girls and boys, and improving the inclusion of women. This capacity was developed by mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout the planning, implementation and evaluation of SSR efforts. Panellists also emphasized that, in both peacekeeping and SSR, emphasis had to be put on the following areas:

Gender balance

Panellists agreed that the presence of both men and women in uniforms was crucial to meeting the needs of the population. One achievement that was highlighted was India's "all-female police unit", deployed in January 2007 to Liberia, which underscored the benefits of having more female police officers. It was therefore important to establish targets in terms of female staff in peace missions and crisis operations and meet those targets.

Since peacekeepers came from national security institutions, emphasis also had to be placed on the recruitment and retention of women in security sector institutions at the national level. The need for increased female representation was especially high at strategic and operational levels. It was noted that the EU was already assisting conflict-affected countries by contributing to the training of policewomen, notably in Afghanistan. Participants encouraged all States to aim to increase the number of female personnel in their security institutions.

Furthermore, while the presence of women in the field could bring tangible benefits, women also needed to be more involved at higher levels of decision-making. International organizations and national governments needed to demonstrate more commitment to the promotion of women to prominent positions in the area of international peace and security, in roles such as mediators or

¹⁰ Security sector reform is a process aimed at ensuring that security and justice providers deliver effective and efficient security and justice services that meet the people's needs, are accountable to the state and its people, and operate within a framework of democratic governance, without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.

special representatives. In August 2010, the European Union led the way by appointing Rosalind Marsden as the EU's Special Representative to Sudan.

Gender training and gender expertise

It was highlighted that all peacekeepers needed to respect local cultures and sensitivities. This was essential to understanding how to best support women and girls and respond to their specific security needs. The enforcement of a zero-tolerance code of conduct would help prevent and respond to sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as other unacceptable behaviours. This had to be supplemented by adequate gender training for male and female personnel, at all levels. Such gender training was increasingly delivered as part of in-mission training. However, it also had to be part of pre-induction training, and therefore needed to be integrated into police and military training curricula. It was important for training guidelines and materials to be updated and adapted to different contexts, in constant consultation with the troop- and police-contributing countries, and gender experts.

Participants highlighted that the presence of gender advisers or gender focal points was also increasingly recognized as necessary for ensuring effective gender mainstreaming in post-conflict reconstruction. For instance, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programmes often remain focused on the reinsertion of male combatants, while the needs of female combatants and combatants' families were often neglected and needed to be better understood and addressed. If present during the early planning stages, a gender adviser could help to mainstream gender issues throughout the peacebuilding process and make it more responsive to the needs of female combatants and women associated with armed groups for their reintegration into society. A similar argument could also be made about the need to integrate a gender perspective into election observation missions. As of September 2010, "gender focal points" were present in all 18 "crisis management missions" deployed by the European Union.

Increased coordination

Panellists stressed that while many tools were in place to implement the Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, there was a need for improved coordination among actors. First, while national governments were crucial actors in the implementation of Resolution 1325, their efforts could be strengthened through collaboration with international, regional, and local actors. The government of Sierra Leone had set an example in this respect by holding consultations with civil society organizations and United Nations agencies. Coordination with actors on the ground was important in ensuring that resources used in projects generated a feeling of local ownership.

Second, it was important for external actors, such as the United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations, to coordinate amongst themselves. In the UN system, the creation of the new entity, UN Women, under the leadership of the former President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, was intended to improve the coordination of Women, Peace and Security activities. Panellists expected Michelle Bachelet to build strong synergies with Margot Wallström, the current Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Third, increased coordination was needed between actors working in the same region. One panellist suggested that “regional action plans” could be developed to supplement and support the NAPs, arguing that regional linkages were essential for the implementation of Resolution 1325. At the European level, 27 Member States combined their efforts through the EU task force on Gender, Peace and Security, which was meeting regularly, and had developed common training standards for emergency crisis teams in the field. With the support of the Norwegian and Finnish governments, such regional linkages had also been established in Africa: in the Mano River region and the Great Lakes region.

A more inclusive and holistic approach

Panellists and participants also emphasized the importance of an inclusive, holistic and multidimensional approach in the implementation of Resolution 1325. Drawing from an independent study jointly commissioned by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),¹¹ DPKO had produced a concept note on the protection of civilians. The concept note contained a three-tiered approach: political engagement, physical protection, and the establishment of a protective environment. Specific strategic guidance needed to be drawn from the note with regard to the protection of women, and to be followed up by developing guidelines and standard operating procedures.

In keeping with the conclusions of the concept note, participants agreed that for women to be better included in peace processes and post-conflict reconstruction, any political dialogue, whether on peace settlement, disarmament, economic revival, security sector reform, health support or other issues, needed to include women and women’s groups from the very outset. Strategies for women’s inclusion and empowerment should follow two themes: access and engagement. Women’s participation does not only need to be allowed (*access*), it needs to be actively sought and encouraged through a clearly defined strategy (*engagement*). Importantly, efforts must be made to reach out to women who are unlikely to try to join the negotiations due to social inhibition or physical inaccessibility. Finally, we must ensure that women are not only present, but are full participants at the table when decisions are made.

“Predict and prevent” was the crux of the *physical protection* philosophy. Peacekeeping missions and security institutions needed to develop practical operational protocols, procedures for rapid information sharing and mobility capacities to enable them to better prevent gender-based violence, even through simple means such as the use of light signals or radio communication. Moreover, military troops and police officers need to be better equipped to assist female survivors of acts of violence. Whenever possible, they should incorporate elements of medical support and legal advice, in ways adapted to country-specific dynamics. Finally, political engagement and physical protection had to lead to the *establishment of a protective environment*. It was important to understand Resolution 1325 within the broader socioeconomic context, which was characterized by gender inequality, and to anchor it to a larger strategy for the advancement of women. Women’s security situation was directly linked to their status in society more generally, which was improved when they had access to health care (including reproductive health care), education and equal opportunities to

¹¹ Victoria Holt and Glyn Taylor with Max Kelly. “Protecting Civilians in the Context of UN Peacekeeping Operations: Successes, Setbacks and Remaining Challenges”, United Nations, New York (2009), available online at: http://www.operationspaix.net/IMG/pdf/PDC_ET_MPR.pdf.

participate in the job market. In this regard, the importance of commitments to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other international conventions related to the human rights of women had to be underlined.

Conclusions

At the conclusion of the seminar, participants were reminded that, while high-level leadership, gender training, participation of women at the negotiating table, and gender-responsive security sector reform were important elements for the implementation of Resolution 1325, their achievement was dependent on the sufficient allocation of resources. In this regard, participants welcomed the announcement of the United Nations and the EU's eagerness to assist governments and civil society organizations willing to participate in the development of NAPs. At the same time it was important for Member States to remember to allocate appropriate resources to peacekeeping mandates. Furthermore, women's organizations undertaking peacebuilding activities also had to be supported. For the Women, Peace and Security agenda to remain alive and lead to concrete change, an open and continued dialogue needed to be matched by a commitment to resources.

IV. The way ahead: a remark from the October 2010 Presidency of the Security Council

Maurice Peter Kagimu Kiwanuka, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva

Let me at the outset state that Uganda is extremely shocked and saddened at the recent horrific incidence of mass rape perpetrated against women in the North Kivu region of the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. This incident puts the need for concrete action on the objectives of Resolution 1325 and related Resolutions into the foreground again. My country, Uganda, will hold the rotating presidency of the Security Council for the month of October 2010. This coincides with the 10th anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. This issue will therefore become the theme of our presidency. On 29th of October 2010, Uganda will hold a ministerial level open debate on Resolution 1325. In addition to this issue, Uganda will also hold a thematic debate on the contribution to African Union peacekeeping and relate it to Resolution 1325 and Resolution 1820, notably in respect to mainstreaming a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations in Africa.

It is admitted that progress on Resolution 1325, and related Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889 has been slow and uneven. What is required are concrete, time-bound and measurable commitments by Member States, the UN system and civil society partners. In practical terms, this will require governments to devise and implement National Action Plans. Uganda is one of the 18 countries that have developed a National Action Plan and a reporting framework for the implementation of Resolution 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration on eradicating sexual violence and ending impunity in the Great Lakes region (2008). We are all of course reminded of the importance of this declaration in view of the recent events in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Uganda National Action Plan is intended to:

1. Ensure the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence and promote human dignity and equality
2. Increase women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding
3. Increase further awareness of Resolution 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration
4. Improve linkages and engagement between local authorities, central government, civil society and donors on the issue
5. Develop capacities of key sectors and improve coordination and data collection, analysis and quality reporting

We will achieve the objectives set out above by clarifying the legal and policy framework, developing an action plan matrix and putting in place a monitoring and evaluation program, as well as a reporting framework. Of course, we also encourage the development by the Secretary-General of a technical set of globally applicable indicators, which will provide a benchmark upon which all member states should be encouraged to devise implementing mechanisms.

Also, with the establishment of UN Women, we hope that there will be even greater harmonisation of Women, Peace and Security activities across the UN System. We have received with interest proposals on the follow-up with frameworks similar to the Millennium Development Goals and the Rio +20. We will continue to discuss these proposals with a view to achieving the desired consensus on the most effective follow-up mechanism.

As previously mentioned, next month will be dedicated to related themes of Resolution 1325 and peacekeeping in Africa. We look forward to your contributions.

In conclusion, Excellencies, let me reiterate that Uganda remains committed to achieving the objectives of Resolution 1325, and working with you all, we will promote the cause during our presidency for the month of October 2010.

I thank you very much for your invitation and kind attention.

V. **Closing keynote address**

Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I wish to thank you for inviting me to this seminar on: “Women, peace and security: from resolution to action. Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325.” Delivering concluding remarks at the end of such a comprehensive discussion is a bit like carrying coal to Newcastle. I will, nonetheless, try to contribute to this debate by outlining the trajectory of Resolution 1325, summarise common denominators in advocates’ analyses and, in so doing, also offer my Office’s own perspective.

Let me recall that with Resolution 1325, the Security Council embraced for the first time a truly human security perspective, overcoming the strictly “hard security” focus that had been its historic domain.

This new approach did not emerge in a vacuum. Rather, it resulted from years of effort on the part of the global women’s human rights movement, as well as on the determination of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organisations to provide a long overdue space for women’s growing grid of solidarity and rights-awareness. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to all these activists and richly diverse movers and shakers who made such progress possible. In particular, I wish to mention the contributions of the late Angela E.V. King, the first special adviser to the Secretary-General on gender issues and advancement of women.

Resolution 1325 recognised that there is a fundamental difference in the way in which women and men experience conflict. Further, it reminded the international community of its obligations and responsibilities under international human rights treaties and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva conventions. It reaffirmed the need for all States to uphold human rights, including the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality, during situations of conflict, peace-making and peace-building. Crucially, the Resolution asserted the vital role that women can and must play in putting an end to conflict, including in peace negotiations, as well as in post conflict reconstruction.

Subsequent Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, and 1889 built on Resolution 1325 and strengthened the view that women and girls are not only victims, but also rights-holders and indispensable agents of change.

Both on their own individual merit or taken together, these four Resolutions provide important bases for a substantive dialogue among OHCHR, the UN system partners and national stakeholders, including governments. If properly implemented and enforced, these Resolutions will ensure that the human rights dimension in the causes and impact of armed conflicts are understood and addressed. Given the priority they deserve, their provisions will contribute to solidifying peace, help justice take root, enhance equality, and ensure protection to those most at risk.

During delicate transition periods, when new foundations for national institutions and citizen interaction are laid, realisation of women’s rights is often put on the backburner and their quest for justice is either neglected entirely or postponed. Women’s contributions to the reconstruction effort and the obligation to embed women’s rights in law and practice are indispensable preconditions for

peace to take firm hold. Non-gender-sensitive peace agreements are seldom gender-neutral. Often they reinforce pre-existing inequalities and discrimination against women. This approach must be reversed.

Albeit with tardiness, a more coherent vision for the implementation of the four Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security is now evolving. The implications of this body of documents and the responses they require are also becoming clearer.

I wish to commend, in particular, efforts made to formulate national action plans as well as the contributions of civil society.

For its part, the United Nations has engaged in the elaboration of a variety of monitoring mechanisms, including indicators developed by an *ad hoc* inter-agency task force aiming at tracking progress in the implementation of Resolution 1325.

Indeed, what is emerging with stark clarity is the imperative to develop a better system for data collection to identify women's specific requirements in transition periods. The need to provide adequate resources, vehicles and mechanisms to stimulate women's inclusion and influence in peace and security activities is also apparent.

A good starting point is ensuring the safety of women involved in peace negotiations and empowering them to participate in such processes. Institutional reform, as well as reform of the security sector, including the military and the police, must include training in gender issues and must ensure that these institutions and forces promote women's access. Ultimately, the UN must keep track of progress and gaps in order to refine the targets of the organization's advocacy and capacity building.

Last year we commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the international bill of rights for women. The Convention and the Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security are inspired by a shared vision of gender-equality; they all call for women's participation in decision-making processes, and for the establishment and respect of the rule of law.

Throughout its work, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which oversees implementation of CEDAW, has emphasised that violence against women is frequently a precursor of conflict and often a weapon of war. Moreover, the Committee's General Comment on Temporary Special Measures, which include positive action, preferential treatment or quota systems to advance women's participation, offers a solid basis for proposals aimed at promoting women's involvement in the full spectrum of a society's activities and institutions.

In short, taken together, CEDAW and the Security Council Resolutions provide a comprehensive legal and policy framework to protect women and girls in conflict, ensure that they are present at the peace table and that they participate in the decision-making process.

For its part, my Office is developing a holistic approach to help bolster the implementation of all Resolutions in the area of women, peace and security. We are doing so by drawing from the expertise of our field presences and an array of partners. OHCHR actively participated in the UN

inter-agency efforts to develop indicators to monitor the progress on the implementation of the Resolution. It has committed to take the lead in tracking some of these indicators related to trends of violations against women which are reported to the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies, and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. My Office also heads efforts to monitor the level of women's participation in national governance institutions.

Moreover, the recent deployment by OHCHR of women's rights and gender advisors to selected regional offices, in Beirut, Suva, Dakar and Panama, is meant to boost momentum and strategies for the implementation of Resolution 1325 both at the regional and the national levels. To this effect, we have also co-organised, a Regional Forum which is currently taking place in Dakar and which has attracted more than 100 participants

The international community has invested a considerable effort to shore up the capacity of national authorities to combat impunity for sexual violence. Yet, serious problems persist, including the inability of victims to exercise their right to remedy and reparations, especially in cases where the perpetrators have not been identified.

This situation occurs in many countries emerging from conflict, but it has reached almost unimaginable proportions in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In order to strengthen assistance and support to victims of sexual violence, OHCHR has assembled a high-level panel of experts that will convene on September 27. The panel, led by my Deputy, will hold a series of hearings in various parts of the DRC with survivors of sexual violence as well as other actors. It will examine how victims perceive and evaluate institutional responses to the crimes committed against them. Ultimately, this project will provide a much needed advocacy tool not only for developing a reparations mechanism for all victims of sexual violence, but also for addressing the many weaknesses in the judicial system that affect prosecution of this crime in the DRC.

This initiative dovetails with a major OHCHR report which maps out major violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including gender violence, committed in the DRC from 1993 to 2003. The report will be released on October 1. Its overarching objective is to enable the Government of the DRC to identify appropriate transitional justice mechanisms to deal with the legacy of these violations, in terms of truth, justice, reparation and reform.

Indeed, one of the key elements of OHCHR work pertains to the area of transitional justice, where we lead the UN efforts. In recent years, our activities to build national capacity have included the formulation of strategies, as well as training initiatives, spanning from Kathmandu to Bujumbura, from Lomé to Nairobi and elsewhere.

Experience shows that in most transitional justice scenarios there is a chronic problem of gender inequality and systemic discrimination against women. It is crucial that women fully participate in transitional justice initiatives in order to set out and follow up with decisions that affect them. Let's remember that, ultimately, the aim of transitional justice processes is to protect and restore the dignity of the large numbers of individuals whose rights have been seriously violated. The outcome must reflect the broadest spectrum of the stakeholders' views. The inclusion of a gender perspective and paying heed to the views of women widen the scope of transitional justice and offer the possibility of addressing potential imbalances at the very beginning of a reconciliation process.

Let us always be aware that women may have been battered and abused, but they were still able to produce human rights jurisprudence and social change. They will continue to do so and we must stand by them. I am eager to work with all of you to enhance women's participation and clout regarding peace and security issues.

VI. Programme

Women, peace and security: From resolution to action
Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325
(Geneva, 15 September 2010)

- 09:00 **Welcome and introduction**
Mr. Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze, Director-General, UNOG
Ambassador Theodor H. Winkler, Director, DCAF
Ambassador Alex Van Meeuwen, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office and other Specialized Institutions in Geneva
- 09:20 **Opening keynote address**
Ms. Micheline Calmy-Rey, Federal Councillor and Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- 10:00 **Panel Discussion**
Moderator
- Ambassador Helga Hernes, Norway
- Panellists*
- Dr. Soccoh Kabia, Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, Sierra Leone
 - Lieutenant General (retired) Jasbir Singh Lidder, United Nations Deputy Special Representative for the Sudan
 - Ms. Bineta Diop, Executive Director, Femmes Africa Solidarité
 - Ms. Véronique Arnault, Director of Multilateral Relations and Human Rights, Directorate-General for External Relations, European Commission
- The way ahead: a remark from the October 2010 Presidency of the Security Council**
- Ambassador Maurice Peter Kagimu Kiwanuka, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva
- 12:00 **Closing keynote address**
- Ms. Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

VII. Biographies of speakers

Opening keynote speaker: Ms. Micheline Calmy-Rey

Micheline Calmy-Rey was born in Sion in Canton Valais on 8 July 1945. She is married with two children and has a degree in political science from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva.

For 20 years she ran a book distribution business. In 1979, she joined the Socialist Party of Geneva, which she later served as president for two terms. As a deputy in the Grand Conseil, or cantonal legislature, she took an interest in public finance, and when she became a member of the cantonal government in 1998, she took over as head of the Department of Finance. In four years, she achieved her goal through a thorough restructuring of the Department's services. She also successfully oversaw the restructuring of the Cantonal Bank of Geneva which was burdened by a large volume of non-performing loans.

Micheline Calmy-Rey was elected to the Swiss Federal Council on 4 December 2002 and was appointed as head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. She pursues an active foreign policy marked by a commitment to promoting peace, respect for international law and human rights, and the fight against poverty.

In 2007, Micheline Calmy-Rey was President of the Swiss Confederation.

Moderator: Dr. Helga Hernes

Helga Hernes (born 16 January 1938) is a Norwegian political scientist, diplomat and politician for the Labour Party.

She holds a bachelor's degree from the Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts in 1961 and a PhD from the Johns Hopkins University, on the thesis *The Concept of Community in Modern Theories of International Law*.

She became a senior lecturer in comparative politics at the University of Bergen in 1974. She left Bergen in 1980 to work as research director in the Research Council of Norway. Among her important publications from this time were *Staten - kvinner ingen adgang?* (Are Women not allowed? — 1982) and *Welfare State and Woman Power. Essays in state feminism* (1987), both pertaining to women's studies. These books were a part of the series *Kvinnens levkår og livsløp* (Women's Living Conditions and Lifestyles), of which Hernes was the editor, counting seventeen publications in total.

Hernes remained at the Institute for Social Research until 1988, when she was appointed State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hernes left the government in 1993. She was appointed director of CICERO, the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo, and was also an adjunct professor of political science at the University of Oslo.

In 1998 Hernes became Norway's ambassador to Austria and Slovakia. She was then Norway's ambassador to Switzerland and the Holy See from 2002 to 2004. In 2004 she returned to her research career to work for Norwegian Social Research. After one year she was hired as an advisor at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.

From 1 July 2006 she combined this job with the position as chair of the Parliamentary Intelligence Oversight Committee (*EOS-utvalget*), a board for supervision of the Norwegian

Police Security Service, the Norwegian Defence Security Staff and the Norwegian Intelligence Service. Her newest publication is *De nye krigene i et kjønnsperspektiv* (The New Wars from a Gender Perspective), a chapter of the anthology *Kjønn, krig og konflikt* (Gender, War and Conflict – 2008).

She holds honorary degrees at the University of Tromsø (since 1993) and the University of Stockholm (since 2002). In 1999 she was decorated as a Knight of the Royal Norwegian Order of Merit, and she was promoted to Commander of the order in 2002.

Panellist: Dr. Soccoh Kabia

Dr. Kabia attended medical school at Hiedelberg University, Germany and later underwent post-graduate medical training in internal medicine at Western Reserve Care System/North Eastern Ohio College of Medicine. He trained as a nephrologist at the University of Minnesota, USA. He is Sierra Leone's first and only nephrologist. He has also worked as a consultant nephrologist and consultant internist in hospitals in the Atlanta area, and as private practioner in Douglasville, GA.

He returned home to Sierra Leone to serve as Minister of Health and Sanitation from October 2007 – March 2008 and as the Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs until December 2010.

Panellist: Lieutenant General (retired) Jasbir Singh Lidder

Lieutenant General (retired) Jasbir Singh Lidder is presently the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNMIS, Sudan.

General Lidder served in the Indian Army for over 40 years, with varied experience in command and staff in the complete spectrum of conflict management and conflict resolution.

During his military service, General Lidder held a number of important operational, command and staff positions, including Additional Director General of Military Operations in the Indian Army, General Commanding Officer of a division and Brigade Commander.

He has extensive experience on the ground in the Sudan. He has worked as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission to the Sudan (UNMIS) from January 2006 to May 2008, where he facilitated the relationship between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

He also assisted in conflict-resolution activities and the protection of civilians, and played a major role in the transition from the African Union Mission to the Sudan (AMIS) to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). In the mid-1990s, he served as Chief of Staff in the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

He has a master's degree in philosophy in defense studies and management and another in defence and strategic studies.

He is married and has two children.

Panellist: Ms. Bineta Diop

Ms. Bineta Diop of Senegal is the Founder and the Executive Director of Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS). Ms. Diop has led numerous peace-building programmes, including a women peace and security initiative that resulted in the creation of a strong West African women's movement, the

Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET), which was awarded in December 2003 the UN General Assembly Human Rights Prize.

Ms. Diop has conducted teams to observe elections in post-conflict areas such as Liberia and has facilitated women peace talks, particularly within the Burundi and Congolese negotiations. Ms. Diop played an instrumental role in achieving gender parity within the African Union Commission in 2003. These efforts culminated to the election of five women Commissioners out of ten, the adoption of the African Charter on Women and Peoples' Rights (Maputo Protocol), and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa.

Ms. Diop has been elected as Vice-President of the African Union Women's Committee as well as the Conference of NGOs (CoNGO). Ms. Diop is involved in various NGOs working groups that monitor the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Ms. Diop has been nominated Board member of the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue, Member of the Council of Humanitarian Assistance of the World Economic Forum, and previously she has served as a Member of the 6th Advisory Group of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Presently, Ms. Diop is completing her Phd in International Relations and Diplomacy.

Panellist: Ms. Véronique Arnault

Mrs. Arnault studied political science and English literature in France and in the UK.

She started her career in 1980 as a French diplomat and then joined the European Commission in 1983 in the team for the enlargement of the European Union to Spain and Portugal, in the fisheries field.

She subsequently worked in the External Relations department of the European Commission on trade relations with the US and Japan.

She became Head of Unit for "Analysis and Policy Planning" for External Relations dealing, in particular, with the preparation of the G7/G8 Summits.

In 1999, she became deputy chief of staff for David Byrne, European Commissioner for Health and Consumer Protection. In 2002, she started working for the Commission Department for Consumer protection, where she was mainly responsible for the development of the European consumer strategy, relations with consumer organizations and external relations.

In March 2008, she became Director of Multilateral Relations and Human Rights in Directorate General for External Relations.

Mrs. Arnault is married with 2 children.

October 2010 Presidency of the Security Council: Maurice Peter Kagimu Kiwanuka

Mr. Maurice Peter Kagimu Kiwanuka is Uganda's Ambassador to Switzerland and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva since July 2009. Prior to his appointment in Geneva, he was Minister of State for Economic Monitoring, Office of the President and Ex-Officio Member of the Parliament from 2006 to 2009. From 2002 to 2006, he was Member of Parliament for Bukomansimbi Constituency and he was the Bukomansimbi Constituent Assembly delegate from 1993 to 1994. He has also worked as Administrative Officer, National Housing and Construction Corporation and Banking Officer, Bank of Uganda. He holds a B.A. (Hons) Economics of Makerere University, Kampala and a B.A. (Hons) Philosophy from Urbaniana University, Rome. Currently, he is pursuing an MBA.

Closing keynote speaker: High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay

The appointment of Navanethem Pillay as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was approved by the General Assembly on 28 July 2008. She took up the post on 1 September 2008.

Ms. Pillay, a South African national, was the first woman to start a law practice in her home province of Natal in 1967. Over the next few years, she acted as a defense attorney for anti-apartheid activists, exposing torture, and helping establish key rights for prisoners on Robben Island.

She also worked as a lecturer at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, and later was appointed Vice-President of the Council of the University of Durban Westville. In 1995, after the end of apartheid, Ms. Pillay was appointed a judge on the South African High Court, and in the same year was chosen to be a judge on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, where she served a total of eight years, the last four (1999-2003) as President. She played a critical role in the ICTR's groundbreaking jurisprudence on rape as genocide, as well as on issues of freedom of speech and hate propaganda. In 2003, she was appointed as a judge on the International Criminal Court in the Hague, where she remained until August 2008.

In South Africa, as a member of the Women's National Coalition, she contributed to the inclusion of an equality clause in the country's Constitution that prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, religion and sexual orientation. She co-founded Equality Now, an international women's rights organization, and has been involved with other organizations working on issues relating to children, detainees, victims of torture and of domestic violence, and a range of economic, social and cultural rights.

Ms. Pillay received a BA and a LLB from Natal University South Africa. She also holds a Master of Law and a Doctorate of Juridical Science from Harvard University.

She was born in 1941, and has two daughters.

VIII. Further reading

- Bastick, Megan and Daniel de Torres. "Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Resolutions in Security Sector Reform." Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit. Aussi disponible en français. As a part of: Bastick, Megan and Kristin Valasek, Eds. Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit. Geneva: DCAF, OSCE/ODIHR, UN-INSTRAW, 2010. Aussi disponible en français.
- Bastick, Megan, Karin Grimm and Rahel Kunz. *Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Global Overview and Implications for the Security Sector*. Geneva: DCAF, 2007.
- Bastick, Megan. "Integrating Gender in Post-Conflict Security Sector Reform." *Policy Paper No 29*. Geneva: DCAF, 2008.
- DCAF. "Gender and Security Sector Reform." *DCAF Backgrounder*. Geneva: DCAF, 2010. Aussi disponible en français.
- Friesendorf, Cornelius (Ed.). *Strategies Against Human Trafficking: The Role of the Security Sector*. Vienna and Geneva: National Defence Academy and Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports in co-operation with DCAF, 2009.
- Myrttinen, Henri. *Poster Boys No More: Gender and Security Sector Reform in Timor-Leste*. Policy Paper No 31. Geneva: DCAF, 2009.
- Vlachová, Marie and Lea BIASON. *Women in an Insecure World: Violence against Women – Facts, Figures and Analysis*. Geneva: DCAF, 2005. Aussi disponible en français.
- Security Council Resolutions S/RES/1325 (2000), S/RES/1820 (2008), S/RES/1888 (2009), S/RES/1889 (2009), S/RES/1960 (2010).
- Reports of the Secretary-General on Women and peace and security (S/2002/1154, S/2004/814, S/2005/636, S/2006/670, S/2007/567, S/2008/622, S/2009/465, S/2010/173).

IX. Additional information

About UNOG

The United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) serves as the representative office of the Secretary-General in Europe. A focal point for multilateral diplomacy, UNOG services more than 8,500 meetings every year, focusing on a wide range of issues in such fields of disarmament, human rights, trade and development and humanitarian relief. It is one of the busiest conference centres in the world, as well as a centre for information sharing and exchange, with a large number of dignitaries and high-level delegations coming every year to participate in bilateral encounters, intergovernmental meetings, conferences and other events. With more than 1,600 staff, it is the biggest United Nations office outside of Headquarters in New York and provides critical support to the Organization's efforts in the fields of peace, development and human rights.

Visit UNOG at www.unog.ch

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About DCAF

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) is the world's leading institution in the areas of security sector reform and security sector governance. DCAF provides in-country advisory support and practical assistance programmes, develops and promotes appropriate democratic norms at the international and national levels, advocates good practices and makes policy recommendations to ensure effective democratic governance of the security sector.

Visit DCAF at: www.dcaf.ch

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About the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union

From 1st July to 31st December 2010, Belgium held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union (EU). As President of the Council of the EU, Belgium's role mainly consisted of organising and managing the work of each Council configuration – except for the Foreign Affairs Council – through its competent ministers. The Presidency of the Council ensures that the Council runs smoothly, chairs and directs discussions, tries to reconcile divergent points of view and formulates proposals for compromises so that decisions can be taken. The Presidency also plays an important role in negotiations with the other institutions of the Union, especially the European Parliament which, like the Council, has to give its assent to most European legislation.

UNOG-DCAF events 2003-2010

- Security sector reform: its relevance for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and development (2003)
- State and human security in the “age of terrorism”: the role of security sector reform (2004)
- Post-conflict reconstruction of the security sector: the role of the United Nations (2005)
- Security sector reform in post-conflict peacebuilding: a closer partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations (2006)
- Nuclear weapons: governance and accountability (2007)
- The United Nations and security sector reform: a year on from the Security Council open debate (2008)
- Meeting the security challenges of today while upholding human rights standards (2008)
- Security sector in Africa :the role and contribution of the United Nations (2009)
- Women, peace and security: from resolution to action. Ten years of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2010)



DCAF

a centre for security,
development and
the rule of law

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