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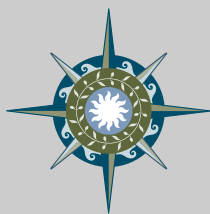
PRECARIOUS Progress

U.N. Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

Where do we stand? Where do we go from here? An international working conference on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889

September October
29 - 01 | 2010

Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice
Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies
University of San Diego

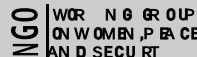
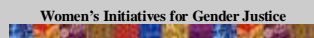


JOAN B. KROC
INSTITUTE FOR
PEACE & JUSTICE
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO



WOMEN PEACEMAKERS PROGRAM
Funded by the Fred J. Hansen Foundation

Co-convened by:



PROGRAM



JOAN B. KROC
INSTITUTE FOR
PEACE & JUSTICE
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO

The Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ) at the University of San Diego's Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies is dedicated to fostering peace, cultivating justice and creating a safer world. The IPJ's mission is to build peace with justice by strengthening women peacemakers, youth leaders and human rights defenders; broaden constituencies for peace and justice by convening a wide range of stakeholders and serving as a resource to local communities, students, academics and practitioners; and develop, distill and disseminate innovative approaches to peacebuilding leadership, policy, practice and advocacy.



UNIFEM (part of U.N. Women) is the women's fund at the United Nations, dedicated to advancing women's rights and achieving gender equality. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programs and strategies that foster women's empowerment. UNIFEM works on the premise that it is the fundamental right of every woman to live a life free from discrimination and violence, and that gender equality is essential to achieving development and to building just societies.



The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) is the global movement against gun violence – a network of 800 civil society organizations working in 120 countries to stop the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. IANSA seeks to make people safer from gun violence by securing stronger regulation on guns in society and better controls on arms exports. It represents the voices of civil society on the international stage, for example in the U.N. process on small arms, and draws on the practical experience of its members to campaign for policies that will protect human security. IANSA is composed of a wide range of organizations concerned with small arms, including policy development organizations, national gun control groups, women's groups, research institutes, aid agencies, faith groups, survivors, human rights and community action organizations.

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice



The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is an international women's human rights organization advocating for gender-inclusive justice and working towards an effective and independent International Criminal Court (ICC). Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is based in The Hague, the Netherlands – the seat of the ICC – in order to advocate for inclusion of gender-based crimes in the investigations and prosecutions of the ICC and to promote the rights of women victims/survivors of armed conflict throughout the justice process, including through the Trust Fund for Victims. Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice advocates for the use of international treaties, specifically the Rome Statute of the ICC, to advance women's rights and gender equality domestically.



The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) advocates for the equal and full participation of women in all efforts to create and maintain international peace and security. Formed in 2000 to call for a U.N. Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security, the NGOWG now focuses on implementation of all Security Council resolutions that address this issue. The NGOWG serves as a bridge between women's human rights defenders working in conflict-affected situations and policymakers at U.N. Headquarters.

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Where do we stand? Where do we go from here? An international working conference on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889



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Welcome Delegates,

Thank you for coming from near and far to press forward and beyond the current measures intended to assure women's peacebuilding power and their comprehensive protection. Given that the successes are still missing in action globally, our work here and now is crucial. From Beijing's Platform for Action to U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 to subsequent resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889, we have seen the concept of mainstreaming a gender perspective encouraged and coaxed, but not fulfilled.

On the anniversaries of Beijing and 1325, we have to proceed on their intent and call. We cannot lament that 1325 could not be the final answer to the violence and ignorance it was meant to tear down. It began the education needed; it opened more minds; it inspired our actions to work for a transition to a safer world. Though it is not a treaty, has no mechanisms for ratification or ways to enforce compliance, and neither the United Nations itself nor the vast majority of member states risk truly integrating and financing gender inclusion, it still manages to enhance awareness from villages to high-level international forums – and importantly, it brings us together now.

Our goal here is to illustrate and illuminate paths to peaceful human communities – from protection to prevention, from recovery to viable and just peace.

Good wishes for our endeavors come from many who wanted to be with us. Among those whose absence is keenly felt are men who have not closed their eyes to what are brutal, gendered realities. Among the many men and women sending word of solidarity are high-level spokespersons calling to account the United Nations, governments and non-state actors; representatives of several international nongovernmental organizations; and peacekeeping generals who seek an end to the sexual abuse and exploitation they witness in their missions. Ambassador Donald Steinberg – a powerful advocate for gender justice, rights, compassion and dignity – represents many who could not be present. You will find his letter on the next page.

On behalf of all the co-conveners, I wish the learner, leader, advocate and activist in each of you well, and thank you for your engagement here. Build on the hard and essential work that came before, and chart an ever more comprehensive approach to gender justice that is manifest on the ground. Plan how to shape the political will and encourage the cultural respect that can end sexual abuse, systemic ignorance and impunity. Be moved by the motivated company.

Dee Aker, Ph.D.
Deputy Director
Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice

10 Years of Fostering Peace, Cultivating Justice, Creating a Safer World.

August 31, 2010

Dear Delegates:

I salute the participants in the "Precarious Progress" conference at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice, and deeply regret that I cannot take part in this important program bringing together thought-leaders, policymakers and activists from some 40 countries.

The weeks between now and the 10th anniversary of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 will be filled with speeches, stock-taking exercises, reports and white papers. Leaders of governments, international organizations and civil society will alternately celebrate or lament the progress or lack thereof in empowering women to play their vital role in peace processes and post-conflict governments, and protecting women and girls from the worst abuses of armed conflict. The corridors of the United Nations, regional bodies and parliaments will ring out with new and welcome pledges to implement this historic resolution, including through time-bound, measurable and fully-funded commitments.

But amid this sound and fury, we must step back and consider the real meaning of what we agreed to 10 years ago. Resolution 1325 was not so much about what happens in New York, Brussels, Washington or Addis Ababa, as it was about what happens in the "raping fields" of eastern Congo, the loya jirgas of Afghanistan, the IDP camps of Colombia and Kyrgyzstan, the slums of Port-au-Prince, the peace talks in Khartoum and Juba, and the trafficking centers of eastern Europe and southeast Asia.

Thus, our efforts should not be measured by the resolutions we pass, the publicity we generate or the money we spend. Instead, they should be measured by the degree to which we protect the lives and well-being of women and girls faced with the horrors of war; ensure them a seat at the table in peace talks and reconstruction efforts; prevent armed thugs from abusing them in refugee and IDP camps; hold government security forces and warlords alike accountable for sexual abuses; prevent traffickers from turning women and girls into commodities; build strong civil society networks for women; and end threats that confront women leaders.

Our focus should be the young girl who risks having acid thrown in her face for daring to return to school in Afghanistan, the woman striving to keep her family safe and together in the camps of Darfur, the activist in Colombia confronting threats from left and right to speak out for the rights of displaced women, and the women and men in the Kivus abused not only by renegade rebels but by the very government forces charged with protecting them.

Our work must not only empower and protect these women, but be guided by their immense wisdom, ground-truth and commitment, based on the principle: "Nothing about us without us." And most importantly, we must reject the tendency to view these women as victims, and instead see them as leaders who will guide the rest of us to a safer and more humane world for all.

Ambassador Donald Steinberg
Deputy President, International Crisis Group
Member of U.N. Civil Society Advisory Group on Women, Peace and Security

Precarious Progress: U.N. Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ)
San Diego, California, USA

- Shuttles to and from the Courtyard by Marriott Old Town and Days Hotel – Hotel Circle will be available at the beginning and end of each day.
- IPJ Room A is the Resource Room where you can have access to computers and all conference materials.
- IPJ Room G is an open meeting room.
- All working sessions will be held in the IPJ rooms posted in the IPJ Rotunda.
- Please visit "Stirring the Fire: Photography and Film by Phil Borges" in the IPJ Galleries.



11:00 - 02:30	Speakers and Moderators Preparatory Luncheon Meeting (Invitation Only)	IPJ Boardroom
02:30 - 03:00	Technical and Audiovisual Assistance (For Speakers Only)	IPJ Boardroom
02:00 - 03:00	Rapporteur and Note-taker Training (Invitation Only)	IPJ Room 127
02:00 - 06:00	Shuttles from Hotel to IPJ	
02:00 - 07:00	Delegate Registration	IPJ Room B
02:00 - 06:30	Photo Exhibit "Stirring the Fire" by Phil Borges	IPJ Galleries
03:00 - 05:00	Documentary Screening - <i>"Pray the Devil Back to Hell"</i> (Open to the Public) Post-film Discussion with Vaiba K. Flomo - Liberian Lutheran Church, Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Program, 2010 IPJ Woman PeaceMaker	Peace & Justice Theatre
05:00 - 06:00	IPJ and USD Tours	IPJ Rotunda
06:00 - 07:00	Light Refreshments for General Delegates	IPJ Room B
07:00 - 08:30	Joan B. Kroc Distinguished Lecture Series (Open to the Public) Introduction Paul Arthur - Peace Scholar, Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies <i>"From Peace Talks to Gender Justice"</i> Monica McWilliams - Chief Commissioner, Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission Question-and-Answer Session McWilliams and Luz Méndez - 2004 IPJ Woman PeaceMaker	Peace & Justice Theatre
08:30 - 09:30	Public Reception	IPJ Rotunda
08:30 - 10:00	Shuttles from IPJ to Hotel	

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER

30TH

07:45 - 08:45

Shuttles from Hotel to IPJ

08:00 - 09:00

Delegate Registration

08:00 - 09:00

Continental Breakfast (for Registered Delegates)

09:00 - 09:30

Conference Welcome
Dee Aker - Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice

09:30 - 11:00

Panel One*"Moving Policy into Practice: Indicators of Change"* (Open to the Public)

Ten years and four resolutions later, are women more empowered in peace processes and peacebuilding efforts? Has there been a reduction in exclusion, violence, sexual abuse and displacement? Panel One looks at potential upcoming policy developments in October 2010, the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, and contextualizes them within the broader perspectives of regional and country-level realities. Specifically, this panel will discuss some steps the United Nations, governments and civil society have taken to implement 1325 and its sister resolutions, and evaluate what results these have had – or could have – for women in conflict-affected communities. The conversation will include ideas on developing concrete, measurable and time-bound steps to ensure women's engagement in peacebuilding and recovery.

"Tracking Women, Peace and Security in the U.N. Context: What the indicators show"
Malika Bhandarkar – U.N. Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, part of UN Women)

"Norway's Role in Putting Policy into Practice: Work at home and abroad"
Carolina Maira Johansen – Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS)

"When, Where and How Civil Societies Influence the Promotion of 1325"
Olenka Ochoa – Latin American and Caribbean Federation of Municipal Women

"U.N. Policy and Women's Realities: NGO perspectives on indicators and implementation"
Sarah Taylor – NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security

MODERATOR

Maryam Elahi – Open Society Institute (OSI)

RAPPORTEUR

Laura Taylor – University of Notre Dame

11:00 - 11:15

Break

11:15 - 12:45

Round One Working Sessions

See page 9 for speakers and descriptions of working sessions

*"1325 and Displacement: The protection and participation of displaced women"**"Burden of Proof: Is indicator reporting realistic for countries in conflict?"**"Bridging Interpretations and Implementations: Islamic law and 1325"**"Missing Links: Engaging men in 1325"*

12:45 - 02:00

Lunch (for Registered Delegates)

IPJ Rotunda

IPJ Rotunda

Peace &
Justice TheatrePeace &
Justice Theatre

IPJ Rotunda

IPJ Boardroom

IPJ Room H

IPJ Room I

IPJ Room E/F

IPJ Room B/C/D

02:00 - 03:30

Panel Two

Peace &
Justice Theatre

"Securing Protection During and After Conflict" (Open to the Public)

What are the successes of and challenges to building security for women in conflict and post-conflict settings, whether in direct relation to UNSCRs on women, peace and security, or other processes and instruments? We will hear from representatives of U.N. offices charged with different dimensions of security and from members of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), a network of 800 civil society groups in 120 countries working to stop the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons (SALW). Examples of the increased role of women in peacekeeping and policing in conflict and their participation in arms control and disarmament will be shared. Panelists will also discuss how UNSCRs can open doors to greater civil-military cooperation on gender issues.

"UNSCR 1325 and Disarmament and Arms Control"
Agnès Marcaillou – U.N. Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

"Integrating SALW Issues in National Action Plans"
Jasmin Nario-Galace – IANSA

"Strategic Policing: Women as peacekeepers"
Rakhi Sahi – U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

"Relentless Sexual Violence: Is there a way out?"
Bibiane Aningina Tshetu – Women as Partners for Peace in Africa

MODERATOR
Rebecca Peters – IANSA

RAPPORTEUR
Chris Groth – Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ)

03:30 - 04:00

Break and Group Photo

IPJ Rotunda

04:00 - 05:30

Round Two Working Sessions

See page 10 for speakers and descriptions of working sessions

"Advancing the Responsibility to Protect Agenda: What do women's rights have to do with R2P?"

IPJ Boardroom

"Agenda 2010 and Beyond for 1325 and Disarmament"

IPJ Room H

"Protecting Security and Women's Rights in Afghanistan"

IPJ Room I

"Women and Peacekeeping: Lessons learned and next steps"

IPJ Room E/F

05:30 - 05:45

Break and Book Signing with Manal Omar, *Barefoot in Baghdad*

IPJ Rotunda

05:45 - 07:00

Special Session

Peace &
Justice Theatre

"National Action Plans Based on UNSCR 1325" (Open to the Public)

National Action Plans (NAPs) are called for in the implementation of UNSCR 1325. While only 19 nations currently have such plans developed, many countries are being encouraged by members of their own civil societies and governments to develop them. Though NAPs may vary widely from nation to nation, they are an essential means to guide states to a gender-inclusive, sustainable peace. Voices from nations with NAPs, along with those who are pushing for their creation, will share the process and their recommendations on developing the plans in other regions.

"NAPs: How we did it, what it means"
Philippines: Jasmin Nario-Galace – Miriam College Center for Peace Education/ IANSA
Sierra Leone: Nana Pratt – WANMAR 1325 Project, Sierra Leone

"NAPs in Development: What we want, how we are getting there"
Western Balkans: Ana Lukatela – Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in Southeast Europe
Nepal: Bandana Rana – Saathi Nepal

MODERATOR

Carolina Maira Johansen – Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS)

RAPPORTEUR

Karla Alvarez – Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ)

07:00 - 08:30

Dinner (for Registered Delegates Only)

IPJ Room B/C/D

08:00 - 09:00

Shuttles from IPJ to Hotel



07:45 - 08:45

Shuttles from Hotel to IPJ

08:00 - 09:00

Continental Breakfast (for Registered Delegates)

IPJ Rotunda

09:00 - 10:30

Panel Three

Peace &
Justice Theatre

"Prioritizing Gender Justice" (Open to the Public)

What role is there for gender-inclusive justice initiatives and formal proceedings in the context of peace talks when priority is given to cease-fires and ending armed warfare? Whose voice do the International Criminal Court (ICC), African Union, United Nations and donors listen to at the end of conflicts – the voice of traditional and religious leaders calling for forgiveness, or to those of the community, including women, demanding accountability? Panel Three will examine whether there is a new practice emerging of justice and accountability elements within UNSCRs on women, peace and security and what impact this could have. Panelists from the ICC and civil society will also discuss the role of the court in providing justice for victims and if there are different gendered meanings regarding reparations for victimized communities.

"In Search of Accountability"

Maha Abu-Dayyeh – Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling

"Gender Justice: Holding the United Nations and ICC to account"

Brigid Inder – Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

"Hope, Empowerment and the Experience of Justice in Northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo"

Kristin Kalla – Trust Fund for Victims (TFV)

MODERATOR

Fionnuala D. Ní Aoláin – Transitional Justice Institute, University of Ulster

RAPPORTEUR

Andrea Frey – Independent Consultant

10:30 - 10:45

Break

IPJ Rotunda

10:45 - 12:15

Round Three Working Sessions


See page 11 for speakers and descriptions of working sessions

"Transitional Justice Mechanisms and Accountability: The Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission"

IPJ Boardroom

"Defining and Implementing Appropriate Means of Reparation and Rehabilitation"

IPJ Room H

	<i>"Women Confronting Violent Extremism"</i>	IPJ Room I
	<i>"Law and Policing: Opening new roles for women in Islam"</i>	IPJ Room E/F
12:15 - 01:45	Networking Lunch (for Registered Delegates Only)	IPJ Garden of the Sea
01:45 - 02:45	Report Back from Working Sessions	Peace & Justice Theatre
	<p>MODERATORS</p> <p>Carol Cohn - The Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights</p> <p>Sandra McEvoy - The Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights</p>	
02:45 - 04:00	<p>Panel Four</p> <p>"Engendering Peacebuilding for Conflict Prevention and Recovery" (Open to the Public)</p> <p>Moving forward, how do we ensure the voices of women are heard in crucial post-conflict decision making so that it is possible to prevent future conflicts? What is happening on the ground that could lead nations and communities out of cycles of conflict? How do we support women's participation in peace processes, guarantee that post-conflict funding is on track to build peace and ensure gender-sensitive policies are priorities at all levels of society? In Panel Four, leaders who have documented, explored, engaged in and advanced policies on engendering all phases of peacebuilding suggest that a new level of attention and activism is needed.</p> <p><i>"An Ounce of Prevention: Shifting Strategies in Women's Peace Activism in the Next Decade"</i></p> <p>Sanam Anderlini – International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN)</p> <p><i>"ICC Progress in Fulfilling Gender Justice"</i></p> <p>Gloria Atiba-Davies – International Criminal Court (ICC), Gender and Children Unit</p> <p><i>"The Price of Peace: Financing gender equality in post-conflict recovery and reconstruction"</i></p> <p>Winnie Byanyima – U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p><i>"Building Peace While the War is On: Gender and cultural dimensions of conflict"</i></p> <p>Soraya Hoyos – U.N. Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Colombia Office</p> <p>MODERATOR</p> <p>Dee Aker – Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR</p> <p>Kaitlin Barker – Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ)</p>	Peace & Justice Theatre
04:00 - 04:30	Conference Closing	Peace & Justice Theatre
04:30 - 05:30	Shuttles from IPJ to Hotel	
		
08:00 - 08:30	Shuttles from Hotel to IPJ	
08:30 - 11:00	Conference Recommendations Meeting (Invitation Only - Breakfast Provided)	IPJ Boardroom
11:00 - 11:30	Shuttles from IPJ to Hotel	

Following each of the first three panels, delegates will attend a working session in an area they have expertise or experience. Invitations to this conference were based on delegates' knowledge and interest in identifying and advancing realistic recommendations for the problems we continue to confront in relation to UNSCRs on women, peace and security.

Experts and practitioners will facilitate each session, providing specific starting points for discussion. Working sessions will include an opening statement on the focus issue, identification of the primary questions to be addressed, and a discussion of the working session participants' recommendations. There will be a sign-in sheet for each session so we can credit the work being done, and a note-taker will summarize the exchange and document recommendations.

Key points from the interactions will be presented in brief to the entire community of delegates on Friday afternoon and published in the final report of the conference.



ROUND ONE	THURSDAY
	11:15 a.m.
	12:45 p.m.

1325 and Displacement: The protection and participation of displaced women

Ada Williams Prince – Women's Refugee Commission

Nora Chengeto Tapiwa – Zimbabwe Diaspora Development Chamber, 2010 IPJ Woman PeaceMaker

Can UNSCRs and indicators address the specific needs of displaced women and women in conflict situations? Resolution 1325 calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, but it does not reference long-term displacement situations. Facilitators will lead discussion on both the protection of displaced women and their participation in policies and processes affecting them.

Burden of Proof: Is indicator reporting realistic for countries in conflict?

Jennifer Freeman – Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice

How do we move UNSCRs from well-intentioned words on paper to real change for women and communities caught in conflict? Specific, measurable, time-bound indicators have been developed at the Secretary-General's request. They aim to create benchmarks and track the impact and progress of member states and NGOs in achieving the commitment and intent of 1325. But are communities in conflict ready, willing and able to generate the data needed to track this progress? What are the challenges and opportunities in collecting and reporting the situation on the ground to spur local, national and international actors to action?

Bridging Interpretations and Implementations: Islamic law and 1325

Manal Omar – United States Institute of Peace

In Muslim majority societies, the primary reference point among communities is religion. The common thread when discussing the rule of law, human and women's rights and economic regulations is their compatibility with Islamic law. In the promotion of 1325, the challenge is rooting the logic of the recommendations in the interpretations of Islamic law. This session will discuss key Islamic rulings supporting 1325, the challenges faced in the field when conservative interpretations appear to contradict 1325 principles, and how women working within 1325 are contributing to a broader Muslim reform movement inspiring social change.

Missing Links: Engaging men in 1325

Sarah Akoru Lochodo – Kainuk Sub-Division, Government of Kenya, 2010 IPJ Woman PeaceMaker

Aliker David Martin – BOSCO Uganda Relief Project

Steven Schoofs – International Alert

Resolution 1325 cannot be actualized unless policymakers and planners address the missing link of involving young men – and men in general – in programs and processes designed for protection and security. This session opens with a review of successes in involving men in 1325 processes in Uganda and Kenya, and invites delegates to share model efforts in their regions.

Advancing the Responsibility to Protect Agenda: What do women's rights have to do with R2P?

Marion Arnaud – International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect
 Doris Mpoumou – International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect
 Sarah Teitt – Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

The adoption of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concept in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit was a historic landmark. Governments transcended the existing concept of sovereignty by agreeing that the international community has a responsibility to protect populations from mass atrocities when individual states fail to do so. The session will provide an opportunity to educate participants about R2P's history, current developments and the role of civil society in advancing the agenda. Facilitators will invite discussion on the nexus between the R2P norm and the women, peace and security agenda.

Agenda 2010 and Beyond for 1325 and Disarmament

Agnès Marcaillou – U.N. Office for Disarmament Affairs

A Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan launched by the U.N. Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in April 2003 – the first such plan elaborated in the U.N. Secretariat – underscored the office's commitment to addressing the impact of all categories of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, on both men and women. UNODA's plan also put an emphasis on the role that women play in arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, and constituted a framework for UNODA's action in this field. Marcaillou will discuss the plan and how UNSCR 1889 has proven to be a decisive mandate for the field of small arms control policy and practice and including women in decision making.

Protecting Security and Women's Rights in Afghanistan

David Cortright – Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame
 Sarah Smiles Persinger – Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame

Women in Afghanistan have achieved precarious gains since 2001, and these are now further endangered by rising insecurity, a political backlash in Kabul and growing Taliban influence. A shift from military to political solutions is necessary, but women must have a seat at the table in the reconciliation process, and Western governments must maintain support for economic development and human rights. This working session invites exploration and a discussion of how to support women through any peace process and post-conflict recovery period, particularly in Afghanistan.

Women and Peacekeeping: Lessons learned and next steps

Kristen Cordell – U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
 Doreen Malambo – formerly with the U.N. Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
 Shubhra Tiwari – U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

This working session examines emerging trends concerning the impact of women within the civilian, military and police components of U.N. peacekeeping missions. Discussion is invited on the empirical and cumulative impact that women have had on human security in post-conflict contexts, retention and recruitment of women within the U.N. system (including tips for jobseekers), and what can be done to push forward the agenda of a fully gender-mainstreamed peacekeeping environment.

Transitional Justice Mechanisms and Accountability: The Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Julissa Mantilla Falcón – Pontifical Catholic University of Peru

Alternate accountability systems and networks are essential for creating justice platforms. This working session begins with a review of the Peru experience and then invites illustrations of how to encourage appropriate, fair responses to the devastation and exploitation that comes to women caught in conflict and post-conflict realities. How do women get justice when the international and national systems are not competent or not opening the doors to gender justice?

Defining and Implementing Appropriate Means of Reparation and Rehabilitation

Kristin Kalla – Trust Fund for Victims

The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), supporting the International Criminal Court in The Hague, is engaged in legal and transitional justice fields and provides assistance to over 40,000 direct beneficiaries in the situations of northern Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This working session will illustrate meaningful victims' reparations and discuss how to address the harm suffered in a manner that is gender-sensitive and inclusive – and appropriate to the social relations and sources of conflict in which people have experienced mass violence.

Women Confronting Violent Extremism

Rubina Feroze Bhatti – Taangh Wasaib Organization, 2009 IPJ Woman Peacemaker

Merlie "Milet" B. Mendoza – Independent Humanitarian and Peace Worker, 2010 IPJ Woman PeaceMaker

Non-state actors, as well as fundamentalist regimes or their supporters, have targeted their violence on women in many settings. Responses to extremist violence range from staying out of sight, to quietly educating youth and women, to outright confrontation – whether violent or non-violent. Each method brings its dangers and successes. This session begins with the experiences and choices of IPJ Women PeaceMakers from Pakistan and southern Mindanao in the Philippines. The discussion invites others who are facing and still working in similar extremist environments to identify ways to address these challenges.

Law and Policing: Opening new roles for women in Islam

Fatima K. Saeed-Ibrahim – Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Somaliland

In recent years in Somaliland, 34 female lawyers have graduated from law school and posts for 250 women police are open. This is the backdrop for a discussion on getting women into security fields previously closed to them in the Islamic tradition. After reviewing the gender dimensions of the law and policy frameworks that govern and influence women's participation in peacebuilding in Islamic regions, delegates will discuss practical approaches to ensure that women as well as men enjoy these rights and opportunities, and identify windows of opportunities in regions where gender disparities exist.

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decisionmaking levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the



particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

raining programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5916th meeting, on 19 June 2008

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40);

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; men's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816), and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;
2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;
3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;
4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;
5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;
6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;
8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;
10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;
11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;
12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6195th meeting, on 30 September 2009

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008) and 1882 (2009) and all relevant statements of its President,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362), but remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, notably against girls, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,

Recalling the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Reaffirming the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, and in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, drawing attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered,

including national, international and "mixed" criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and noting that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Stressing the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), Security Sector Reform (SSR) arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development,

Noting with concern the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks, Recognizing that the promotion and empowerment of women and that support for women's organizations and networks are essential in the consolidation of peace to promote the equal and full participation of women and encouraging Member States, donors, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide support in this respect,

Welcoming the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, and recognizing that women and children affected by armed conflict may feel more secure working with and reporting abuse to women in peacekeeping missions, and that the presence of women peacekeepers may encourage local women to participate in the national armed and security forces, thereby helping to build a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, especially women,

Welcoming the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and operational guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to effectively implement resolution 1820 (2008),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

Recalling the Council's decision in resolution 1882 of 4 August 2009 (S/RES/1882) to expand the Annexed list in the Secretary-General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict of parties in situations of armed conflict engaged in the recruitment or use of children in violation of international law to also include those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict,

Noting the role currently assigned to the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues to monitor implementation of resolution 1325 and to promote gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, women's empowerment and gender equality, and expressing the importance of effective coordination within the United Nations system in these areas,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to continue to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including with regard to sexual violence,

1. Reaffirms that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;

2. Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence with immediate effect;

3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, including measures such as, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence and vetting candidates for national armies and security forces to ensure the exclusion of those associated with serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence;

4. Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict";

5. Encourages the entities comprising UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to continue and enhance cooperation and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

6. Urges States to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms, as appropriate, in conformity with international law, without delay and with a view to bringing perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts to justice and to ensuring that survivors have access to justice, are treated with dignity throughout the justice process and are protected and receive redress for their suffering;

7. Urges all parties to a conflict to ensure that all reports of sexual violence committed by civilians or by military personnel are thoroughly investigated and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice, and that civilian superiors and military commanders, in accordance with international humanitarian law, use their authority and powers to prevent sexual violence, including by combating impunity;
8. Calls upon the Secretary-General to identify and take the appropriate measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host government, to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law, and recommends making use of existing human resources within the United Nations system and voluntary contributions, drawing upon requisite expertise, as appropriate, in the rule of law, civilian and military judicial systems, mediation, criminal investigation, security sector reform, witness protection, fair trial standards, and public outreach; to, inter alia:
- (a) Work closely with national legal and judicial officials and other personnel in the relevant governments' civilian and military justice systems to address impunity, including by the strengthening of national capacity, and drawing attention to the full range of justice mechanisms to be considered;
 - (b) Identify gaps in national response and encourage a holistic national approach to address sexual violence in armed conflict, including by enhancing criminal accountability, responsiveness to victims, and judicial capacity;
 - (c) Make recommendations to coordinate domestic and international efforts and resources to reinforce the government's ability to address sexual violence in armed conflict;
 - (d) Work with the United Nations Mission, Country Team, and the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General as appropriate towards the full implementation of the measures called for by resolution 1820 (2008);
9. Encourages States, relevant United Nations entities and civil society, as appropriate, to provide assistance in close cooperation with national authorities to build national capacity in the judicial and law enforcement systems in situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict;
10. Reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations bodies, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council sanctions committees, including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;
11. Expresses its intention to ensure that resolutions to establish or renew peacekeeping mandates contain provisions, as appropriate, on the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, with corresponding reporting requirements to the Council;
12. Decides to include specific provisions, as appropriate, for the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the identification of women's protection advisers (WPAs) among gender advisers and human rights protection units, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;
13. Encourages States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas;
14. Expresses its intention to make better usage of periodical field visits to conflict areas, through the organization of interactive meetings with the local women and women's organizations in the field about the concerns and needs of women in areas of armed conflict;
15. Encourages leaders at the national and local level, including traditional leaders where they exist and religious leaders, to play a more active role in sensitizing communities on sexual violence to avoid marginalization and stigmatization of victims, to assist with their social reintegration, and to combat a culture of impunity for these crimes;
16. Urges the Secretary General, Member States and the heads of regional organizations to take measures to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding;
17. Urges that issues of sexual violence be included in all United Nations sponsored peace negotiation agendas, and also urges inclusion of sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes in such situations, in particular in the areas of pre-cessfires, humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, DDR and SSR arrangements, vetting of armed and security forces, justice, reparations, and recovery/development;
18. Reaffirms the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in promoting inclusive gender-based approaches to reducing instability in

post-conflict situations, noting the important role of women in rebuilding society, and urges the Peacebuilding Commission to encourage all parties in the countries on its agenda to incorporate and implement measures to reduce sexual violence in post-conflict strategies;

19. Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided to troop and police contributing countries, in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including predeployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

22. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures to ensure systematic mainstreaming of gender issues within their respective institutions, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources within all relevant offices and departments and on the ground, as well as to strengthen, within their respective mandates, their cooperation and coordination when addressing the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict;

23. Urges relevant Special Representatives and the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General, with strategic and technical support from the UN Action network, to work with Member States to develop joint Government- United Nations Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and to regularly provide updates on this in their standard reporting to Headquarters;

24. Requests that the Secretary-General ensure more systematic reporting on incidents of trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all relevant reports to the Council, and encourages the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, and the Chairperson(s) of UN Action to provide, in coordination with the aforementioned Special Representative, additional briefings and documentation on sexual violence in armed conflict to the Council;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to include, where appropriate, in his regular reports on individual peacekeeping operations, information on steps taken to implement measures to protect civilians, particularly women and children, against sexual violence;

26. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, specific proposals on ways to ensure monitoring and reporting in a more effective and efficient way within the existing United Nations system on the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, utilizing expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions of national Governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on gaps in United Nations entities response, for consideration in taking appropriate action;

27. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of Resolution 1820 (2008) and to submit his next report by September of 2010 on the implementation of this resolution and Resolution 1820 (2008) to include, inter alia:

(a) a detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;

(b) updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with the Resident Coordination/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the aforementioned Special Representative and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;

(c) information regarding parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence, in situations that are on the Council's agenda;

28. Decides to review, taking into account the process established by General Assembly resolution 63/311 regarding a United Nations composite gender entity, the mandates of the Special Representative requested in operative paragraph 4 and the Team of Experts in operative paragraph 8 within two years, and as appropriate thereafter;

29. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6196th meeting, on 5 October 2009

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and all relevant Statements of its Presidents,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the resolve expressed in the 2005 United Nations General Assembly World Summit Outcome Document (A/RES/60/1) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, recalling also the commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465) of 16 September 2009 and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations, Welcoming the efforts of Member States in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans, and encouraging Member States to continue to pursue such implementation, Reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, reaffirming the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and stressing the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

Expressing deep concern about the under-representation of women at all stages of peace processes, particularly the very low numbers of women in formal roles in mediation processes and stressing the need to ensure that women are appropriately appointed at decision-making levels, as high level mediators, and within the composition of the mediators' teams,

Remaining deeply concerned about the persistent obstacles to women's full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and participation in postconflict public life, as a result of violence and intimidation, lack of security and lack of rule of law, cultural discrimination and stigmatization, including the rise of extremist or fanatical views on women, and socio-economic factors including the lack of access to education, and in this respect, recognizing that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of durable peace, security and reconciliation,

Recognizing the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, physical security, health services including reproductive and mental health, ways to ensure their livelihoods, land and property rights, employment, as well as their participation in decision-making and postconflict planning, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding,

Noting that despite progress, obstacles to strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding remain, expressing concern that women's capacity to engage in public decision making and economic recovery often does not receive adequate recognition or financing in post-conflict situations, and underlining that funding for women's early recovery needs is vital to increase women's empowerment, which can contribute to effective post conflict peacebuilding,

Noting that women in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations continue to be often considered as victims and not as actors in addressing and resolving situations of armed conflict and stressing the need to focus not only on protection of women but also on their empowerment in peacebuilding,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, adequate and rapid response to their particular needs, and effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Welcoming the United Nations initiative to develop a system similar to that pioneered by the United Nations Development

Programme to allow decision-makers to track gender-related allocations in United Nations Development Group Multi-Donor Trust Funds,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to appoint more women to senior United Nations positions, particularly in field missions, as a tangible step towards providing United Nations leadership on implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000),

Welcoming the upcoming establishment of a United Nations Steering Committee to enhance visibility and strengthen coordination within the United Nations system regarding the preparations for the 10th anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000),

Encouraging relevant actors to organize events during 2009-2010 at the global, regional and national levels to increase awareness about resolution 1325 (2000), including ministerial events, to renew commitments to “Women and peace and security”, and to identify ways to address remaining and new challenges in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in the future,

1. Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women’s participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women’s leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women’s organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women’s capacity to participate equally;

2. Reiterates its call for all parties in armed conflicts to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls;

3. Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a strategy, including through appropriate training, to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women’s participation in United Nations political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all country reports to the Security Council provide information on the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, their particular needs in post-conflict situations and obstacles to attaining those needs;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member States and civil society, collect data on, analyze and systematically assess particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs;

7. Expresses its intention, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue, as appropriate, to appoint gender advisors and/or women-protection advisors to United Nations missions and asks them, in cooperation with United Nations Country Teams, to render technical assistance and improved coordination efforts to address recovery needs of women and girls in postconflict situations;

8. Urges Member States to ensure gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery processes and sectors;

9. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women’s empowerment is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including through developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing women’s needs in the post-conflict phase;

10. Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women’s organizations, to specify in detail women and girls’ needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;

11. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls’ equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women’s participation in post-conflict decisionmaking;

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them;
13. Calls upon all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take into account particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces and armed groups and their children, and provide for their full access to these programmes;
14. Encourages the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office to continue to ensure systematic attention to and mobilisation of resources for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of postconflict peacebuilding, and to encourage the full participation of women in this process;
15. Request the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process;
16. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence and armed conflict whose appointment has been requested by its resolution 1888 (2009);
17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council within 6 months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2010 and beyond;
18. Requests the Secretary-General, within the report requested in S/PRST/2007/40, to also include a review of progress in the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), an assessment of the processes by which the Security Council receives, analyses and takes action on information pertinent to resolution 1325 (2000), recommendations on further measures to improve coordination across the United Nations system, and with Member States and civil society to deliver implementation, and data on women's participation in United Nations missions;
19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council within 12 months on addressing women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and planning in the aftermath of conflict, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission and to include, inter alia:
 - (a) analysis on the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
 - (b) challenges to women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in all early post-conflict planning, financing and recovery processes,
 - (c) measures to support national capacity in planning for and financing responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
 - (d) recommendations for improving international and national responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including the development of effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee women's full and equal participation in the peacebuilding process,
20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Maha Abu-Dayyeh

a longtime Palestinian feminist activist and thinker, is the co-founder and general director of the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling, located in Jerusalem and operating throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). She works locally in the OPT to address the complex political, legal, social and cultural needs of Palestinian women. Born and raised in Jerusalem, Abu-Dayyeh is a recipient of the French Republic Human Rights Award and the 2002 Ms. Woman of the Year Award. She served on the International Jury of the Body Shop Human Rights Award for two consecutive cycles and is acting president of Equality Now, an international human rights organization dedicated to the civil, political, economic and social rights of girls and women.



Safaa Elagib Adam

is the secretary-general and gender adviser of the Community Development Association (CDA), a nongovernmental organization based in Khartoum, Sudan, which works on sustainable development and peace, with a special focus on the western states of Sudan. Adam has worked extensively in the area of gender and peacebuilding, including as a national expert for German Development Services and a deputy relief coordinator with OXFAM Great Britain. Her professional training and experience includes participation at many peacebuilding consultations and dialogues including the Civil Society Forum of the Donors Conference and Gender Symposium for Sudan, in Oslo, Norway; Expert Group Meeting on Understanding the Darfur Conflict, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and a workshop on Women's Human Rights and Gender-Based Violence, sponsored by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, in Geneva, Switzerland. In 2005 Adam participated as a gender expert in the seventh round of the Darfur peace negotiations in Abuja, Nigeria, and was among the 1,000 women nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by the project PeaceWomen.



Dee Aker

deputy director of the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ), is a psychological anthropologist and conflict resolution professional with 30 years of experience working with international communities and individuals in transition. At the IPJ, Aker created and directs the Women PeaceMakers Program, WorldLink Program and the Nepal Peacebuilding Initiative. She is the former director of United States International University in Kenya and past president of the University of Humanistic Studies. She worked as a regular TV host, columnist and freelance journalist covering women leaders, pioneers and survivors for 10 years and produced 234, 30-minute interview programs with women from around the world. She has facilitated training, communications and negotiations for groups and individuals in conflict in Europe, Africa, Central America and South Asia. Currently her work in Nepal specializes in programs for youth, women, nongovernmental organizations and leaders assuming their rights as stakeholders and responsible actors in the creation of the new republic.



Karla Alvarez

is program officer for the WorldLink Program at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice. As the institute's youth liaison, she works with dozens of middle schools and high schools in the greater San Diego region and Baja Mexico to provide opportunities for youth to discuss and take action on global issues. Alvarez collaborates with multiple youth organizations around the world, including on a recent visit to Mindanao, Philippines to document youth efforts on conflict transformation. She was awarded a fellowship in 2009 by the Washington Ireland Program and the U.S. Department of State to study Northern Ireland's peace process, and in 2008 was selected as one of 200 global youth leaders for the CIVICUS Youth and World Assemblies in Scotland. Alvarez is a member of Young Professionals for International Cooperation – San Diego and serves on the Board of Directors for Voices of Women, a San Diego-based organization that advocates for human rights and the equal participation of women and men in advancing human security. Originally from Port Chester, N.Y., Alvarez has also lived in Mexico and France. She received her B.A. in international relations from the University of San Diego.



Sanam Naraghi Anderlini

is co-founder of the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), a U.S.-based nongovernmental organization (NGO) dedicated to supporting civil society activism on peace and security in conflict-affected countries. For over a decade she has been a leading international advocate, researcher, trainer and writer on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Anderlini was one of the civil society drafters of U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and a contributor to UNSCR 1820. Between 2002 and 2005 she served as director of the Women Waging Peace Policy Commission, and since then has provided strategic guidance and training to key U.N. agencies, the U.K. government and NGOs worldwide. In 2008 Anderlini was appointed lead consultant for a new global initiative of the U.N. Development Programme on "Men and the Gendered Dimensions of Violence in Crisis Contexts." The following year she was appointed personal representative of the U.N. Secretary-General to the Advisory Board of the U.N. Democracy Fund, and this year was appointed to the Civil Society Advisory Group on Resolution 1325, chaired by Mary Robinson. Anderlini is a research affiliate at the MIT Center for International Studies. Her latest book is *Women Building Peace: What they do, why it matters*.



Marion Arnaud

is the senior outreach officer at the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. Arnaud holds a master's degree in conflict, security and development from the University of Leeds in England, and a bachelor's degree in political science from McGill University in Montreal, Canada. Her master's thesis focused on the Responsibility to Protect in Darfur, a project she researched when she first worked at the World Federalist Movement – Institute for Global Policy in 2006. Arnaud has worked on various educational and humanitarian projects in France, Canada, Nicaragua and Peru.

Gloria Atiba-Davies

originally from Sierra Leone, is the victims expert for the Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Court (ICC) and heads the Gender and Children's Unit set up to focus on sexual- and gender-based crimes against women and children. She has a law degree from the University of London and previously worked in the Division of Public Prosecution in the Government Law Officers Department of Sierra Leone, eventually becoming principal state counsel. While in exile during the armed conflict in the 1990s, she worked as the deputy director of public prosecutions and later acting director of public prosecutions in the Attorney General's Chambers in Gambia.



Kaitlin Barker

is assistant editor at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ), where she was initially a peace writer for the Women PeaceMakers Program in 2009, documenting the life and work of Rubina Feroze Bhatti of Pakistan. Before arriving at the IPJ, Barker interned as an editorial assistant for *Sojourners*, a faith-based social justice magazine in Washington, D.C., while living in an intentional community. She received her B.A. in literature and English education from Point Loma Nazarene University (PLNU) in San Diego. As an undergraduate, Barker traveled to Kenya to teach AIDS awareness and to Ethiopia to build homes for orphan caregivers, bringing her face-to-face with both gender and economic disparities. In 2010, she led a group of college students to the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the same service program at PLNU. Barker has also worked with women and orphans in Thailand, India and Turkey and tutored a refugee family from Burma in San Diego, all of which cemented her desire to tell the stories of forgotten people and places – and specifically, to lift up the powerful though often-muffled voices of women.



Andrea Bell

is conference manager for the 2010 Women PeaceMakers Conference, "Precarious Progress." She also coordinated the 2008 Women PeaceMakers Conference, "Crafting Human Security in an Insecure World." Bell's experience spans project management, marketing, advertising, media planning and buying, event planning and corporate and project finance. Previously, Bell was a project manager with Incitrio Design Brand Media, a San Diego-based graphic design firm where she managed advertising, brand analysis, event planning, marketing collateral and website development on behalf of Incitrio's clients. Prior to Incitrio, Bell was a marketing coordinator for Shoot Latin America!, a Los Angeles-based advisory firm for the motion picture and commercial film production industry, specializing in providing consulting services to U.S.-based firms operating in Latin America. Bell graduated with a B.S. in business from the Pontifical Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and holds dual professional certificates in advertising and marketing from the University of California, Los Angeles.



Malika Bhandarkar

works for the Government, Peace and Security unit of the U.N. Development Fund for Women, where she manages a multi-agency partnership to develop national, regional and global sets of indicators to monitor the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security. After graduating from Yale University with a master's degree in international and development economics, she joined President Bill Clinton's Tsunami Recovery Office at the United Nations and worked on public-private partnerships "to build back better" in seven countries. Bhandarkar has also worked on sustainable development and accountability projects with the U.N.'s Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Her work at the United Nations is centered on accountability, be it financial, corporate or political.



Rubina Feroze Bhatti

is a founding member and general secretary of Taangh Wasaib Organization (TWO), a rights-based development group working for communal harmony and equality through its many programs addressing issues of violence against women, religious intolerance and sectarianism and discriminatory laws and policies against women and minorities. With TWO, Bhatti works to abolish separate electorates which prevent non-Muslims from voting. In 2000 and 2001, the organization launched a massive campaign for religious minorities to boycott local elections. The campaign was successful and the government restored the joint electorate system. Bhatti also has established educational and healthcare facilities for children working in Pakistan's carpet-weaving industry, written scripts for theater productions on human rights and peace issues that were performed throughout the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces, and been selected as one of the 1,000 women nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005. Bhatti was a Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice in 2009.



Winnie Byanyima

is the director of the Gender Team at the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP). She joined UNDP from the African Union Commission where she was the first director of women, gender and development and established the new Directorate. While at the African Union, Byanyima led an international inquiry into the conduct of African Union peacekeepers in Darfur and submitted a report proposing a wide range of reforms to strengthen protection of women and girls in African peacekeeping missions. She has served three terms as a Member of Parliament in her country, founding and leading the Women's Caucus in parliament which introduced landmark provisions in Uganda's 1995 constitution. A champion of women's rights in Africa, Byanyima founded the Forum for Women in Democracy in 1994, a national nongovernmental organization that pioneered gender budgeting in Uganda and other African countries. Byanyima's expertise is in the area of gender and democratic governance and she has worked extensively in conflict and post-conflict contexts. She facilitated the participation of women and integration of women's rights issues in peace processes in Burundi and Sudan, and she was one of two women who participated in the Ugandan peace process in 1985 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Carol Cohn

is the director of the Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights. In her most recent research, supported by the Ford Foundation, Cohn examines gender mainstreaming in international peace and security institutions, a central focus of which is the passage of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 and the on-going efforts to ensure its implementation at the international, national and grassroots levels. She has conducted a series of workshops at the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations, designed to help headquarters staff develop an action plan for implementing 1325 and mainstreaming gender in peacekeeping operations. Cohn has led other workshops on implementing 1325 for the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard; with women leaders from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Melanesia and Kosovo/a; and with the Iraqi Ministries of Women's Affairs and Human Rights. Cohn is now working with the Social Science Research Council to design a Global Centre for Research on Gender, Crisis Prevention and Recovery for the U.N. Development Programme.



Kristen A. Cordell

has served the United Nations in missions to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon and Liberia, advising on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence, security sector reform, policy interventions for improved national capacities and empowerment strategies for women in post-conflict contexts. Cordell has authored several books and reports on the role of gender in post-conflict reconstruction, including *Women and Nation-Building* and *Best Practices in Gender and Peacekeeping*. She has also worked on gender evaluation for the World Bank and was involved in the advocacy and passage of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1820. She currently serves as the gender adviser for the North Management Unit of the Lebanon Field Office of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.



David Cortright

is the director of Policy Studies at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame and chair of the Board of the Fourth Freedom Forum in Goshen, Ind. The author or editor of 15 books, most recently *Peace: A History of Movements and Ideas*, he is also the editor of *Peace Policy*, Kroc's online journal. Other recent works by Cortright include *Gandhi and Beyond: Nonviolence for a New Political Age* and *Uniting Against Terror: Cooperative Nonmilitary Responses to the Global Terrorist Threat*, co-edited with George A. Lopez. Cortright has a long history of public advocacy for disarmament and the prevention of war. In 1978 he was named executive director of SANE, the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, which under his leadership grew from 4,000 to 150,000 members and became the largest disarmament organization in the United States. In November 2002, Cortright helped to create Win Without War, a coalition of national organizations opposing the invasion and occupation of Iraq.



Maryam Elahi

joined the Open Society Institute (OSI) in June 2007 as director of the International Women's Program. Prior to OSI, Elahi was the founding director of the Human Rights Program at Trinity College – the first undergraduate human rights program in the United States. She taught courses on international human rights law at Trinity and Oxford University's Summer International Human Rights Program. During her 10 years at Trinity, Elahi traveled extensively to set up international programs with a human rights focus, including in Cape Town, South Africa; Santiago, Chile; Trinidad and Hong Kong. She served as the advocacy director on the Middle East, North Africa and Europe for Amnesty International in Washington, D.C., from 1990 to 1997. She has also worked at the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights and is currently the chair of the International Human Rights Committee of the American Bar Association.



Julissa Mantilla Falcón

is a justice and gender specialist and consultant for the Woman, Peace and Security Program of the U.N. Development Fund for Women in Colombia. She obtained her master's degree in international human rights law from the London School of Economics and political science at the University of London and is a practicing lawyer. Falcón headed the Gender Division of the Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission and was responsible for the investigation of cases of sexual violence against women. She is a professor at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and Universidad del Rosario de Colombia, and has previously been a New Century Fulbright Scholar based in Washington, D.C.



Vaiba Kebeh Flomo

has worked since 1998 to heal both her nation and its women from the 14-year civil war between rebel groups and the Liberian army. As the women's desk officer for the Lutheran Church in Liberia – Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Program (LCL-THRP), Flomo supervises psychosocial services to war-affected women and girls and empowers them to build peace and promote nonviolence in their communities. During the civil war, she and a colleague from LCL-THRP formed the Christian Women Peace Initiative (CWPI), mobilizing women from all denominations in and around Monrovia to protest the war. CWPI inspired the creation of Muslim Women for Peace, and the two groups quickly merged to become Liberian Women Mass Action for Peace. She joined the delegation of women who traveled to Accra to pressure the warring factions to continue talking until a peace agreement emerged. Flomo's role in the Liberian women's peace movement was documented in the 2008 film "Pray the Devil Back to Hell." She is a 2010 Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice.



Jennifer Freeman

is program officer for the Women PeaceMakers (WPM) Program at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice. She has a B.A. in political science, German and European studies from the University of Victoria, and an M.A. in peace and conflict studies from the University of Ulster in Northern Ireland. Freeman has worked with various nongovernmental organizations in Ghana, Northern Ireland, Canada and in Ugandan refugee settlements on issues of women's rights and peacebuilding through sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, supporting people living with HIV/AIDS and conducting psychosocial programs for war-affected youth. Freeman has conducted research in Kyaka II refugee settlement in Uganda on gendered security. In the WPM Program, she has served as peace writer for Sylvie Maunga Mbanga of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zeinab Mohamed Blandia of Sudan, and coordinated the 2009 conference "Bearing Exquisite Witness," which explored the role of arts in peacebuilding.



Andrea Frey

spent the last year in Madrid, Spain working with the Club of Madrid on the project "Women's Leadership for Peace and Security in the Greater Horn of Africa," focusing on increasing effective participation of women in peace and security processes and enhancing respect of human rights in conflict and post-conflict situations. She holds a B.A. in international relations and economics from Tufts University.



Chris Groth

is a program assistant at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ), where he provides support for the Nepal Peacebuilding Initiative and the 2010 Women PeaceMakers Conference "Precarious Progress." He was the graduate intern at the IPJ from 2008 to 2009, during which time he traveled with an IPJ team to Nepal to conduct participatory seminars on negotiation training and security issues. Groth received an M.A. in international relations from the University of San Diego (USD) and graduated cum laude from the University of California, Irvine, with degrees in social science and sociology. While at USD, he also authored the chapter, "In the Trenches: Fighting Mexico's War without End," in the book *Comparative Politics and the War on Terror*.



Lynn Hajar

conference coordinator for the 2010 Women PeaceMakers Conference "Precarious Progress," holds a bachelor's degree in business administration and a master's degree in global leadership from the University of San Diego. She has several professional certificates including event management, marketing and media, project management, and all-services protocol and diplomacy from the U.S. Department of Defense. Hajar's experience includes leading the Office of Protocol and International Relations of the City of San Diego as the director and chief of protocol, serving as the director of community relations and protocol for the U.S. Naval Air Forces and heading the Trade Research Department at the World Trade Center San Diego. Hajar currently serves on the trustee or director boards of the Museum of Man, United States University, Social Alliance, Point Loma Nazarene University's Institute of Politics and Public Service, Japan Society of San Diego and Tijuana and the Citizen Diplomacy Council, among others.



Soraya Hoyos

a Colombian sociologist and photographer, currently lives and works in her home country as programme specialist for the Women, Peace and Security Programme of the U.N. Development Fund for Women. As an activist for women's rights, she founded and coordinated the Permanent Working Group on Women and Armed Conflict in Colombia in 2000, a network of women's organizations that has documented the situation of women victims of the armed violence in Colombia during the last decade. Hoyos then served in international and nongovernmental organizations as a defender and advocate of women and children's rights throughout Latin America and more recently in Angola. Her academic background is in the areas of social policy, human rights, arts and culture – all of which have pointed to new ways of resolving conflict through non-violent actions.



Brigid Inder

is the founding executive director of the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice. She has 25 years of experience as an activist for women's human rights and gender equality. Inder is recognized for her work as a strategic adviser and advocate at numerous U.N. conferences and global negotiations, including the Earth Summit, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Special Session on Rights of the Child and the Fourth World Conference on Women. She was formerly executive director of the YWCA of Aotearoa-New Zealand and manager of HIV/AIDS Services and Programmes at the AIDS Council of New South Wales, the largest HIV center in Australia. As executive director of Community Legal Centres, Inder led a network of 49 centers providing legal services to marginalized communities. She is also president of the Board of the Association for Women's Rights in Development.



Carolina Maira Johansen

works for FOKUS – Forum for Women and Development, a Norwegian knowledge and resource center for international women's issues with an emphasis on the spreading of information and women-centered development cooperation. She is currently coordinator for a pilot project aimed at developing measures that can promote the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 in Colombia and Sri Lanka. Johansen has a bachelor's degree from the University of Oslo and a master's degree from the Norwegian Journalist College. She has worked in communications for the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development and the Municipality of Oslo. In addition, Johansen worked 11 years as a journalist at the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation, both in television and radio. She was born in Chile and raised there and in Colombia, but has lived in Norway since 1980.



Kristin Kalla

is senior programme officer at the Trust Fund for Victims, which supports the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague to ensure justice and restore dignity for survivors of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. She oversees the technical responses, programs and reparation implementation strategies for victims under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Kalla is a trained public health specialist focusing on maternal and child health and reproductive health issues, and has been a technical adviser on numerous issues related to health care. As technical adviser in Rwanda after the genocide, Kalla helped rebuild the capacity of the Ministry of Health. She has also established health programs in post-conflict settings in Lebanon, Kosovo and Tajikistan, and provided leadership for the \$50 million global public health and development project by CARE International called the CORE Initiative.



Sarah Akoru Lochodo

2010 Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice, is the only woman negotiating among the semi-nomadic and pastoralist communities in her native Turkana District of northwestern Kenya. She was appointed assistant chief of Kainuk Sub-Division by the Kenyan government in 2002, at a time when gun violence had become inherent to the banditry and cattle rustling common between the community's Turkana and Pokot tribes. Within one month of becoming assistant chief, Lochodo averted a massive revenge killing after a Pokot herdsboy was killed by a Turkana warrior from her own community. Lochodo is a founding member of Rural Women Peace Link, which played a major role in stabilizing communities after Kenya's violent 2008 election riots. In addition to her official governmental duties, Lochodo is now working to combat female genital mutilation and discourage early marriages in rural communities.



Ana Lukatela

is the U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 programme consultant for the U.N. Development Fund for Women's (UNIFEM) regional project "Women Building Peace in the Western Balkans." She also coordinates the Regional Women's Lobby of Southeast Europe, a group of prominent women politicians and experts advocating for implementation of UNSCR 1325 in their post-conflict countries. Prior to this, Lukatela was with the project office of UNIFEM Kosovo. She is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of British Columbia, nearing completion of her doctoral dissertation on U.N. development agencies and their policymaking processes related to gender issues.



Doreen Malambo

a Zambian police officer, was until August 2010 the police gender adviser and an inspector for the Victim Support Unit for the U.N. Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). In these capacities she was also adviser and mentor for the Liberia National Police, attached to the Women and Children Protection Section.



Agnès Marcaillou

a French national, has had a distinguished career in the United Nations, with over 20 years of experience in disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as in political affairs, in New York, Geneva, The Hague, Iraq and Cambodia. She currently directs the Regional Disarmament Branch of the U.N. Office for Disarmament Affairs and oversees the activities and operations of U.N. regional centers for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Marcaillou is also known for her work on security sector matters. Her most recent achievement was the negotiation and adoption by ministers of Central African countries of the Kinshasha Convention, or the "Central Africa Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition, Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly." Marcaillou initiated the Gender Action Plan of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the first gender action plan in the U.N. Secretariat.



Aliko David Martin

works for BOSCO Uganda Relief Project and is a M.A. student in Peace and Justice Studies at the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies (KSPS). Martin attained a bachelor's degree in education from Makerere University in Kampala. He has postgraduate diplomas in human resources and project planning and management from the Uganda Management Institute and Gulu University, respectively. Martin has taught at St. Lawrence Citizens' High School and served as education officer at Invisible Children, coordinating their teachers exchange program. At BOSCO-Uganda, he serves as project coordinator, connecting villages through the Internet and training vulnerable youth to use the Internet to facilitate socioeconomic change. Aliko has also worked as a consultant to the educational program of Children Up. His research interest at KSPS is in the role of interreligious organizations in resolving conflict.



Sandra McEvoy

is associate director of the Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights. She organizes speakers and events to bring knowledge about gender and security to bear on the quest to end armed conflicts and build sustainable peace. The consortium is housed at the University of Massachusetts, Boston and has been shaping the agenda in gender and security research since its establishment in 2002. The consortium is made up of scholars and researchers from academic institutions from the Boston area, and linked with researchers internationally. McEvoy's research focuses on women paramilitaries in Northern Ireland. She published a chapter, "Loyalist Women Paramilitaries in Northern Ireland: Beginning a Feminist Conversation about Conflict Resolution," in *Gender and International Security: Feminist Perspectives*, edited by Laura Sjoberg and published by Routledge in 2009. She has a Ph.D. in women's studies from Clark University.



Monica McWilliams

has been chief commissioner of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission since September 2005. Co-founder of the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition political party, McWilliams was elected to a seat at the Multi-Party Peace Negotiations, which led to the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement in 1998. She was one of only two women to sign the agreement. She served as a member of the Northern Ireland Assembly for five years until her appointment as chief commissioner. As a professor of women's studies, currently on leave from the University of Ulster, McWilliams' published works focus on domestic violence, human security and the role of political conflict on women's lives. Her work has been recognized by a special Profile in Courage Award from the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, the Frank Cousin's Peace Award and several honorary doctorates. McWilliams is a graduate of Queen's University Belfast and the University of Michigan.



Luz Méndez

is vice-president of the Executive Board of the National Union of Guatemalan Women (UNAMG), which works for gender equality, social justice and peacebuilding. She participated in the table of peace negotiations as part of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity's delegation, where she dedicated special attention to the incorporation of gender equality commitments in the accords. After the end of the war, she was a member of the National Council for the Implementation of the Peace Accords. She was also the coordinator of the Women Agents for Change Consortium, an alliance of women's and human rights organizations working for the empowerment of women survivors of sexual violence during the armed conflict, seeking justice and reparations. In the international sphere, Méndez was a speaker at the first meeting that the U.N. Security Council held with women's organizations leading up to the passage of resolution 1325. She was a Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice in 2004.



Merlie "Milet" B. Mendoza

2010 Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice, has over two decades of peacebuilding experience in the Philippines. Mendoza served for a decade in various presidential departments, including the Peace Commission and the National Unification Commission. She then assisted the official Government Peace Negotiating Panel for Talks with the Communist Party of the Philippines, organizing consultations to understand the issues facing those in conflict areas. She transitioned from the government to the grassroots in 1999, becoming executive coordinator of Tabang Mindanaw ("Help Mindanao"), a national coalition for peace, development, humanitarian assistance and human security in Mindanao. Mendoza coordinated emergency humanitarian assistance for the 1 million civilians displaced by the war between government forces and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. She is a founding member of the Asian Disaster Response and Reduction Network – an alliance of more than 30 national and local humanitarian and social development organizations in 16 countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region.



Doris Mpoumou

is a human rights and social justice advocate with over 12 years of experience in policy analysis, advocacy and coalition building on issues such as peace and security, women's participation in decision making, global governance, violence against women (VAW) and transparency in national natural resource revenues. She is currently the director of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. As the deputy manager of the International Rescue Committee's program to end VAW in her native Congo-Brazzaville, Mpoumou initiated a reform of the penal code and advocated for the establishment of comprehensive services for survivors of VAW and a nationwide violence prevention program in the aftermath of the 1997 armed conflict. She also coordinated the global 50/50 Campaign to increase women's participation in decision making and co-led advocacy efforts on U.N. reform at the Women's Environment and Development Organization.



Jasmin Nario-Galace

is the associate director of the Center for Peace Education and a professor at the College of International, Humanitarian and Development Studies and the College of Education – all at Miriam College in the Philippines. Nario-Galace is also a member of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and IANSA-Women. She serves on the board of the Philippine Action Network to Control Arms and of Sulong CARHRIHL, a third-party network that monitors the compliance of the government and the National Democratic Front to their substantive agreement to respect human rights and international humanitarian law. She coordinated the civil society group that led to the formulation of the Philippine National Action Plan to implement U.N. Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Nario-Galace is the author or co-author of *Conflict Resolution and Peer Mediation, Peace Education Initiatives in the Philippines, Voices to Silence Guns, Peace Education: A Pathway to Peace* and "Tungo sa Mapayapang Mundo": *Towards a Peaceful World*.



Fionnuala D. Ní Aoláin

is concurrently the Dorsey and Whitney Chair in Law at the University of Minnesota Law School and a professor of law at the University of Ulster's Transitional Justice Institute in Belfast, Northern Ireland, where she is co-founder and associate director. Her teaching and research interests are in the fields of international law, human rights law, national security law and feminist legal theory. She has a forthcoming book entitled *On the Frontlines: Gender, War and the Post-Conflict Process*. At domestic war crimes trials in Bosnia, she was a representative of the prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. In 2003 she was appointed by the secretary-general of the United Nations as special expert on promoting gender equality in times of conflict and peacemaking. She has been nominated twice to the European Court of Human Rights in 2004 and 2007, the first woman and first academic lawyer to be thus nominated. Ní Aoláin was appointed to the Irish Human Rights Commission in 2000, and served until 2005.



Emiko Noma

is editor at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ), where she has written or edited nearly two dozen narratives in the Women PeaceMakers (WPM) Program. At the IPJ she has also served as interim program coordinator and peace writer for the WPM Program, and contributed to program development. In early 2006, Noma traveled to Uganda as part of the institute's Uganda Project and was an international observer to the presidential and parliamentary elections. In 2008, she joined the IPJ's film partner Sun & Moon Vision Productions in Cameroon to document on film the work of Woman PeaceMaker Susan Tenjoh-Okwen for the documentary "Rhythms to Peace." She has also contributed to the development of IPJ workshops and programs in Mindanao, Philippines. Noma received a master's degree in conflict resolution, with emphases in non-violent social change and international conflict resolution, from Portland State University, and has undergraduate degrees in English and religious studies.



Olenka Ochoa

has been an activist for women's rights for more than 20 years in her native Peru and around the world. She is a board member of the Federation of Municipal Women of Latin America and the Caribbean and of the Huairou Commission, a global network of community development organizations. From 1999 to 2002, she served as an elected member of the Metropolitan Lima Municipal Council, developing alternative security strategies to protect women and founding the first Commission of Women in the municipality. Ochoa previously worked with the Research and Training Institute for Family and Women. After the Fujimori administration, she participated in the National Accord for Governance, which created new policies for democratization in Peru. She later contributed to the design of an equal opportunity law, which was signed into national law in March 2007. She was recently part of a Club of Madrid delegation to Bolivia to advocate for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325. Ochoa was a Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice in 2008 and is currently a candidate for vice-mayor of Lima.



Manal Omar

serves as director of Iraq Programs at the U.S. Institute of Peace. Omar worked with UNESCO in Iraq from 1997 to 1998, and with Women for Women International as regional coordinator for Afghanistan, Iraq and Sudan. She has carried out training programs in Yemen, Bahrain, Afghanistan, Sudan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Kenya and elsewhere. Omar's activities have been profiled in the mainstream media, such as the *Washington Times*, BBC and NPR. Her own pieces have appeared in the *Guardian*, *Washington Post*, *Azizah Magazine* and *Islamica Magazine*, and she has authored a memoir, *Barefoot in Baghdad*, chronicling her work with women in Iraq. Omar is an active member of the American Muslim community. In 2007, *Islamica Magazine* named her one of 10 young visionaries shaping Islam in America. She holds an M.A. in Arab studies from Georgetown University and a B.A. in international relations from George Mason University.



Sarah Smiles Persinger

is a research associate at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame. She has a master's degree in Middle Eastern studies from the American University of Beirut and has reported extensively across the Arab world as a journalist. She previously worked as a reporter for the Melbourne Age newspaper. Persinger's research interests are in war and gender in the Middle East and Afghanistan, and she has published on the impact of war on Iraqi women under the regime of former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein.



Rebecca Peters

has been the director of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), the global movement against gun violence, for eight years. IANSA is a network of over 900 civil society organizations working in 120 countries against the proliferation and misuse of guns. IANSA is the official coordinator of civil society participation in the U.N. small arms process, and one of the core members of the campaign for an Arms Trade Treaty. An Australian lawyer and journalist, Peters has been working against armed violence for nearly 20 years, beginning with work to prevent the murder of women by their partners.



Nana Pratt

is a founding member of the Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET) and is currently the focal point person for its Sierra Leone chapter. She is also the secretary-general of the National Organization for Women in Sierra Leone. Through MARWOPNET, she is actively engaged in civil society efforts to work with the Peacebuilding Commission and other stakeholders to consolidate peace in Sierra Leone. MARWOPNET is one of two civil society organizations represented on the steering committee of the Peacebuilding Fund. As a member of the Sierra Leone Women's Forum, Pratt was one of the civil society observers during the Lomé peace negotiations in 1999. Prior to her retirement in 2003, she was the head of the chemistry department at Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone. She is also a member of the African Union Women's Committee, which was set up to advise the chairperson of the African Union on gender and women's issues.



Ada Williams Prince

is a senior advocacy officer for the Women's Refugee Commission. She leads advocacy efforts with the United Nations, government missions and the nongovernmental organization (NGO) community, advocating for global systemic change that will protect the rights of displaced women, children and young people. Prince previously served as the project and advocacy manager for the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Survivors. She has worked with refugees since 1994, when she was with a local NGO in Nepal serving Bhutanese refugees. She has also been the tsunami emergencies adviser and humanitarian advocacy adviser for Save the Children U.K.; a training specialist at the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance in the U.S. Agency for International Development; and a humanitarian affairs advocate for Refugees International in Washington, D.C.



Bandana Rana

has spent more than two decades promoting women's rights and gender equality in Nepal. She has special experience in the field of media and gender equality with a focus on enhancing participatory communication in development programs. She is currently the executive president of Saathi, an NGO working on violence against women and children in Nepal, and has led numerous national and regional research and advocacy programs for policy reforms related to women's rights. She is currently a member of the technical working group for developing the National Action Plan on 1325 and 1820, which is being formulated under the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Rana is one of the founding members of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders and the regional coordinator of the South Asian Campaign for Gender Equality. She was the founder and first elected president of Sancharika Samuha (Forum of Women in Media), and has served as chairperson of the National Commission for Women of Nepal.



Fatima K. Saeed-Ibrahim

was born in the nomadic area of Somaliland and moved to the United Kingdom in 1963. She returned in 1998 to work on peacebuilding and the reconstruction of her country, primarily with the U.N. Development Programme and various women's organizations. She is currently the Somaliland country director of the Office for Development and Humanitarian Affairs. Saeed-Ibrahim established the first National Human Rights Commission as well as a street children's village and a safe house for children victims of trafficking. She is founder and council chairperson of the Berbera College for Fisheries and Maritime Studies, serves on the board of the Somaliland Academy for Women Empowerment and is a senior adviser to the parliamentary upper house, known as the Gurti. Saeed-Ibrahim continues to champion the inclusion and protection of women in the police and custodial corps through trainings for the Somaliland Ministries of Interior and Justice.



Rakhi Sahi

was commander of the second all-women Formed Police Unit (FPU) that was part of the U.N. Mission in Liberia. She is now with the U.N. Department of Safety and Security, deployed in North Darfur with the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Sudan. Sahi was in the first group of women commissioned officers in the Indian Paramilitary Force's Central Reserve Police Force and later trained the second all-women battalion of the force, consisting of 976 personnel. She has worked with India's Rapid Action Force and in various welfare and community policing programs, and served as a police adviser to the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Haiti. In May 2008 Sahi presented at the Wilton Park Conference that helped lead to the passage of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1820.

Steven Schoofs

works for International Alert, managing the gender team in the Peacebuilding Issues Programme. Schoofs was trained as a social scientist with a strong background in development, security and international relations. Prior to International Alert, he was a research fellow at the Conflict Research Unit of the Netherlands Institute for International Relations, or "Clingendael." At Clingendael he conducted policy-oriented research on gender and conflict as well as the security aspects of HIV/AIDS. He is also a founding member of the Men and Gender Justice Working Group of WO=MEN, the Dutch Gender Platform.



Latifah Anum Siregar

is a human rights lawyer, the chairperson of the Alliance for Democracy in Papua (ALDP) and an expert at the Commission for Law and Human Rights of the parliament in Papua Province, Indonesia. Respected for her and ALDP's call to identify traditional laws, norms and values that could help settle land disputes, she has led the way to articulating these traditions in written law, which the Papua indigenous people can now use to negotiate with the government and migrants in the search for peaceful solutions to land conflicts. During Siregar's student days in the early 1990s, she was the first woman chairperson of the Muslim Students Association, and later in the decade she served as a member of the regional parliament in Papua Province. She has served on the board of directors of Papua Women Solidarity and until 2011 will serve as general secretary of the Papua Muslim Assembly. Siregar was a Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice in 2007.



Alicia Simoni

rapporteur for the 2010 Women PeaceMakers Conference "Precarious Progress," is editor and community manager at Peace X Peace, an e-network for women peacebuilders around the world. Prior to this she was regional desk officer for the Pakistan and Afghanistan programs of the International Medical Corps. She has an M.A. in international peace studies from the University of Notre Dame's Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and a bachelor's degree in anthropology from Johns Hopkins University. She has worked for The AIDS Support Organization in Uganda and for Women for Women International, where she designed, implemented and monitored programs in several post-conflict and conflict contexts. Simoni served as a peace writer in the Women PeaceMakers Program at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice in 2008 and 2009, working with Zandile Nhlengetwa of South Africa and Bai Liza Llesis Saway of the Philippines.



Nora Chengeto Tapiwa

2010 Woman PeaceMaker at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice, works to protect and procure the peace and human rights of her fellow Zimbabweans – in both Zimbabwe and South Africa. Currently in exile, Tapiwa is the founder and secretary of the Zimbabwe Diaspora Development Chamber, where she strives to create cohesion and unity among the Zimbabwean diaspora and within South Africa's migrant communities at large. Because of her activism and position as organizing secretary for the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, she was a target of President Mugabe's clampdown on political opposition. In 2003 Tapiwa left Zimbabwe to seek refuge in neighboring South Africa, where she organized a group of more than 2,000 refugees and activists to form the Global Zimbabwe Forum, now composed of 40 Zimbabwean organizations in exile.



Laura Taylor

is pursuing her doctorate in peace studies and psychology at the University of Notre Dame. She is currently conducting research in Colombia, Croatia and Northern Ireland with a focus on the relationship between national and local conflict and the impact on communities, families and children. Previously, she was a senior program officer at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice and worked on the Nepal and Guatemala Peacebuilding Initiatives and the Women PeaceMakers Program. Taylor also was project coordinator for an indigenous women's community mental health project in Guatemala, and the director of development for the Guatemala Human Rights Commission in Washington, D.C. She earned an M.A. in peace and justice studies from the University of San Diego and B.A. degrees in psychology and Spanish from Haverford College.



Sarah Taylor

executive coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, researches and writes on women, peace and security. She has worked and conducted research in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador, and has taught on gender, violence and education. She received her M.A. in political science, with a focus on nationalism and gender in Eastern Europe, from the University of Canterbury in New Zealand, and is a Ph.D. candidate in political science at the New School University in New York, where she is conducting a comparative analysis of high-level women negotiators.



Sarah Teitt

is the outreach director at the Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, where she is responsible for designing and implementing strategies to foster dialogue among various government and civil society stakeholders in the region, facilitating country-based programs for the prevention of mass atrocities, and encouraging the adoption of measures to implement the responsibility to protect in the Asia Pacific region. Teitt also serves as the coordinator for the centre's China Program and is working toward completing a Ph.D. at the University of Queensland on China's role in preventing and responding to genocide and mass atrocities. She has an M.A. in peace and conflict resolution from the University of Queensland and a B.A. in international relations with a concentration in East Asian studies from Roanoke College. Her research focuses on China's foreign policy in relation to conflict and humanitarian crises in the Asia Pacific region and Africa, U.N. peacekeeping, and the relationship between the responsibility to protect and the protection of women and children in armed conflict.



Shubhra Tiwari

additional superintendent of police in India, is currently the coordinator of the Gender, Child and Vulnerable Persons Protection team for the police unit in the U.N. Mission in Sudan. As such, she is responsible for community policing activities, including establishing and training special protection units, in both north and south Sudan.



Bibiane Aningina Tshefu

is an activist on women's rights with a specific focus on U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 and sexual violence in Africa. She is co-founder of Réseau Action Femmes Kinshasha; Caucus des Femmes; and Dynamique des Femmes Politiques. From 2002 to 2007, Tshefu was a consultant to the U.N. Gender Office in Congo and in 2003 led a team from the U.N. Development Programme evaluating the implementation of 1325 in the Mano River and Great Lakes regions. She has been an adviser to various government ministers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Tshefu is a member of the International Action Network on Small Arms and its Women's Network, the Coalition for Women's Human Rights in Conflict Situations, and various Congolese women's organizations in New York. She is also the focal point person for the DRC section of Women as Partners for Peace in Africa.

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Fred J. Hansen Foundation

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Conference Committee

- Program: Dee Aker, Malika Bhandarkar, Jennifer Freeman, Anne-Marie Goetz, Brigid Inder, Sarah Masters, Emiko Noma, Sarah Taylor;
- Support: Anne Birkel, Melissa Lucas, Brian Majeski, Patie Rogers.

With great pleasure, we celebrate the immense effort of our conference organizer, Andrea Bell, whose dedication, talent and indefatigable spirit brought us together.

Conference coordination and the support of Chris Groth and Lynn Hijar was invaluable.

Rapporteurs and Note-takers

Karla Alvarez, Kaitlin Barker, Tonia Crosby, Erika Dadsetan, Justine Darling, Tanja Dramac, Jenny Fisher, Andrea Frey, Veronica Geretz, Chris Groth, Jennifer Mills, Sarah Montgomery, Ram Rakkappan, Beatriz Rubin, Alicia Simoni, Laura Taylor, Ann Thomas, Katherine Wilcox, Shabnaz Yousefia.

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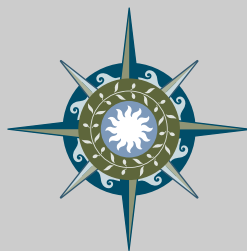
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CONFERENCE PROGRAM ADDENDUM

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 – 11 a.m. **Panel One**

- Speaker Carolina Maira Johansen is replaced by **Charlotte Onslow** of International Alert and Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS-UK), speaking on *“Putting Policy into Practice.”*
- Also speaking on Panel One is **Luz Méndez** of the National Union of Guatemalan Women and a 2004 IPJ Woman PeaceMaker.
- Interpreting for **Olenka Ochoa** is **Milburn Line**, executive director of the IPJ.

2 – 3:30 p.m. **Panel Two**

- Interpreting for **Bibiane Aningina Tshetu** is **Dustin Sharp**, assistant professor in the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies.

5:45 – 7 p.m. **Special Session**

- Moderator Carolina Maira Johansen is replaced by **Malika Bhandarkar** of UNIFEM.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1

2:45 – 4 p.m. **Panel Four**

- An additional speaker is **Asmahan Alawaisheh** of the U.N. Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).