



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

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Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

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COMMITTEE:
UN SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRS: ALEXANDER VASSILEV & OLGA BOGDAN

TOPIC:
WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters.

When a threat against international peace is brought to the attention of the Security Council, the council first attempts to negotiate a settlement between the disputing parties. The council may use its own member delegations, refer the issue to discussion in the General Assembly, or appoint the Secretary-General, the head of the United Nations, to act as mediator. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement as well.

If no peaceful agreement can be reached, and the disputing factions use violence, intimidation, or force, the Security Council can then enact policy resolutions to solve the conflict or restore peace. Sometimes this policy includes economic sanctions such as trade embargoes or prohibitions on governments borrowing from international funds. Under the Security Council regulations, however, humanitarian aid can never be withheld from any nation or group of people. The Security Council also reserves the right to recommend expulsion of any UN member state in gross violation of the UN charter and international law, though the dismissal must be voted on and passed in the General Assembly.

The Security Council is the only United Nations organization that can authorize military action and maintain a military-trained peacekeeping force. In violent international dispute, the Security Council can send intervening peacekeeping troops to secure areas in turmoil.

The Security Council is further responsible for overseeing compliance with international agreements involving weapons, the rules of engagement (conduct during war), the illegal spread of nuclear technology, and other threats to international peace. To enforce these treaties, such as international agreements on nuclear non-proliferation, the Security Council can authorize UN-led inspections of a nation's military arsenal. In addition, the Security Council can order sanctions or authorize military action.



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Topic B: Women, Peace and Security

I. Introduction

In today's changing world with some form of conflict present in almost every region, there is a growing recognition that women and security issues are inextricably interconnected. While women still represent a small number of combatants in wars, they suffer the most. While they still amount for a minority in peace negotiations, post-conflict settlements affect them directly. UN Women has highlighted the fact that women are the first to be disturbed by infrastructure collapse, as they struggle to preserve families and repair for the wounded.

The strong link between women, peace and security was recognized through the adoption on 31 October 2000 of the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which was a follow-up to the Presidential Statement of 8 March 2000.

The first references to women and security were integrated in the SC resolutions even earlier under the agenda items 'protection of civilians' and 'prevention of armed conflict' expressing grave concerns at the increasing targeting of civilian population in armed conflicts and condemning these acts as violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Prior to the adoption of Resolution 1325, the SC held an open discussion on women, peace and security on 24 and 25 October, in which 40 Member States made statements supporting the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into peacekeeping operations and the participation of women in all aspects of peace processes. These were among first acknowledgements of the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and their vital role in conflict solution, while recognizing that efforts to address the root causes of conflicts will not succeed unless an equal empowerment of all those who have suffered from them, including and especially women, will take place.

Later on, a series of other documents were adopted and targeted approaches were applied with regard to measures at the international, regional and national level that are to be adopted for appropriate implementation of UN legal instruments. Even though certain progress has been attained by the UN, national actors and policy makers and practitioners, more action still needs to be taken. Despite taking on a myriad of roles in conflict – ranging from combatants to displaced persons – women have mostly remained on the periphery of peacemaking and security processes.

**NO WOMEN
NO P+PEACE.**



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II. Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. Other UN documents.

The UN Security Council has adopted 4 landmark resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, each of them addressing different aspects for increasing women's role in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, as well as improving women's situation in areas affected by conflict:

- Resolution 1325 (2000) – considered as a cornerstone adopted unanimously by the SC- was the first UN SC resolution to acknowledge the link between women and peace & security agenda and their primordial role in it. It expressed SC's plan to integrate a gender perspective in all peacekeeping missions, calling all parties to ensure effective protection of women from sexual and gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict, "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" . It also invited the Secretary General to submit a report 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.

- Resolution 1820 (2008) was the first SC resolution that recognized conflict-related sexual violence as an issue to international peace and security. It demanded all actors to immediately protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence and it categorized rape and other forms of sexual violence as "a war crime, a crime against humanity, a constitutive act with respect to genocide". It called for end of impunity and referred to the introduction of targeted sanctions against parties who commit these crimes. The document also sets up measures and calls for further mechanisms for ensuring peacekeeping operations' ability to detect such cases and protect civilians, with a view to zero tolerance of sexual violence and abuse in UN peacekeeping operations. It again urged the Secretary General to present a report on the implementation of the Resolution.

- Resolution 1888 (2009) strengthened efforts in ending systematic violence against women in conflict. It called on the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary General to coordinate UN actions to address conflict-related sexual violence (including through the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict"), as well as to "deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict" . It also reinforced the annual reporting by the Secretary General on SC resolution 1820.



- Resolution 1960 (2010) establishes a monitoring, analysis and reporting mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence, calls upon parties to armed conflict to make specific, time-wise commitments to prohibit and punish sexual violence and asks the Secretary-General to monitor those commitments. It mandates the Secretary-General to list in the annexes to annual reports pursuant to Resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009)



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those parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of sexual violence in situations on the Council's agenda. Relevant sanctions committees will be briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and may take action against listed parties. SCR 1960 also calls for the establishment of monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements specific to conflict-related sexual violence.

Besides the 4 landmark resolutions, Security Council a series of presidential statements, as well as documents on other agenda items or country-specific resolutions, which relate to women, peace and security. For example, Resolution 1889 (2009) urged all relevant actors to not only protect women, but also ensure their empowerment in all stages of post-conflict peacebuilding and planning, financing and recovery processes.

Other relevant UN resolutions and documents are available at http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.glKWLeMTIsG/b.3959813/k.1753/Women_Peace_and_SecuritybrUN_Documents.htm

III. Other international legal and policy instruments

Key international legal and policy instruments that are critical complements to the women, peace and security agenda include:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979). State Parties to CEDAW are expected to pursue legal and institutional reform aimed at removing discriminatory practices; establish institutions aimed at the effective protection of women against discrimination; and eliminate discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises;
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/CON.177/20 and A/CONF.177/20/Add.1) was adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. It sets forth a 12-point policy for advancing the situation of women, one of which focuses on women and armed conflict. This part calls for guaranteeing equal participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution and governance, as well as their protection during armed conflict;



- The Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action was adopted in 2000, calling for a stronger mainstreaming of gender perspectives in multidimensional peace keeping operations. It also stresses the importance of equal inclusion of women in all peace processes, and the appointment of gender advisors to peace operations, as well as more female Special Envoys and Special Representatives to peace operations, the recruitment of more women in all UN functions and consolidation of monitoring and accountability.

- International Criminal Court (ICC) decides on acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence which can be prosecuted as crimes against humanity, as war crimes and as acts constitutive of genocide. These precedents also informed the development of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820;



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IV. Protection of women in armed conflict

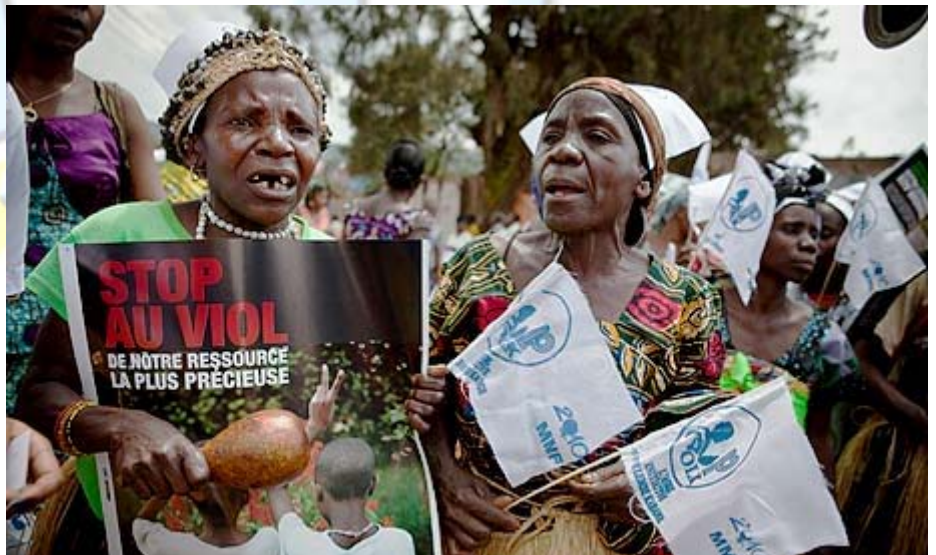
"Sexual violence is the monstrosity of our century" (Dr. Denis Mukwege, Director, Panzi Hospital)
Wartime sexual violence has been one of history's greatest silences. — Elisabeth Rehn and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf in *Women, War, Peace*, 2002

Sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and girls is a issue of great concern still persisting today. It was addressed at various UN levels and in different formats: by the Security Council, the Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, General Assembly, Human Rights Council etc.

The need for institutionalized responses to threats and effects of sexual violence and the role of all actors in addressing these issues was regularly stressed. The SC adopted also resolutions targeted at certain countries (ex.: Haiti, Liberia, Chad, DRC etc.), condemning violence against women with a reference to SC resolution 1820.

The Council even referred to such measures as imposing assets freeze and travel ban on 3 individuals who were identified in 2008 by the Expert Group as responsible for sexual violence and 4 additional individuals in 2010, recommending the Government of DRC to arrest certain officers due to allegations of perpetrating sexual violence.

The last report of the Secretary General on conflict-related sexual violence to the SC (January 2012) signaled for the first time names of military forces, militia and armed groups who are suspected as perpetrators, among which are armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), armed militia groups and former armed forces in Côte d'Ivoire, and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the Central African Republic (CAR).



The report provides examples of how sexual violence has threatened security in post-conflict situations, such as in Chad, CAR, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and how it has been used in the context of elections, political strife and civil unrest in Egypt, Guinea, Kenya and Syria, among others. It thus addresses the role of combating sexual violence in post-conflict situations.

However, "out of 300 peace agreements for 45 conflict situations in the 20 years since the end of the Cold War, 18 have addressed sexual violence in 10 conflict situations (Burundi, Aceh, DRC, Sudan/Nuba Mountains, Sudan/Darfur, Philippines, Nepal, Uganda, Guatemala, and Chiapas)."



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To respond to this situation, on the 9th of March 2012 UN issued new guidelines to help mediators address sexual violence in conflict and include references to it in ceasefire and peace agreements. Designed and published by the UN Department of Political Affairs, the "Guidance for Mediators: Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements" complements efforts by other UN entities to combat the problem.

Other positive results are shown by gender advisers and/or women protection advisers to UN peacekeeping missions, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); their role and contribution is important also in the framework of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements. According to resolution 1889 (2009) they are also asked to work 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".

In 2008, the UN Secretary General launched a multi-year global campaign "UNiTE to End Violence against Women" bringing together the UN, Governments and civil society to end violence against women. Mr. Ban said at the opening of the session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2008) that "at least one out of every three women is likely to be beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime." He acknowledged that there is no "blanket approach" to tackling the scourge, noting that each country must formulate its own measures to address violence against women.

The last report of the Secretary General on conflict-related sexual violence (February 2012) is available at:
<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20S%202012%2033.pdf>



V. Women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding

Women's involvement in peacebuilding started to be addressed more actively after the UN 4th World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. In 1999 a global civil society campaign targeting women's exclusion from decision-making processes on peace and security led to the adoption of UN SC Resolution 1325.

Later on, UN and active leaders from civil society started to demand women's full participation in decision-making at national, regional and international levels as a critical component in the achievement of gender equality, as well as gender mainstreaming in peacebuilding.



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Even though significant progress has been made in the integration of a gender perspective within UN own structures, challenges that lie in implementation are enormous. Women's participation in peace negotiations remains scarce and not systematic — "it averages less than 8 percent of the 11 peace processes for which such information is available. Fewer than 3 percent of signatories to peace agreements are women".

In order to achieve gender mainstreaming in peace processes, experts encourage a threefold approach by ensuring gender analysis (of connections, causes and effects, data), gender equality (of opportunities, resources and respect) and gender representation (in all stages). Peacebuilding needs the involvement of women.. Women's roles in peacebuilding in Bosnia, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Kashmir, and many other places in the last decade highlight the importance of moving women beyond the "humanitarian front of the story."

The last report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security (September 2011) on Women, Peace and Security (including references to women participation in all peace processes) is available at <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20S%202011%20598.pdf>

VI. From resolution to action



Implementation at the United Nations level: integrated approach

Information on evolutions from 2000 to 2010 shows that the Security Council has progressively integrated language on women and gender into country-specific resolutions and other documents over the past decade. The SC's internalization of women, peace, and security visions and insights still continues until today.

There are several other UN system actors who are engaged on the issue of Women, Peace and Security as well:

- the General Assembly Plenary (GA), has encouraged for example the discussion of gender mainstreaming, as well as through its adoption of the outcome document from the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly on Follow-up to the Platform of Action (A/S-23/10/Rev.1) (2000) which specifically highlights the importance of integrating a gender perspective in post-conflict reconstruction,



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dealing directly with the root causes of conflict in a comprehensive and encompassing manner, as well as, addressing the differences in the impact of armed conflict on women and men ;

- the General Assembly First Committee: Disarmament and International Security;
- UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) reviews and provides recommendations to UN peacekeeping operations, including related to women, peace and security agenda;
- the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) has discussed this issue at three previous sessions, including most recently in 2010 under the agenda item "15-year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the outcomes of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly (2000)."
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and its predecessor entities, have examined this issue carefully in numerous occasions. UN Women, which was created by the UN General Assembly in 2010 and merged the work of the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and INSTRAW, has addressed women, peace and security as one of its main focus areas of research and activities. The creation of UN Women is regarded as "one of the most significant institutional developments with regard to women and peace and security" ;
- UNHCHR;
- The Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;
- Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations;
- Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict;
- Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict;
- Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General;
- "Humanitarian groups like the UNFPA provide health services and help protect refugees and internally displaced persons from gender-based violence." (Ms. Alanna Armitage, Director United Nations Population Fund, Geneva);
- etc.

Developments at the UN level include:

- The creation in 2001 of an Inter-Agency Network Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security, chaired by the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women whose Office (OSAGI) acts as its Secretariat. The Taskforce has 22 members and eight observers (UN agencies, intergovernmental bodies and the NGO working group). The taskforce remains to some extent active;
- The institutionalization of a reporting mechanism by the Secretary General to the Security Council. First report was issued in October 2002 calling for a more integrated approach towards inclusion of both issues 'impact of conflict on women' and 'role of women in peacekeeping' in the SC deliberations, rather than separate. Subsequently, there was a call for appointment of more women in the UN system, which was realized at the conceptual level, according to the 2nd report of the Secretary General (2004), while more action on the ground was needed. At the same time, the document underlined the role of political will and determination for valuing the momentum. In general, first 6 reports of the Secretary General were related to implementation of res. 125, while a report concerning res. 1820 on sexual violence in armed conflict was released in 2009. The Secretary General's report of September 2010 comprised an assessment of the implementation of resolution 1325 over the past 10 years, as well as a set of revised global indicators to track future implementation. The last 2 reports of the Secretary General focused on Women, Peace and Security (September 2011) and conflict-related sexual violence (February 2012).



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- A United Nations System-wide Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) was developed in 2005;
- Integration of the conceptual approach "3 P's"- Prevention, Participation and Protection (developed by the NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security in 2004). Later on these, together with relief and recovery; normative issues- were included in the 5 thematic areas responding to implementation of SC resolution 1325 (2000);
- Initiative UN Action against sexual violence in conflict (UN Action), launched in March 2007 by 12 UN agencies for increasing coordination and accountability on prevention and response services, unites the work for ending sexual violence during and in the aftermath of conflict. (2007);
- In December 2008 UN Action established a Multi-Donor Trust Fund to mobilize funds for supporting a range of joint activities, as well as the UN Action Secretariat;
- A multi-year global campaign "UNiTE to End Violence against Women" bringing together the UN, governments and civil society was launched by the Secretary General in February 2008 to end violence against women;
- Appointment of a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict (February 2010);
- Adoption of a UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security: 2011-2020, proposed by the Secretary General in July 2011;
- The Secretary General has undertaken efforts to appoint more women to senior UN positions,

particularly in field missions, as well as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf and in the UN field operations;

- Took measures to 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;
- etc.



Implementation at the national level: differentiated approaches

Since 2002, the SC has reiterated the role of Member States in accelerating implementation of commitments on women, peace and security.

The commitments that result from SC resolutions on behalf of Member States are:

- to take appropriate measures to protect civilians, esp. women and girls in situations of armed conflict, as well as in post-conflict settings;
- to raise awareness and responsiveness of personnel deployed to UN peacekeeping



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- troops on protection and prevention of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- to train the personnel deployed including by using Secretary General's scenario-based training materials on combating sexual violence for peacekeepers;
- to deploy whenever possible a higher percentage of female peacekeepers or police;
- to strengthen the capacity of judicial and health systems and local civil society networks for providing assistance to victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- 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;
- to increase the representation of women in mediation and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution;
- to improve women's participation in all stages of peacebuilding, including post-conflict planning and recovery, by promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management, supporting women's organizations;
- to counter negative social attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;
- to ensure gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery processes and sectors;
- 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 decision-making;
- to implement SC resolution 1325 through National Action Plans or other national level strategies.

Until today, there are 37 countries that have adopted National Action Plans to implement UN SC resolution 1325: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Democratic Republic of Congo, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra-Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A, while a number of countries are in the process of elaboration. Support for developing national action plans (NAP) is provided by member states with NAP's in place, regional organizations or UN entities. This can be achieved by methods of cross-learning or twinning, when countries may exchange ideas, experiences and resources in the creation of their plans (for ex.: Liberia-Ireland and East Timor-Finland-Kenya). Some countries may also choose to mainstream women, peace and security issues into other policy frameworks.

The Report encourages practices of reporting to Parliaments and monitoring by civil society on the NAP's, including shadow reports, which is available for example in Belgium, Liberia and the Netherlands.

Regional bodies such as NATO, in coordination with the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, and the EU have also developed action plans and policy on UNSCR 1325. "In some cases, regional action plans can play an even more important role than individual NAPs in promoting peace and security, particularly given the cross-border nature of many conflicts" -- Civil Society Advisory Group to the UN on Women, Peace and Security.

However, problems for implementation are still posed by accountability. Most NAP's present vague texts, with only half of them having indicators, and only one (Sierra Leone) having set clear time limits.

The UK is the lead country on women, peace and security in the Council. This is also proved by the fact that "Women building peace" global campaign launched in 1999 prior to the SC resolution 1325, was initiated by a UK-based organization International Alert, gathering over 1000 other organizations in support. The U.S.A. has the lead for sexual violence issues.



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VII. Conclusion and questions to answer during debate

In the time frame of over a decade, the UN, regional bodies and national entities have shown progress on addressing the main priorities connected to women, peace and security agenda, namely the need for accountability for results and improved coordination on implementation, the need to strengthen women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention, resolution and long-term peacebuilding; the need for a more effective justice and security environment for women and girls during and after conflict and the need to increase resources for all aspects of the women and security agenda.

Security Council members generally continue to view the women, peace and security agenda as important and necessary. There is a sense that this issue has developed significant traction and momentum. It seems that all Council members remain fully supportive of the framework established by the related resolutions. However, despite the commitment shown by UN in most thematic and country-specific reports and the positive trend towards more systemic integration of the Women, Peace and Security in the Council actions, implementation is still uneven and a wide gap remains between words and action on the ground.

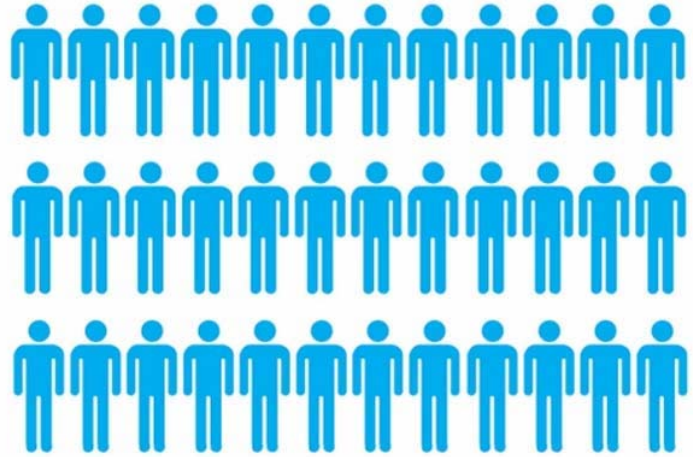
The tragedy of sexual violence in conflict continues, recent report of atrocities in DRC once again prove that. "In a single incident in 2010 more than 150 women and girls were raped in the DRC. This is unacceptable." (Ms. Alanna Armitage, Director United Nations Population Fund, Geneva). At the same time, other indicators on women, peace and security are lacking consistent implementation.

Delegates should focus on the following aspects of the women, peace and security agenda (connecting them with their country position, as well): prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery.

When preparing for the Conference, delegates should attempt to address the following questions and key issues:

- What initiatives can be encouraged by the Council in order to get men involved as agents for change supporting and acknowledging women's roles in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding and engaging them in women empowerment?
- How can the Security Council ensure that implementation by Member States is also grounded in human rights instruments, such as CEDAW, and a human-rights based approach is applied in all cases?
- What can the Security Council do to ensure better coordination, coherence and integration of women, peace and security priorities across the entire UN system, including its subsidiary bodies? In this regard, what is the assessment of the mandates of the Special Representative for Sexual Violence

What's missing?



Answer = Women.

You can't build peace by leaving half the people out.

Resolution 1325 and No Women No Peace want to change all that this October. Women are the untapped resource in this process, let's tap into the potential and let women be heard.

Get involved now at: www.nowomennopeace.org

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WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

and the associated team of experts (as decided in resolution 1888) and how best to frame their relationship with UN Women going forward?

- What further actions should the SC undertake to respond to Secretary General's Report on sexual violence of 13 January 2012 and hold accountable the military forces, militia and armed groups credibly suspected for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the SC agenda referred to in the annex to the report? What relevant measures should be applied- gradual sanctions/ imposition of arms embargoes/ referral to the International Criminal Court/ mandating international commissions of inquiry etc.?
- What actions should be taken for ensuring that all conflict-related abuses of women's human rights (not only sexual violence), including those mentioned by human rights treaty bodies, are appropriately addressed?
- What early warning mechanisms can be put in place to shift the debate from reacting to sexual violence like any other tragedy to preventing it like any other threat?
- How can the increase in technical and financial support to women's organizations in conflict and post-conflict situations (which are key to consolidating constituencies for peacebuilding processes) be ensured? What means for enhancing women's conflict-preventive role may be used?
- What steps can be taken to support intensive and comprehensive research on situations where women have used unique methodologies, approaches and thinking to contribute to peacebuilding. How can framing of 'success stories' at the grassroots and middle-level be done in ways that they impact policy analysis and reform?
- What mainstreaming tool can be used by the SC for adding women, peace and security elements to all mandates of peacekeeping and political missions that do not contain these elements?
- Are systematic briefings to the SC on women, peace and security by the Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of UN Women an important tool for addressing the issue?
- What tools and actions must be taken for ensuring that Member States follow through their commitments deriving from SC resolutions?
- What further preparations and actions must be taken in connection with the proposed 2015 High-Level Review of the Security Council on implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)?
- How to ensure consistency of actions envisioned on Women, Peace and Security agenda with the UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security: 2011-2020?
- What other steps must be taken to ensure appropriate implementation at UN, regional and national level?

FURTHER READINGS

In order to have a better understanding of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the following readings are recommended. Also, it is strongly encouraged to browse through the website of Peace Women Project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for monitoring of recent developments and country positions: <http://peacewomen.org/>

Another important tool in this regard is the non-governmental organization Security Council Report, which monitors SC action on various agenda topics, including women, peace and security: -

- http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.2400917/k.FE1/Publications_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.htm



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TOPIC:
WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

- Charter of the United Nations (MUST READ)
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>
- UN Security Council functions, structure, reports
<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/> (MUST READ)
- Women, peace and security- historical chronology (MUST READ)
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.3959809/k.EDE7/Women_Peace_and_SecuritybrHistorical_Chronology.htm
- Women, peace and security UN documents (MUST READ)
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.3959813/k.1753/Women_Peace_and_SecuritybrUN_Documents.htm
- SC Resolution 1325 (2000) (MUST READ)
http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2002
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2002/1154
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2004
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2004/814
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2005
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2005/636
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2006
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2006/770
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2007
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2007/567
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2008
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2008/622
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2009
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2009/465
- Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2011 (MUST READ)
<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20S%202011%20598.pdf>
- SC Resolution 1820 (2008) (MUST READ)
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/391/44/PDF/N0839144.pdf?OpenElement>
- Report of the Secretary General pursuant to SC Resolution 1820
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2009/362
- SC Resolution 1888(2009) (MUST READ)
[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1888\(2009\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1888(2009))
- SC Resolution 1889 (2009) [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1889\(2009\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1889(2009))
- Report of the Secretary General on conflict-related sexual violence, 2012 (MUST READ)
<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20S%202012%2033.pdf>
- SC Resolution 1960 (2010) (MUST READ)
[http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/RES/1960\(2010\)](http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/RES/1960(2010))
- UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security: 2011-2020 (MUST READ)
http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/wps/Strategic_Framework_2011-2020.pdf
- Security Council Open Debate on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, including country statements (MUST READ)



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- http://www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/debate-watch/all-debates/48/security-council-open-debate-on-the-protection-of-civilians-in-armed-conflict
- Annan, K. (2005). Note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the Administrative and Budgetary Aspects of the Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, A/C.5/59/31 http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2FC.5%2F59%2F31&Submit=Search&Lang=E
- Butler, M., K. Mader, and R. Kean. (2010). Women, Peace, and Security Handbook: Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolution Language. http://www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/handbook/introduction
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- UN Action against sexual violence <http://www.stoprapenow.org/>
- UN Fund for Action against sexual violence in conflict <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/UNA00>
- Peace Women Project. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. <http://www.peacewomen.org/>
- Beijing and its follow-up. Beijing Platform for Action. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/>
- Bergsmo, Morten, Alf Butenschøn Skre and Elisabeth J. Wood (Eds.) (2012) Understanding and Proving International Sex Crimes. Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. http://www.fichl.org/fileadmin/fichl/documents/FICHL_12_Web.pdf.
- Women Building Peace: The international campaign to promote the role of women in peacebuilding <http://www.international-alert.org/women/default.html>
- International Fellowship of Reconciliation's Women Peacemakers Program. <http://www.ifor.org/WPP/index.htm>
- Womenwatch: The UN Internet Gateway on the Advancement and Empowerment of Women. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/index.html>