

Women, Peace and Security: A Guide to the UN for Global Citizens



With appreciation to:



Why should women doctors care about the UN Security Council Women, Peace and Security Agenda?

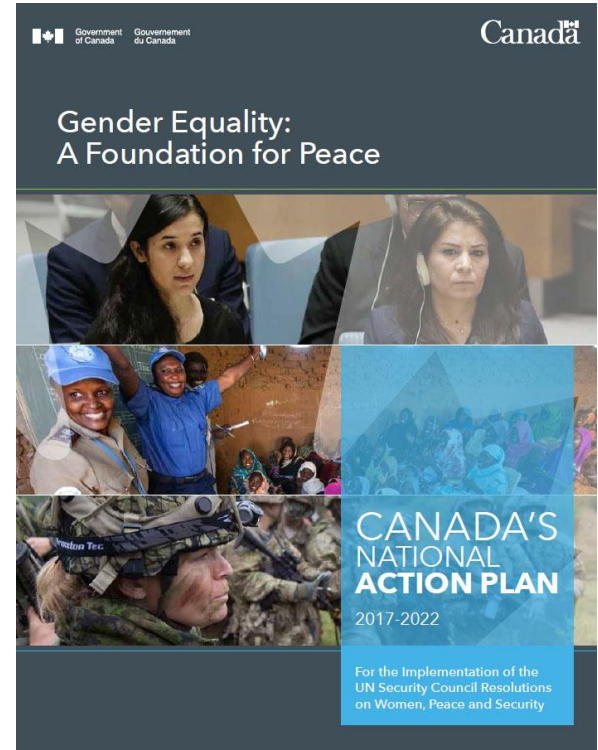
Women Doctors & Women, Peace and Security

- ❑ Women approach peacebuilding with their children and grand children in mind
- ❑ Doctors are healers. Non-violence and inclusive security can heal our world.
- ❑ We are all global citizens, so...



Women Doctors & Women, Peace and Security

- ❑ Doctors have a unique role to play in supporting Canada's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, launched on November 1, 2017.
- ❑ Support ≠ no questions !



Legal Framework

- Peacebuilding work for Women, Peace, and Security is mainly within:

1.

**United Nations Security
Council Resolutions (UNSCR)
1325, 1820 and 2250**



2.

**Convention on the Elimination
of all Forms of Discrimination
Against Women (CEDAW)**



- May seem complicated, but important and effective. Here is why...

UNSCR 1325

- First in the suite of UNSCRs about women's participation, sexual violence and conflict.
- Acknowledged that women and children are disproportionately affected by conflict.
- National Action Plans (NAPs) are not just for conflict-affected states
- Required states to create National Action Plans on how they will integrate gender and the protection of women into their laws, funding and peacebuilding work.

Liberia

- ❑ Best example of women coming together to fight for their right to be part of the peace process.
- ❑ These women taught us 3 things:
 - ❑ Plan campaigns for the long-term, not the short-term;
 - ❑ Plan funding for the long-term; and,
 - ❑ Projects need follow-up, monitoring and evaluation.



Leymah Gbowee

The 1st UNSCR on WPS: UNSCR 1325 (2000)

- ❑ Important points: The 3 'P'- participation, protection and prevention
- ❑ Recognize the different impacts of war on women and men
- ❑ Potential transformation: women victims become artisans of peace and decision-makers
- ❑ Process: civil society organizations(CSOs) driven, participatory drafting with CSOs

Focus on SGBV in conflicts

- ❑ Failure of responsibilities in UNSCR 1325:
 - ❑ SGBV as a tool of war (after Rwanda, Bosnia in the 1990s): Darfur and the DRC in the 2000s. Exclusion of women and their points of view in negotiations and peace processes: Liberia

After UNSCR 1325: Practical Steps

- ❑ Analytical list of the effects of effective military practices in regards to the prevention of sexual violence
- ❑ Engagement with the UN Department of Peacekeeping (UNDPKO) as well as with UNPOL
- ❑ No military tactic revisions from this point of view
- ❑ Revision joins a practical product and useful information - ‘buy-in’ to what occurred = not ignore

Cultural Changes on the Security Council - 2007

- ❑ Large changes on the Security Council - heightened passion and increased engagement in public debates
- ❑ October: Arria Formula opened the Security Council to civil society
December:
 - ❑ **MONUC** revision of the mandate for (the renewal of the sensitization of the gaps SGBV, now MONUSCO)
 - ❑ The Ambassador of the US 'The Greatest Silence' SGBV in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by Lisa F. Jackson

The 2nd UNSCR on WPS UNSCR 1820 (2008)

- Responds to problems of sexual violence in conflict
- Assures no immunity for sexual violence
- Address sexual violence in the mandates to maintain peace and the sanctions specific to the states
- Process: Preliminary draft presented to a few CSOs- the majority based in NYC

UNSCR 1820 (2008)

- Declares rape as a weapon of war, **as well as** a war crime, a crime against humanity and an act of genocide, under the *Convention*
- Followed by a series of UNSCR recommendations on sexual violence in conflict, including calls to end rape as a weapon of war in countries like Syria.

The 3rd and 4th UNSCR on WPS: UNSCRs 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2010)

- ❑ UNSCR 1888 (2009)
 - ❑ Nomination of a Special Rapporteur on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) to put an end to the sexual violence ties to conflicts
 - ❑ Investigations of cases of sexual violence and pursue the guilty
 - ❑ Civil officers and military commanders in compliance with international humanitarian laws, utilize their authority and power to prevent sexual violence and the impunity of oppressors
 - ❑ Certain levels of consultation with CSO (majority in NYC)

The 3rd and 4th UNSCR on WPS: UNSCRs 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2010) – Continued...

- ❑ UNSCR 1889 (2010)
 - ❑ Reinforce the engagement of UN to integrate women in peace negotiations; in governance and in financing re-establishment after conflict; and in the peace consolidation initiatives
 - ❑ Development of indicators to follow the implications of the UNSCR 1325 globally
 - ❑ Process: No consultation with civil society

The 5th UNSCR on WPS: UNSCR 1960 (2010)

- ❑ Reinforcing the political engagement to prevent sexual violence, fighting the impunity and to put in practice the responsibility
- ❑ Asks UN Security Council to establish and control, the analysis and the reports of arrangement on sexual violence
- ❑ Annual publication of a list of armed groups who target women for sexual violence
- ❑ Process: NO consultation with civil society

The 6th UNSCR on WPS: UNSCR 2106 (2013)

- ❑ The initial responsibility of states is to protect the civil population
- ❑ Concentrate on the carrying out of offense of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- ❑ The political and economic empowerment of women at the heart of long-term prevention strategy

The 7th UNSCR on WPS: UNSCR 2122 (2013)

- ❑ 13 years after the UNSCR 1325, this UNSCR finally addresses the shortcomings in the application of the WPS Agenda, such as:
 - ❑ The political participation of women in the negotiations of peace (1 of the 3, 3 Ps of 1325)
 - ❑ Multi-sectorial services for women in regard to the results of violence without discrimination

The 8th UNSCR for WPS: UNSCR 2242 (2015)

- ❑ Places the WPS Agenda as a central facet of international efforts to address the challenges of the current global context, including rising violent extremism, climate change, and unprecedented numbers of displaced persons
- ❑ Establishes substantive links between women and their involvement in peace and security
- ❑ Provides a new tool to further implement WPS and UN Security Council objectives

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

- International Bill of Rights for Women, adopted in 1979.
- Provides the following rights:
 - Freedom from discrimination;
 - Right to participate in political and national life, and legal system;
 - Right to education, employment and health; and,
 - Equality in marriage and family life.
- Reporting procedure allows groups to report on their state's violations of their rights

UN Monitoring Body: CEDAW Committee

- Body of 23 independent experts that monitor the implementation of CEDAW
- State parties submit regular reports to the Committee at CEDAW Sessions (roughly every 5 years),
- Civil society submit shadow reports and deliver oral statements to the Committee
- Mandated to draft concluding observations to the reporting state (which considers civil society reports), and general recommendations

CEDAW General Recommendation 30 (2013)

- General recommendations created by the CEDAW committee (e.g. GR 30) :
 - Reinforce and clarify the normative framework of the only *Convention* on human rights, specific to women
 - The obligation of state parties to be diligent on crimes against women by non-state actors
 - Integrated approach on the Security Council on women, peace and security, based on a model of substantive equality

Application of WPS

- ❑ 74 National Action Plans (38% of the 193 members of UN)
- ❑ Regional Action Plans: Burundi, DRC and Rwanda; Mano River Union countries, Pacific (actual)
- ❑ Regional politics: Comprehensive approach of the EU for the application of the UNCSR 1325 & 1820; solemn declaration on equality of different groups in Africa
- ❑ Development of indicators by the UN and civil society to monitor 1325
- ❑ Monitoring through civil society (GNWP Annual Report)

UNSCR 2250 (2015)

- Encourages youth to participate at all levels of decision-making, including young women and girls.
 - Youth includes ages 18 to 29.
- Calls for more inclusive peacebuilding processes, from the negotiation to the integration of peace agreements

Localization: Girl Ambassadors for Peace



With appreciation to: The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, United Methodist Women, and The University of Winnipeg Global College

Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan, Indonesia and Bangladesh

Localization

- Localization has the following goals:
 - Promote work between national and local government;
 - Facilitate cooperation and collaboration on the implementation of WPS;
 - Raise awareness of UNSCR 1325 and other WPS documents;
 - Promote local concrete actions toward implementation in communities; and,
 - Contribute toward better global implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Global Indicators on WPS

1. Prevention: of all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence
2. Participation: Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and conflict resolution
3. Protection: Safety, physical and mental health of women and girls and their economic security are assured and their human rights respected
4. Relief and Recovery: Women's and girls' specific needs are met in conflict and postconflict situations

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Rohingya Crisis

- Approximately 900,000 Rohingya refugees have left Myanmar since 2012
- Approx. 63,700 women affected by the crisis are pregnant and lactating. 10,500 will give birth in the next few months of which 1,500 are at risk of life-threatening birth complications.



Photo: CNN

Rohingya Crisis

- “Seeing these words in print makes me realize how inadequate words are to express the extent of the damage and trauma of Rohingya women and girls seeking refuge on both sides of the border. My own interviews with a group of women gave me a detailed and graphic account of abuse and violence, including sexual violence as a weapon of war.” – The Hon. Bob Rae, Special Envoy to the Prime Minister in Myanmar



Photo: UNFPA



Eleanor Roosevelt:

Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home — so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. ...

Such are the places where every man, woman and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity - without discrimination.

Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere.