

# REPORT ON SECURITY COUNCIL ROUNDTABLE

"Towards International Peace and Human Security: Advancing Prevention, Participation and Protection in the Work of the Security Council"

Rockefeller Foundation, New York, NY

27 January 2004

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes recommendations drawn from a working roundtable held on the 27<sup>th</sup> of January 2004. The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) and the Permanent Missions to the UN of Canada, Chile and the United Kingdom co-sponsored the event, entitled "*Towards International Peace and Human Security: Advancing Prevention, Participation and Protection in the Work of the Security Council.*" Participants included representatives from Security Council Member States, UN agencies and civil society organizations, (see Annex 1 for a list of participants.) By bringing together a range of actors in an informal, neutral setting, the roundtable sparked reflection on the Council's work on these urgent issues and renewed commitment to partnership as key to advancing international peace and human security. (See Annex 2 for remarks by the Governments of UK, Chile and the NGOWG.)

## II. CONCEPT AND APPROACH

The aim of the roundtable was to generate shared ideas for improving the Security Council's work in conflict **prevention**, the **participation** of women in peace and security, and the **protection** of civilians with consideration to the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls. Together, these are known as the "**three Ps.**" The recommendations included in this report reflect ways that the Security Council can more fully integrate the "three Ps" into all of its work. Discussion focused on five relevant thematic resolutions:

- Resolutions 1265 and 1296 on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict;
- Resolution 1366 on the Role of the Security Council in the Prevention of Armed Conflict;
- Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; and
- Resolution 1460 on Children in Armed Conflict.

Participants divided into four breakout groups, each consisting of representatives from Security Council Member States, UN agencies and civil society organizations. Each group tackled the issue of how to strengthen, systematize and institutionalize the implementation of these resolutions, by addressing the following questions:

1. What has the Security Council done to ensure the effective implementation of these resolutions in conflict-affected regions?
2. Drawing on the answers above, how can the Security Council build on its ongoing work to ensure the effective implementation of these resolutions?

A subsequent plenary discussion, facilitated by Ian Martin of the International Center for Transitional Justice and supporting facilitators, pulled together the ideas generated by each of these groups.

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### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

The roundtable provided an important opportunity to brainstorm ways of moving forward in implementing these resolutions. A large number of recommendations were generated. (See Annex 3.) Of these, discussion converged around three areas:

1. **Improved Coordination and Information Flow**, including within Member State Missions, through increasing familiarity with past precedents as expressed in thematic resolutions; and between the Security Council and the General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Secretariat and civil society. There was also the suggestion that more information about prevention, participation and protection issues in conflict-affected areas be transmitted to the Council earlier in its decision-making processes—through briefings by experts on gender and children’s issues (from both civil society and the UN system), improved and more frequent Arria Formula meetings, open debates, and more frequent and systematic mechanisms for receiving civil society input.
2. **More Attention to the Language of Resolutions and Mandates** through, for example, ensuring that the "three Ps" are incorporated into all country-specific resolutions and mandates through the development of a checklist to be used in drafting these documents.
3. **Championing Issues**, by appointing a "champion" on the Security Council who would be responsible for monitoring the implementation of certain thematic resolutions, including through ensuring that language included in country-specific resolutions and mandates properly addresses issues of prevention, participation and protection. A champion could be established as a focal point, consisting of one Council Member, or a working group or network, consisting of a number of Members.

### IV. NEXT STEPS

1. Further incorporation of the "three Ps" into the work of the Security Council, including through follow-up actions in the recommendation areas described above.
2. The roundtable co-sponsors are planning a follow-up session later this year, which will address the practical application of the recommendations generated by the first roundtable. With a particular focus on women, peace and security, this second meeting will seek to develop a more concrete set of benchmarks and tools to advance the implementation of Resolution 1325 and the principles that underpin it.

#### **NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security**

*The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG) was formed in May 2000 to call for a Security Council resolution on women, peace and security. Following the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1325 in October 2000, the group now focuses on working towards its full implementation. The NGOWG currently consists of the Hague Appeal for Peace, International Alert, International Women’s Tribune Centre, Women’s Action for New Directions, the Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children and Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. For more information, see [www.peacewomen.org/un/ngo/wg.html](http://www.peacewomen.org/un/ngo/wg.html).*

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*The roundtable co-sponsors would like to thank Ian Martin of the International Center for Transitional Justice, Women Waging Peace, International Peace Academy and the Rockefeller Foundation for their support.*

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## **Participants**

In attendance were representatives from:

Amnesty International  
CARE International  
Hague Appeal for Peace  
Human Rights Watch  
International Alert  
International Center for Transitional Justice  
International Peace Academy  
International Women's Tribune Centre  
Permanent Mission of Angola to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Benin to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Brazil to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN  
Permanent Mission of China to the UN  
Permanent Mission of France to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Guinea to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Mexico to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Philippines to the UN  
Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Spain to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Sweden to the UN  
Permanent Mission of Syrian Arab Republic to the UN  
Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the UN  
Permanent Mission of United States to the UN  
Rockefeller Foundation  
Save the Children  
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations  
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
United Nations Office of the Special Adviser for Gender Issues  
United Nations Children's Fund  
United Nations Development Fund for Women  
United Nations Development Programme  
Women's Action for New Directions  
Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Women Waging Peace

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**Speeches**

- 1. Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Emyr Jones-Parry, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the UN**
- 2. Remarks by Ms. Isha Dyfan, NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security**
- 3. Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz, Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN**

**1. Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Emyr Jones-Parry, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the UN**

Let me start by welcoming you and thanking you all for coming. I know that lunchtimes are precious for us all, so it is heartening that so many of you have made time to attend this event. My sincere thanks too to the Rockefeller Foundation for allowing us the use of their facilities to hold this roundtable event.

An event such as this amply demonstrates, I believe, why all of us involved in pursuing the work of the Security Council—be it as Council Members, Secretariat staff, and civil society actors—should come together often to share our experience and explore new ideas and thoughts for improving its work. We need to learn from each other. Because it is only by drawing on each other's knowledge that we can make decisions which most fully respond to, and take the fullest account of, the needs of those we aim to help—the innocent victims of armed conflict around the world.

The five resolutions which are the focus of our attention today (Resolutions 1265 and 1296 on the Protection of Civilians; 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; 1366 on the Prevention of Armed Conflict; and 1460 on Children in Armed Conflict) are key to the provision of that assistance. Their focus is the protection of the most vulnerable in situations of conflict and the importance of ensuring their equal participation in the post-conflict process if we are to stand any chance of preventing conflicts and promoting durable and long-lasting peace.

Much of the impetus behind these resolutions emanates from civil society and the NGO community. Perhaps it is because they, in many instances, really bear witness to the day-to-day suffering that inspires this action. Similarly, it is they who are often best placed to witness the impact these resolutions have on people's daily lives and to judge us on our performance in improving those lives.

Our decisions do have impact on individuals; they can, and do, change lives. Whether this be returning a child to a home she has never known; enabling women, even at the most local level, to have a say in the kind of post-conflict society in which they want to live or allowing a farmer to return to his land free from the fear of mines, the decisions we make here in New York resonate around the world. I expect that Ian Martin, drawing on his experience in East Timor and Ethiopia/Eritrea, will illustrate that better for us later.

These resolutions should provide the framework for much of the Security Council activities. Each time we, as Council members, instruct the UN to act these resolutions should be central to our decision-making. We all know that. But can we really claim that this is so? If we look back at recent decisions we have made, have

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we really paid sufficient attention to the particular needs of women affected by conflict, for example? Or children? And within that category itself, have we best thought how our decisions may have impacted differently on boys and girls?

Each of these resolutions does, of course, have its own particular focus. To summarise, if a little simplistically:

SCRs 1265 and 1296 underline the need to protect humanitarian personnel in situations of armed conflict, and the need to secure safe and unimpeded access to civilians in need;

SCR 1325 reiterates the importance of bringing women—and a gender perspective—to the centre of all decisions regarding UN peace-making, peace-building and peacekeeping and acknowledges that rehabilitation and reconstruction require the full participation of women;

SCR 1366 reaffirms that conflict prevention is the primary responsibility of Member States, underlines the UN's role in the prevention of armed conflict and reaffirms the international community's responsibility to take early and effective action to prevent armed conflict; and

SCR 1460 recognizes the grave impact of armed conflict on children and specifically sets out the Security Council's intention to maintain pressure on those who recruit and use child soldiers, urging concrete action on ground to end this abuse.

These resolutions share common themes. They all, of course, recognise the importance of mainstreaming their elements throughout the work of the Security Council—be it in country-specific reports, resolutions, or peacekeeping mandates. But also, interwoven between them lie the principles of prevention, participation and protection. Indeed, one outcome of today will be, I hope, a fuller understanding by all of us of how we need to apply these resolutions as a coherent package in the day-to-day work of the Security Council. Because it is only by viewing these resolutions holistically that we can best use them and continue to promote their implementation in a manner that people impacted by conflict deserve.

What do I mean by this? I mean that the Security Council has to get better at integrating prevention, participation and protection into its work, including through the tools it has of diplomacy, sanctions, peacekeeping mandates and reporting. We need to consider these fundamental issues when formulating a peacekeeping mandate. We need to learn to ask the right questions of a peacekeeping operation report. We need to understand the complexity of the environment in which a sanctions regime is targeted.

There is more work to be done. But I don't want to underplay the extent to which the Security Council's consideration of these issues has broadened in recent years—and this is in large part due to the advocacy that our friends in the NGO community have carried out. Ten years ago, could an event such as this have been envisaged?

As last week's debate on Children in Armed Conflict and the debates last year on the Protection of Civilians and Women, Peace and Security have shown, we all share a passionate commitment to these resolutions and their implementation. I hope today's event will provide a further step forward in generating ideas that will allow us to continue to pursue that commitment. How can we give more depth to these issues in our day-to-day work in the Council? What can we, as Council Members, improve? How better can the Secretariat fulfill its role? And how best can civil

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society maintain this vigilance and enhance this momentum? I look forward to seeing what today's meeting of minds will produce.

My thanks to you all once again for coming. And my particular thanks too to the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, and especially to Jenny Perlman, for their sustained energy in pulling this event together. And just to remind you all that this event is under "Chatham House" rules, so please do not hold back on your views. Thank you.

## **2. Remarks by Ms. Isha Dyfan, NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security**

Your excellencies, colleagues and friends, good afternoon.

I'd like to welcome you on behalf of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, one of the co-sponsors of today's event. The Working Group was instrumental in calling for Security Council resolution 1325, unanimously adopted in October 2000, and now focuses on its advancement and implementation.

So, why are we here?

We are here for three reasons.

The first is to strengthen relationships, and turn relationships into genuine partnerships between the Security Council and other member states, UN agencies and civil society. We the peoples of the United Nations have been charged with preventing the scourge of war. In the UN system, this is the particular task of the Security Council. But it is not one that can be tackled alone. We must all work together.

The second reason we are here is that you the Security Council has passed hundreds of resolutions calling for the cessation and mitigation of violence. Five of these resolutions are on the agenda today. These resolutions call for the advancement of three underlying, intersecting principles, the 'three Ps' as we say—the prevention of violent conflict, the protection of all civilians (women, men, girls and boys), and the participation of women as the key to conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding. These three principles are at the core of the Security Council's mission to advance international peace and human security. We will reflect on these three principles and examine the real impact of these resolutions on civilians—and, indeed, on the future of humanity.

The third reason we are here is to support the systematic implementation of these resolutions. These resolutions can make a difference in people's lives. We have seen their positive impact in the form of UN Missions that consult local women's groups, DDR initiatives that address the specific needs of girls, boys, and women, and the Secretary-General's annual listing of actors who recruit and use child soldiers. But for the effect of these resolutions to really be felt, their implementation must be more than ad-hoc. It must be strengthened, systematized and institutionalized. We are here today to think critically and openly together about practical ways that the principles underpinning these five resolutions can be put into action—ways they can be integrated into every resolution the Security Council approves, every mission the Council undertakes, and everything the UN does.

That takes me to what we want to achieve today.

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We hope this Roundtable will encourage the Council to ask systematically, in *all* of its work, fundamental and cross-cutting questions on the three Ps—prevention, protection, and participation.

The discussions should prepare us for a second Roundtable this spring to agree on more concrete, measured results and benchmarks for advancing the implementation of the five resolutions.

On behalf of the NGO Working Group, I would like to add my voice and extend our thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation for hosting this event and to our co-sponsors the Permanent Missions of Canada, Chile and the United Kingdom, as well as to supporting organizations, International Peace Academy and Women Waging Peace—all of whom have demonstrated the spirit of partnership we are here today to celebrate and build upon. A special welcome also to Ambassador Rock, Canada's new Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Everyone in this room is an agent of change—with the potential to shape the future. We come here with a common agenda but can only move forward if we work together. As non-governmental organizations, we are partners in your work. We are passionately dedicated to the UN as the *primary* institution capable of making these advancements towards international peace and human security.

Now let me introduce Ian Martin. Ian is Vice President of the International Centre for Transitional Justice and has more than 30 years of experience in human rights, both with nongovernmental organizations and as a representative of the UN. He served as the Secretary-General of Amnesty International and played a central role in several international missions, including Haiti, Rwanda, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most recently, he was SRSG in East Timor and Deputy SRSG in Ethiopia and Eritrea. His experiences in both the policy and field levels and his commitment to the three Ps make him an ideal facilitator for our work this afternoon.

### **3. Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz, Permanent Mission of Chile to the UN**

I have been given the important task of closing with brief remarks what has turned out to be a novel and unique exercise.

This has undoubtedly been the most incontrovertible evidence of our common determination to seek to transform into concrete actions the commitments that we have undertaken through these resolutions—commitments that are shared by the international community.

On this question, my country has steadfastly held to the view that the task of achieving the full implementation of these resolutions is a joint one, in which not only Governments but also the United Nations system and civil society must participate. We cannot but highlight the role being played by the latter, and in particular by non-governmental organizations. Today, it stands as a shining example of this joint effort.

As far as results are concerned, as Ian Martin has said, we have succeeded in preparing a set of recommendations that are no doubt a point of departure for achieving the full implementation of these resolutions. I believe that, while we deserve to congratulate ourselves for the productive and substantive exercise that

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we have just completed, we now face the task of ensuring that these principles of prevention, participation and protection are addressed in some way throughout all of the work of the Security Council.

Without going further and by way of example, in the work of the Council this month, over which I had the honour to preside, the principle of protection is being incorporated into the two resolutions that are to be negotiated: one establishing a peacekeeping operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the other concerning the protection of children in armed conflict. We hope that this type of initiative will lay the groundwork for these three principles to be systematically mainstreamed into future resolutions, where appropriate.

As regards the follow-up to the important recommendations that we have made, I take this opportunity to invite all of you to participate in the second phase of this exercise. I refer to a second roundtable which, based on these recommendations, will develop practical and concrete mechanisms for promoting the implementation of these resolutions.

This second meeting will focus on the development of a strategy for mainstreaming the gender perspective into activities related to international peace and human security, an issue to which our country attaches particular importance.

It is common knowledge that peace processes are undermined when women are not included and it is generally agreed that when a society collapses because of conflict, women play a critical role in ensuring that everyday life goes on. The words of the Secretary-General on this topic are unambiguous: "... women tend to build bridges rather than walls."

A great deal of work remains to be done and I am convinced that only in a joint effort, such as the one that we have made today, will we achieve the objectives set. In this connection, I believe that it is also important to mention that one of the items on the agenda of the next session of the Commission on the Status of Women is "Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building." I have no doubt that the results of this exercise will make a significant contribution to enriching the debate that will take place at that session.

I wish to reiterate the invitation to you to participate in the upcoming round table to be held in late spring and I thank you for your commitment to this initiative. I hope to see you again in the next phase of this collective effort to achieve peace, make full use of the capacities of the Council and ensure the effective implementation of the resolutions of this organ.

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## **Compilation of Recommendations**

1. Information Flow
2. Coordination
3. Awareness Raising
4. Reporting
5. Championing of Issues
6. Measures to Ensure Compliance
7. Outside of Security Council Agenda
8. Language/Drafting of Resolutions
9. Security Council Missions
10. Peacekeeping Operations
11. General Recommendations

### **1. INFORMATION FLOW**

1.1 Examine **lessons learned from outside UN** system to ensure a holistic approach to issues, such as learning from donors.

1.2 Continue to hold **open debates** on resolutions and include reports on activities being conducted in-country to implement the resolutions.

1.3 **Bridge separate debates** on thematic issues and country-specific issues.

#### **1.4 Arria Formulas:**

1. Hold earlier, during drafting of resolution (in the same way meetings are held with Troop Contributing Countries);
2. Broaden issues being addressed;
3. Hold more systematically;
4. Be sure to include NGOs and UN agencies working in conflict areas;
5. Hold country-specific Arria Formulas;
6. Make them less formal;
7. Bring relevant chapters from relevant Secretary-General reports; and
8. Focus on attainable point.

1.5 Invite Senior Gender Advisors/Child Protection Advisors **"experts" to brief** Security Council (such as Amy Smythe from the Gender Unit in the UN Mission in DRC (MONUC)).

1.6 Assessment missions, fact-finding missions, and other **processes of information gathering** should:

1. **Be more integrated**, drawing on personnel and experts from within/outside the UN, civil society, Bretton Woods Institutions and local groups.
2. Draw on **thematic experts**, not just 'country desk officers.'

This integrated group should advise SG and SC in the development of the **Concept of Operations**.

1.7 Reinforce linkage and information flow between **NGOs and Security Council**. Exchange information with civil society about upcoming issues on Security Council agenda, including by sharing draft resolutions with NGOs.

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- 1.8 Increase communication and cooperation between **Security Council and Secretariat**, including by sharing draft resolutions with Secretariat.
- 1.9 Improve coordination between **General Assembly and Security Council**.
- 1.10 [**Member States**] should continue to refer to the 3P related resolutions when asking questions of the **Secretariat** during briefings.
- 1.11 Ask questions relating to 3Ps and ensure that issues are part of the agenda when **Under-Secretary-Generals (USGs) and Special Representatives to the Secretary-General (SRSGs) brief to Security Council**.

## 2. COORDINATION

- 2.1 Improve internal **Member State Mission coordination**, including by increasing familiarity with past precedents on thematic issues and helping Member State Missions who are new members of the Security Council get 'up to speed.'
- 2.2 Improve coordination among different **constituencies on the 3P related resolutions**, so that groups working on 1325, conflict prevention, children and protection work more closely together.

## 3. AWARENESS RAISING

- 3.1 **Raise awareness** of thematic resolutions. Increase education on thematic resolutions amongst Member States, UN staff, and general public in conflict areas. Use the **media** to bring attention to and mainstream thematic issues. Build on public and popular support for thematic resolutions.
- 3.2 Member States and UN agencies should support and fund activities centered on **disseminating information** about the thematic resolutions to conflict affected countries, including support for workshops/trainings for government, media and civil society.

## 4. REPORTING

- 4.1 In **Secretary-General reports** to Security Council:
1. Outline specific intents regarding the thematic resolutions and peacekeeping operations;
  2. Systematically include a report on implementation of thematic resolutions;
  3. Provide an additional separate report to ensure that information from the field is transmitted to Security Council; and
  4. In 2004 Secretary-General report on Women, Peace and Security, include a global implementation plan and strengthen existing language.
- 4.2 [**Secretariat**] should have better **reporting guidelines** for SRSGs, Member States and donors.

## 5. CHAMPIONING OF ISSUES

- 5.1 Create **cabinet (committee)-style portfolio** of Security Council members to be a 'watchdog' -- responsible for overseeing Council's work on a specific thematic issue.

5.2 Appoint **Member State focal point** for a given thematic issue. Designate a country on SC to be champion of these issues, ensure that they are integrated systematically into country-specific resolutions, and to monitor resolution and, once resolution is adopted, to work with UN bodies to ensure implementation. [Note: Such an arrangement risks taking away responsibility from entire Council.] Create a network or "Friends" group.

5.3 Establish a **Security Council working group** to work on all 5 resolutions. This group would have the advantage of being informal, having more flexibility in calling meetings, inviting outsiders, and producing documents than the Council as a whole. A process similar to the Interlaken/Bonn-Berlin/Stockholm formula that was used for sanctions could be useful. This group was effective in the way it interacted with different actors, such as non-SC governments, Secretariat, NGOs and academics, working essentially on equal footing, with conclusions being drafted by an editorial committee, and without negotiating total consensus. The Council never adopted the final documents formally, but held an open debate about them and the resulting books are a resource and have created an institutional memory. Better to integrate Security Council working groups with the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

5.4 Use **Aide-mémoire** on Protection of Civilians.

5.5 Always ask, "Where are the women? Where are the children?"

5.6 Institute a **review of resolutions**:

1. To see which have been implemented properly;
2. To systematically monitor and report on implementation; and/or
3. To critically examine progress on implementation of 5 resolutions in country-specific cases (politically feasible for countries already on the Council's agenda, where peacekeeping operation already exists).

5.7 Establish format for informal roundtables based on this **Security Council Working Roundtable (27 January 2004) model**. An alternative to Security Council working groups, as would be a less formal process and meetings would take place outside of UN.

5.8 [**UN agencies**] should continue to apply **pressure** to implement resolutions.

5.9 [**Civil society**] should continue to apply **pressure** towards the implementation of thematic resolutions.

## **6. MEASURES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE**

6.1 With regard to **sanctions**, consider the use of **positive rewards** rather than negative threats. Give more consideration to the **threat of sanctions**, and to varying degrees or types of sanctions.

## **7. OUTSIDE OF SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA**

7.1 Dealing with **non-State actors** is big obstacle in implementing 3 Ps. **ICC** is possibly more effective than measures or sanctions in dealing with non-State actors.

7.2 Strategies need to be developed to approach **countries not on the SC agenda**, **countries where fighting has stopped** and **countries with no international peacekeeping presence**.

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## 8. LANGUAGE/DRAFTING OF RESOLUTIONS

8.1 Include **references to thematic resolutions** in each country resolution where appropriate. Create and use **ready-made module of language** on 5 resolutions for use in country-specific resolutions so that language is consistent. Sanctions language modules could be a model. Include more politically-sensitive agreed language into country resolutions.

8.2 Some thematic resolutions appear politically loaded. To depoliticize the issues, the Security Council and partners should develop a **global implementation plan** regarding the thematics, so that no country feels singled out on these issues.

8.3 In resolutions:

1. Call on **specific actors** to perform specific tasks.
2. Involve **UN specialized agencies** in implementation of resolutions and provide more support to these agencies to help with implementation.
3. Call for **adequate resources**.
4. Call for involvement of more thematic **experts**.
5. Call on donors to secure **adequate funding for experts**.
6. Include paragraphs that identify clear guidelines and responsibility on **reporting on thematic issues**, including requesting that UN agencies engaged in peacebuilding and reconstruction report back on thematic issues.

8.4 Call on **regional groups** to implement resolutions and designate responsibility to these groups. Some regional organizations are stronger than others on thematic issues, however.

8.5 Eliminate **'where appropriate' language**, as it is nearly invalidated by UN Charter, Article XXV.

## 9. SECURITY COUNCIL MISSIONS

9.1 In **Security Council mission reports**, ensure that cross-cutting issues, such as gender, are action-oriented and featured in the recommendation section, not just in the preambular, narrative, introductory section.

9.2 Ensure that 3Ps issues are included in **Security Council mission Terms of Reference**.

9.3 **Fact-finding missions** need to connect with and support peacebuilding initiatives in the field.

## 10. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

### 10.1 Assessment Missions:

1. Review assessment missions to determine if **size** of assessment teams should be reduced.
2. Ask for **properly staffed assessment teams** including donors, experts, NGOs, and national representation from conflict-affected country to ensure that 3Ps are addressed.
3. Continue to **consult local NGOs**, in particular women's groups, during assessment missions.
4. Appoint a **UN agency to be coordinator** on the ground during assessment missions.
5. Connect fact-finding missions with peacebuilding initiatives in the field.
6. Call for recommendations from civil society groups and international financial institutions earlier in process to determine with whom assessment teams should meet.

### 10.2 Peacekeeping Mandates:

1. In **peacekeeping mandates**, include specific provisions on the 3Ps/5 resolutions, being sure to identify and divide responsibility among the Security Council, peacekeepers, and the Secretariat.
2. Develop and use a **checklist** for items to be addressed in all Security Council mandates, in order to ensure that detailed and substantive references to women and girls. Checklists ensure that thematic resolutions are translated into country-specific mandates.
3. Give more attention to ensure that thematic issues are addressed in **concept of operations**, the document by which the Security Council expresses to the Secretary-General its intentions concerning a peacekeeping operation.

### 10.3 Peacekeeping Missions:

1. Encourage increased 'horizontal' **communication between peacekeeping missions**, especially in the same region, such as parts of Africa. Such communication allows for comprehensive and consistent approaches to certain issues, learning from experience on specific issues (such as women ex-combatants) and prevents Security Council from constantly 'reinventing the wheel.'
2. Peacekeeping operations should **consult with other UN agencies** when compiling information for reports.
3. Initiate a **DPKO and Member State** listening process that begins early.
4. Encourage **Troop-Contributing Countries** to put forward **more women** candidates for peacekeeping missions, in particular for leadership positions.

## 11. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Cognizant of **international conventions** as the basis of SC work, make better use of **Article 65** (UN Charter) highlighting the **role of ECOSOC** in post-conflict reconstruction.