

**MAPPING WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY
IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL: 2012-2013
REPORT OF THE NGOWG MONTHLY ACTION POINTS**

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The NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security 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 Security Council resolution on Women, Peace and Security, the NGOWG now focuses on implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 and all other 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 policy-makers at UN Headquarters. As a coalition of international non-governmental organizations, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security uses its strategic positioning in New York at United Nations headquarters to promote a gender perspective and respect for human rights in all peace and security, conflict prevention and management and peacebuilding initiatives of the United Nations. Sustainable peace depends on the full participation of women in all decision-making to prevent violent conflict and to protect all civilians. The NGO Working Group believes that a broad and positive impact on the lives of all people experiencing conflict will result from full implementation of all Women, Peace and Security resolutions, and through promotion of the Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW, and other supporting instruments.

Coalition members are: Amnesty International; Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights; Femmes Africa Solidarité; Global Action to Prevent War; Global Justice Center; Human Rights Watch; The Institute for Inclusive Security; International Action Network on Small Arms; International Alert; International Rescue Committee; Refugees International; International Women's Program of the Open Society Foundations; Social Science Research Council; Women's Refugee Commission; Women's Action for New Directions; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

About the Authors

Sarah Taylor, the Executive Coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (NGOWG), 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. Her tenure at the NGOWG has included the production of expert guidance via security policy briefs such as the Monthly Action Points on Women, Peace and Security (maps); the development of new programs to bring women's rights defenders to United Nations Headquarters in advance of key policy decisions; and representing the NGOWG both at UNHQ and internationally. She received her M.A. with distinction in Political Science from the University of Canterbury in New Zealand with a focus on nationalism and gender in Eastern Europe, and is a Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science at the New School University in New York, conducting a comparative analysis of high-level women negotiators.

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Tali Herskowitz, served as intern at the NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security over Summer 2013, where she was responsible for supporting advocacy efforts focused on the Middle East and providing support for special projects. Prior to her role at NGOWG, she worked as an Outreach Coordinator for an organization advocating for the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Israel. Tali also worked and volunteered with sexual assault and domestic violence survivors and in youth education programs. Tali holds an MA in Government specializing in Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution from the Interdisciplinary Center in Israel, and a BA in Mathematics and Gender Studies from Tel Aviv University.

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Acknowledgements

This report reflects more than a year of work by NGO Working Group Members and the NGO Working Group office, both in New York and in conflict-affected countries. It is the outcome of monitoring women, peace and security in the work of the UN Security Council, using the NGOWG's Monthly Action Points (MAPs) as a benchmark. The MAPs, an initiative of the NGOWG that has provided key Women, Peace and Security policy guidance for the UN Security Council since November, 2009, is the result of the expertise and local knowledge of our coalition members.

The 2012-2013 report is the result of a truly collaborative effort in the NGOWG office. Kristina Mader deserves much credit and thanks for managing the research team, drafting, writing, and overseeing the analysis. Much gratitude is due to the team in the NGOWG office for their work with researching and drafting, to Chloe Lewis and Tali Herskowitz, for their extensive editing and support; and Kaitlin Stewart, Sarah Mirza, Erin Hogeboom, Mignonne Fowles, Stephanie Bloom, Francesca Overwater, and Hannah Mora for their invaluable contributions over the last year. This report would not have happened without their dedicated work collecting and conducting preliminary analysis. Grateful acknowledgement is due to Raul Cano, the graphic designer for this report, for his excellent and timely work.

We would like to thank the government of Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein for their financial and political support in the development and ongoing work of the MAPs, and the governments of Finland and the United Kingdom, and UN Women and the International Women's Program at the Open Society Foundations for funding and supporting this and other ongoing work of the NGOWG. Their recognition of the need for this type of guidance and analysis has been of great help in our work to push for implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.

Finally, I would like to thank the members of the osn(s). Our consensus-driven group initially came together to advocate for the adoption of a Security Council resolution on Women, Peace and Security in 2000, and this latest project demonstrates the osn(s)'s ability to constantly evolve as policy and security landscapes change, always pushing to ensure women's rights in conflict are integral to policymakers' decisions. I am most thankful that I have the opportunity to work with such a group of dedicated and insightful colleagues.

This year's MAP report comes at an interesting time in the development of the women, peace and security agenda. With the substantial recent increase in policy frameworks, such as resolutions 2106 and 2122, it is more urgent than ever that the focus of advocacy groups such as ours maintain their concentration on how policy can concretely support women's rights, participation, and protection in conflict settings. I am more than proud that, as we prepare for the 15th anniversary of SCR 1325 in 2015, the NGOWG and our partners are doing our part to ensure that this is indeed the concentration and focus of our work. This includes, of course, the following report.

Sarah Taylor
Executive Coordinator,
NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security

Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BINUB	UN Integrated Office in Burundi (formerly ONUB)
BINUCA	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (formerly BONUCA)
CAAC	Children and Armed Conflict
CAR	Central African Republic
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
COI	Commission of Inquiry
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDPD	Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DDRRR	Demobilization, Disarmament, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration
DPA	UN Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
ECOMOG	Military Observer Group (Liberia)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
EUFOR/ALTHEA	European Military Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission (Kosovo)
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force

KFOR	Kosovo Force
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAPs	Monthly Action Points
MARA	Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements (SCR 1888)
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (now known as MONUSCO)
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly MONUC)
NAP	National Action Plan
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOWG	NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
OP	Operative Paragraph of Security Council Resolution
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PCC	Police-Contributing Country
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PRST	Security Council Presidential Statement
RtoP	Responsibility to Protect

RUF	Revolutionary United Front (Liberia/Sierra Leone)
SALW	Small Arms Light Weapons
SC	Security Council
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SCWG CAAC	Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SFOR	Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRSO	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TCC	Troop-Contributing Country
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Operation in Afghanistan
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	African Union – United Nations Operation in Darfur (formerly known as AMIS)
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHQ	United Nations Headquarters
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UN-INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (formerly UNAMSIL)
UNIPSIL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	United Nations Missions in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMISET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (currently known as UNMIT)
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (formerly UNMISET)
UNOCA	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Cote D'Ivoire (formerly known as MINUCI)
UNOGBIS	United Nations United Nations Integrated Peace-Building Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNIOGBIS	UN Integrated Peace-Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (formerly UNOGBIS)
UNOL	United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia
UNOTIL	United Nations Office in East-Timor
UNOWA	United Nations Office for West Africa
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office in Somalia
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCOP	United Nations Special Committee on Palestine
UNSMIL	United Nations Mission in Libya
UNSMIS	United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNV	UN Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USG	Under-Secretary General
WPAs	Women Protection Advisors
WPS	Women, Peace, Security

Executive Summary

This year's NGOWG MAP report covers the work of the UN Security Council during the period of 1 August 2012 through 31 July 2013. This is the same period covered by the official "Annual Report of the Security Council," produced each year to chronicle the issues the United Nations Security Council addressed in a given year.¹ The MAP report provides a type of shadow report to this official record, analyzing the Council's work for effectiveness through the lens of women, peace and security, and providing recommendations and guidance for improvement.

In the period under review in this report, the global community writ large and the United Nations Security Council specifically continued to struggle to meet obligations of the women, peace and security agenda, including continuing gaps in strengthening conflict prevention and women's full and equal participation, and addressing a number of protection threats to civilian populations in conflict settings. Despite the overwhelming need for both a political solution to the crisis and humanitarian services in Syria, the Council managed only minimal policy headway on this urgent crisis. Within even the limited action it did take, women's voices, rights, and concerns were often marginalized. A far less well-known case, that of the Central African Republic, saw little support from the Council during the reporting period, despite months of appeals regarding the rapidly deteriorating situation in that country.

The Council took a number of innovative actions during this period. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Council decided on controversial steps with potentially far-reaching impact by authorizing a United Nations "intervention brigade." This force with explicit mandate to intervene in the conflict, meant to bolster both the current DPKO forces and the national armed forces in addressing militias such as the M23, has raised concerns regarding the impact on

¹ United Nations Security Council, <<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/reports/>>

civilian populations, including women, and regarding implications both for MONUSCO and other peacekeeping missions.

In regards to women, peace and security, the Council had some success in certain areas of both policy and rapidity of response. Specifically in certain work on Somalia and Mali, a number of the Council's resolutions and presidential statements included strong support for women's full engagement in political processes and peace processes. However, for new and relatively new missions established by the Council, including in Libya, Mali, and Somalia, the grim realities of violence and political instability meant ongoing violence for women, and additional barriers to their participation in efforts to build stable futures for their communities. The reports in Somalia of sexual violence, the destabilization in Libya and continuing challenges there to women's political participation, the sexual violence and ongoing struggle for women's activists in Mali, all point to the need for any and all policy that is developed at UN headquarters in New York to be truly seized of the situation for women in these conflicts, to be responsive to their concerns, and to their rights.

The period under review also saw a number of normative developments specifically on the women, peace and security agenda. The Security Council, with its mandate to maintain international peace and security, first recognized the centrality of women, peace and security in 2000 by adopting a resolution on the issue, SCR 1325 (2000). With this recognition that women's rights are not secondary concerns to the Council's mandate, but rather at its core, the challenge has been to demonstrate true accountability to these obligations, ensuring that they do not remain solely on paper. During the period under review in this report, the Council held three open debates on women, peace and security, adopted a PRST on the matter with a focus on civil society, and adopted SCR 2106 (2013), the fourth women, peace and security resolution to have a specific focus on sexual violence in conflict.



In terms of the numbers, more of the Council's products are referring to at least some aspect of the women, peace and security agenda than in previous years. This is most noticeable in presidential statements by the Council, as noted below in the dedicated section. The question remains, however, as to how consistently the Council is addressing the full WPS agenda, and whether this agenda is truly prioritized in the Council's negotiations. In other words, is there an actual trend towards an increasing implementation by the Council? Or are we seeing peaks and troughs due to political considerations that bore more weight, in which women, peace and security is trumped by what are perceived to be more important political concerns?

As the findings of this year's report indicate below, inasmuch as causality can be inferred, there are a number of conclusions to be drawn. *First*, there is increasing attention being paid to women, peace and security concerns in the work of the Council. This is evident in the "wordsmithing" of negotiations on PRSTs and resolutions, particularly those resolutions that renew Security Council mandates. This conclusion is also bolstered by the increase in language in PRSTs, and the increasing attention to the agenda item in thematic debates, with three meetings of the Council in the period under review in this report.² Finally, during the period under review in this report the Council not only held three open debates on various aspects of the women, peace and security agenda, but also adopted a new resolution, SCR 2106 (2013), on sexual violence in conflict.

Second, this attention to women, peace and security concerns is not being deployed with consistency nor with full knowledge and expertise on the women, peace and security agenda. This is perhaps best exemplified by the imbalance in supportive language on Women Protection Advisors (WPAs) and Gender Advisors. During the period under review in this report, resolutions that establish or renew peacekeeping and special political / peacebuilding missions were imbalanced in requesting and supporting the work of these advisors,

² The meetings in October and November 2012 are substantively one meeting, as they mark the 12th anniversary of SCR 1325 (2000), and were held separately solely due to Hurricane Sandy.

with the vast majority requesting WPAs. While this indicates a growing and necessary recognition of the importance of addressing sexual violence in conflict, it also indicates an apparent lack of willingness on the part of Council members to support the broader agenda, and especially women's participation and agency within the core work of its mission mandates.

This leads to the *third* conclusion, that women, peace and security issues, while increasingly referenced in products of the Council, are still not at the core of the Council's work. While the closed nature of Council negotiations makes it impossible to know what considerations are given priority, it is clear that women, peace and security still does not "trump" other political considerations. In other words, women, peace and security continues to be something that the Council is willing to include when it does not challenge the true priorities of that body. Despite the years of work to gain recognition that this agenda is fundamental to successful prevention, conflict resolution, protection, and post-conflict rebuilding efforts, women, peace and security is an item that is an add-on, and certainly never a "red-line" for the Council, despite it spanning concerns of international humanitarian law, effective DDR and SSR programming, being central to effective and inclusive peace dialogue, and at the core of conflict prevention.

2012-2013 can be seen, then, in some ways, as the year of the paradox. Indeed, the period just after the period under review in this report saw the adoption of SCR 2122 (2013), an additional resolution on women, peace and security, with a welcome focus on women's participation and support for local civil society. However, there is a concern that the talk and debates about gender might be leading to what might termed "gender fatigue" in policy arenas like the Security Council. This is juxtaposed, ironically, with the reality that in conflict situations there is stasis and even backsliding on women, peace and security concerns. Actual funding for women human rights defenders remains woefully inadequate, while these defenders themselves are at great risk; service provision continues to lack the necessary good practice gender dimension; and peace processes rarely include women and women's rights as a matter of course.

One antidote to this is the need for a clear and continued focus on ensuring the inclusion of robust women, peace and security elements in all engagement on country situations, not only the ongoing development of the normative framework. As noted in our previous report, it may seem obvious, but it is important to remember that Security Council action and policies have a direct impact on what happens in country situations. The divide between policy makers at United Nations Headquarters and women’s rights advocates in Afghanistan, Mali, or Haiti can seem — and is — vast, but this does not mean the decisions made in New York do not fundamentally affect resources, policies, and access for women in their communities. Though the UN Security Council is but one of the actors with women, peace and security obligations, its role is important one on both practical and symbolic levels.

Summary of Findings

The following trend analysis and accompanying in-depth country situation and thematic analyses show the growing complexity in implementing the women, peace and security agenda.³ The period under review in this report — August 2012-July 2013 — was a busy one for all thematic agendas on the UNSC schedule. Despite ongoing and even increased discussion of what is referred to as the women, peace and security agenda, implementation of this agenda in 2012-2013 remained not only inconsistent, but confused. Indeed, the Council’s actions on this agenda in the 2012-2013 year are somewhat baffling, as they ranged from robust in certain country situations — canvassing the entire scope from prevention to protection to participation — to completely absent in others. This may suggest that progress remains dependent on individual policymakers taking the initiative in negotiations and deliberations, rather than the Council approaching these matters via institutionally engrained mechanisms of accountability.

³ The full analysis of each country situation and thematic issue is available in digital form on the NGOWG website: <www.womenpeacesecurity.org>.

The approach of the NGOWG report, “Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: 2012-2013,” is to examine the cycle of information into the Security Council, the deliberations of the Council on this information (in the form of public meetings), and the outcome of these deliberations in the form of presidential statements by the Council and resolutions it adopts.⁴ This year’s NGOWG report provides analysis on nine thematic issues and 30 country situations, listed below. For a full analysis of the Council’s work on each of these situations and thematic issues, please refer to the individual analyses available at <www.womenpeacesecurity.org>.

Thematic issues covered in the report are:

- Children and armed conflict
- Conflict prevention and resolution in Africa
- Counterterrorism
- Peace and security in Africa
- Peacekeeping operations
- Protection of civilians
- Post-conflict peacebuilding
- Rule of law
- Women, peace and security

Country situations covered in the report are:

- Afghanistan
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Burundi
- Central African Republic
- Central African Region
- Cote d’Ivoire
- Cyprus
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Guinea-Bissau
- Haiti
- Iraq

⁴ The full methodology of the report is discussed in the following section, “About This Report”.

- Kosovo
- Liberia
- Libya
- Mali
- Middle East, including:
 - Golan Heights
 - Lebanon
 - Occupied Palestinian Territories / General
 - Syria
 - Yemen
- Sahel
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Sudan - South Sudan
 - Darfur
 - Sudan-South Sudan
 - South Sudan
- Timor-Leste
- West Africa
- Western Sahara

Country Reports

An ongoing recommendation from the NGOWG is, “In its regular work, the Council should ensure that all country reports and mandate renewals evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women’s human rights, as per SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), 1960 (OPs 6, 13), 2106 (OPs 5, 6), and 2122 (OP 2(d)).⁵ Member States should inquire about any lack of such reporting.”

In 2012-2013, the NGOWG analyzed **120 total reports** received by the Council, of which 92 (77%) addressed some element of the women, peace and security agenda, though rarely its full scope. Of

⁵ SCR 2122 (2013) was adopted outside of the scope of this report.

the 111 relevant country reports, 84 (76%) referenced women, peace and security issues. Of the 85 reports from the Secretary-General on country situations, 68 (80%) referenced women, peace and security issues. While there are exceptions, the reports that do contain women, peace and security language, continue to be primarily descriptive, lacking analysis and recommendations on key issues regarding this agenda, and continue to be inconsistent in their addressing of the broad scope of the issues.

Council Meetings

In 2012-2013, of the 110 relevant **debates or briefings**, **86 meetings, or 78%, contained at least some reference to women, peace and security issues**. Discussion of women, peace and security was completely absent in meetings on Bosnia and Herzegovina, West Africa, South Sudan, and Somalia (Piracy), despite clear situation-specific concerns.

Council Action

As covered in this report, the Council's actions are in the form of its presidential statements and resolutions.

Presidential Statements

In 2012-2013, of the **21** relevant Presidential Statements (PRSTs) the Council adopted, **14** contained women, peace and security elements (67%). Of the 14 relevant PRSTs that focused on country situations, **9 addressed at least one aspect of the key women, peace and security issues**. A total of 7 PRSTs were adopted on thematic issues, with **5 (71%)**, addressing aspects of the women, peace and security agenda. The 2 PRSTs that did not contain WPS were on aspects of the counterterrorism agenda. PRSTs that contained women, peace and security references dealt with the situations in Sierra Leone, DRC, Mali, Central African region, Somalia, and the Sahel. Those PRSTs with no reference to women, peace and security concerns reveal the **internal inconsistency in the Council's work** – e.g. additional PRSTs on Sierra Leone and Somalia have **no** reference to WPS issues.



Resolutions

In 2012-2013, **31 of the 42 relevant resolutions** adopted by the Security Council during the reporting period referenced some aspect of the women, peace and security agenda.⁶ Of the 31 resolutions renewing mission mandates, **25 (81%)** contained some WPS element. Of the 6 resolutions solely focused on renewing sanctions mandates, **5 (83%)** addressed WPS.

- **11 of the 15 (73%) UN Peacekeeping mission mandates** referenced the women, peace and security agenda. The **mandates that did not reach the WPS threshold** were UNDOF, UNIFIL, and MINURSO.⁷
- **All 10 of the UN political and peacebuilding mission mandates** referenced the women, peace and security agenda.
- **4 of the 6 (67%)** resolutions renewing missions managed by other entities contain reference to women, peace and security.

Recommendations

- **There is still a clear need for better information — including analysis and recommendations — in the Council’s discussions.** This includes a need for gender / sex disaggregated data, for the peace consolidation benchmarks — when they are developed — to be thoroughly gender sensitive and particularly responsive to the women, peace and security agenda, and for the Council to receive timely information on urgent country situations. Good practice has been established this year, for example, with briefings by Special Envoy Mary Robinson, who actively supported women’s engagement in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for DRC.

As supported in SCR 2122 (2013), adopted after the period under review in this report, the Council has many of the tools

⁶ Please note that an operative paragraph referring to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in the absence of other key WPS language results in that document being determined to not reach the threshold of a WPS reference.

⁷ Only reference SEA.

it needs to improve the information flow on key women, peace and security matters. These include:

- Briefings from special envoys, SRSGs that include analysis and recommendations on women's security concerns and engagement in key political processes;
- Regular and strategic meetings with civil society actors, including Arria formula meetings, to ensure that
- recommendations are acted upon;
Taking advantage of open debates to highlight the full scope of women's engagement in peacebuilding and the challenges
- women are facing in these situations
Ensuring the opportunities of closed briefings are leveraged to raise the confidential and more sensitive – and time-sensitive
- issues
Ensuring country reports better reflect reality for women's rights and full scope of women, peace and security, and asking
- questions when that information is not included
Ensuring gender disaggregated data, from the global indicators on WPS and peace consolidation benchmarks, is included in all reports. The Council has a number of these tools at its disposal already, particularly regarding sexual violence in conflict, that would also benefit the broader WPS agenda.

• **The working methods of the Council itself need to be improved,** with clear policy guidance on the women, peace and security options on both country situations and thematic issues. The Council should be engaging actively and consistently on the women, peace and security agenda within the full scope of its work. This entails ensuring mandates and presidential statements include specific language on gender in both the protection and participation elements of its work, and that the Council is leveraging all of the tools in its “toolkit,” including Commissions of Inquiry, Sanctions, and cooperation with regional organizations to not only support women's participation and gender expertise in all levels of decision-making, and women's protection concerns in conflict, but to support women's role and gender expertise in conflict prevention.



- **The Council needs to challenge itself to overcome the political hurdles** it faces on the women, peace and security agenda, and on the entirety of its obligations on international peace and security. Some of the challenges the UNSC faces regarding its inconsistent implementation of this agenda have to do with ensuring, establishing and improving information flows, with ensuring gender analysis, and with requesting and following up on particular information. However, a very real barrier to implementing the agenda are the vagaries of international politics, and women, peace and security concerns are often subjugated to a lack of prioritization of these issues, or to political calculations. Council members and the wider international community must hold themselves to the standards of the women, peace and security agenda, remembering that this is not a secondary concern to their core work, but is in fact fundamental to their mandate on international peace and security. It is time for the women, peace and security agenda to start trumping other political concerns. The case that has been most on the global conscience in the period under review is Syria, however we must not forget other crisis areas such as the Central African Republic, where information has been available to Council members for months, but where necessary action on this dire situation has been woefully lacking.
- The WPS agenda is of course not solely the responsibility of the UN Security Council. **At the national and regional levels, UN, all actors in the international community** need to take responsibility for institutionalizing outreach to and engagement of women at all levels, including funding, particularly for local women-led civil society. This is particularly important given the findings of the recent Secretary-General's report on "Peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict" (S/2012/746) which notes the worrying drop in women's civil society participation in **international donor conferences**. In the preparations for the 15th anniversary of SCR 1325 (2000) in 2015, all actors must take the necessary steps— including through funding — to remove remaining barriers to the implementation of the full women, peace and security agenda.

About this Report

This year's NGOWG MAP report covers the work of the UN Security Council during the period of 1 August 2012 through 31 July 2013. This is the same period covered by the official "Annual Report of the Security Council," produced each year to chronicle all the issues the Security Council addressed in a given year.¹ The MAP report provides a type of shadow report to this official record, analyzing the Council's work for effectiveness through the lens of women, peace and security, and providing recommendations and guidance for improvement.

This report flows from the fourth year of the NGOWG's innovative policy guidance project, the Monthly Action Points on Women Peace and Security. These regular briefs, which provide concise and concrete recommendation on issues the UN Security Council is expected to address in a given month, are produced every month with the input and expertise of the 16 Working Group members. The analysis is primarily focused on Security Council oversight of UN peacekeeping, political, and peacebuilding field missions, operated by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Typical MAP recommendations seek to operationalize broad women, peace, and security concerns in the most concrete manner possible: how country reports and mission mandate renewals can adequately address existing commitments on women and girls in conflict, what a gender perspective looks like with regard to thematic issues discussed by the Council, and how concern for women and girls can be addressed in urgent matters before the Council, such as recent events in Syria and Mali.

In each month's MAP, the NGOWG addresses pertinent issues on the Council's agenda, drawing on information provided by NGOWG members in the field about women's key concerns, then providing recommendations on actions the Council should take, or that should be reflected in the Secretary-General's reports on these country situations.

¹ United Nations Security Council: <<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/reports/>>

The MAPs do not cover all issues the Council will be discussing in a given month; rather they present good practice each month as to how the Council can meet its women, peace, and security obligations on a wide range of country and thematic issues.

Historically, elected Council members have played a strong role on women, peace and security.² It is up to both permanent and elected Security Council members to take leadership on women, peace and security. To this end, each MAP begins with an outline of the current Security Council President's stated objectives during its Council membership, and details a number of key treaty obligations that particular Member State has ratified. These treaty obligations include whether the Security Council member has signed/ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and its Optional Protocol.

A note on methodology

The 2012-2013 NGOWG MAP report focuses on two primary areas of the Security Council's work: its work on **thematic issues** including women, peace and security, and **country situations**, primarily those in which there is either a UN peacekeeping or UN special political mission. All of the situations and themes discussed in this report are ones the Council has discussed during the period under review, and are situations in which there is a clear women, peace and security component.

Each section of the report provides *background* on the particular topic, and a *brief summary of Security Council action* on the topic. This is followed by a chronological detailing of the Council's action on the situation, with MAP recommendations when applicable, and our qualitative analysis of the Council's implementation of women, peace and security obligations in relation to the subject.

² For example, Bangladesh played a key role in getting Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) adopted and Vietnam likewise pushed for the adoption of Security Council resolution 1889, which contained the request for global indicators.

The evaluation of when a report, meeting, presidential statement, or resolution meets the threshold of having women, peace and security content is a qualitative one. We then use our Monthly Action Points as a guide and benchmark to assess the content of these elements.

We have evaluated these documents and meetings for addressing at least one of the core elements of the women, peace and security agenda in a manner that is more than solely one mention, and that has some level of analysis, recommendation, or action attached to it.

This means that country reports, for example, *would not* meet the threshold if they only contain a breakdown of the gender disaggregated data of mission staff or thanked the women serving in the mission for their service. For example, a country report *would* meet the threshold if it contained gender-disaggregated data on mission staff, police, parliamentarians, and addressed barriers to women's participation and how to overcome them.

It is important to note that we have erred on the side of generosity when evaluating the Council's work for women, peace and security content. A resolution would not meet the threshold if it solely contained an operative paragraph regarding the mission's obligations regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, while it *would* meet the threshold if it contained a preambular paragraph recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.

While we record the relevant meetings, reports, and Security Council output on the thematic issues and country situations addressed in this report, there are certain meetings and resolutions that we do not evaluate for women, peace and security content. Sometimes this is due to there being no information available, such as when Security Council meetings are closed and no records are available. We only evaluate meetings defined as "debates" or "briefings," by the Security Council's own programme of work, in which the substance of an issue is discussed. We do not include in our numerical tallies meetings in which the primary purpose is a technical one, such as to adopt a resolution. However, when Member States take the opportunity to



raise relevant issues in these technical meetings, we provide qualitative evaluations in the relevant section of this report.

Similarly, when resolutions do not address the substance of a situation, but are primarily adopted to fulfill a technical requirement such as meeting a particular deadline, sometimes called a technical rollover, as in the case of the December 2012 resolution on Somalia, we do not evaluate such a resolution for women, peace and security elements.

Trends in the UN Security Council

The following section provides an overview of trends in women, peace and security in the reports the Council receives, the public meetings the Council holds, and the presidential statements and resolutions the Council produces. When analysis is by country, the inconsistency in the Council's work becomes clearer. This helps to illuminate that while there is clear, strong expertise and knowledge as to good practice, women's rights and concerns are not being addressed consistently either within individual country situations or in cross-country comparisons.

Women, Peace and Security Developments

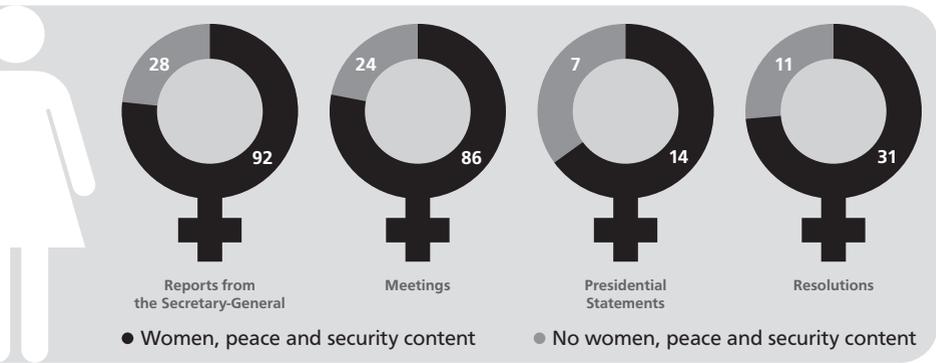
During the period under review, in this report, the Council held three open debates on women, peace and security, adopted a presidential statement on the matter with a focus on civil society, and adopted SCR 2106 (2013), the fourth women, peace and security resolution to have a specific focus on sexual violence in conflict. The first of these, the Council statement on civil society, provided additional support for the central role of these actors in the work of peace and security, an area that has been particularly contentious on the issue of women's human rights defenders. The focus on sexual violence, a primary element for the second half of the year under review in this report, saw the adoption of a new resolution that focused not on major normative developments, but rather on drawing out further specificity on existing obligations.

Reports, Meetings, PRSTs, Resolutions

Put most simply, an assessment of the work of the UN Security Council on women, peace and security, must address the cycle of information into the Council, the Council's discussion of that information, and the Council's subsequent action on that information. The following data reflects qualitative assessment of the inclusion of key women, peace



and security concerns in reports, Security Council meetings, Security Council presidential statements and resolutions in **30 country situations** and **7 thematic issues** during the reporting period from August 2012 to July 2013.



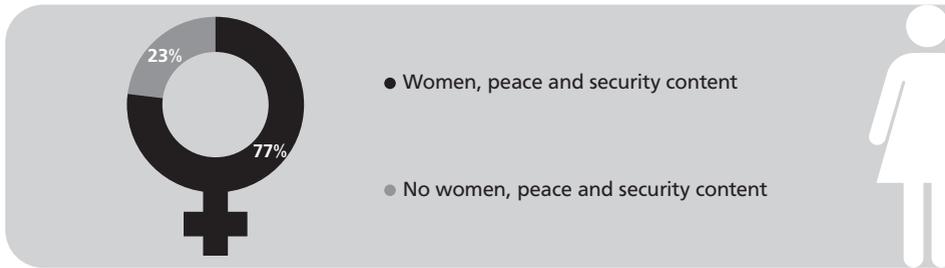
Reports

Reports by the Secretary General serve to inform the Council’s deliberations and ultimately the Council’s actions. These include country reporting as requested in mission mandates, reports on thematic issues, and reporting on other matters on which the Council has requested a report. Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) requested that the Secretary-General include in these reports reporting on the concerns of women and girls, as well as include progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions.¹

In 2012-2013, the NGOWG analyzed **120 total reports** received by the Council, of which **92 (77%)** addressed some element of the women, peace and security agenda, though rarely its full scope. Of the 111 relevant country reports, **84 (76%)** referenced women, peace and security issues. Of the 85 reports from the Secretary-General on country situations, **68 (80%)** referenced women, peace and security issues. While there are exceptions, the reports that do contain women, peace and security

¹ OP 17, SCR 1325: Requests the Secretary General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls.

language, continue to be primarily descriptive, lacking analysis and recommendations on key issues regarding this agenda, and continue to be inconsistent in their addressing of the broad scope of the issues.



The reports of the Secretary-General on Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, and Haiti are examples of reports that tend to address elements of the broader spectrum of the women, peace and security agenda. The Secretary-General's thematic reporting on the Protection of Civilians also reflected better practices for successfully integrating a gender perspective throughout the entirety of the reporting.

Reports on the country situations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which include attention to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict, are notable for focusing solely on one issue and neglecting to integrate a gender perspective in other key areas, such as in discussion of the equal and active participation of women in peacebuilding and security processes. Similarly, reports on Lebanon and Golan Heights limit references of women, peace and security to sexual exploitation and abuse.

As discussed in the previous report of the NGOWG, there has been significant progress made in levels of inclusion of the women, peace and security framework in these Security Council documents, there remain a substantial number of reports that are characterized by a notable lack of attention to the women, peace and security agenda, neglecting to detail the particular concerns of women and girls in conflict. Notable in this regard are reports on Bosnia Herzegovina and on Golan Heights, both of which have clear women, peace and security concerns on which to report.

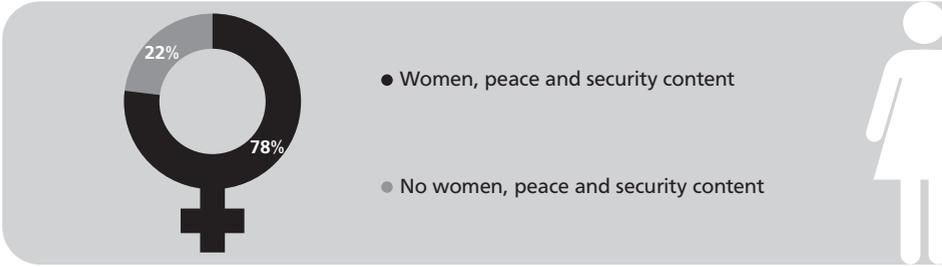
One of the continuing challenges in reports on country situations is the absence of sufficient and appropriate data on women, peace and security concerns. Unfortunately, the women, peace and security indicators (requested in SCR 1889 (2009) and currently reported in the Secretary-General's annual report on women, peace and security) are not yet being reported on in individual reports.

An additional important opportunity to embed women, peace and security matters into peace and security efforts is through the peace consolidation benchmarks developed for numerous missions. Unfortunately, these are also often gender blind: reports that include these, *inter alia* those that follow, are very inconsistent.² The relevant report on Cote d'Ivoire contains virtually no gender reference in its peace consolidation benchmarks, nor does the relevant report on the situation in Burundi. In Afghanistan, however, the design of these benchmarks and reporting on them has been better than most, with their discussion of the women's committee of the High Peace Council and workshops held on women's roles in peace and security; women's political participation constitutional guarantees of gender equality; legal and policy measures to combat violence against women and girls; women's participation in peace processes; as well as the implementation of 1325.

Meetings

In 2012-2013, of the 110 relevant debates or briefings, 86 meetings, or 78%, contained at least some reference to women, peace and security issues. Discussion of women, peace and security was completely absent in meetings on Bosnia and Herzegovina, West Africa, South Sudan, and Somalia (Piracy), despite clear situation-specific concerns (please see relevant NGOWG on WPS MAPs for details).

² Please see individual country analyses for additional information.



As a note, these numbers reflect meetings defined by the Council’s practice as debates. However, in more than 15 of the meetings not defined as debates, Council members or countries with a particular interest in the situation at hand made statements that dealt with issues of human rights and other issues in which there is a reasonable expectation that women, peace and security concerns should have been addressed. While we do not include these in our tallies, above, we do note these in our qualitative analysis throughout the report.

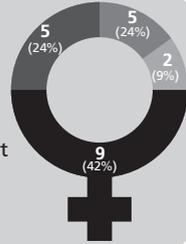
The clearest gaps can be seen in Council meetings on country-situations where statements fail to address the women, peace and security agenda entirely. South Sudan is one of the starkest cases in which meetings in the Council did not follow up on information it had received in the Secretary-General’s reports on women, peace and security. The mandates and reports on UNMISS regularly contain a number of aspects of the women, peace and security agenda, and yet, despite a clear need to address women’s continuing exclusion from political processes, the public meetings in the Council omitted all reference to women.

Presidential Statements

Presidential statements, also known as PRSTs, are agreed upon by consensus amongst the Security Council members and tend to carry less weight than a resolution but more weight than a press statement. Depending on the issue under discussion, the Council can use a PRST to draw attention to a particularly urgent issue, to request action of the UN Secretariat or of the broader international community, and to recommend that key actors in a conflict or potential conflict area take certain steps.

There were **22** presidential statements adopted by the Security Council, **21** of which were on relevant agenda items.³

- Country PRSTs 9 (43%) have women, peace and security content
- Country PRSTs 5 (24%) no women, peace and security content
- Thematic PRSTs 5 (24%) have women, peace and security content
- Thematic PRSTs 2 (9%) no women, peace and security content



In 2012-2013, of the **21** relevant PRSTs the Council adopted, **14** contained women, peace and security elements (67%). Of the 14 relevant PRSTs that focused on country situations, **9 addressed at least one aspect of the key women, peace and security issues**. This is a considerable improvement over the previous year, in which only 3 of the 15 relevant country situation PRSTs addressed women, peace and security.

A total of 7 PRSTs were adopted on thematic issues, with 5 (71%), addressing aspects of the women, peace and security agenda.

The 2 PRSTs that did not contain WPS were on aspects of the counterterrorism agenda. PRSTs that contained women, peace and security references dealt with the situations in Sierra Leone, DRC, Mali, Central African region, Somalia, Yemen, and the Sahel. Those PRSTs with no reference to women, peace and security concerns **reveal the internal inconsistency in the Council's work** – e.g. additional PRSTs on Sierra Leone and Somalia have **no** reference to WPS issues.

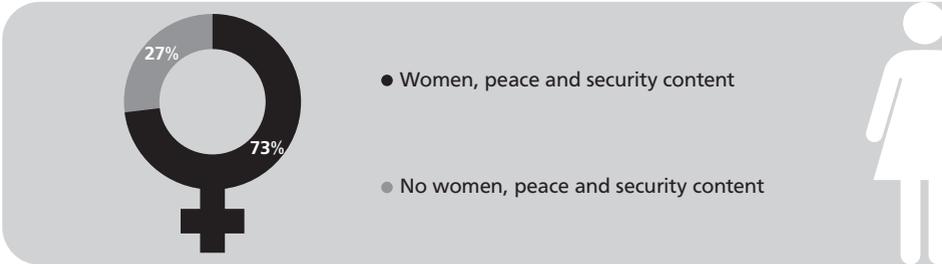
In many instances, presidential statements are issued in response to crisis or flare-ups of violence. The PRSTs in the period under review showed markedly more women, peace and security content than in the

³ Technically Presidential Statements (or Statements by the President) are consensus and thus are not adopted, however for ease of language we use the term “adopted” in reference to PRSTs.

previous report. However, there is still — as in the other work of the Council — a tendency to focus solely on the protection aspect of the agenda. Of the country-specific PRSTs adopted during this period, only two — on Yemen and the DRC — devoted any significant attention to women’s participation in peace and reconciliation efforts. It is at these moments that Council members must remember their obligations on this agenda and ensure they are fully addressing the core components of this issue in these statements.

Resolutions

In 2012-2013, **31 of the 42 relevant resolutions, or 73%**, adopted by the Security Council during the reporting period referenced some aspect of the women, peace and security agenda.⁴ Of the 31 resolutions renewing mission mandates, **25 (81%)** contained some WPS element. Of the 6 resolutions solely focused on renewing sanctions mandates, **5 (83%)** addressed WPS.



- **11 of the 15 (73%) UN Peacekeeping mission mandates** referenced the women, peace and security agenda. The **mandates that did not reach the WPS threshold** were regarding situations in Golan Heights (UNDOF), Lebanon (UNIFIL), and Western Sahara (MINURSO).⁵

⁴ Please note that an operative paragraph referring to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in the absence of other key WPS language results in that document being determined to not reach the threshold of a WPS reference.

⁵ Only reference SEA.

- All 10 of the UN political and peacebuilding mission mandates referenced the women, peace and security agenda.
- 4 of the 6 (67%) resolutions renewing missions managed by other entities contain reference to women, peace and security.

Despite the strength with which Council addressed the women, peace and security agenda in resolutions such as those listed above, the Council's integration of this agenda was often not consistent across country specific resolutions, as noted above in cases as varied as Afghanistan, DRC, and Mali.

As noted in the previous NGOWG report, one of the key areas of the Council's work, and an area in which there has been a great deal of development women, peace and security work, including in DPKO, is in the gender components of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs (DDR). However, there appears to have been a decrease in the Council's willingness to support women's engagement in these programs, regardless of whether it is the mission or the host country developing and implementing them. This is a shift from previous years. The Council's appears to remain reluctant to include WPS in DDR language, with the exception of language in the South Sudan mandate renewal.

Conclusion

As noted above, this report seeks to illuminate the cycle of reporting, deliberation, and decision making that represents the Security Council's work, and to highlight where that work does and does not meet women, peace and security commitments and obligations. Following are two graphics that illuminate the inconsistency within a particular case study and amongst case studies to address the full scope of the women, peace and security agenda.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Recommendations from NGOWG MAP	Strongly emphasized the necessity of full scope of women's rights addressed: full and meaningful participation; and accountability for full scope of rights violations.
Secretary-General reports received by the Council	Focused almost entirely on protection, particularly on sexual violence in conflict, not on empowerment / full scope as per MAP recommendations
Security Council meetings	Focus solely on women in context of sexual violence. There is one meeting that references women's participation, but it is re. Special Envoy to Great Lakes, not in context of MONUSCO.
2013 MONUSCO mandate	Only reference is to protection, almost exclusively to sexual violence in conflict, marking a significant change from previous mandate.

Analysis across countries – inclusion and absence of WPS substance and language:

Mali	Reports: Generally reflect points on women's participation, and broader discussion of women's rights: protection needs, and reports of grave violations of human rights by non-state actors, including sexual and gender-based violence; the establishment of a core group of women leaders to contribute to the Malian peace process; the participation of	Absent gender-disaggregated data; displacement and humanitarian assistance; the security and justice sectors; as well as in ECOWAS mediation efforts
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Analysis across countries – inclusion and absence of WPS substance and language:



<p>Mali</p>	<p>women in the electoral process; the promotion of respect for international human rights, international humanitarian and refugee law, including with respect to women and children; support for women and youth in the political process; mainstreaming of gender concerns and prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	
	<p>Mandate: support for women’s participation in peace process; support for WPAs; mainstreaming gender throughout work of mission</p>	<p>Absent humanitarian assistance and delivery.</p>
<p>Afghanistan</p>	<p>Reports: include information on UNAMA consultations with civil society representatives, including women’s organizations; the signing of a strategic partnership between the President and Norway until 2017, including women’s rights; SSR; sexual and gender-based violence, including response mechanisms; sex-disaggregated data on civilian casualties; systematic monitoring and reporting on gender commitments; political participation and representation; and judicial sector reform. Benchmarks</p>	<p>Absent references to gender dimension of humanitarian situation, including displacement and the development of durable solutions; humanitarian assistance and delivery; as well as counter-narcotics efforts</p>

Analysis across countries – inclusion and absence of WPS substance and language:



Afghanistan

reporting includes information on women’s committee of the High Peace Council and workshops held on women’s roles in peace and security; women’s political participation constitutional guarantees of gender equality; legal and policy measures to combat violence against women and girls; women’s participation in peace processes; as well as the implementation of 1325.

Mandate: Maintains WPS rights language, and addresses women’s equal and effective participation at all stages of the peace processes; SSR, including vetting and training mechanisms; violence against women; as well as the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan, the Elimination of Violence Against Women law; and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

Absences include in respect to: the transition process; the forthcoming elections; Afghanistan’s National Priority Programme, addressing security, governance, justice, and economic and social development; resource mobilization and allocation; the coordination of international donors and organizations; the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme; confidence building measures; the rule of law and transitional justice; monitoring the situation of civilians, ensuring their protection and promoting



Analysis across countries – inclusion and absence of WPS substance and language:



Afghanistan		accountability; the protection of human rights defenders; humanitarian assistance, access and delivery; as well as displacement, including refugee return.
Libya	<p>Reports: Generally refer to women’s political participation, and promotion of women’s rights; highlight absence of services for survivors of SGBV; SSR, and the rule of law.</p>	Absent is analysis of women’s role in DDR; the protection of civilians; emergency humanitarian assistance, access and delivery
	<p>Mandate: Promotes women and civil society participation in political processes; underscores concern re. conflict-related sexual violence and emphasizes need for accountability; the protection of women’s rights; and SSR.</p>	Absent support for women’s inclusion in peace processes; gender mainstreaming practices of the Mission; and DDR.

Clearly, there is inconsistency in country situations from report to meeting to Council output. Often, a country report that addresses certain key women, peace and security elements will not result in a meeting that addresses these issues, nor in Council action that acts on these matters.

The country-specific graphic above on the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) demonstrates some of the gaps in the Council’s current receipt of information, deliberations, and policy prescriptions. This is out of sync with, for example, how actively

women are engaged in conflict prevention and resolution efforts, in civil society, in human rights monitoring and political engagement, and there is a clear need for gender sensitive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and for gender sensitive security sector reforms. However, reporting to the Security Council from the DPKO mission in the DRC, and the Security Council's mandate to that mission focus almost exclusively on the protection aspect of women, peace and security, and within that protection element, primarily on sexual violence. Indeed, while addressing sexual violence is a tremendous need in the DRC, it can only be done comprehensively with the full support of women's active engagement and leadership in the areas listed above.

The additional graphic above with cross-country comparisons illustrates the differences and challenges in ensuring the full scope of the women, peace and security agenda is reflected in both country reports and in directives from the Security Council. In some cases, women's roles are supported in certain parts of a process and not in others, as in Libya. In others, such as Afghanistan, the challenges to women's political participation is clearly recognized in country reports, but key specific support for women's engagement in electoral processes is absent the mandate.

What is unclear is where from where this inconsistency arises: lack of capacity in the missions themselves, the need for additional programming, lack of political will in the field and / or at UN Headquarters, etc. The Security Council certainly has a large role to play in this cycle. While major steps have been taken in, inter alia, SCR 2122 (2013), the requests in this thematic resolution need to be operationalized via specific requests in each country situation, and in turn these requests followed up with subsequent information requests in briefings, etc.

With no regular method of monitoring, assessing, and prompting action on its own women, peace and security obligations, the Council's work remains inconsistent within country situation work. Though outside of the reporting period of this report, there is hope that SCR 2122, the newest resolution of the Council on women, peace and security, will indeed address some of these significant gaps in the Council's mandate on international peace and security.



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Annex

Thematic and Country Situation Analysis

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AFISMA	African-led International Support Mission in Mali
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi
BINUCA	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
BNUB	United Nations Office in Burundi
BONUCA	United Nations Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
CAAC	Children and armed conflict
CAR	Central African Republic
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CTC	Counter Terrorism Committee
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DDPD	Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DDRRR	Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOMOG	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EJVM	Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism
EU	European Union
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUTM	European Union Training Mission
GoE	Group of Experts
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
IDP	Internally displaced persons
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISF	Internal Security Forces
ISSS	International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy
JBVMM	Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (Sudan/South Sudan)
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement (Darfur)
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army
KSF	Kosovo Security Force
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAP	Monthly Action Points
MARA	Monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front (Philippines)
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
NAP	National Action Plan

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDC	National Dialogue Conference
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NGOWG	NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
NPFL	National Patriotic Front of Liberia
NSAG	Non-State armed groups
NTC	National Transitional Council
OAU	Organization of African Unity (now AU)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHR	Office of the High Representative
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi (now BNUB)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
POC	Protection of Civilians
PoE	Panel of Experts (Sanctions)
PRST	Presidential statement
PSC	Peace, Security and Cooperation
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SCSL	Special Court on Sierra Leone
SDBZ	Safe Demilitarized Border Zone
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SFOR	Stabilization Force
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SRSO	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SSR	Security sector reform
STL	Special Tribunal for Lebanon
SVIC	Sexual violence in conflict
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMET	United Nations Mission in East Timor
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	African Union - United Nations Operation in Darfur
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIC	United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission
UNIOGBIS	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
UNIPSIL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNLOB	United Nations Liaison Office in Beirut

UNLOD	United Nations Liaison Office in Damascus
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNOCA	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte D'Ivoire
UNOGBIS	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNOWA	United Nations Office for West Africa
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office in Somalia
UNSCOL	United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSMIS	United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
USG	Under-Secretary-General
WPA	Women's protection advisers
WPS	Women, peace and security

Women, Peace and Security

Background

“Women and peace and security,” its official Security Council agenda designation, has been on the United Nations Security Council’s thematic agenda since 2000, following the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1325 (2000). This marked the first time the Security Council officially acknowledged the different types of violence women tend to experience during conflict, and the importance of women’s full and equal participation on all levels for sustainable peace and security.¹ Key components of the agenda are often considered to be: conflict prevention, security sector reform; justice & rule of law; demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration programmes; civil society engagement; humanitarian access; political processes/electoral support; peace agreements/mediation efforts/national dialogues; and peacebuilding.

Concrete UN policy developments on the women, peace and security agenda remained relatively minimal for several years after the adoption of SCR 1325. Exceptions to this included the support for the development of national action plans, reinforced in PRST/2004/40 under the UK Security Council Presidency, and somewhat ad hoc efforts within the United Nations to establish 1325 accountability, including the development of an internal UN Action Plan on women, peace and security, and individual UN entity efforts such as the Gender Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The substantive moves forward on the women, peace and security agenda tended to be at the local and national levels, often with civil society in the lead of these efforts.

It was not until 2008 that the women, peace and security agenda saw increased substantial and concerted policy efforts. In July of that year, the Security Council adopted SCR 1820 (2008), a resolution that focused on the particular aspect of sexual violence in conflict. The next year, an additional resolution on the same subject, SCR 1888 (2009) further operationalized this aspect by calling for annual reporting on sexual violence in conflict (OP27), calling for the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (OP4), calling for the establishment of a team of experts on impunity for these crimes (OP8), and calling for the appointment of women protection advisors in UN peacekeeping missions (OP12).²

Balancing the emphasis on sexual violence, in October of 2009, under the Security Council Presidency of Vietnam, the Council adopted SCR 1889 (2009), which addresses the specific issue of women’s roles in early recovery and peacebuilding efforts. It further called for the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a set of indicators to track the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000), to serve as a basis for reporting by relevant UN entities, international and regional organizations and member states.³ These indicators, elaborated in the Secretary-General’s report,⁴ and which are still being technically developed within the UN system, use 26 proxy indicators to track progress on key areas of women, peace and security, using information from UN entities and some information voluntarily provided by Member States. SCR 1889 also requested a report specifically on the role of women in peacebuilding, which in turn spurred a 7 point action plan, complete with the establishment of a funding threshold (15%) for projects specifically for women’s empowerment and women’s concerns in post-conflict rebuilding efforts.

Adopted just three months after the 10th anniversary of SCR 1325, SCR 1960 (2010) marked a return to the focus of sexual violence in conflict. The resolution provided an accountability system for addressing conflict-related sexual violence.⁵ This entailed a recommendation for the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting

¹ NGOWG on Women, Peace and Security, Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council: Report of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points, 2012; PeaceWomen Project, About Women, Peace and Security Agenda, 2012.

² UN, SCR 1888 (2009)

³ UN, SCR 1889 (2009)

⁴ S/2010/498

⁵ UN, SCR 1960 (2010)

arrangements (MARA) on conflict-related sexual violence in situations on the Security Council's agenda and the compilation of a list of perpetrators.⁶ This has further been bolstered by the adoption of SCR 2106 (2013), which strengthens a number of the obligations on the prevention of sexual violence, and accountability for these crimes.

In years when resolutions were not adopted on the Council's agenda item of women and peace and security, the tradition has been to produce a Presidential Statement. These PRSTs, including PRST/2010/22 marking the 10th anniversary of SCR 1325, have variously moved forward the women, peace and security indicators and requested a ministerial review of progress on women, peace and security in 2015; and as noted above, supported the development of national action plans.

Note: On this issue, our analysis is particularly focused on analyzing outcomes and documents in terms of how they compare to recommendations in the NGOWG Monthly Action Points.

Summary

The Council discussed women, peace and security three times – once in October/November 2012 in consideration of the annual report of the Secretary-General, the outcome of which was a presidential statement; and twice in April and June 2013, focusing on sexual violence in conflict, eventually adopting a new resolution on women, peace and security.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/732	2-Oct-2012	Annual	Yes
Report	S/2013/149	14-Mar-2013	SVIC	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6852	31-Oct-2012	Annual	N/A
Meeting	S/PV.6877	30-Nov-2012	Annual	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6948	17-Apr-2013	SVIC	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6984	24-Jun-2013	SVIC	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/23	31-Oct-2012	Annual	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2106 (2013)	24-Jun-2013	SVIC	Yes

October / November 2012

The Secretary-General's annual report on women, peace and security (S/2012/732) was submitted pursuant to the presidential statement of the Security Council dated 26 October 2010 (S/PRST/2010/22), on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and the presidential statement dated 28 October 2011 (S/PRST/2011/20). The report was issued in

connection with the open debate on women's participation and role in conflict prevention and mediation, in which the Council requested that the Secretary-General include a comprehensive overview of specific actions, achievements and challenges to the implementation of the statement (S/PRST/2011/20), in particular concerning the participation of women in mediation and preventive diplomacy. The report also draws on the findings of previous reports on

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/732	2-Oct-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6852	31-Oct-2012	N/A
PRST	S/PRST/2012/23	31-Oct-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6877	30-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6877	30-Nov-2012	Yes

⁶ UN, SCR 1960 (2013)

strengthening the role of mediation and peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution (A/66/811) and peacebuilding in the aftermath of armed conflict (S/2012/746).

The Secretary-General provides an overview of progress made in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) over the reporting period. The report covers six areas: coordination and accountability for results; prevention; participation; protection; relief and recovery; and advancing gender-responsive resolution and prevention of armed conflict, as well as observations and recommendations. The report additionally includes updated data on the initial set of indicators presented in the Secretary-General's report on women and peace and security (S/2010/498, annex). The Secretary-General provides data on 17 indicators. For prevention, he provides data on 7 (*of 10*) indicators, on participation, he provides data on 5 (*of 8*) indicators, for protection data is provided on 1 indicator, and on relief and recovery there is data on 4 (*of 11*) indicators. The report commendably reflects all of the NGOWG's October 2012 MAP recommendations on women, peace and security.

The Secretary-General's report details developments made on coordination and accountability for results, including *inter alia* the regional and subnational level and national action plans (NAPs). Regarding **prevention**, data shows that the information flow to the Security Council and the Council's response to women and peace and security concerns continue to be inconsistent (para 11). The report includes progress made on four indicators on this issue regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, and additionally highlights the key indicators that address women's rights. The Secretary-General calls for immediate prioritization to build the capacity of peacekeepers and security sector actors to take preventive action on: sexual violence; strengthening the conflict prevention role of regional organizations; regular consultation with women's groups by leaders of; and the continued insertion in UN Security Council mandates of specific instructions for women's engagement in conflict prevention. In terms of participation, the Secretary-General notes that available data indicates little progress in this area, citing results on indicators regarding women's participation in formal peace negotiations. As with peace processes, although women's parliamentary representation has increased globally, the rate of progress has remained slow (para 21). The Secretary-General emphasized that the United Nations and regional organizations must continue to take steps to increase the number of women involved in decision-making and redress any decline in the proportion of women at senior levels. The report also gives the latest progress on field missions with gender experts.

Regarding protection, the report notes that women and girls continue to be affected by violations of international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, including forced displacement, constraints on humanitarian access, and sexual and gender-based violence (para 31), citing efforts made across regions to strengthen good practices for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict settings (para 32). Noting the need to improve predeployment training for military and police personnel, the report consequently reiterating the need for clear instructions, directives and guidance on how to promote and protect the human rights of women and girls (para 4). Regarding **relief and recovery**, the report notes the United Nations system commitments to developing and implementing a range of actions in support of national efforts to ensure gender-responsive planning, funding and implementation of relief and recovery initiatives, and highlights that post-conflict needs assessments undertaken since 2010 have included dedicated gender expertise. The report indicates progress on four indicators regarding economic recovery programs, DDR initiatives, and trust funds to mark progress on this issue. The Secretary-General stresses that the United Nations must manage mission transitions to ensure sustained financing and attention to women's rights and gender equality, with a particular focus on increasing the attention given to women's economic recovery needs and access to basic services. In his observations and recommendations, the Secretary-General sets out three areas that require immediate action to ensure more robust progress across the whole women and peace and security agenda in the coming year, including: consistency in the implementation of international norms and standards on the human rights of women and girls in all efforts to prevent and resolve conflict and build peace; determination in addressing challenges to women's and girls' participation and representation; and continued improvement of tracking and accountability systems for the implementation of women and peace and security commitments.

The Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/23)** on 31 October 2012 (S/PV.6852) in a meeting held as part of the Council's annual consideration of the agenda item "Women and peace and security." As guidance for the meeting, the Council had the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732), and the letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774). Due to the events surrounding Super Storm Sandy, the planned open debate was postponed to November. In its presidential statement, the Council requested that the Secretary-General in his next annual report give an update on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) including, inter alia, achievements, gaps and challenges to the implementation of the resolution, and the presidential statement.

The presidential statement has a particular focus on supporting women's participation in peace processes and the role of women's civil society organizations. Key areas of the women, peace and security agenda addressed in this PRST include: women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding; the implementation of resolution 1325 on the national level including through national action plans; the role of UN women and the contribution of Gender Advisors to the implementation of women, peace and security resolutions; the importance of civil society; the role of men and boys in promoting women's participation; women's full and equal participation in electoral processes and constitutional reform; gender mainstreaming national priorities; and impunity and women's access to justice. Of particular interest in the statement is the Council's affirmation that civil society members working on women's human rights issues may be targeted in a number of these situations, urging Member States to pay special attention to addressing these risks (p. 3) The Security Council also recognized the need for a more systematic attention to the implementation of women peace and security commitments in its own work. The statement calls on Member States to bring to justice responsible actors and parties, noting the vital role played by the International Criminal Court, ad hoc and mixed tribunals, as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals, in fighting impunity.

The Council also encourages Member States to implement gender mainstreaming. Concerning electoral processes and constitutional reform, Member States are called upon to continue their efforts, with support from the Council and other United Nations entities, to address the gender dimension in all phases, specifically women's safety throughout the process. The Council also stressed that the particular concerns and priorities of women and girls must be included in Governments' national strategies in socioeconomic areas such as income-generating activities and access to education and basic services.

The Security Council met on 30 November 2012 (S/PV.6877) for its annual open debate on "Women and peace and security." Originally scheduled for October, the debate was postponed because of Super Storm Sandy.⁷ Speaking on behalf of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security and representing civil society, Bineta Diop of Femmes Africa Solidarité highlighted the contribution of women's organizations to international peace and security; the importance of conflict prevention; and the security threats women and women's human rights defenders face in conflict settings. Regarding her recent time in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, she echoed the voices of women there, calling urgently for peace, security, protection and humanitarian assistance. Ms. Diop noted that women's priorities must never be considered secondary or of special interest, but rather must be always viewed as essential and integral to peace processes, political processes, and national development, noting that "women are not absent because they lack negotiating skills or because they cannot make contributions." Additional briefers at the debate included Michelle Bachelet, head of UN Women, who called for the consistent implementation of international norms on the human rights of women and girls as a necessity to prevent conflict and build peace, while stressing the need for accountability for those who violate such rights, and Hervé Ladsous, head of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, who stressed the need to develop effective gender awareness solutions through the active and systematic consultation with local women's civil society organizations.

⁷ Primary analysis for this debate provided by PeaceWomen

The majority of Member States, with the exception of Russia and China, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General. Regarding thematic issues discussed in the debate, prevention and disarmament was a key focus, as was the importance of women's roles and participation within disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control dialogues. The need to advance women's participation in mediation and peace process was a particular issue addressed at the debate, with representatives mentioning the essential impact that women can have in conflict resolution. Many states referenced civil society initiatives and organizations, with Switzerland and Liechtenstein speaking to the importance of women's civil society organizations, calling attention to the NGOWG – MAP Report, encouraging all member states to incorporate both analyses within their geographical and thematic work. Additional themes included the direct link between peacebuilding and economic concerns as they pertain to women, and the direct link between climate change and the WPS agenda.

March / April 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General issued 14 March 2013 (S/2013/149) on women, peace and security was submitted pursuant to requests contained in SCRs 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2008), as well as S/PRST/2012/23. The report focuses on one aspect of the women, peace and security agenda, sexual violence in conflict (SVIC). The report is organized into sections on information on parties to armed conflict credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence; sexual violence in post-conflict situations; and other situations of concern. It specifically discussing progress made in holding parties accountable for committing acts of sexual and gender-based violence, and broadly assessing progress within the UN system, in terms of implementing monitoring and analysis arrangements; deploying of women's protection advisers (WPAs); challenges for countries at a national level in preventing and addressing SVIC; and recommendations to strengthen efforts to combat SVIC. The recommendations of the report broadly form the basis for the Council's forthcoming resolution 2106, adopted in June 2013. Finally, the report's annex includes the latest list of parties credibly suspected of perpetrating acts of sexual violence in conflict.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/149	14-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6948	17-Apr-2013	Yes

The Security Council held an open debate on 17 April 2013 (S/PV.6948) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General.⁸ The Council heard briefings from the UN Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and a representative of the NGOWG, Ms. Saran Keita Diakite, who stated that “the prevention of sexual violence – and of the underlying causes of conflict itself – is the most powerful instrument available to us.”⁹ Over 60 statements were made over the course of the day, calling for increased international action on the issue and articulating the role of inequality and discrimination in perpetuating SVIC.¹⁰ Member State statements at the open debate addressed impunity and bringing perpetrators of sexual violence to justice, including through strengthening judicial systems; the full range of health services for survivors, including pregnancy termination for women who are made pregnant by rape; and the links between small arms and light weapons and the perpetration of sexual violence in conflict.¹¹

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June 2013

Security Council **resolution 2106 (2013)** was adopted on 24 June 2013 (S/PV.6984) during a ministerial-level open debate, making it the sixth resolution on women, peace and security. The

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6984	24-Jun-2013	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2106 (2013)	24-Jun-2013	Yes

⁸ S/2013/149

⁹ <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2013/sc10977.doc.htm>

¹⁰ PeaceWomen, Debate Watch: SC Open Debate on SVIC, April 2013. <http://goo.gl/kTx2g9>

¹¹ PeaceWomen, Debate Watch: SC Open Debate on SVIC, April 2013. <http://goo.gl/kTx2g9>

resolution primarily focuses on operationalizing existing obligations rather than on creating new structures or initiatives. It addresses the work of UN missions, particularly regarding gender advisors and women protection advisors, and the specifics of disarmament programs and security sector reform. It contains new and robust language on service provision for survivors of sexual violence and incorporates recent policy developments: its preambular paragraphs reference the new G8 declaration on sexual violence in conflict and the new Arms Trade Treaty, which includes groundbreaking language on gender-based violence.

The open debate, convened under the presidency of the United Kingdom and presided over by Foreign Secretary William Hague, featured statements from the UN Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG SVIC), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) and a civil society representative, Ms. Jane Anywar, lawyer from Uganda, who spoke on behalf of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice.¹² Over 50 statements were made by Member States and observers, including the African Union and the European Union.¹³ The focus of the debate, as laid out in the concept note, was impunity and justice for crimes of SVIC.¹⁴ Several of the key themes of the debate, as articulated by the concept note, include discussing various restorative and punitive justice mechanisms; the incentives and disincentives of international judicial mechanisms vs. national justice systems; and how the Council can best support the work of the SRSG on SVIC. A number of country situations were highlighted, including Syria, Mali and the DRC.¹⁵

¹² <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2013/sc11043.doc.htm>

¹³ <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2013/sc11043.doc.htm>

¹⁴ The concept note is contained in S/2013/355

¹⁵ PeaceWomen, Debate Watch: SC Open Debate on SVIC, April 2013. <http://goo.gl/kTx2g9>

Children and Armed Conflict

Background

Children and Armed Conflict has been discussed within the Security Council since 1999 in over ten resolutions and Presidential Statements. Adding to the institutionalization of the CAAC agenda within the Council is the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. Established by Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), the working group is mandated to monitor and report on grave violations against children, including killing and maiming and/or rape and other sexual and gender-based violence, which, per Security Council resolution 1882 (2009), serve as criteria for listing parties as violators in Secretary-General Reports. The role of the Security Council includes also a monitoring and reporting mechanism to report on the six grave children's rights violations. During the first portion of the period under review in this report, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy was the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict.¹⁶ Her successor, Ms. Leila Zerroughi, was appointed by the Secretary-General on 13 July 2012.

For the period under review in this report, the key issues for children and armed conflict broadly pertained to strengthening child protection compliance including by expanding the sanctions architecture to include grave violations against children. In regards to LRA-affected areas in the Central African Region, key issues include abductions, recruitment and use of children by the armed group, as well as sexual and gender-based violence.

In the period under review, the Security Council received the following reports: pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) concerning children and armed conflict in Colombia (S/2009/434); pursuant to Security Council resolution 1988 (2011), concerning the situation of children and armed conflict (S/2012/261); and pursuant to the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on the situation of Uganda (S/AC.51/2010/1), concerning the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord's Resistance Army, with special emphasis on cross-border issues (S/2012/365). These reports also inform the discussion around the Council's negotiations on the mandates for Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and on countries in which sanctions committees are in place (Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Sudan).

Summary

The Security Council considered four reports on children and armed conflict, three of which were particular to country situations. Further, the Council held two open debates, producing one presidential statement and one resolution.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6838	19-Sep-2012	Open debate	No
Meeting	S/PV.6980	17-Jun-2013	Open debate	Yes
Report	S/2013/258	1-May-2013	Myanmar	Yes
Report	S/2013/245	15-May-2013	Annual report	Yes
Report	S/2013/383	28-Jun-2013	Yemen	Yes
Report	S/2013/419	12-Jul-2013	Philippines	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/8	17-Jun-2013	General	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2068 (2012)	19-Sep-2012	General	Yes

The Council referenced women, peace and security issues, specifically sexual and gender-based violence, in 100% of its work on Children and armed conflict.

¹⁶ UN, Office of the SRS for Children and Armed Conflict, 2012. <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/our-work/engagement-of-the-security-council/>

September 2013

Security Council **resolution 2068 (2012)** was adopted by the Council on 19 September 2012 (S/PV.6838) appointing a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and stating the Council's readiness to impose sanctions on armed groups persistently violating rights of children. The resolution was adopted with a vote of 11 in favor and 4 abstentions.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6838	19-Sep-12	No
SCR	S/RES/2068 (2012)	19-Sep-12	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on one occasion in the operative section of the resolution in which the Council strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law, including rape and sexual violence (OP 2). It is unfortunate that the resolution misses a number of opportunities to draw further links between women, peace and security and the children and armed conflict agenda.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard a statement from 60 speakers addressing children and armed conflict. Women, peace and security references are made on 17 occasions throughout the meeting. With varying degrees of specificity and consistency, WPS references include with respect to women protection advisers; gender and security sector reform to create synergies; gender and children protection; collaboration between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on CAAC and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; assistance to survivors of sexual violence; strengthening the national capacity for the protection of girls and boys; as well as the suffering of girls and boys. The emphasis of the references was on the occurrence of sexual violence against children in armed conflict. Whilst recognizing the significance of the above references, it is unfortunate that broader links between the CAAC and WPS agendas are not addressed.

May 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 1 May 2013 (S/2013/258), provides an update on the implementation of the conclusions of the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2009/4)

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/258	1-May-13	Yes
Report	S/2013/245	15-May-13	Yes

issued on 28 October 2009, pursuant to the Secretary-General's second report on children and armed conflict in Myanmar (S/2009/278). The report provides information on grave violations against children in Myanmar, and identifies the parties to conflict responsible for such violations. The report also notes barriers to the action plan of June 2012, signed between the Government of Myanmar and the country task force to end and prevent the recruitment of children by the Tatmadaw and armed groups.

Women, peace and security issues are discussed on a number of occasions in the report, including the incorporation of some sex-disaggregated data regarding mine-related deaths; the enlisting of girl and boy youth in armed groups; early marriage to prevent abduction into armed groups; the denial of medical assistance to a girl shot by the Tatmadaw; and sexual violence against children.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with regards to the humanitarian situation and assistance as well as with regards to the security situation.

The Report of the Secretary General, dated 15 May 2013 (S/2013/245), was submitted pursuant Security Council resolution 2068 (2012), and addresses the implementation of resolutions and presidential statements on children and armed conflict, covering the period from January to December 2012. The report describes emerging challenges; explores tools and updates on regional cooperation to enforce compliance with child rights obligations; provides

information on grave violations against children, measures taken to address and prevent them on a country-by-country basis; and concludes with recommendations to the Security Council.

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions throughout the report, primarily with regards to sexual violence and protection. Specifically, the report addresses sexual violence throughout and includes some sex- and age-disaggregated data;¹⁷ other threats disproportionately affecting women and children, including attacks at checkpoints and forced marriage (paras. 53, 96); training on the protection of women and girls, specifically AMISOM (para. 129); and the developments of social protection mechanisms particularly for women and children, specifically in the Philippines (para. 197).

While a number of references to clearly relevant to women, peace and security are made in the report, it is unfortunate that stronger links were not made between the CAAC and WPS agenda throughout the document. In particular, it is unfortunate that more explicit connections were not drawn with regards to sexual violence prevention, response and accountability mechanisms, as well as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs.

June 2013

The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/8) on 17 June 2013 (S/PV.6980) on children and armed conflict. Welcoming the 12th Report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/245), the statement reiterates the Council's responsibility and commitment to address the impact of armed conflict on children and condemns all human rights violations against children in such contexts.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6980	17-Jun-13	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/8	17-Jun-13	Yes
Report	S/2013/383	28-Jun-13	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on one occasion in the statement with regards to the Council's strong condemnation of violations of international law, including rape and sexual violence.

It is unfortunate that the Council missed an opportunity to draw explicit links between the WPS and CAAC agenda, as well as to address the intersecting gender and generational dimensions within the CAAC agenda. Such missed opportunities were especially notable with regards to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs; the development of concrete and time-bound action plans; ensuring sustainable and sufficient funding and associated monitoring; measures towards impunity and accountability; as well as regarding the development of post-conflict recovery and reconstruction programs.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 June 2013 (S/2013/383), discusses children and armed conflict in Yemen and was submitted to the Council pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions. The report covers the period from July 2011 to March 2013 and is structured around six sections addressing political and military developments; grave violations against children, including the recruitment and use of children, the killing and maiming of children, rape and other grave acts of sexual violence against children, the abduction of children, attacks on schools, attacks on hospitals, and the denial of humanitarian access to children; dialogue and action plans; advocacy, protection responses and follow-up recommendations of the Secretary-General and conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict; and concludes with the Secretary-General's recommendations.

¹⁷ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: 5, 10, 30, 35, 38, 53, 61, 64, 65, 66, 96, 124, 132, 140, 154, 160, 167, 176, 182, 204, and 214. Annex I of the report also provides a list of parties that recruit or use children, kill or maim children, commit rape or sexual violence, or engage in attacks on schools and/or hospitals in situations of armed conflict on the agenda of the Security Council.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced throughout the report, addressing protection issues in particular. Specifically, gendered references are made in relation to the provision of sex-disaggregated data regarding the killing and maiming of children; rape and other grave sexual violations against children, although these have only recently started to be reported in the country; sex-specific consequences of sexual violence; the provision of psychosocial support; as well as the visit by the Security Council delegation to Yemen urging the need to respect the rule of law and protection human rights, in accordance with Yemen's international legal obligations, particularly those of women and people belonging to vulnerable groups.

Missed opportunities to draw links between the WPS and CAAC agenda include with regards to humanitarian access, assistance and delivery; as well as in ensuring that the intersection of gender and generational concerns are recognized and mainstreamed across all sectors of the work and recommendations of the United Nations in the country.

July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 July 2013 (S/2013/419), discusses children and armed conflict in the Philippines and was submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions. The report

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/419	12-Jul-13	Yes

covers the period from 1 December 2009 to 30 November 2012 and is structured in five sections addressing the military, social and political development in the Philippines; grave violations against children, including the recruitment and use of children, the killing and maiming of children, sexual violence against children, abduction of children, and attacks against schools and hospitals; the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms in the Philippines; follow-up conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict; the status of dialogue and action plans; and concludes with the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on a number of occasions throughout the report, focusing particularly on protection concerns. Specifically, gendered references are made to displacement in the country; the inclusion of social protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups in Bangsamoro areas, with a particular emphasis on women in children, in the framework agreement signed by the Government and MILF; the recruitment and use of children; the killing and maiming of children; preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence; as well as the inclusion of conflict-related sexual violence within the strategic plan for the protection of children affected by armed conflict.

Missed opportunities to draw explicit links between the WPS and CAAC agenda include with respect to the detention and prosecution of children by the Government; humanitarian access, assistance and delivery; as well as in ensuring that the intersection of gender and generational concerns are recognized and mainstreamed in the work and recommendations of the United Nations in the country.

Conflict Prevention

Background

Conflict Prevention, with a focus on African in particular, has formally been on the Security Council's agenda since 2002, when the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa was established through presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2. The Terms of Reference of the Ad Hoc Working Group were established by the Council on 1 March 2002 through a Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2002/207). Through informal meetings, decisions taken by consensus and periodic reviews, the Ad Hoc Working Group is mandated to monitor the implementation of the recommendations in S/PRST/2002/2, as well as to examine regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Council's work on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa and to propose recommendations to the Council on how to enhance cooperation between the UN and regional (OAU) and subregional organizations in relation to conflict prevention and resolution in Africa. S/PRST/2002/2 also stresses the specific needs of women and children in peace processes and encourages strengthening the role of women and youth in efforts towards conflict resolution. The effectiveness of the Council's work on this issue was strengthened through the adoption of resolution 1625 (2005) through, *inter alia*, more regular assessment, the promotion of preventative diplomacy, and capacity-building. It is of particular note that the Security Council singled out the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in its October 2011 PRST on women, peace and security.¹⁸

Summary

During the period under review, the Council considered this issue solely through its discussion regarding the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention in Africa.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/965	31-Dec-2012	Conflict prevention in Africa	No

December 2012

The Report of the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, dated 31 December 2012 (S/2012/965), was submitted to the Council pursuant to presidential statement S/PRST/2002/2 and covers the period January to December 2012.

There are no references to women, peace and security in the report, particularly disappointing given the Council's 2011 women, peace and security PRST. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to the participation of women in the reporting process, including in thematic meetings convened by the Working Group; early warning capacities and the use thereof; ensuring that efforts to enhance the working relationship between the UN Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council on issues dealing with conflict resolution and management include the WPS and gender components of their respective works; the possible establishment of a system of conflict analysis assessment by the two Councils and their sharing warning analyses; meeting of the implementation of rule of law in Africa and its role in preventing and resolving conflicts; as well as with regards to the role and participation of civil society.

¹⁸ PRST/2011/20, "The Security Council recognizes the need for more systematic attention to and implementation of women and peace and security commitments in its own work and expresses its willingness to ensure that measures to enhance women's engagement in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding are advanced in its work including on preventative diplomacy. The Council welcomes the intention of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to incorporate gender perspective in its work."

Counterterrorism

Background

While counterterrorism is discussed in multiple fora in the Council, the Council established the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) via Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). This resolution “requested countries to implement a wide range of counter-terrorism measures following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States.”¹⁹ In support of the Committee, the Council also established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) in 2004 via resolution 1535, which conducts “expert assessments of each Member State and facilitate counter-terrorism technical assistance to countries.”²⁰

Summary

The Council held three meetings on Counterterrorism.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6862	14-Nov-2013	Counterterrorism committees	No
Meeting	S/PV.6900	15-Jan-2013	Counterterrorism	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6964	10-May-2013	Counterterrorism committees	No

Women, peace and security in **one meeting on counterterrorism.**

November 2012

On 14 November 2012, the Security Council held its semi-annual briefing (S/PV.6862) of the chairs of its counterterrorism committees: the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee; the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC); and the 1540 Committee. The chairs off the committees reviewed the work of their committees, followed by statements from Council members and Member States.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6862	14-Nov-2012	No

There is no reference to women, peace and security in the briefing, however it was noted that counterterrorism and respect for human rights as well as rule of law, must be complementary and mutually reinforcing. The recognition of the link between human rights and counterterrorism is good practice which should be continued and expanded. Missed opportunities to discuss gender in the context of counterterrorism include when referencing capacity-building at a national level, where civil society organizations, including women’s civil society organizations, can play a key role in countering violent extremism. Broadly, Council members and Member States should discuss ways in which they can ensure counterterrorism measures to not hinder gender equality.

January 2013

On 15 January 2013, the Security Council adopted a **presidential statement** (S/PRST/2013/1) during its open debate (S/PV.6900) under the

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6987	15-Jan-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/1	15-Jan-2013	No

¹⁹ http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/subsidiary_organ/sanctions_and_other_committees.shtml

²⁰ http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/subsidiary_organ/sanctions_and_other_committees.shtml

agenda item “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” with a particular focus on “Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism.”²¹ The presidential statement articulated the Council’s desire that a comprehensive approach, which involved the participation and collaboration of all States, international and regional organizations, and brought together military, law enforcement and intelligence operation, would be successful.

Women, peace and security is not explicitly referenced in the presidential statement, however there are several references to the importance of promoting and protecting human rights as part of addressing the root causes of terrorism, as well as ensuring counterterrorism efforts are in line with international human rights and humanitarian law. It is essential to mainstream gender throughout counterterrorism efforts, thus the presidential statement misses the opportunity to underline that gender equality must not be marginalized in counterterrorism efforts.

Prior to the adoption of the presidential statement, some of the issues covered in statements include financing terrorism, the implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, incitement to terrorism, cultural dialogue and tolerance, and the relation between counter-terrorism and development, rule of law, and human rights, both in policy and implementation levels.²²

There are several references to women, peace and security, both in terms of the impact of terrorism on women, as well as the role of women in counterterrorism efforts. Women, it was noted, often became the targets of terrorism. Empowering women was identified as one strategy for addressing the root causes of terrorism, with other speakers referencing the need to engage women’s civil society organizations in efforts to combat terrorism. Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security include in discussions surrounding ways to improve the policy guidance and implementation of counterterrorism strategies.

May 2013

On 10 May 2013, the Security Council held its semi-annual briefing (S/PV.6964) of the chairs of its counterterrorism committees: the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee; the 1373 Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC); and the 1540 Committee.²³ The chairs described their work over the previous six months and articulated some of the shared challenges facing counterterrorism.²⁴

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6964	10-May-2013	No

There is no reference to women, peace and security in the briefing, however it was noted that counterterrorism and respect for human rights as well as rule of law, must be complementary and mutually reinforcing. The recognition of the link between human rights and counterterrorism is good practice, which should be continued and expanded. Missed opportunities to discuss gender in the context of counterterrorism include when referencing capacity-building at a national level, where civil society organizations, including women’s civil society organizations, can play a key role in countering violent extremism. Broadly, Council members and Member States should discuss ways in which they can ensure counterterrorism measures to not hinder gender equality.

²¹ S/2013/3

²² <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/01/counter-terrorism-open-debate.php>

²³ The last briefing was on 14 November 2012; the full names of the three committees are: the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), also known as the Counter-terrorism Committee, the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida, and the 1540 Committee concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

²⁴ <https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2013/sc11003.doc.htm>; <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/05/briefing-by-counter-terrorism-committee-chairs.php>

Peace and Security in Africa

Background

Peace and Security in Africa represents an overarching item on the Security Council agenda first addressed as such in September 1999 (S/PV.4049) when the Security Council discussed the situation in Africa, specifically the progress report on the implementation of the recommendation contained in the report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1999/1008). Since then, the Council has discussed myriad topics under this agenda item and has issued presidential statements on the matter, including S/PRST/2009/11, which addressed unconstitutional changes of government on the continent, and S/PRST/2012/9 in which the Council strongly condemns the forcible seizure of power in Mali.

Summary

For the period under review, the Council addressed two issues under this agenda item and issued two presidential statements. The two issues addressed by the Council were the prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes and counter-terrorism in the Sahel and Maghreb States.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6946	15-Apr-2013	Root causes	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/4	15-Apr-2013	Root causes	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6965	13-May-2013	Counterterrorism	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/5	13-May-2013	Counterterrorism	No

50% of the outcome documents on this topic address women, peace and security.

April 2013

The Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/4) on 15 April 2013 (S/PV.6946), addressing peace and security in Africa. Emphasizing the importance of addressing the root causes of armed conflict, including poverty, poor governance and political exclusion, the presidential statement reaffirms its role in the maintenance of international peace and security as well as the primary responsibility of Member States in the prevention of conflicts. The Council also underlines the importance of partnership and cooperation between regional and subregional organizations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6946	15-Apr-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/4	15-Apr-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on five occasions and in two paragraphs in the statement with an emphasis on women's participation. Specifically, references were made to addressing all forms of discrimination and political exclusion, including against women and children; reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict as well as peacebuilding; reiterates its call to increase the equal participation, representation and full-involvement of women in preventive diplomacy efforts and all related decision-making processes in line with existing women, peace and security resolutions; recognizes the need for more systematic attention to the implementation of women, peace and security obligations; and the integration of a gender perspective in the work of the Ad Hoc Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the statement include with respect to effective security sector reform (SSR); the reintegration and rehabilitation of former soldiers and child soldiers; the promotion of reconciliation and locally-driven solutions; effective control of small arms; the Peacebuilding Commission and

its advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization roles; impunity and justice sector reform; the exploitation of natural resources and extractive industries; as well as Secretary-General annual reporting on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace in Africa.

In the corresponding meeting, before adopting PRST/ 2013/4, Security Council members discussed the theme of Prevention of conflicts in Africa. In the meeting, the Council heard a statement from the Secretary-General, all members of the Security Council, and a statement from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations, representing the Chairperson of the African Union.

Women, peace and security concerns are referenced on eleven occasions, specifically with regards to the active engagement of women in decision-making and conflict prevention and resolution; sexual violence; economic opportunities; universal access to justice; the importance of the Council’s inclusion of a gender perspective; equality of women in peacekeeping operations in terms of the prevention of violence against women and children; systematic violations of human rights, including those of women and large-scale sexual violence; institutional capacity-building and reform; the exclusion of groups based on gender.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to ensuring regional cooperation and capacity-building regarding gender-related work; the circulation of small arms and light weapons; natural resources and extractive industries; the full operationalization of the Continental Early Warning System and its integration with subregional and national system; resource mobilization and capacity-building; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); security sector reform (SSR); as well as with regards to the monitoring of human rights and national reconciliation.

May 2012

The Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/5) on 13 May 2013 (S/PV.6965) under the agenda item “Peace and security in Africa,” with a particular focus on “the challenges of the fight against terrorism in Africa in the context of maintaining international peace and security.” In the statement, the Council reiterates its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and urges for enhanced regional cooperation and coordination to effectively combat terrorist organizations in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6965	13-May-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/5	13-May-2013	No

No references are made to women, peace and security in the statement. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the proliferation of small arms; strengthening efforts for the successful prevention and peaceful resolution of prolonged conflicts, the promotion of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, good governance, tolerance and inclusiveness; transnational organized crime; as well as reporting by the Secretary-General providing a comprehensive survey and assessment of UN’s relevant work.

In the corresponding meeting, the Council was briefed by the Secretary-General, the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa, the African Union, the European Union, and other Member States.

Women, peace and security issues were referenced on two occasions throughout the meeting, specifically with regards to women’s empowerment and rape as a weapon of war as a terrorist tactic. Sudan also noted the gender neutral nature of terrorism.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to security and judicial sector reform; addressing the flow of small arms; trafficking; humanitarian responses and displacement; as well as ensuring that counter-terrorism measures by UN bodies and Member States comply with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, particular regarding gender considerations; and ensuring that counter-terrorism measures do not hinder gender equality.

Peacekeeping

Background

Peacekeeping is used by the United Nations Security Council to assist countries in the transition from conflict to peace, and maintain international peace and security.²⁵ The multidimensional nature of conflicts has seen an expansion in the mandate of peacekeeping operations, which now include the facilitation of political processes and organization of elections; protection of civilians; the protection and promotion of human rights; restoration of the rule of law; and assisting in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process of former combatants.²⁶ Despite its first use in 1948, following the Security Council authorization of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), peacekeeping was officially addressed as a thematic issue area during the discussion, “An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-keeping” at the 3128th Security Council meeting (S/PV.3128) on 29 October 1992.²⁷ Following this, two further developments occurred placing peacekeeping firmly on the Security Council’s agenda. These were the Presidential Statement in May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22), and the Report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations (Brahimi Report) (A/55/305) in August 2000. In the 2000 report, the Council made proposals on improving UN systems and processes for the management of peacekeeping operations.²⁸ The Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO), established in 1992,²⁹ is tasked with providing political and executive direction to peacekeeping operations and works closely with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict in the implementation of Security Council mandates. Currently Hervé Ladsous serves as Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.³⁰ As of October 2013, there are 16 UNDPKO-directed peacekeeping operations deployed worldwide.³¹

Summary

On the agenda item of “peacekeeping operations,” during the period under review the Security Council met three times and adopted one resolution. The primary focus during the period was on the relationship between peacekeeping and peacebuilding; the development and use of advanced military technology; inter-mission assessments of pre-deployment training and inter-mission cooperation.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6886	12-Dec-2012	Cooperation	No
Meeting	S/PV.6903	21-Jan-2013	General	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6987	26-Jun-2013	Force commanders	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2086 (2013)	21-Jan-2013	General	Yes

The 1 resolution adopted on this topic addresses women, peace and security in a comprehensive manner.

²⁵ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/>

²⁶ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/>

²⁷ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations: The Early Years, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/early.shtml>

²⁸ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations: The Early Years, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/early.shtml>

²⁹ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations, 2013. . <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/>

³⁰ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/>

³¹ UN DPKO, Peacekeeping Operations, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/>

December 2012

The Security Council met on 12 December 2012 (S/PV.6886) on the topic of United Nations peacekeeping operations, with a particular focus on cooperation between peacekeeping missions. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-Generals for Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, and heard statements from all representatives of Security Council Members.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6886	12-Dec-2012	No

No substantive references to women, peace and security issues in the context of the topic on the agenda were made. Missed opportunities were throughout the meeting's coverage of developing capacity in missions for human rights, dispute settlement, promotion of democracy, and protection of civilians.

January 2013

Security Council resolution 2086 (2013) was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 21 January 2013 (S/PV.6903). The resolution recognizes the importance of multidimensional peacekeeping and stresses that peacekeeping is to be conducted in a manner that facilitates post-conflict

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6903	21-Jan-2013	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2086 (2013)	21-Jan-2013	Yes

peacebuilding and a sustainable peace. The Council emphasized primary responsibility of national authorities in developing strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and thus reiterated national ownership, responsibility and political will in building sustainable peace. With this in mind, the resolution subsequently enumerates how the international community, in the form of the United Nations peacekeeping missions, can support the concerted efforts of national governments in order to ensure coherence between peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, and improve effectiveness of early response mechanisms to post-conflict situations.

Women, peace and security references are made on a five occasions in the resolution, including one preambular reference and four operative references and, overall, balances women's participation with protection concerns. The preambular reference reaffirms the Council's commitment to address the impact of armed conflict on women and children and reiterates the need for women's participation at all stages of the peace process. The operative clauses note that peacekeeping missions may be mandated to facilitate humanitarian assistance, taking into account the special needs of women, among others (OP. 8f); further reaffirm the importance of women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and decision-making (OPs. 8j, 12); women's empowerment in conflict situations, including the deployment of women protection advisers and gender advisers and experts (OP. 12); capacity mobilization, including from women (OP. 13).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement programs (DDRRR); judicial sector reform and constitutional reviews and development; and security sector reform (SSR).

June 2013

The Security Council met on 26 June 2013 (S/PV.6987) to discuss United Nations peacekeeping operations and to receive briefings from Force Commanders, including the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6987	26-Jun-2013	Yes

Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO); the Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL); the Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Côte D'Ivoire (UNOCI); as well as from the United Nations Military Adviser. The key issues discussed in the meeting included the use of new technologies in peacekeeping, in particular the implications of using unarmed, unmanned aerial systems (drones) in peacekeeping operations, along with inter-mission cooperation and pre-deployment training.

Women, peace and security references were made on five occasions in the meeting, dealing predominantly with women's protection concerns. Specifically, references are made to the need for children protection advisers and women's protection advisers in peacekeeping missions; the need for specific training on women's issues and child-protection issues, which cannot always be achieved pre-deployment; and sexual violence.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards to inter-mission cooperation. Moreover, it is unfortunate that gender-sensitive references regarding pre-deployment training are limited to women's protection and do not address the full spectrum of women, peace and security obligations.

Post-conflict Peacebuilding

Background

Peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict was first considered by the Council as an agenda item on 5 February 2001 when the Security Council discussed comprehensive approaches to peacebuilding (S/PV.4272) and was followed not long after by a presidential statement in which the Council stressed the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in peace agreements and peacebuilding strategies (S/PRST/2001/5). In resolution 1645 (2005), the Council mandated the Peacebuilding Commission, an intergovernmental advisory body, to draw to together political and financial resources for countries emerging from conflict, and to advise on good practice strategies. Of particular note in the development in the Council's consideration of the peacebuilding agenda is the report requested in resolution 1889 (2009) on women, peace and security, which resulted in the Report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in peacebuilding (S/2010/466). This report in turn resulted in the seven point action plan on women and peacebuilding, which sets out, among other commitments in the UN system, funding baselines in peacebuilding efforts.³²

Summary

The Council had one report, and held two meetings, resulting in the adoption of one presidential statement.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/746	8-Oct-2012	Aftermath of conflict	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6897	20-Dec-2012	Aftermath of conflict	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6954	25-Apr-2013	PBC	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/29	20-Dec-2012	Aftermath of conflict	Yes

100% of the Council's work on peacebuilding addresses key women, peace and security issues.

October 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 8 October 2012 (S/2012/746), discusses peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict. The report was submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly pursuant to presidential statement S/PRST/2010/20 on increasing the role of women in peacebuilding as well as S/PRST/2011/2 on institution-building in post-conflict peacebuilding. The report is structured around four key sections, covering the progress update, including more effective and better support UN leadership teams on the ground; assessment, planning and strategy; predictable international support and national capacity development; working with the international community to enhance speed, alignment, flexibility and risk tolerance funding mechanisms; peacebuilding commission; women in peacebuilding; priority directions for peacebuilding, including inclusivity, and institution building; and closes with a the Secretary-General's conclusions.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/746	8-Oct-2012	Yes

The report is structured around four key sections, covering the progress update, including more effective and better support UN leadership teams on the ground; assessment, planning and strategy; predictable international support and national capacity development; working with the international community to enhance speed, alignment, flexibility and risk tolerance funding mechanisms; peacebuilding commission; women in peacebuilding; priority directions for peacebuilding, including inclusivity, and institution building; and closes with a the Secretary-General's conclusions.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced throughout the report, both with regards to women's participation in a broad array of contexts as well as with respect to protection concerns. Specifically, the report addresses women's full participation in and existing contribution to peacebuilding; gender-responsive planning in peacebuilding; governance and economic recovery; scarce gender expertise in post-conflict

³² http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/seven_point_action_plan.pdf

contexts; gender-equality principles to be applied in post-conflict assessments; women’s civil society participation in international donor conferences; the target of dedicating at least 15% of UN-managed funds to peacebuilding projects addressing women’s specific needs and empowerment;³³ mainstreaming a gender perspective in electoral assistance; gender-responsive policy design and service delivery in governance and public administration; rule of law and access to justice; transitional justice mechanisms and reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes; land rights; as well as support to informal institutions.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues within the report include with respect to the participation of women in security sector reform; the reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons; as well as the gender dimensions surrounding natural resources exploitation and extractive industries.

December 2012

The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/29) on 20 December 2012 (S/PV.6897) on post-conflict peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6897	20-Dec-2012	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/29	20-Dec-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions in the statement, including references to women’s participation as well as protection concerns. Specifically, references are made to mobilizing capacities from women; the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding; enhancing the participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution within the women, peace and security framework; consultations with women from the earliest stages of planning and priority-setting; commitments to address challenges to women’s engagement at all levels; importance of addressing crimes against women from the outset of peace processes; women’s economic empowerment; as well as requesting briefing from the Secretary-General, including on women’s participation in peacebuilding.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to security sector reform (SSR); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); and the strengthening of rule of law.

In the meeting, the Council was briefed by the United Nations Secretary-General and by the Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Council also heard statements from Member States. The meeting focused on the need to implement inclusive approaches to peacebuilding, which go beyond peace settlements to include institution building, rule of law, and ensuring the needs and rights of all segments of society.

Women, peace and security references were made on several occasions in the statement regarding women’s participation as well as protection concerns. Specifically, references were made with regards to the role of women and women civil society organizations in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery; women’s political empowerment; women’s participation in peace processes; the establishment of a reporting mechanism; human trafficking in conflict-affected societies; and the need to address sexual violence in peacebuilding and transitional justice mechanisms.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to an early focus on restoring core administrative and financial management systems; and the delivery of social services.

April 2013

³³ “In 2011, only 7.1 per cent of the project budgets of United Nations multi-donor trust funds targeted gender-specific needs or issues. In Nepal, the country team exceeded this global average, achieving a 9 per cent allocation of its peacebuilding portfolio to meeting the specific needs of women or girls, through methods that include guidelines and checklists agreed upon by the Government, the United Nations and donors”.

The Security Council met on 25 April 2013 (S/PV.6954) to discuss Post-conflict peacebuilding and the recent

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) on its sixth session (S/2013/63). The Council was

briefed by the former and current Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission, followed by statements from Council Members. Briefings focused on the Committee's past and future engagements in specific countries, including challenges to its work, and the need for collaboration between the committee and the council on specific country situations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6954	25-Apr-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on several occasions in the meeting with regards to the gendered dimensions of peacebuilding and the role of the PBC in promoting them. These statements highlight the importance of identifying the needs of women as stakeholders and victims of conflict; supporting substantively, including financially, the involvement of women in all stages of peacebuilding; and ensuring women's equality in post-conflict societies.

Missed opportunities to reference WPS in the committee's past and future work include with respect to promoting women's participation in peacebuilding; engaging with women civil society organizations; incorporating a gender perspective in all aspects of state-building, including within security sector reform (SSR). Additional missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective to peacebuilding include the issue of investigating and prosecuting for acts of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as supporting and protecting victims and witnesses, and incorporating a gender perspective within the reporting mechanism on the work of PBC.

Protection of Civilians (POC)

Background

Protection of Civilians (POC) encompasses activities aimed at obtaining full respect of all individuals in accordance with the universally accepted rules of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. It primarily addresses the specific threats to civilians during periods of conflict and sets out operational obligations that draw on the Geneva Conventions of 1949.³⁴ Protection of Civilians first appeared on the United Nations Security Council's agenda in 1998, when Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318) set a precedent in acknowledging the "humanitarian imperative" of the protection of civilians in situations of conflict. In 1999, Presidential Statement (S/PRST/1999/6) and Resolution 1265 (1999) saw the first formal adoption of POC as a separate thematic issue on the Security Council's agenda. Since these landmarks, the Security Council has remained committed to addressing the issue both thematically and in country-specific situations.³⁵ Subsequent resolutions include 1296 (2000), 1502 (2003), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), and 1894 (2009).

In addition, the Security Council has numerous tools at its disposal to systematize its work on POC. An Aide-Mémoire was endorsed in the 2002 presidential statement (S/PRST/2002/6) as an instrument of guidance to facilitate the Council's consideration of POC, which includes a strong gender component. This was last revised on 22 November 2010 and endorsed by the Council in its 22 November 2010 presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/25). Another effort aimed at assisting the Security Council's work on POC was the creation of the informal expert group on POC, in which UN experts provide specific information on protection concerns to Security Council members in advance of mandate renewals. Most recently, the Council reaffirmed its commitment to POC through a presidential statement issued 12 February 2013 (S/PRST/2013/2).

The Secretary-General, in his 2009 report, detailed five core challenges for the protection of civilians that include enhancing compliance of parties to the conflict with their obligations, engagement with non-State armed groups (NSAGs), protecting civilians through peacekeeping and other missions, humanitarian access and enhancing accountability for violations.³⁶ Additional challenges include accountability for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, ensuring that there is a consensus on the Council's approach to protection challenges, and guaranteeing that thematic principles are translated into protection on the ground.³⁷ One of the biggest challenges during the reporting period for the POC agenda is political consideration in the Security Council, particularly in the aftermath of Council's action in Libya, and the Council's inability to reach satisfactory consensus regarding Syria. Specific women, peace and security concerns, as highlighted in the MAP recommendations, include how to enhance accountability for violations of international human rights, and of humanitarian and refugee law, particularly against women and girls in conflict-affected situations. There is also a need for the Council to more consistently utilize the gender specific elements of the Protection of Civilians Aide Memoire (S/PRST/2010/25).

Summary

The Council held one meeting and adopted one presidential statement on protection of civilians.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6917	12-Feb-2013	General	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/2	12-Feb-2013	General	Yes

100% of the Council's work on protection of civilians addresses women, peace and security.

³⁴ UN OCHA, Thematic Areas: Protection, 2013. <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/policy/thematic-areas/protection>

³⁵ UN OCHA, Institutional History of Protection of Civilians, 2013. <http://goo.gl/08Nr2c>

³⁶ UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (S/2009/277) 2009.

³⁷ UN OCHA, Thematic Areas: Protection, 2013. <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/policy/thematic-areas/protection>

February 2013

The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/2) on 12 February 2013 (S/PV.6917) reaffirming the Council's commitment to the protection of civilians. The statement also reaffirms that the primary responsibility for the protection of civilians lies with parties to armed conflicts; its opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law; and expresses its intention to forcefully continue to draw attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6917	12-Feb-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/2	12-Feb-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on three occasions in the statement, predominantly in relation to protection concerns. Specifically, the statement addresses parties to armed conflict meeting civilians' basic needs, with particular attention to the needs of, among others, women and children; sexual and gender-based violence, including the use of sexual violence for political motivations and as a tactic of war; and reiterates the importance of including provisions on the protection of women and children, including the appointment of gender advisers as well as women protection advisers in the mandates of UN missions.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the statement include with regards to the Council's engagement in all stages of the conflict cycle; the humanitarian impact of armed conflict, including the civilian population; the impact of conflict on refugees and internally displaced persons, including with regards to durable solutions; the importance of registration as tool of protection and needs assessment for refugees; the need for systematic monitoring and reporting on progress, including mission specific benchmarks; as well as the request for regular reporting on POC by the Secretary-General.

In the meeting, the Council was briefed by the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, International Committee of the Red Cross, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the European Union. The Council also heard statements from all Council Members as well as other interested Member States.

Women, peace and security references are made with regards to sexual violence, including rape and sexual slavery; the unique vulnerability of women and children; accountability for violence against women in armed conflict; practical commitments from Member States to end sexual and gender-based violence; women's empowerment and participation in line with SCR 1325 (2000); women's participation in peacekeeping, including as police officers, peacekeepers and women protection advisers (WPAs); and the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on, *inter alia*, women and children.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to humanitarian access, assistance and delivery; displacement the movement and transfer of small arms and light weapons; the deployment and work of fact-finding missions; the provision of sex-disaggregated data regarding country situations, including Syria, Mali, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo; as well as strong and impartial human rights monitoring and reporting.

Rule of Law

Background

Rule of law fell under the Council's maintenance of international peace and security agenda item during the previous reporting period marking a shift from the 2006 emphasis on the strengthening of international law and the 2004 discussion wherein rule of law was coupled with transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies. The most recent open debate called on the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of its 2004 recommendations and to consider further steps for the promotion of rule of law in conflict and post-conflict societies. Although the report was due by 29 June 2011, the Secretary-General's office did not published such a report and the Council did not address this delay during the reporting period.

Summary

The Council received one report and held two meetings on rule of law.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6913	30-Jan-2013	Post-conflict	No
Meeting	S/PV.6849	17-Oct-2012	ICC	Yes
Report	S/2013/341	11-Jun-2013	Role of the UN	Yes

Most of the Council's work on rule of law addresses women, peace and security.

October 2012

The Security Council met on 17 October 2012 (S/PV.6849) to discuss the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security, with a special focus on the role of the International Criminal Court. The Council was briefed by the United Nations Secretary-General, by the President of the International Criminal Court, and by a representative of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, followed by statements of member states. The meeting focused on the need for the International Criminal Court and the Security Council to work together on strengthening accountability, as the prosecution of war-crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, is a measure to ensure peace and security.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6849	17-Oct-2012	Yes

The only references to the women, peace and security agenda made in the meeting pertain to sexual violence, but they remain superficial and non-substantive.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with regards to impunity for violations of women's rights and crimes committed against women in conflict situations, as well as call for effective victim and witness protection measures.

January 2013

The Security Council met on 30 January 2013 (S/PV.6913) to receive an interim briefing from the Deputy Secretary-General on the issue of promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6913	30-Jan-2013	No

security. The briefing focused on the institutional changes the United Nations was putting in place to bolster its rule-of-law activities and on the need for improved data collection to better measure impact on the ground, especially in countries affected by conflict.

No references were made to women, peace and security in the briefing. Missed opportunities to address gender issues the briefing include with regards to the investigation and prosecution for crimes of sexual and gender-based violence under international law, as well as to assist and protect victims – both on the international and national level, including through security sector reform and coordination with local authorities. Furthermore, when discussing the issue of data collection it misses the opportunity to mention the need for sex- disaggregated data.

June 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 11 June 2013 (S/2013/341), measures the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations. The report was submitted pursuant to presidential statement S/PRST/2012/1 and is structured around seven sections, covering mainstreaming rule of law; reforming rule of law institutional arrangements; current methodologies in designing activities in support of rule of law; data collection and measurement;³⁸ and closes with the Secretary-General’s conclusions and recommendations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/2013/341	11-Jun-2103	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on ten occasions in the report, with a greater emphasis on women’s protection concerns and access to justice. Specifically, the report makes reference to women’s empowerment and equality with regards to access to justice; the role of the non-State and access to justice; the role of and support to civil society; prioritizing women’s access to justice at all levels; the role of WPS resolutions; sexual and gender-based violence reduction and response in various country contexts; the need for a holistic approach linking justice, security and development as especially important for vulnerable groups, including women and displaced persons.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to ensuring reparations for victims/survivors of SGBV; national efforts to enact legislation defining crimes under international law, including SGBV; efforts towards adopting legal frameworks to prevent discrimination against women and ensure their full participation in rule of law institutions; efforts to repeal discriminatory laws and measures that deny legal provision of certain reproductive health services for women or that criminalize medical procedures needed only by women; the establishment of effective victim and witness protection systems; measures to vet national authorities, including armed forces as well as reporting on efforts to establish national action plans in full consultation with local and community women’s groups to implement 1325.

³⁸ Including: the importance of national data collection and measurement, measurement tools, UN evaluation and challenges in rule of law measurement.

Afghanistan

Background

The situation in Afghanistan has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1994, during which time the situation in Afghanistan has remained insecure both militarily and politically, with continued resurgent Taliban attempts to regain power, and the state of the democratic institutions established throughout the new political reconstruction process of the past decade remaining precarious.³⁹

There are two key international peacekeeping and political missions in Afghanistan: the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** (managed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)) and the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)** (managed by the UN Department of Political Affairs).

In December 2001, Security Council resolution 1386 established the mandate for the ISAF in Afghanistan. NATO assumed command of the operation in August 2003. Since 2002, developments in Afghanistan have included the adoption of a new constitution, a presidential election in 2004, and National Assembly elections in 2005. While some progress towards building a stable central government has been made, the violence and destabilization caused by armed groups targeting and attacking civilians has overshadowed and diluted many advancements. The Security Council has repeatedly extended its mandate, most recently until 31 October 2014, as per Security Council resolution 2120 (2013).

The current UN mission, UNAMA, was established in March 2002 via Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) as a "special political mission," intended to support the implementation of the Bonn Agreement.⁴⁰ Security Council resolution 2093 (2013), adopted on 19 March 2013, renewed UNAMA's mandate, which focuses on coordinating the international civilian efforts to strengthen security and development, cooperation with NATO/ISAF for transition, reconciliation, elections, regional cooperation, human rights and humanitarian assistance, as well as following up on the commitments made at London, Kabul and Bonn conferences, until 19 March 2014.⁴¹

Note: The Council discusses a range of issues specific to Afghanistan which we do not analyze. The data generated for this section do not include analysis of Security Council sanctions relating to the Taliban.

Summary

During the period under review, the Security Council received eight reports, held five meetings, and adopted two resolutions on Afghanistan, renewing both ISAF and UNAMA.

³⁹ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the SC, 2013. <http://goo.gl/CiM7tS>

⁴⁰ PeaceWomen, Afghanistan, 2012. http://www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/resolution-watch/country/afghanistan

⁴¹ UN, UNAMA: Mandate, 2013. <http://goo.gl/oksZME>

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/692	7-Sep-2012	ISAF	Yes
Report	S/2012/703	13-Sep-2012	UNAMA	Yes
Report	S/2012/907	6-Dec-2012	UN engagement	Yes
Report	S/2012/921	13-Dec-2012	ISAF	Yes
Report	S/2013/133	5-Mar-2013	UNAMA	Yes
Report	S/2013/182	22-Mar-2013	ISAF	Yes
Report	S/2013/350	13-Jun-2013	UN engagement	Yes
Report	S/2013/363	20-Jun-2013	ISAF	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6840	20-Sep-2012	UNAMA	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6843	9-Oct-2012	ISAF	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6896	19-Dec-2012	UNAMA / UN	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6935	19-Mar-2013	Situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6983	20-Jun-2013	Situation	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2069 (2012)	9-Oct-2012	ISAF	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2096 (2013)	19-Mar-2013	UNAMA	Yes

100% of the Council's work on Afghanistan addressed some aspect of the women, peace and security agenda.

September 2012

The quarterly report to the Security Council, dated 7 September 2012 (S/2012/692), on the operations of ISAF was issued pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1386 (2001) and 2011 (2011). The report focuses on the progress of the operations of ISAF from 1 May to 31 July 2012, and includes

sections on: the security situation; the Afghan National Security Forces; Afghan National Army; Afghan Air Force; Afghan National Police; Afghan Public Protection Force; Civilian casualties; Counter-narcotics; Governance; Development; Children affected by armed conflict; as well as Resolution 1325 (2000) and gender perspective.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/692	7-Sep-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/703	13-Sep-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6840	20-Sep-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced in the section of the report that deals specifically with the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000). It is notable that ISAF reports usually incorporate an exclusive section on women, peace and security; a good practice that should be replicated. The section provides an assessment of ISAF's efforts to include women in the transitional and peace process of Afghanistan, noting statistics on women's participation within Afghan security, army and air forces (para. 38). The section also notes persistent stigma against women in the police force, where "their presence is deemed pointless." The section also notes that although the political and social representation of women increased, their effective participation in political processes and economic activities remains limited, violations of women's rights remain prevalent despite existing legislation, and women's access to education and health services remain low (para. 39).

Missed opportunities are in mainstreaming gender throughout the entirety of the report, including the lack of information regarding the following: to women's participation in conflict resolution, peace processes, and political process; provision of sex-disaggregated data regarding the composition of ISAF; inclusion of gender considerations in security sector reform, including both training and capacity building to address sexual and gender-based violence as well as progress in the female participation in the Afghan National Security Forces, the Afghan National Army, the Afghan Air Force, the Afghan National Police Force, and the Afghan Public

Protection Force. Additional missed opportunities include in the provision of information regarding civilian casualties which should also be sex-disaggregated, as well as efforts to promote women's role in strengthening governance institutions.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 September 2012 (S/2012/703), provides an update on the activities of UNAMA, including significant humanitarian, development and human rights efforts, since the previous report of 20 June 2012, and provides a summary of key political and security developments and regional and international events related to Afghanistan.⁴²

Women, peace and security references are made on several occasions in the context of both women's participation as well as the protection and promotion of women's rights providing examples of good practice in representing the spectrum of issues within the women, peace and security agenda. Specifically, the report addresses women's participation (paras. 12, 34); security sector reform and the promotion of equal access to justice (para. 20); and the role of women's civil society (para. 33). The report also addresses the relevance of the Tokyo Declaration to women's rights (para. 37); harmful traditional practices to women and girls (para. 33); and the implementation of a National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan and the importance of implementing the Elimination of Violence Against Women Act (para. 60).

Missed opportunities to mainstream gender throughout the report include with respect to elections and electoral reform, particularly in the observation section; the security situation and United Nations monitoring; the development of a roadmap for the country, including the establishment of five national priority programs; donor meetings (while women's organizations are stated to have played a key role in the lead-up to meetings, there is no mention of their participation in the meeting themselves). It is also unfortunate that WPS was not addressed vis-à-vis governance and the rule of law; displacement, including refugee return and reintegration; as well as UNAMA resourcing and proposed reconfiguration. As such, the report does not fully reflect the NGOWG MAP recommendations.

The Security Council met on 20 September 2012 (S/PV.6840) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and to receive a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UNAMA.⁴³ The Council also heard statements from Council Members. Key issues discussed in the meeting include the political and security situation as well as humanitarian, development and human rights efforts since 20 June 2012. The report also discussed the progress made in regional and international events related to Afghanistan, including the NATO summit in Chicago, the Kabul Conference, and the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan.

Women, peace and security references were made on a number of occasions throughout the meeting⁴⁴ and generally reflect a broad spectrum of issues on the women, peace and security agenda, reflecting the NGOWG MAP recommendations to a significant degree. Specifically, references were made to the risks facing women's human rights defenders; the protection and promotion of women's rights; security sector reform (SSR) as well as access to justice. Speakers also discuss the abuse and detention of women and girls; the humanitarian situation; women's participation, including in elections and peacebuilding and provide sex-disaggregated data in the context of civilian deaths and casualties; and the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. Overall, the report does cover the wide range of women, peace and security concerns, an important step given the serious threats and obstacles women continue to face in Afghanistan.

⁴² S/2012/462. The key issues addressed in this report concerned efforts to train Afghan forces, efforts of ISAF to improve the situation in Afghanistan during the transition of power, cross-border tension with Pakistan, as well as the need to actualize reconciliation and peace between the government, the Taliban, and other insurgent groups.

⁴³ S/2012/703

⁴⁴ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Afghanistan, Portugal, Guatemala, the United Kingdom, the United States, Togo, Morocco, South Africa, France, China, Germany, the European Union, Australia, Finland, and Canada,

Future reports should continue this good practice. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to displacement, including refugee return.

October 2012

Security Council **resolution 2069 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 9 October 2012 (S/PV.6843) extending the mandate of the ISAF by 12 months until 13 October 2013. ISAF is deployed under the authority of the Security Council and is mandated to assist the Afghan Government in maintaining a secure environment; operational control of ISAF is held by NATO. There is only one substantial change in the operative paragraphs as compared to the previous mandate renewal, in which the resolution points to the force drawdown of ISAF, which is to be completed by the end of 2014, followed by a transitional decade, and takes note of the Mission's actions and activities. In particular, the resolution stresses the need for further support to government institutions, security forces, and processes in Afghanistan.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6843	9-Oct-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2069 (2012)	9-Oct-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned in the context both of women's participation in peace processes, as well as in terms of protection and promotion of women's rights, providing examples of good practice in representing the spectrum of issues within the women, peace and security agenda. References are confined to the preambular section. There is a slight improvement in the language compared to the previous mandate renewal, with new language on gender and security sector reform (PP 27), and the importance of protecting and promoting women's human rights in the context of the Afghan-led dialogue (PP 30). There are both direct and indirect references regarding the promotion of women's participation in peace processes

First, the importance of women's participation in political, economic and social spheres is emphasized (PP 27), followed by a paragraph which welcomes efforts of the Afghan Government to promote an "inclusive Afghan-led dialogue," aligned with the 2010 Kabul Conference Communique. The Kabul Communique contains an emphasis on the importance of women's participation (PP 30). New emphasis is placed on ensuring that all participants in peace and reconciliation processes respect the Afghan constitution, including its provisions protecting women's rights (PP 30), reflecting some of the recommendations given in the NGOWG MAP. In terms of gender and security sector reform, there is new language regarding training for the National Police on gender issues and increasing the recruitment of women (PP 27). Previous language which is maintained includes a relatively standard paragraph recalling key women, peace and security resolutions, as well as other thematic resolutions on children and armed conflict and the protection of civilians (PP 3). Protection and promotion of women's rights is an additional focus of the mandate, with several paragraphs noting the importance of protecting civilians, including women, with a particular emphasis on displaced persons (PPs 24, 27, 30).

Missed opportunities to address women, peace and security issues include emphasizing the important role of civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and community-led initiatives in peace and reconciliation efforts.

December 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 6 December 2012 (S/2012/907), discusses the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, and the activities of UNAMA. The report was submitted to the Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/907	6-Dec-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/921	13-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6896	19-Dec-2012	Yes

67/16 and SCR 2041 (2012). The report is structured around nine sections, covering relevant developments across multiple issues; the implementation of the Kabul process and aid coherence; governance and rule of law; development and humanitarian assistance; counter-narcotics; mission support; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.⁴⁵

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on eleven occasions, addressing women's participation, including women's civil society, as well as the promotion and protection of women's rights and overall reflects a broad spectrum of issues on the WPS agenda. The report again covers the many of the women, peace and security concerns, an important step given the serious threats and obstacles women continue to face in Afghanistan. Future reports should continue this good practice. Specifically, the report addresses women's political participation and representation (para. 5); the security situation of women's activists in the country (para. 13); security sector reform (SSR) (para. 17). The report also provides sex-disaggregated data on civilian deaths (para. 25); women's rights and efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women (para. 27); women's civil society participation, including in government (para. 37); resource mobilization for the promotion of human rights, notably women's rights (para. 53); and mainstreaming gender across the Framework's action plan and national priority programs (para. 53).

Missed opportunities regarding women, peace and security matters, as laid out in the NGOWG Monthly Action Points (MAP), include with regards to elections and the electoral process; the absence of sex-disaggregated data with regards to the humanitarian situation, in particular displacement; as well as the reintegration and reconciliation processes. It is also unfortunate that the report did not note the need to mainstream gender throughout the implementation of the Tokyo Framework; as well as the delivery of humanitarian services. As such, the report does not fully reflect the recommendations of the NGOWG MAPs.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 December (S/2013/921), describes the progress and operation of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF) from 1 August to 31 October 2012. The report focuses on security issues; on actions towards the force drawdown; provides information on Afghan security and military forces; on civilian casualties; and updates concerning Governance.

Women, peace and security are referenced on a number of occasions, including by providing sex-disaggregated data regarding the number of women in the Afghan military forces (paras. 15, 17, 19); as well as the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) (para. 34); the establishment of gender and human rights units in governmental institutions (para. 35).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to information on reports of violence against women in Afghanistan, including sexual and gender-based violence; and gender-sensitive training in the Mission as well local security forces. This report does not contain a separate women, peace and security section, such as that in the previous (September 2012) ISAF report, which provided a good overview of the security situation for women from the ISAF perspective.

The Security Council met on 19 December 2012 (S/PV.6896) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of the UNAMA.⁴⁶ Statements were also made by Council Members and interested Member States. Key issues discussed centered on progress in the situation in the country as well as ongoing challenges, including electoral reform, security sector reform (SSR), and the continued role of international assistance during the transition process.

⁴⁵ The report covers the following issues: political developments, security developments and regional cooperation; human rights; the implementation of the Kabul process and aid coherence; governance and rule of law; development and humanitarian assistance; counter-narcotics; mission support; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

⁴⁶ Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/907)

Women, peace and security references were made on 29 occasions⁴⁷ during the meeting including with regards to the political participation of women; the protection of women’s human rights; violence against women and harmful traditional practices, including the implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and access to justice; women’s human rights defenders; women’s participation in the reconciliation process; the inter-ministerial steering committee on SCR 1325 (2000); and the police women mentoring program and the integration of women in the police force. Specific mention was made by the SRSG to the targeting of women’s rights defenders, and the importance of the Law on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

Missed opportunities to address women, peace and security issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to the discussion of gender-disaggregated data and analysis in its assessment of transition of security responsibility to national security forces; as well as the composition of UNAMA.

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 5 March 2013 (S/2013/133), discusses the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for peace and security, as well as the activities of the UNAMA. The report was submitted to the Council pursuant to resolution 2041 (2012)’s request for a quarterly update on the situation in the country. The report is structured around nine sections, covering relevant developments, including political developments, security developments and regional cooperation; human rights; the implementation of the Kabul process and development coherence; governance and rule of law; counter-narcotics; mission support and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations. The report also includes an annex covering progress against benchmarks, as called for in SCR 1868 (2009). The progress on these benchmarks is provided annually.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/133	5-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6935	19-Mar-2013	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2096 (2013)	19-Mar-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/182	22-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions throughout the report in the context of women’s participation as well as the promotion and protection of women’s rights reflecting a broad spectrum of women, peace and security issues. Specifically, references were made to civil society participation and consultations (para. 5); security and judicial sector reform (paras. 15, 39); sexual and gender-based violence, including response mechanisms (para. 25); and sex-disaggregated data on civilian casualties is provided (para. 28). References are also made to systematic monitoring and reporting on gender commitments (para. 35) as well as to women’s political participation and representation (paras. 39, 59). As part of the update on the progress against benchmarks (annex), the report discusses women’s roles in peace and security; women’s political participation constitutional guarantees of gender equality; legal and policy measures to combat violence against women and girls; as well as the implementation of 1325.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with regards to the humanitarian situation, including displacement and the development of durable solutions; humanitarian assistance and delivery; as well as efforts to combat the illicit trade of narcotics, an issue which has a significant impact on the civilian population, including women.

Security Council **resolution 2096 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 March 2013 (S/PV.6935) extending the mandate of the UNAMA to 16 March 2014. The resolution mandates UNAMA to continue supporting

⁴⁷ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Pakistan, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Guatemala, Togo, Azerbaijan, the European Union, and Australia.

Afghanistan's multi-phase transition process, emphasizing the need for progress in relation governance, security, human rights, and rule of law.

Women, peace and security references are made on several occasions in the preambular and operative sections, addressing an array of issues across the spectrum of the women, peace and security agenda, including women's participation in political, economic and social life and the protection and promotion of women's human rights.⁴⁸ There is an improvement in language as compared to the last resolution renewing UNAMA's mandate, specifically vis-à-vis protection and promotion of women's rights in political and reconciliation processes (PP 17) and recognition of the negative impact of the security situation on local populations, including women (PP 28). Further, there is additional language emphasizing the important role of women in the implementation of the outcomes of the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences (OP 14).

References to women, peace and security which focus on women's participation, primarily encourage national-level efforts, including those of the Afghan Government, to promote women's, including women's civil society organizations', full engagement in development efforts, electoral processes, security sector reform, peace and reconciliation processes, within governance institutions at a national and subnational level, and in the development and implementation of a National Action Plan on SCR 1325 (2000) (PP 17, OPs 13, 14, 41, 44). Protection and promotion of women's rights is emphasized multiple times throughout the report, both generally as essential in order to fully engage in economic, social and political life (PP 4, OPs 43, 44) and in the context of specific issues, such as political and reconciliation processes (PP 17, OP 15) and in the implementation of specific rights legislation, namely the Elimination of Violence Against Women law (OP 44). The resolution reiterates UNAMA's role on this issue as one which supports efforts to protect and promote human rights, including those of women, by strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations to monitor and hold violators accountable (OPs 17(c), 16). There are explicit reference to women, peace and security resolutions throughout the resolution; both in a standard preambular paragraph, as well as in the operative section. These paragraphs highlight the importance of SCR 1325 (2000) and note the provisions in women, peace and security resolutions which call for gender to be mainstreamed across peace and security issues, noting the intent to do so in Afghanistan (OP 44). Similar to previous resolutions, there is a call for gender-specific benchmarks developed for the National Action Plan to be integrated into National Priority Programmes and a request for the Secretary-General to include information regarding progress of women in Afghanistan in his regular reporting to the Council (OP 44).

Of note is a paragraph emphasizing the importance of protecting human rights defenders, as well as highlighting the important role of civil society in Afghan society, particularly in the context of serving as an accountability mechanism in efforts to fully realize fundamental freedoms and human rights (OP 42). Although this paragraph does not refer to women specifically, it is nevertheless a good practice example which aligns with past recommendations in the NGOWG MAPs.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to the transition process; Afghanistan's National Priority Programme, addressing security, governance, justice, and economic and social development; resource mobilization and allocation; the coordination of international donors and organizations; confidence-building measures; the rule of law and transitional justice; monitoring the situation of civilians, ensuring their protection and promoting accountability; the protection of human rights defenders; humanitarian assistance, access and delivery; as well as displacement, including refugee return. A particular absence of concern is the lack of specific language (OP 6(b)) calling for support for women in preparations in upcoming elections, given the challenges – including violence – that women voters and candidates faced in previous elections.

⁴⁸ PPs 4, 17, 28, 30, 37; OPs 7(c), 13, 14, 16, 41, 43, 44,

Prior to the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard a statement the Secretary-General as well as the representative of Afghanistan. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard statements from Member States.

Women, peace and security references were made during the meeting, specifically with regards to women’s human rights in Afghanistan; violence against women; expanding economic opportunities for women and girls; the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000); and justice and legal reforms.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with regards to political participation; security sector reform; and displacement, including refugee and internally displaced persons return.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 22 March 2013 (S/2013/182), describes the progress and operation of the ISAF, from 1 November 2012 to 31 January 2013. The report focuses on progress made across all areas of its mandate since the last report, including on force drawdown and transition as well as implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) and gender mainstreaming.⁴⁹

Women, peace and security references are addressed within the section focused exclusively on ISAF’s implementation of SCR 1325 (2000), which provide information on the promotion of a gender balance within ISAF, Afghan National Security Forces, Government and civil society (para. 46); and the implementation of the resolution within ISAF’s work, including the deployment of a Gender Adviser, and joint work with NATO and Government to raise gender awareness, as well as gender-sensitive training (paras. 12, 46, 47). In an improvement over previous reports, this report provides sex-disaggregated data on the armed forces and police.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (DDR); and misses an opportunity to provide sex-disaggregated data on civilian casualties.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 20 June 2013 (S/PV.6983) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of the UNAMA.⁵⁰ The Council also heard statement from all Council Members and other interested Member States. The key issues discussed included the security situation posed by recent terror attacks, deaths of civilians, the political transition process, and efforts on behalf of UNAMA.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/350	13-Jun-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/363	20-Jun-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6983	20-Jun-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made by fifteen speakers, primarily focusing on women’s participation in the political process; women’s protection and rights; violence against women and girls, including sexual violence; and the role of women within the police force, political bodies, and the peacebuilding process.⁵¹

⁴⁹ The report discusses: security issues; actions towards the force drawdown; provides information on Afghan security and military forces; on civilian casualties; updates concerning Governance; transition and development; as well as devoting a section to Resolution 1325 (2000) and a gender perspective.

⁵⁰ S/2013/350

⁵¹ References to women, peace and security were made by the Special Representative, Afghanistan, Australia, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Luxembourg, France, Argentina, and Togo.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to elections and electoral reform; the promotion of peace and reconciliation, including national dialogues; humanitarian assistance, access and delivery; and displacement, including refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) issues.

The quarterly report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 June 2013 (S/2013/350), provides an update on United Nations activities in Afghanistan, focusing on humanitarian, development and human rights efforts since the previous report.⁵²

Women, peace and security issues are discussed regarding a debate on 18 May between women's rights activists and Wolesi Jirga's Commission on Human Rights, Women and Civil Society over the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, mandated under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. The report also discussed a visit of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization where she emphasized the need to provide assurances that women are full members of society, stressed the importance of educating women and girls as a fundamental right key to reducing poverty, improving health, raising incomes, and promoting political participation.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to statistics on women within reporting on civilian deaths; security sector reform and rule of law; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; as well as humanitarian assistance, access and delivery.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 20 June 2013 (S/2013/363), describes the progress and operations of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ISAF) from 1 February to 31 April 2013. The report focuses on the security situation, including readiness of Afghan security and military forces, and progress of the drawdown; on civilian casualties; on ISAF's redeployment; updates concerning progress in development and governance; and ISAF's implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) and a gender perspective.⁵³

Women, peace and security references are made in the context of women's participation in security institutions, promotion of women's participation and empowerment broadly, and with regards to mainstreaming gender across all areas of ISAF's purview. Specific language includes reference to information on the promotion of a gender balance within Afghan National Security Forces, the Government, ISAF and civil society (paras. 12, 39); the work of Gender Advisers and the greater incorporation of gender related practices (para. 40); as well as collaborative projects that focus on women's empowerment (para. 41). This report continues the positive trend of providing gender-disaggregated data on the armed forces and police.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to civilian casualties; Governance, including efforts to promote gender equality and women's rights.

⁵² S/2013/133; The report centers on political and security developments; regional cooperation; human rights; implementation of the Kabul process, development coordination and the rule of law; development and humanitarian assistance, counter-narcotics, mission support, and concluded with observations.

⁵³ The report focuses on the security situation, on actions towards the force drawdown (including information on ISAF's reduction in size and strength); provides information on Afghan security and military forces; on civilian casualties; on ISAF's redeployment; updates concerning Governance; development; and devotes a section to Resolution 1325 (2000) and a gender perspective.

Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH)

Background

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1991, when resolution 713 (1991) was adopted, supporting the efforts of the European Community to end the fighting in Yugoslavia through the establishment of a peacekeeping mission through the European Union (EU).⁵⁴ The current mission, the **European Military Force in Bosnia Herzegovina, (EUFOR ALTHEA)**, was established in the framework of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy, and authorized by the UN Security Council pursuant to resolution 1575 (2004) as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force (SFOR), the previous NATO-led operation, and the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH).⁵⁵

The current mandate of EUFOR ALTHEA is to support the Government's efforts to maintain the safe and secure environment in BiH and further provide capacity-building and training support to the BiH Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces.⁵⁶ Additionally, EUFOR ALTHEA supports local authorities in: countermines activities, military and civilian movement control of weapons and ammunition, as well as the management of weapons and ammunition and storage sites.⁵⁷ Finally, EUFOR supports the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), in full cooperation with BiH authorities, in pursuit of persons indicted for war crimes.⁵⁸

The institution responsible for overseeing the civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement ending the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the Office of the High Representative (OHR) and was created in 1995 under the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, also referred to as the Dayton Peace Agreement. The OHR works with people and institutions in BiH striving to enable BiH to take full responsibility for its own affairs and ensuring its evolution into a peaceful and viable democracy.

UN Security Council resolution 2123 (2013), adopted on 12 November 2013, extended the mandate of EUFOR ALTHEA presence in Bosnia Herzegovina for a further twelve months, until 12 November 2014. The Council receives a semi-annual report from the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina updating on the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁵⁹

Summary

During the period under review, the Security Council received three reports, held three meetings, and adopted one resolution renewing the mandate of EUFOR ALTHEA.

⁵⁴ UN, Repertoire of the SC: Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. <http://goo.gl/eGs2LK>

⁵⁵ EUFOR, History, 2013. <http://goo.gl/lp3Gr7>

⁵⁶ EUFOR, EUFOR Fact Sheet. <http://goo.gl/9Gxi2J>

⁵⁷ EUFOR, EUFOR Fact Sheet. <http://goo.gl/9Gxi2J>

⁵⁸ EUFOR, EUFOR Fact Sheet. <http://goo.gl/9Gxi2J>

⁵⁹ OHR, Introduction, 2013. http://www.ohr.int/ohr-info/gen-info/default.asp?content_id=38519

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/813	6-Nov-2012	Implementation of the Peace Agreement / Situation	No
Report	S/2013/90	12-Feb-2013	EUFOR/ALTHEA	No
Report	S/2013/263	3-May-2013	Implementation of the Peace Agreement / Situation	No
Meeting	S/PV.6860	13-Nov-2012	Semi-annual debate	No
Meeting	S/PV.6861	14-Nov-2012	EUFOR/ALTHEA	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6966	14-May-2013	Implementation of the Peace Agreement / Situation	No
SCR	S/RES/2074 (2012)	14-Nov-2012	EUFOR/ALTHEA	No

Women, peace and security was reflected was absent from the Council's work on this topic.

November 2012

The Report of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 6 November 2012 (S/2012/813), is the forty-second report on the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, covering the period from 21 April to 26 October 2012. The report states that although the security situation in the country is relatively calm, specifically during the October elections, the political situation has deteriorated. Concern is expressed over the sharp increase in the number of direct political and economic challenges to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of BiH.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/813	6-Nov-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6860	13-Nov-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6861	14-Nov-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2074 (2012)	14-Nov-2012	No

Unfortunately, the women, peace and security agenda is not incorporated into the report, despite its relevance in the context of the issues addressed.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with regards to the equal and full participation and representation of women in recent elections and in the ongoing political dialogue; addressing investigation and prosecution war crimes; displacement, including refugees and internally displaced persons; as well as security sector reform (SSR). As such, the report does not reflect the recommendations laid out in the NGOWG MAPs.

The Security Council met on 13 November 2012 (S/PV.6860) to discuss the forty-second report of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina and to receive a briefing from the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by statements.⁶⁰ The briefing focused on challenges facing the State as well as the peace and stability, while other statements also included references to the need to prosecute for war crimes committed during the conflict.

No references were made to women, peace and security in the meeting. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective, include with respect to crimes of sexual and gender-based violence when raising the need to prosecute for war crimes. This should also include the need to offer witness protection, services to victims,

⁶⁰ S/2012/813

and developing a national strategy for transitional justice. Furthermore, speakers neglect to address women's participation in peace negotiations, as well as political and judicial processes. As such, the statements in the meeting do not reflect the recommendations laid out in the NGOWG MAPs.

Security Council **resolution 2074 (2012)** was adopted on 14 November 2012 (**S/PV.6861**) authorizing a renewal of the European Union multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) until 15 November 2013. EUFOR ALTHEA, originally authorized in 2004 is a military operation mandated under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to ensure continued compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement and to contribute to a safe and secure environment in BiH.⁶¹

No women, peace and security references are made in the resolution. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with regards to the return of refugees and displaced persons; the composition and deployment of EUFOR ALTHEA; women's participation in decision-making, including peace dialogue and agreements; training on gender related issues; quarterly reporting on the activity of EUFOR ALTHEA and NATO Headquarters; as well as with regards to the strengthening of the rule of law. As such, the resolution does not reflect the recommendations laid out in the NGOWG MAPs.

February 2013

The Report of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, dated 12 February 2013 (**S/2013/90**), covers the activities of EUFOR ALTHEA from 1 September to 30 November 2012. The report also briefly sums the political background and the security situation in the country.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/90	12-Feb-2013	No

The report makes no references to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with respect to women's participation in democratic processes, particularly in regards to the recent elections; economic growth; unemployment; as well as when discussing training and capacity-building within the EU mission. As such, the report does not reflect the recommendations laid out in the NGOWG MAPs.

May 2013

The Report of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 3 May 2013 (**S/2013/263**), addresses the implementation of the Peace agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, covering the period from 27 October 2012 to 20 April 2013. The report focuses on challenges facing peace negotiations, the fundamentals of the Peace Agreement and the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also includes a discussion on economic challenges, public security, rule of law and law enforcement, refugees and displaced persons, and on the presence of UN and EU missions.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6966	14-May-2013	No

No references to women, peace and security were made in the report. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with regards to crimes of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as to prosecution, witness protection and services to victims, when discussing war crimes; addressing the inclusion and role of women in peace negotiations, political and judicial processes as key in securing peace and reconciliation; and including a gender perspective when addressing the issues of returnees and displaced

⁶¹ EUFOR / ALTHEA was originally authorized by S/RES/1575 (2004).

person; as well as the police and military forces. As such, the report does not reflect the recommendations laid out in the NGOWG MAPs.

The Security Council met on 14 May 2013 (S/PV.6966) to discuss the recent Report of the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, covering the period 27 October to 20 April 2013 (S/2013/263). The Council was briefed by the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by statements.⁶² The meeting focuses on the failure of BiH's political leaders to tackle the country's political and economic challenges. It addresses the recent failure of leaders to reach an agreement to implement a key ruling of the European Court of Human Rights ("Sejdic-Finci Ruling"), and their consequent inability to take the steps necessary to integrate with the EU. Council members expressed their commitment to a stable and viable BiH, yet displayed concern over BiH's leaders' inability to undertake important reforms and the deeply rooted divisions among political parties, and stated the need to stabilize the multiethnic country.

No references are made to women, peace and security in the meeting. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to reconciliation dialogues; human rights and war crimes; the investigation and prosecution of crimes of sexual violence; transitional justice; service provision and delivery for survivors; and women's participation in political institutions and their role in building and securing peace and reconciliation. As such, the meeting does not reflect the recommendations laid out in the NGOWG MAPs.

⁶² Statements were made by Council Members as well as representatives of Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the European Union.

Burundi

Background

The situation in Burundi has been on the Security Council's agenda since 1993, following the 21 October 1993 coup d'état and the 1994 assassination of the country's first democratically-elected president Melchior Ndadaye.⁶³ These events triggered widespread ethnic conflict, lasting nearly a decade, during which an estimated 300,000 people were killed.⁶⁴ In 2000, the Government of Burundi and all but two of the armed groups involved in the conflict signed the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. This agreement set the stage for the establishment of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB), called for by Security Council resolution 1545 (2004), and mandated to stabilize the country, strengthen national security and governance institutions, and bring about national reconciliation in preparation for elections to be held in 2005.⁶⁵ ONUB fulfilled its mandate on 31 December 2006, and was succeeded by the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), pursuant to resolution 1719 (2006) of 25 October 2006.⁶⁶

On 1 January 2011, the Council adopted resolution 1959 to reconfigure BINUB into the new **United Office in Burundi (BNUB)** in an effort to reconfigure the office to address the changing needs of the country.⁶⁷ BNUB has a scaled-down structure and mandate aimed to support democracy and institution-building efforts, strengthen justice and reconciliation mechanisms, and reintegration of conflict-affected populations.⁶⁸ ONUB is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 1959 (2010).⁶⁹

Since 2006, Burundi has also been on the agenda of the UN Peacebuilding Commission and was one of the first country situations adopted within PBC's ambit. The PBC plays an important role in ensuring attention is maintained on Burundi, particularly with regards to the mobilization of international donor resources.⁷⁰

Summary

During the course of the review period, the Security Council received one annual report updating on the progress made by BNUB in the implementation of its mandate and held a corresponding meeting. The Council also adopted a resolution extending the mandate of BNUB until 15 February 2014 and held an attendant meeting.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2013/36	18-Jan-2013	BNUB	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6909	24-Jan-2013	BNUB	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6918	13-Feb-2013	BNUB	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.7006	22-Jul-2013	BNUB	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2090 (2013)	13-Feb-2013	BNUB	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in **all of the Council's work on this Burundi.**

⁶³ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2013.

⁶⁴ Amnesty International, Burundi: No protection from rape in war and peace, 2007. <http://goo.gl/MhzYzI>

⁶⁵ UN, Burundi – ONUB – Background, 2004. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/onub/background.html>

⁶⁶ UN, Burundi – ONUB – Background, 2004. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/onub/background.html>

⁶⁷ S/2011/751; UN, Burundi: Security Council sets up new body to further consolidate peace, 2010. <http://goo.gl/qA7Ma2>

⁶⁸ HRW, World Report 2012: Burundi, 2012. <http://goo.gl/Mfb9P2>; A/65/328

⁶⁹ OP8; SCR 2027 (2011), OP 2 (a).

⁷⁰ NYC Center on International Cooperation, Political Mission Reviews 2011, Central Africa, BINUB/BNUB, 2013. <http://goo.gl/0dRjst>

January 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 18 January 2013 (S/2013/36), assesses progress made by BNUB in the implementation of its mandate, as laid out by SCR 1959 (2010), and in reaching the eight benchmarks set out by the Secretary-General in a letter to the Council (S/2012/310). The report is structured in four sections documenting progress in peace consolidation; cross-cutting issues, including gender; activities related to the Peacebuilding Commission; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.⁷¹

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/36	18-Jan-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6909	24-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues discussed in the report serve as good practice by highlighting efforts undertaken by BNUB which address both women's participation as well as women's protection concerns, representing the core tenants of the entire women, peace and security agenda. There is reference to efforts to implement the five year National Action Plan to implement SCR 1325 (2000), which includes supporting women's participation and empowerment in political processes (para. 49). Protection issues are referenced both in terms of discussing activities focused on promoting women's participation in efforts to prevent and protect against sexual and gender-based violence (para. 49); psychological, medical, judicial and social assistance provided to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) (para. 50); and reintegration programming, which incorporates a special focus on women and children (para. 58). Finally, women's economic empowerment is referenced in the context of programs focused on distributing micro-credit loans (para. 57).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with regards to progress in peace consolidation; the democratic process, security and stability, governance and institution-building, rule of law, human rights, and social and economic development. The report also misses an opportunity to address gender with regards to small arms and light weapons (SALW); international human rights and humanitarian law training; engagement of civil society in security and justice sector reform-related activities; as well as transitional justice, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The Security Council met on 24 January 2013 (S/PV.6909) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to receive a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of BNUB.⁷² Statements were also made by the representative of Switzerland in their capacity as the Chairperson of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and as well as by the representative of Burundi. Key issues discussed in the meeting included progress made in Burundi towards consolidating peace and stability, and consider specific achievements and challenges through the lens of the benchmarks established by the Secretary-General.

Women, peace and security references, were made once by Burundi with regards to the establishment of a criminal office to hold perpetrators of acts of violence committed against women and girls.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to the political process; transitional justice and reconciliation; BNUB activities, including institution-building; strategic peacebuilding framework: governance, justice, human rights, land issues and community revival; the active role of civil society security sector reform (SSR); as well as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).

⁷¹ The report is structured in four sections documenting progress in peace consolidation, including security and stability, governance and institution-building, rule of law, human rights, and social and economic development; cross-cutting issues, including gender, child protection; activities related to the Peacebuilding Commission; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

⁷² Latest report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/36)

February 2013

Security Council resolution 2090 (2013) was unanimously adopted on the 13 February 2013 (S/PV.6918), extending the mandate of BNUB until 15 February 2014. Building on from resolution 2012 (2011), the resolution doesn't significantly BNUB's mandate and directs the Mission to focus on the promotion of inclusive national dialogue, structural governance reform, the holding of inclusive, free, and fair elections, and the promotion and protection of human rights.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6918	13-Feb-2013	No
SCR	S/RES/2090 (2013)	13-Feb-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are addressed in four areas of the resolution, including one preambular reference and three operative references, reflecting a relatively broad spectrum of WPS concerns. First, women, peace and security are discussed in a relatively standard preambular paragraph recalling SCRs 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960, along with other thematic resolutions on children and armed conflict and the protection of civilians. The first operative reference mandates BNUB to support the efforts of the Government and the international community to focus on the socioeconomic development of women and youth (OP 1e), while the second operative reference encourages the Government to continue its efforts towards, *inter alia*, democratic governance, SSR, and the protection of human rights with a special focus on the rights of women and children (OP 2); along with training on sexual and gender-based violence prevention (OP 11).

Missed opportunities in the resolution include with regards to impunity (OP 1c); the role of civil society (OP 1d); prevention of human rights violations (OP 6); the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (OP 8); refugee return and reintegration (OP 10); and SSR (OP 11).

July 2013

The Security Council met on 22 July 2013 (S/PV.7006) to discuss the situation in Burundi and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of BNUB. The Council also heard statements from the representative of Switzerland and Chair of the Burundi configuration of the PBC and the representative of Burundi. The meeting focused on developments towards peace, development and national reconciliation in the country and highlights some of the challenges thereto.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.7006	22-Jul-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references, were made on four occasions by the SRSG addressing participation as well as protection concerns. Specifically, references were made to the regional conference on women, peace and security hosted by Burundi; BNUB consultations with women's organizations; sex-disaggregated data vis-à-vis displacement; and gender-based violence prevention training.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include in reference to the 2015 elections, electoral reforms and the broader political process; SSR; judicial sector reform and accountability; refugee resettlement and repatriation; peacebuilding and national reconciliation; DDR; and the promotion of human rights.

Central African Region

Background

The Central African Region has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 2002, following discussions within the Council on how to increase sub-regional cooperation as part of enhancing international peace and security initiatives.⁷³ This topic includes discussion both of UN efforts in the region as well as the threat of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

The **United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)** was established in March 2011, following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2009/697 and S/2012/557).⁷⁴ Tasked with boosting cooperation between Member States of the region, the United Nations country teams and other international partners in the region, UNOCA is mandated to provide support to counter cross-border threats to security in the region such as piracy, illicit small arms traffic, rebel militias and refugees/IDPs. UNOCA is also responsible for coordinating all UN regional efforts to address the **Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)**. The LRA has been discussed as a threat to regional peace and security within the Security Council since 2005. UN efforts to combat the group include establishing the office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the LRA-affected areas, and efforts by existing UN peacekeeping missions, such as the former UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), and the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) to focus on the LRA as a specific area of concern.⁷⁵ Originating in Uganda in the mid-1980's, the indiscriminate attacks of the group, which include a wide range of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law, have forced an estimated 440,000 individuals to become internally displaced persons or refugees.⁷⁶ Since 2008 alone, the LRA is estimated to have killed more than 2,600 people, abducted more than 4,000 people.⁷⁷ The ability of the LRA to create an unstable environment in the region, and continue to act with almost total impunity makes them a high priority for the international community.

Summary

The Security Council received a report from the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa outlining a review of the geopolitical and security situations in the subregion. The Council also received two reports from the Secretary-General updating on the activities of the UNOCA and on areas affected by the LRA and held two corresponding meetings. Two presidential statements were also issued during the review period.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/630	16-Aug-2012	UN in Central Africa	Yes
Report	S/2012/923	13-Dec-2012	UNOCA / LRA	Yes
Report	S/2013/297	20-May-2013	UNOCA / LRA	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6891	18-Dec-2012	UNOCA / LRA	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6895	19-Dec-2012	UNOCA / LRA	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6971	29-May-2013	UNOCA / LRA	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/28	19-Dec-2012	LRA	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/6	29-May-2013	LRA	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in all of the Council's work on the Central African region.

⁷³ UN, DPKO: Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/africa.shtml>

⁷⁴ UN SC, Central African region (S/PV.6601), 2012. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PV.6601

⁷⁵ UN SC, S/2011/693, 2011. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2011/693

⁷⁶ HRW, How to Catch Joseph Kony, 2012. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/09/how-catch-joseph-kony> ; UN SC, S/2011/693, 2011. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2011/693

⁷⁷

August 2012

The Report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, dated 16 August 2012 (S/2012/630), outlines the findings of the review

of the geopolitical and security situation in the

subregion, focusing on three main areas: political and institutional developments, domestic and cross-border security, and issues related to governance, as well as the humanitarian situation and human rights. The report updates on the security situations country by country.⁷⁸ The report subsequently discusses, among others, the promotion of disarmament and arms limitation programs in Central Africa; piracy and maritime security; combating armed groups in Central Africa; the implementation of SCR 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 on women, peace and security; as well as General Assembly resolution 65/69 on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/630	16-Aug-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security concerns are referenced multiple times throughout the report in the context of protection and promotion of human rights; combating sexual and gender-based violence; promotion of women's participation in peacebuilding; and implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) through national implementation and capacity-building. Of note, are references to the role of women in controlling small arms and light weapons (SALW), a topic that is often ignored in peace and security discourse. Additional references were made to the humanitarian situation (para. 112); preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 123, 147); as well as security sector reform (SSR).

There are some missed opportunities to explicitly reference women, peace and security issues in relation to specific country situations discussed in the report. With regards to country-specific discussions, missed opportunities were as follows: Burundi: elections and the electoral process; and reconciliation and reconstruction. Central African Republic: presidential and legislative elections; strategic paper on the economy and governance; recent peace agreements; and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). Democratic Republic of the Congo: presidential and legislative elections; domestic and cross-border security; the national action plan on small arms and light weapons; and displacement. Thematically, WPS references were neglected with respect to disarmament and arms limitation which did not include gender as a main focus area; the Declaration on a roadmap for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa; as well as the UN and AU regional strategy for international humanitarian, development and peacebuilding assistance in LRA-affected areas, which should ensure that gender is mainstreamed across all of its components.

December 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated the 13 December 2012 (S/2013/923), updates on the activities of the UNOCA and on areas affected by the LRA. The report is structured around major developments in the region, including political, peace and security developments; human rights and gender; activities of UNOCA; preventive diplomacy peacebuilding; piracy and armed robberies at sea committed in the Gulf of Guinea; the LRA; and concludes with the SG's observations and recommendations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/923	13-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6891	18-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6895	19-Dec-2012	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/28	19-Dec-2012	Yes

⁷⁸ The report covers the following country situations: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabonese Republic, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and Chad.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced in the report, in particular with regards to women's participation in decision-making positions (para. 10); SCR 1325 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (para. 10); violence against women and children and the situation of women's human rights in the region (paras. 11, 63, 72); women's empowerment and the full respect for women's human rights (paras. 9, 72).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include ensuring that women's rights and the concerns of women are addressed across all sectors of UNOCA's focus, including efforts to strengthen mediation, early warning and conflict prevention; as well as justice and security sector reform (SSR). The report also misses an opportunity to address the gender dimensions of the transfer of small arms and light weapons; training and strengthening institutional capacity; troop makeup in the region; disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of LRA; and with regards to the humanitarian response and assistance in the region.

The Security Council met on 18 December 2012 (S/PV.6891) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOCA and on LRA-affected areas and to receive a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UNOCA (S/2012/913). The Council also heard statements from all Members of the Council. The key issues discussed centered on ongoing violence in the region, economic progress, and regional efforts to address continued threats, including the LRA, as well as attempts to address terrorism and the proliferation of arms in the region.

Women, peace and security concerns were mentioned on eleven occasions, principally with regards to violence against women and children, and sexual violence in particular.⁷⁹ References were also made to the broader situation regarding women's rights; the low political participation of women, as well as the need to strengthen coordination with international actors, including UN-Women.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with regards to conflict prevention; terrorism and arms proliferation; resource mobilization; mobilization of all stakeholders in the country; the humanitarian situation and displacement; humanitarian access and assistance; security sector reform (SSR); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); political processes, including electoral reform; and justice and accountability.

The President of the Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/28)** on 19 December 2012 (S/PV.6895) on the Central African Region. The statement condemns atrocities by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and advocates for the organization and implementation of an African Union strategy.

Women, peace and security concerns are addressed in the statement on two occasions, specifically with regards to abuses of human rights against the civilian population, and sexual violence against women and children in particular. The President calls upon the cooperation of states in the effort to end impunity for these abuses.

Missed opportunities to address WPS concerns include with respect to disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR); the humanitarian situation, including displacement; humanitarian access and assistance; resource mobilization; as well as reporting on the progress of UNOCA in the implementation of its mandate.

⁷⁹ Women, peace and security references were made by: UK, USA, South Africa, Portugal, Colombia, Togo, Germany, Morocco (President).

May 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 20 May 2013 (S/2013/297), updates on the activities of UNOCA and on LRA-affected areas-affected areas.⁸⁰ The report is structured around major developments in the Central African region, including political, peace and security

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/297	20-May-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6971	29-May-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/6	29-May-2013	Yes

developments; socio-economic trends; human rights and gender; activities of UNOCA, including supporting member states and subregional organizations; preventive diplomacy and peacebuilding; piracy and armed robberies committed off the coast of the States of the Gulf of Guinea; the LRA; coordination and resource mobilization; the implementation of the strategy; and concludes with the SG's observations and recommendations.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on multiple occasions in the report, predominantly with regards to women's protection concerns and therefore does not reflect the broad spectrum of issues on the women, peace and security agenda. Specifically, references are made to women's rights in the region (para. 18); support to women and girls escaping or rescued from the LRA (para. 48); reducing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 53, 67, 68); community awareness and support for women and children returning from LRA through community dialogues (para. 66); accountability and sanctions (para. 71); and State gender equality obligations, including SCR 1325 and CEDAW (para. 77).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with regards to displacement in the region; the availability and circulation of weapons in the subregion; elections in the region; training and strengthening institutional capacity; preventive diplomacy and peacebuilding; coordination and resource mobilization; the implementation of the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); humanitarian access and assistance; as well as the joint program on peacebuilding and development. As such, the report does not fully reflect the recommendations of the NGOWG MAPs.

The Security Council met on 29 May 2013 (S/PV.6971) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOCA and on the LRA-affected areas.⁸¹ The Council was briefed by the SRSG and Head of UNOCA and heard statements from all Council members. The key issues discussed included the security and humanitarian situations in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a particular focus on the activities of the LRA and efforts of the international community to address the continued threat posed by the LRA.

Women, peace and security issues were discussed by eight speakers.⁸² The references made primarily focused on violence against women and children in the region, including sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated by the LRA and Séléka rebels. One brief reference was made to women's low participation in key political decision-making in all but a few countries in the region.⁸³

Missed opportunities to address WPS issues in the meeting include with respect to the humanitarian and security situations in the region, and in the Central African Republic (CAR) specifically. A gender perspective was also neglected with regards to the deployment of a fact-finding mission to conflict-affected CAR, the importance of information-sharing, exchange of experiences, technical assistance and capacity-building. Overall, therefore, the discussion does not reflect the full spectrum of WPS issues nor does it fully reflect the recommendations of the NGOWG MAPs.

⁸⁰ Since the SG's last report dated 13 December 2012 (S/2012/923).

⁸¹ S/2013/297

⁸² References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia, Morocco, Togo, Republic of Korea and Rwanda.

⁸³ The reference to women's participation was made by Australia.

The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/6) on 29 May 2013 (S/PV.6971) on the Central African Region, with a particular focus on the LRA. The presidential statement reiterates the Council's strong condemnation of LRA attacks and violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights and underlines the primary responsibility of States to protect civilians in the LRA-affected region.

Women, peace and security concerns are addressed on two occasions, exclusively with regards to sexual violence in the region and therefore does not reflect the full spectrum of women, peace and security issues. The President calls for a more regional approach to the humanitarian situation, including assistance to victims of sexual violence and recalls the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court (ICC) on the alleged basis of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including rape.

Missed opportunities to address women, peace and security concerns include with reference to the AU-Regional Task Force (AU-RTF) and the encouragement of child protection advisers where the Council does not mention the women protection advisers. The Council also misses an opportunity to address gender in relation to disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement (DDRRR), as well as in relation to reporting on progress in the implementation of the Regional Strategy and the activities of UNOCA.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Background

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1996, after the country experienced a politico-military crisis, punctuated by several army rebellions. As the situation in the country remained volatile, the Security Council remained involved in peacebuilding efforts in the country, establishing the United Nations Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) in 2000.⁸⁴ An increase in violence precipitated the establishment of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) in 2007, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1778 (2007). MINURCAT was focused in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, and completed its mandate on 31 December 2010.⁸⁵

In January 2010, the **United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)**, succeeded BONUCA to ensure the coherence of peacebuilding support activities by the various United Nations entities present in CAR, particularly given the drawdown of MINURCAT.⁸⁶ Security Council resolution 2088 (2013), adopted on 24 January 2013, extended the mandate of BINUCA until 31 January 2014.⁸⁷ Although beyond of the scope of this reporting period, it is worth noting that in light of the rapidly deteriorating security situation, the Security Council updated and reinforced the BINUCA mandate through resolution 2121 (2013), adopted 10 October 2013. The resolution also further welcomed the establishment of the African-led International Support Mission in CAR (MISCA), authorized by resolution 2127 (2013) on 5 December 2013.

Summary

The Council received two reports on CAR, held two meetings and adopted one resolution renewing BINUCA's mandate.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/956	21-Dec-2012	BINUCA	Yes
Report	S/2013/261	3-May-2013	Situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6899	11-Jan-2013	BINUCA	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6907	24-Jan-2013	BINUCA	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6967	15-May-2013	BINUCA	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2088 (2013)	24-Jan-2013	BINUCA	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in all of the Council's work on CAR, however the focus was largely on protection issues and did not address women's

December 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 21 December 2012 (S/2012/956), pursuant to the presidential statement issued 26 September 2001 (S/PRST/2001/25) as well as the activities of BINUCA, and updates on the overall security

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/956	21-Dec-2012	Yes

⁸⁴ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/africa.shtml>

⁸⁵ PeaceWomen, Chad/CAR, 2012. http://www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/resolution-watch/country/chad-and-central-african-republic

⁸⁶ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/africa.shtml>

⁸⁷ UN, Press Release: 6696th Meeting of the Security Council, 2011. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2011/sc10501.doc.htm>

situation in the Central African Republic. The report is structured around 17 sections discussing a range of issues from security to development to human rights.⁸⁸

Key women, peace and security issues were addressed in multiple sections of the report, including human rights and rule of law; gender; security sector reform; and operationalization of BINUCA’s mandate. It is notable that references are not only highlighted in a section focused entirely on gender, as well as throughout the rest of the report, serving as an example of good practice in mainstreaming women, peace and security issues. References are primarily on mechanisms to combat sexual and gender-based violence at various levels. Specific references include a note regarding the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Communiqué signed between the United Nations (UN) and various governmental ministries (para. 44). References are also made to BINUCA’s technical assistance to national authorities, including on sexual and gender-based violence (para. 29); the vulnerability of civilians, including women (para. 65). Additionally, there is a reference regarding the development of joint sectoral strategy on gender and poverty reduction (para. 60). Further, in what is good practice, the Secretary-General’s recommendations include extending the BINUCA mandate to continue its efforts towards gender equality (para. 73).

Missed opportunities in the report include with respect to support to national mediation efforts; SSR; and DDR. Finally, the report misses an opportunity to stress a robust and mainstreamed gender component as part of an extended BINUCA mandate. As such, the report does not reflect the full spectrum of women, peace and security issues nor the full scope of NGOWG MAP recommendations.

January 2013

The Security Council met on 11 January 2013 (S/PV.6899) to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BINUCA.⁸⁹ The Council also heard a briefing from the Special Representative of Secretary-General and Head of BINUCA as well as from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Key issues discussed in the meeting include recent events in the country, which occurred following the publication of the report, and updated on the current security situation.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6899	11-Jan-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6907	24-Jan-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2088 (2013)	24-Jan-2013	Yes

Key issues discussed in the meeting include recent events in the country, which occurred following the publication of the report, and updated on the current security situation.

Women, peace and security references were made on 25 occasions,⁹⁰ primarily by the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and with a particular emphasis on violence against women and girls; sexual violence monitoring and analysis; legislative reforms to address sexual violence; recruitment and release of women and children from armed groups; the deployment of women protection adviser (WPA) to BINUCA; WPS resolutions; and forced marriage. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include in reference to DDR; SSR; political reforms; as well as the humanitarian situation.

Security Council **resolution 2088 (2013)** was unanimously adopted on 24 January 2013 (S/PV.6907), extending the mandate of BINUCA until 31 January 2014. The resolution puts forth further requirements of the mission for securing greater peace and stability in CAR, and further requested the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation on the ground, as well as an assessment of the implementation of the mission’s priorities by 31 March 2013, possibly allowing for an adjustment to the mandate.

⁸⁸ The report encompasses: the political situation; support to national mediation efforts; the security situation; the LRA; DDR; SSR; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; operational activities in support of recovery and development; human rights and ROL; child protection; gender; activities of the PBC; Integration and a common vision for the CAR; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations and recommendations.

⁸⁹ S/2012/956

⁹⁰ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: SRSG for BINUCA, SRSG on sexual violence in conflict

Women, peace and security issues are addressed three preambular and two operative clauses, and focus predominantly on women's protection concerns. The first preambular reference is a relatively standard paragraph recalling the central women, peace and security resolutions as well as other thematic resolutions including on children and armed conflict and the protection of civilians. The second and third emphasize the role of women in peacebuilding and welcome the first trip of the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict to the Central African Republic, respectively. In the operative section, the resolution reinforces the condemnation of sexual slavery and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), requests BINUCA to report on any of these abuses (OP 13), and calls on all parties to issue clear orders with regard to SGBV and support for victims (OP 15). The Council specifically references SCR 1960 (2010) calling on state and non-state parties to comply with international law regarding sexual violence (OP 15).

Missed opportunities in the resolution include in reference to BINUCA progress reporting; the protection of civilians; DDR; and SSR. Following the unanimous adoption of the resolution, the representative from the Central African Republic made a statement but did not make reference to women, peace and security.

May 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic, dated 3 May 2013 (S/2013/261), updates on the situation in CAR and provides an assessment of how BINUCA could further implement its priorities in light of recent developments, pursuant to SCR 2088 (2013).

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/261	3-May-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6967	15-May-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are discussed on five occasions in the report, primarily with regards to sexual violence against women and children. The report makes a number of references to sexual violence in the country, placing it within the context of the impact of lawlessness on women and children (paras. 22, 25, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 59). The report also mentions the technical assessment mission on sexual violence deployed to CAR to develop recommendations for the implementation of the commitments made in the communiqués (para. 48). In his recommendations, the Secretary-General emphasizes the need for gender balance in the National Transitional Council to ensure an inclusive and credible body.

Missed opportunities in the report include with reference to the political situation; the movement and transfer of small arms and light weapons; the justice sector; the reintegration of ex-combatants; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; as well as humanitarian assistance and access.

The Security Council met on 15 May 2013 (S/PV.6967) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/261) and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of BINUCA on recent developments in the country since the launch of the Séléka rebellion in December 2012. The representatives of CAR and Chad also made statements.

Women, peace and security references were made on four occasions, twice by the representative of the Central African Republic and twice by the SRSG on SVIC. All four references relate to violence against women and girls, in particular sexual violence against women and girls.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include references to health service provision in the country; transitional roadmap; the justice and SSR; the humanitarian situation and displacement; humanitarian assistance, including resource mobilization; regional peacebuilding initiatives, including Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) troop deployment and Mission for the consolidation of peace in Central African Republic (MICOPAX); as well as with regards to DDR and SSR.

Côte d'Ivoire

Background

Côte d'Ivoire has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 20 December 2002, when internal fighting, mass killings, and serious violations of human rights erupted as a result of the disputed 2000 presidential elections.⁹¹ The current peacekeeping mission, the **United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)**, was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) to monitor and assist in improving the security situation.⁹² The mandate encompasses support for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) and DDR programs, monitoring the cessation of hostilities, support for security sector and political reform, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. UNOCI is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 2000 (2011)⁹³

The mandate of UNOCI was expanded pursuant to Security Council resolution 2112 (2013), adopted on 30 July 2013, until 30 June 2014.⁹⁴

Security Council Committee was established on 15 November 2004 pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte D'Ivoire to oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Council in paragraph 14 of the same resolution. Through resolution 2101 (2013), the Council stressed the purpose and aim of the sanctions was to support the peace process in the country pointing to the possibility of modifying or lifting all or part of remaining sanction measures.⁹⁵

Summary

Over the course of the review period, the Security Council received three reports from the Secretary-General updating on the activities of UNOCI and held three corresponding meetings. The Council also received two reports from the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte D'Ivoire addressing the sanctions regime. In addition, the Council adopted two resolutions extending the mandates of the Group of Experts and UNOCI for a further twelve months.

⁹¹ UN, The Situation in Cote d'Ivoire, 2013. <http://goo.gl/N1MysJ>

⁹² UN DPKO, UNOCI Mandate, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unoci/mandate.shtml>

⁹³ OP7 (a) (g); SCR 2112 (2013), OP 6 (d) (f).

⁹⁴ UN DPKO, UNOCI, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unoci/index.shtml>

⁹⁵ UNSC, Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte D'Ivoire, 2013. <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1572/>

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/964	28-Dec-2012	UNOCI	Yes
Report	S/2012/981	31-Dec-2012	Sanctions	No
Report	S/2013/197	28-Mar-2013	UNOCI	Yes
Report	S/2013/228	17-Apr-2013	Sanctions	Yes
Report	S/2013/377	26-Jun-2013	UNOCI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6902	17-Jan-2013	UNOCI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6947	16-Apr-2013	UNOCI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6953	25-Apr-2013	Sanctions	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6996	10-Jul-2013	UNOCI	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.7004	18-Jul-2013	UNOCI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7012	30-Jul-2013	UNOCI	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2101 (2013)	25-Apr-2013	Sanctions	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2112 (2013)	30-Jul-2013	UNOCI	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in **most** of the Council's work on Côte d'Ivoire, with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence, thus ignoring women's participation as a fundamental prerequisite for achieving peace and stability.

December 2012 / January 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 31 December 2012 (S/2012/964), updates on UNOCI since the previous report of the Secretary-General.⁹⁶ Pursuant to SCR 2062 (2012), the report is structured around eleven sections covering a wide range of issues including security, political and development issues, as well as the implementation of UNOCI's mandate.⁹⁷

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/964	28-Dec-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/981	31-Dec-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6902	17-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security, specifically sexual and gender-based violence, is discussed in a separate section on sexual violence, as well as throughout the sections on human rights, political developments, DDR, and finally, observations. The report serves as an example of good practice by providing gender-disaggregated data regarding the number of women involved in DDR programs (para. 36). Further, the report not only contains a separate section focused just on sexual violence (para. 44), it also mainstreams relevant references into other sections. On sexual violence, the report discusses its prevalence, challenges and gaps in provision of services, impunity for perpetrators; and UNOCI's support for local organizations' efforts at increasing reportage of SGBV (para. 44); training for police on gender-based violence (para. 60); update on progress made by the ICC to prosecute perpetrators of crimes against humanity, including SGBV in post-election crisis (para. 24); and observations / recommendations (para. 71). The inclusion, in the Secretary-General's recommendations, of women, peace and security is another good practice that should be replicated.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to security and judicial sector reforms, transnational crime and illicit trafficking, the protection and reintegration of displaced populations as well as women's participation in the forthcoming elections and wider reconciliation efforts. It

⁹⁶ S/2012/506

⁹⁷ Sections of the report: covering the security situation; political developments; reform of security and rule of law institutions; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); the restoration of State authority; human rights, including sexual violence, child protection and the media; the humanitarian and economic situations; safety and security of UN personnel; the deployment of UNOCI personnel, including the military component, the political component, the police and civilian components; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

is unfortunate that the report does not address women’s political participation nor their participation in peace efforts and therefore does not address the full spectrum of issues on the women, peace and security agenda.

On the issue of sanctions, the Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte D’Ivoire (S/2012/981), dated 31 December 2012, discusses the arms embargo, travel restrictions and the asset freeze in Côte D’Ivoire.⁹⁸

Women, peace and security issues are not referenced in the report. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with regards to the designation of individuals and entities targeted by the sanctions; reporting by the Group of Experts on Côte D’Ivoire; regular review and reporting on UNOCI; and the movement and transfer of weapons and ammunition. The lack of gender consideration with regards to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs and security sector reform (SSR) is especially notable given UNOCI’s mandate to take into account the specific needs of, *inter alia*, women and children. The report does not fully reflect the recommendations of the NGOWG MAPs.

The Security Council met on 17 January 2013 (S/PV.6902) to address the recent report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2013/964) and to hear a briefing from the SRSG and Head of UNOCI. The Council also heard a statement from Côte d’Ivoire. Highlighting areas of progress, the briefing discussed the recent elections, as well as the current status of the reconciliation process in Côte d’Ivoire, as well as in the areas of SSR, demobilization and reintegration, as well as challenges to the country’s stability in the context of the crisis in Mali.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on three occasions in the meeting,⁹⁹ specifically with regards to sexual violence, perceived ‘impunity’ and the need for justice and accountability; as well as with regards to the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The two speakers miss opportunities to address women, peace and security, failing to reflect many of the key issues discussed in the recent report, including local and national elections; security sector reform (SSR); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); economic development; civilian personnel; in addition to land and identity issues. As such, the meeting does not address the full scope of recommendations in the NGOWG MAPs.

March / April 2013

The Special Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 March 2013 (S/2013/197), discusses UNOCI and outlines the findings of the assessment mission in the country pursuant to SCR 2062 (2012) and provides an update on the situation in the country since the last assessment (S/2012/186). The report focuses on recommendations on benchmarks to measure and track progress made towards the long-term assessment mission; the situation on the ground; the capacity of Ivorian institutions to effectively meet challenges; and the Secretary-General’s recommendations moving forward.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/197	28-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6947	16-Apr-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/228	17-Apr-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6953	25-Apr-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2101 (2013)	25-Apr-2013	Yes

With regards to women, peace and security, sexual violence is once again the primary focus. References cover Côte D’Ivoire’s ratification of the Rome Statute and the adoption of a domestic law equalizing men and women in marriage (para. 30); sexual and gender-based violence, including reporting on the prevalence of

⁹⁸ The report is structured around five sections, covering the background of the sanctions regime; the summary of the activities of the Committee; violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime; and concludes with the Committee’s observations and conclusions.

⁹⁹ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: the Special Representative to the Secretary-General and Head of UNOCI as well as by the Representative of Côte D’Ivoire.

sexual violence, early warning and rapid response mechanisms, and impunity (paras. 32, 35, 61). This report also maintains good practice in containing a separate section on sexual violence, in addition to several other related sections.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include discussion regarding the role of women in the UNOCI and national police forces; DDR; the political participation of women in forthcoming local, legislative and presidential elections in the country; reconciliation and social cohesion; the continued presence and movement of small arms and light weapons (SALW); the humanitarian situation and forced displacement; security and judicial sector reforms; as well as with regards to the benchmarks. As such, good practice notwithstanding, the report does not reflect the full spectrum of WPS concerns, included in the UNOCI mandate, and does not address the full scope of recommendations in the NGOWG MAPs.

The Security Council met on 16 April 2013 (S/PV.6947) to discuss the Special Report of the Secretary-General on UNOCI (S/2013/197) and to hear a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The Representative of Côte D'Ivoire also made a statement discussing the situation.

Women, peace and security references were made twice, once by each speaker and both with regards to sexual and gender-based violence. While the Assistant Secretary-General stated that the incidence of sexual and gender-based violence remains of particular concern, Côte D'Ivoire stated that no new incidents have been brought to the attention of the Government since 2012. The representative of Cote d'Ivoire also states that training on ways to prevent and combat sexual violence has been considered as part of security sector reform (SSR) efforts as well as within the Ministries for justice, solidarity and women's affairs.

Missed opportunities for reference to gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include in reference to instability and displacement; DDR; the transfer of small arms and light weapons; forthcoming local elections; reconciliation and social cohesion; UNOCI's role and presence; and justice and accountability.

On the topic of sanctions, the Final Report of the Group of Experts (GoE) on Côte D'Ivoire, dated 17 April 2013 (S/2013/228), was submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph 16 of SCR 2045 (2012) and discusses the Group's work since 5 July 2012. The report updates on progress and developments in the country and is structured around eleven sections which detail the Group's activities across all aspects of its mandate.

No references to women, peace and security are made in the report. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the composition of the Group of Experts; the stakeholders approached for information; the security situation in the country and the movement, transfer and potential threat of weapons, ammunition and related material; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs (DDR); as well as information sharing between UNOCI and the GoE, in line with relevant ethical standards and requirements. The report also misses an opportunity to provide sex-disaggregated data as to deployed customs, surveillance and intervention unit officers; as well as the nature of meetings and consultations held by the GoE. Overall, therefore, the report does not address the NGOWG MAP recommendations relating to Côte D'Ivoire.

Security Council **resolution 2101 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 25 April 2013 (S/PV.6953) renewing the sanctions measures and extending the mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte D'Ivoire until 30 April 2014. The resolution focuses on the sale and transfer of small arms and light weapons in the country and decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer of arms or related materiel to Côte D'Ivoire, and outlines those actors to whom the measures shall not apply. The resolution further refines the sanctions regime first established in 2004, particularly with regards to exemptions. Specifically, exemptions are placed on the supplies for humanitarian or protective use, as well as lethal material intended to support security sector reform.

The resolution makes three references to women, peace and security, including in the preambular and operative sections. Specifically, SCR 2101 (2013) recalls Security Council resolutions on women, peace security along with other thematic resolutions on children and armed conflict and the protection of civilians (PP 15); and condemns all violence committed against civilians, including women and children stressing that perpetrators must be brought to justice (PP 16). The only operative reference in the resolution requests continued information sharing on the part of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (OP 29), representing good practice that should be monitored and replicated.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with regards to security sector reform (SSR); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); the sale and transfer of small arms and light weapons; political reconciliation and elections; and monitoring and reporting conflict-related violence against civilians in the country. Overall, therefore, the resolution does not adequately address women, peace and security concerns, does not adequately reflect the MAP recommendations and does not adequately recognize or promote Ivorian women’s agency.

June / July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 26 June 2013 (S/2013/377), provides a final report, as called for in SCR 2062 (2012), on the situation on the ground in Côte d’Ivoire. The report is structured around fifteen sections, covering the situation on the ground and also outlining a set of benchmarks for the purpose of tracking progress toward

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/377	26-Jun-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6996	10-Jul-2013	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.7004	18-Jul-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7012	30-Jul-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2112 (2013)	30-Jul-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security considerations are referenced several times throughout the report, almost solely focused on sexual violence. The report serves as an example of good practice by providing gender-disaggregated data regarding the number of women demobilized (para. 35). Additional information include: statistics on sexual violence against women and girls (paras. 50, 52); the prevalence of harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and forced marriage (para. 51); as well as efforts of UNOCI to provide training on sexual and gender-based violence to both its military and police components (paras. 62, 67). Government efforts to develop a national strategy on SGBV are also mentioned (para. 50). Most notably, two benchmarks address women, peace and security, with one calling for the justice system to more efficiently prosecute cases of SGBV (para. 76) and another referencing a national strategy to combat SGBV (para. 72). Additionally, the Secretary-General stresses concern over the human rights situation in his concluding observations, pointing to the sustained incidence of sexual violence, and urges the Government to combat impunity, this is another good practice that should be replicated (para. 86).

Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective in the report include with regards to the regional and municipal electoral processes; the overall security situation; security sector and rule of law reform; political dialogue and reconciliation efforts; and the overall humanitarian situation.

The Security Council met on 18 July 2013 (S/PV.7004) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General UNOCI (S/2013/377) and to hear briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The Council also heard a statement from the representative of Côte d’Ivoire. Key issues discussed included efforts to stabilize the security situation and accelerate economic recovery, the regional and municipal elections held in April 2013, the adoption of the National Security Council and corresponding security strategy, and continued threats to peace and security.

Women, peace and security considerations were made in reference to incidents of rape, and reference to sexual and gender-based violence as a human rights violation. Missed opportunities to address women, peace and

security include in reference to female combatants within disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs; security sector reform (SSR); threats faced by women and girls relating to sustained communal violence; as well as women's role within the electors process and political reconciliation efforts. Given the breadth of references in the report of the Secretary-General, it is disappointing that these issues were not raised in the briefing.

Security Council **resolution 2112 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 30 July 2013 (S/PV.7012) and renews and reconfigures the mandate of UNOCI until 30 June 2014. The resolution reconfigures the mandate of the Mission and refocuses its mandate on protection of civilians; addressing remaining security threats and border-related challenges; DDR and the collection of weapons; reconstitution and the reform of security institutions; monitoring the arms embargo; support for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law; support humanitarian assistance; public information; redeployment of State administration and the extension of State authority throughout the country; and the protection of United Nations personnel.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on twelve occasions in the resolution, including three preambular references and nine operative references. Overall, the references address women's participation as well as protection and promotion of women's rights. The preambular references address the Council's concern regarding the reports of increased sexual violence (PP 11), the vital role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding (PP 12); the National Action Plan for the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) (PP 12) all continuing the references from the previous year's resolution.

The operative references address DDR, and in particular the need to take into account the rights and needs of distinct categories of persons, including children and women (OP 6c; OP 11); the promotion and protection and human rights, notably sexual and gender-based violence (OP 6f); combating SGBV (OP 6f); the deployment of women protection advisers to ensure gender expertise and training as appropriate and within existing resources and recalls all existing WPS resolutions (OP 6f); women and civil society groups in promoting justice and reconciliation (OP 14); accountability for sexual and gender-based violence (OP 17); training in human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence to security and law enforcement agencies (OP 24). Overall, the resolution represents an improvement on the previous resolution (S/RES/2062) particularly in relation to DDR and women's civil society.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to elections and electoral reform; displacement and refugee return; the investigation of the International Criminal Court (ICC); the reconfiguration of UNOCI uniformed personnel, in particular military troops, staff and observers; the Secretary-General's review of UNOCI and the UN Country Team; detention and the treatment of detainees; the stabilization of border areas; as well as future reporting on the implementation of the UNOCI mandate. Furthermore, the resolution does not address sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Overall, good practice notwithstanding, the report does not fully reflect the full spectrum of issues on the women, peace and security agenda nor does it address the full scope of recommendations of NGOWG MAPs.

Cyprus

Background

The situation in Cyprus has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since the **United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)** was established by the Security Council on 4 March 1964 pursuant to resolution 186 (1964), to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.¹⁰⁰ Following the hostilities of 1974, the Security Council mandated that UNFICYP perform certain additional functions, including the supervision of ceasefire lines, maintaining a buffer zone, undertaking humanitarian activities and supporting the good offices mission of the Secretary-General.¹⁰¹ Security Council resolution 2114 (2013), adopted on 30 July 2013, extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months until 31 January 2014.

Summary

During the course of the reporting period, the Council received two reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNFICYP and held two corresponding meetings, including one closed meeting with troop- and police-contributing countries. The Council also adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the UNFICYP for six months until 31 July 2013.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2013/392	5-Jul-2013	UNFICYP	No
Report	S/2013/7	7-Jan-2013	UNFICYP	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6901	16-Jan-2013	UNFICYP	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6908	24-Jan-2013	UNFICYP	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6997	10-Jul-2013	UNFICYP	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.7014	30-Jul-2013	UNFICYP	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2089 (2013)	24-Jan-2013	UNFICYP	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2114 (2013)	30-Jul-2013	UNFICYP	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected **minimally** in the work of the Council on Cyprus.

January 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 7 January 2013 (S/2013/7), updates on the activities of the UNFICYP from 21 June to 15 December 2012. Pursuant to SCR 2058 (2012), the report is structured around five sections covering the activities of UNFICYP; the Committee on Missing Persons; the financial and administrative aspects of the Mission; and concluding with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/7	7-Jan-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6901	16-Jan-2013	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6908	24-Jan-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2089 (2013)	24-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on one occasion in relation to a joint effort by the Mission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to discuss women, peace and security with civil

¹⁰⁰ DPKO, UNFICYP: United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unficypr/>

¹⁰¹ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2013.

http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/subsidiary_organs/peacekeeping_missions.shtml#reg29

society organizations (para. 19), Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with regards to women’s participation in peace negotiations and civil society initiatives towards reconciliation; the restoration of humanitarian functions; resource mobilization and distribution; as well as bi-communal confidence-building measures.

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 16 January 2013 (S/PV.6901), pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001), with the troop- and police-contributing countries to UNFICYP. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Security Council **resolution 2089 (2013)** was adopted on 24 January 2013 (S/PV.6908) extending the mandate of the UNFICYP for six months until 31 July 2013. There are no changes to UNFICYP’s mandate; the resolution recognizes the important role of UNFICYP in negotiations, acknowledges the progress made so far to end the Cyprus conflict, and urges relevant actors to continue discussions on core issues.

One reference is made to women, peace and security in a preambular clause of the resolution recognizing the role of women in peace processes, their prominence in political process and in securing sustainable peace, and calls to promote an active engagement of civil society (PP 18). In addition, there is a clause referring to the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 12).

Missed opportunities to discuss women, peace and security include a lack of language related to the way in which UNFICYP adopts a gender-sensitive approach in its duties as relates to civil affairs and humanitarian assistance. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the resolution does not incorporate all relevant dimensions of the women, peace and security agenda.

July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 5 July 2013 (S/2013/392), covers activities carried out by the UNFICYP from 16 December 2012 to 20 June 2013. The report focuses on UNFICYP activities aimed to prevent violence and maintain military status quo, community initiatives in buffer zone and delivery of humanitarian assistance, initiative

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/392	5-Jul-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6997	10-Jul-2013	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.7014	30-Jul-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2114 (2013)	30-Jul-2013	Yes

aimed at confidence-building, status of missing persons, and relevant observations.

The report makes no reference to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to civil society initiatives fostering reconciliation as well as women’s participation in peace negotiations, per SCR 2058 (2013).

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 30 April 2013 (S/PV.6997), pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001), with the troop- and police-contributing countries to UNFICYP. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Security Council **resolution 2114 (2013)** was adopted on 30 July 2013 (S/PV. 7014) extending the mandate of the UNFICYP for a further six months, until 31 January 2014. The resolution was adopted with thirteen votes in favor and abstentions from Pakistan and Azerbaijan. There were no substantive changes to the mandate of UNFICYP, although there were slight modifications in preambular paragraphs referencing developments over the previous months in regards to the political situation. In line with past resolutions, leaders are urged to continue negotiations towards a comprehensive and durable settlement, including discussions on military confidence-building measures and

steps to build trust between the communities. It also addresses the issues of crossing points, economic benefits, and the need for both parties to continue engaging with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone.

Women, peace and security references remain consistent with previous mandate renewals. There is one reference within the preambular clauses specifically with regards to civil society participation, including of women's groups as well as women's roles in peace processes. In addition, there is a clause referring to the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 12).

Missed opportunities to discuss women, peace and security include a lack of language related to the way in which UNFICYP adopts a gender-sensitive approach in its duties as relates to civil affairs and humanitarian assistance.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Background

The Democratic Republic of Congo has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda in some form since 1964.¹⁰² The current focus by the Council was triggered following a rebellion in the Kivu regions against the current government of the DRC led by Laurent-Desiré Kabila in May 1997. Following the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in July 1999, and per Security Council resolution 1279 (1999), the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (MONUC) was established initially to monitor the ceasefire agreement. Violent conflict continued to destabilize the country until the formal end of the conflict in 2003, followed by the first elections in over four decades in July 2006.¹⁰³

The **United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)** was established per Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) to formally take over operations from MONUC beginning 1 July 2010. MONUSCO is authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate relating, *inter alia*, to the protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence, and to support the Government of the DRC in its stabilization and peace consolidation efforts.¹⁰⁴ Security Council resolution 2098 (2013) adopted on 28 March 2013 extended the mandate of MONUSCO until 31 March 2014 and established the first United Nations Intervention Brigade mandated to neutralize armed rebels in the country. At present, MONUSCO's mandate encompasses the following areas: the protection of civilians, neutralizing armed groups through the intervention brigade, and monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo. The Mission is also mandated to provide support to national and international judicial processes as well as good offices and advice with regards to, *inter alia*, DDR and DDR and DDRRR.

The Security Council Committee was established on 12 March 2004 pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) to oversee the arms embargo and sanctions measures first placed on all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in North and South Kivu and Ituri, by resolution 1493 (2003). The sanctions regime was subsequently modified and strengthened with the adoption of a series of resolutions¹⁰⁵ extending the scope of applicability of the regime.

Recent developments relating to the Great Lakes region beyond the Security Council are also noteworthy. In February this year, the UN-brokered Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, which aims to stabilize the DRC, was adopted and signed by Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. Aiming to stabilize the DRC and the region, the framework comprises commitments at the national, regional and international levels. In March 2013, the Secretary-General appointed Mary Robinson, the former President of Ireland, as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, tasked with, *inter alia*, strengthening relations between signatories and coordinating international engagement, including with relevant UN entities, the African Union and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.¹⁰⁶

Summary

Over the course of the review period, the Security Council received three reports from the Secretary-General and held three corresponding meetings in addition to two closed meetings with troop- and police-contributing countries. The

¹⁰² UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council: DRC, 2013. <http://goo.gl/pml0OW>

¹⁰³ UN DPKO, MONUC: Background, 2010. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monuc/background.shtml>

¹⁰⁴ UN DPKO, MONUSCO: Mandates and Objectives, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monusco/>

¹⁰⁵ Resolutions further modifying the sanctions regime in DRC: 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006), 1768 (2007), 1771 (2007), and 1799 (2008), 1807 (2008), 1952 (2010).

¹⁰⁶ UNDP, Great Lakes Region, 2013. <http://goo.gl/oUwERY>

Council also received a report from the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, three resolutions were adopted, including resolution 2098 establishing the “intervention brigade,” and issued two presidential statements.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6850	19-Oct-2012	Situation / M23	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6866	20-Nov-2012	M23	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6868	21-Nov-2012	MONUSCO	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6873	28-Nov-2012	Sanctions	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6923	21-Feb-2013	MONUSCO	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6925	22-Feb-2013	MONUSCO	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6928	5-Mar-2013	Great Lakes	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6931	6-Mar-2013	MONUSCO	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6943	28-Mar-2013	MONUSCO	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6960	6-May-2013	Great Lakes	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7011	25-Jul-2013	Great Lakes	Yes
Report	S/2012/838	14-Nov-2012	MONUSCO	Yes
Report	S/2012/979	16-Jan-2013	Sanctions	Yes
Report	S/2013/96	15-Feb-2013	MONUSCO	Yes
Report	S/2013/119	27-Feb-2013	MONUSCO / M23	Yes
Report	S/2013/387	28-Jun-2013	Great Lakes / PSC Framework	Yes
Report	S/2013/388	28-Jun-2013	MONUSCO	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/22	19-Oct-2012	Situation / M23	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/11	25-Jul-2013	Great Lakes	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2076 (2012)	20-Nov-2012	M23 / Sanctions	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2078 (2012)	28-Nov-2012	Sanctions	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2098 (2013)	28-Mar-2013	MONUSCO / Intervention Brigade	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in **most of the Council’s work on the DRC, however the focus was primarily on sexual and gender-based violence, thus ignoring women’s participation as a fundamental prerequisite for achieving peace and stability.**

October 2012

The Security Council issued **presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/22)** on 19 October 2012 (**S/PV.6850**) on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the activities of MONUSCO. The presidential statement condemned the acts of violence and denounced continued fighting by all armed groups and militia and called for disarmament, the cessation of all hostilities and the need to hold perpetrators accountable. Finally, the statement called for enhanced regional and international cooperation with MONUSCO.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6850	19-Oct-2012	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/22	19-Oct-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on two occasions in the statement, specifically with regards to sexual and gender-based violence and accountability for crimes of sexual violence. Missed opportunities to

reference gender issues include with respect to displacement; humanitarian access and assistance; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); the establishment of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM); the deployment of a 'Neutral International Force; as well as the request for the Secretary-General to continue reporting on the situation, including on the flows of arms and related materials across the borders of Eastern DRC.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 14 November 2012 (S/2012/838), updates on the situation in the DRC and the activities of MONUSCO. In particular, the report addresses the recommended benchmarks for measuring the progress and the impact the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process (DDRRR) as well as on the strength of foreign armed groups since the last report dated 23 May 2012 (S/2012/355). As requested by the Council, the report also includes a thematic annex on the electoral process in the country and on possible new approaches in security sector reform (SSR). The report is structured in four sections covering major developments across a wide range of issues.¹⁰⁷

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/838	14-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6866	20-Nov-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2076 (2012)	20-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6868	21-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6873	28-Nov-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2078 (2012)	28-Nov-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions throughout the report, including with regards to SSR and police training (paras. 7, 71) and sexual violence, specifically investigations conducted into attacks, documented cases of sexual violence, as well as the provision of multi-sectoral assistance to survivors, including medical and psychosocial assistance, and training of specialized personnel on national protocols and access to justice (paras. 52, 57, 58, 59, 61, 82).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with reference to DDR/DDRRR; women's participation and representation in the electoral process; displacement and repatriation; humanitarian access and assistance; summit of the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region on the security situation in the eastern DRC; the Military Assessment Team; protection of civilians and the deployment of joint protection teams; the implementation of stabilization projects and reconstruction; the Peace Consolidation Programme; the establishment of a donor coordination group; the situation facing human rights defenders; justice and correction institutions; the joint assessment process; mission deployment; and electoral developments.

The Security Council met on 21 November 2012 (S/PV.6868) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the MONUSCO (S/2012/838) and hear a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of MONUSCO. No further statements were made in the meeting. The focus of the meeting was on the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in light of recent advances by the M23.

Women, peace and security references were made on five occasions during the briefing, all of which related to violence against women, and predominantly sexual and gender-based violence. Missed opportunities to

¹⁰⁷ Report included the following sections: national political developments; the implementation of the mandate of the mission, covering the protection of civilians, the electoral developments, stabilization and peace consolidation, progress in achieving a coordinated UN approach and critical peacebuilding gaps, human rights, sexual violence, children and armed conflict, DDR/DDRRR, the provision of support to operations by Congolese armed forces against armed groups, mine action, provision of support to SSR, police, justice and correction institutions, illegal exploitation of natural resources, joint assessment process, mission deployment; and concludes with the observations of the Secretary-General.

reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include in discussion of security sector reform (SSR); electoral process and electoral reform; and stabilization and development operations in the country.

Security Council resolution 2076 (2012) was unanimously adopted on 20 November 2012 (S/PV.6866), strongly condemning the attacks of the March 23rd Movement (M23) and demanding its immediate withdrawal from Goma. In addition to commending and supporting MONUSCO, the resolution calls on the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council with options for redeployment of MONUSCO resources, and calls on the Secretary-General to consider appointing a Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region to address the conflict and instability in the area.

Women, peace and security concerns are mentioned on two occasions, including one preambular reference and one operative reference. The preambular reference calls for perpetrators of acts of sexual violence to be brought to justice and held accountable, while the operative reference strongly condemns the M23 and all its attacks on the civilian population and abuses of human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence and further calls for accountability (OP 3).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include in reference to the possibility of additional targeted sanctions; request for the Secretary-General to report on options and their implications for the redeployments of MONUSCO contingents and additional force multipliers, observation capabilities to improve the capacity of MONUSCO to protect civilians and report on the flows of arms and related material across the borders of Eastern DRC; call for unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with international law; recalling the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites; emphasizing the primary responsibility of the Government to reinforce State authority including through security sector reform (SSR) and the protection of civilians.

Security Council resolution 2078 (S/RES/2078) was unanimously adopted on 28 November 2013 (S/PV.6873) extending the sanctions regime and measures imposed on arms and transport as well as the financial measures, per SCR 1807 (2008), in addition to the mandate of the Group of Experts (GoE) until 1 February 2014. The resolution also enumerates the individuals and entities for which the measures shall apply.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed in five areas of the resolution: three preambular references and two operative references. The references address protection concerns, and sexual and gender-based violence specifically and therefore does not reflect the full spectrum of issues on the women, peace and security agenda. The first preambular reference is a relatively standard paragraph recalling women, peace and security resolutions along with those on children and armed conflict and the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, while the second and third address serious human rights abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence and call for perpetrators to be held accountable. Both operative references also deal with sexual and gender-based violence, the first identifying perpetrators of serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict as individuals and entities for whom the measures are applicable (OP 4e). The second reference strongly condemns the M23 and all its attacks, including the use of sexual and gender-based violence (OP 6).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to information sharing between MONUSCO and the GoE, particularly with regards to violations of women's human rights, highlighting the link between the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons and the occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence.

Following the unanimous adoption of the resolution, statements were made by DRC and Rwanda. One reference to women, peace and security was made by DRC with regards to the rape of women by members of M23.

January 2013

The Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, dated 16 January 2013 (S/2012/979), updates on the position of the movements and armed groups and provides information concerning arms supply and the presence of foreign military in the DRC. The report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2012 and is structured in three sections, including an introduction, background, and a summary of the activities of the Committee.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/979	16-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on two occasions in the report, including with regards to the Council's extension of the travel and financial measures to individuals operating in the country and committing serious violations of international law, including sexual violence (para. 12). The second reference makes note of the letter to Committee from the Special Representative for the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, recalling her recommendation that the Committee consider proposing a unit commander of an armed group for targeted sanctions.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with regards to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); the role of women's organizations in monitoring the sale and transfer of small arms and light weapons and related material, as well as the impact of SALW on civilians; and the EJVM.

February 2013

The Security Council held a private meeting on 21 February 2013 (S/PV.6923) with troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001). Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/96	15-Feb-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6923	21-Feb-2013	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6925	22-Feb-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/119	27-Feb-2013	Yes

The Security Council met on 25 February 2013 (S/PV.6925) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO¹⁰⁸ and to hear a briefing from the SRSG and Head of MONUSCO with an emphasis on the security situation in the east of the country. The representative of the DRC also made a statement.

Women, peace and security references were made on two occasions by the Special Representative, both references refer to sexual violence, including rape, in the eastern provinces. The first is in reference to the deteriorating security situation in Katanga and the second notes the United Nations/Congolese Government action plan to stop and prevent, *inter alia*, sexual violence against children. No references are made to efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence against adult men and women in the region.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include references to Government military and police force deployment; justice and security sector reform (SSR); impunity and accountability; and the prospective intervention brigade, nor to women's participation in any political processes or peace efforts.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 27 February 2013 (S/2013/119), is a Special Report on the DRC and the Great Lakes Region submitted pursuant to the statement adopted by the President of the Council on 19 October

¹⁰⁸ S/2013/96

2012 (S/PRST/2012/22). The report considers possible options and their implications for reinforcing the ability MONUSCO to implement its mandate and provides recommendations to address recurring violence in a comprehensive and collective manner. The report is structured in six sections covering the evolution of the situation in the DRC; the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, including actions at the national, regional and international levels; the Intervention Brigade; a New Approach to the role of the Mission in the DRC; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Women, peace and security references are made on six occasions throughout the report, including with regards to sexual and gender-based violence (para. 5); impunity for human rights violations, including violence against women and children (para. 9); sexual violence by the national police (para. 20); pre-deployment training for the intervention brigade, including on the protection of civilians and gender (para. 63); the reduction of sexual violence to a level that can be effectively managed by national security and justice institutions (para. 66). While the references primarily address sexual and gender-based violence, there is one reference in the report to the need for gender balance within the managerial structures of the Independent National Electoral Commission (para. 36).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include in reference to displacement, including the return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons; justice sector reform; the implementation of the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation, including the establishment of benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures; governance and structural reforms; security sector reform (SSSR); DDR/DDRRR; humanitarian access and assistance; resource mobilization for stabilization, development, humanitarian and peacekeeping activities; the promotion of inclusive and transparent political dialogue; and MONUSCO's streamlined six key objectives.

March 2013

The Security Council met on 5 March 2013 (S/PV.6928) to discuss the Special Report of the Secretary-General on the DRC and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119) and to hear a briefing from the Secretary-General. The Council also heard a statement from the representative of DRC. In particular, the speakers addressed the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the DRC and the Region, MONUSCO's mandate and the impending Intervention Brigade.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6928	5-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6931	6-Mar-2013	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6943	28-Mar-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2098 (2013)	28-Mar-2013	Yes

The Security Council met on 5 March 2013 (S/PV.6928) to discuss the Special Report of the Secretary-General on the DRC and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119) and to hear a briefing from the Secretary-General. The Council also heard a statement from the representative of DRC. In particular, the speakers addressed the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the DRC and the Region, MONUSCO's mandate and the impending Intervention Brigade.

Women, peace and security issues were mentioned on three occasions in the meeting, specifically with regards to sexual violence.¹⁰⁹ Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to government and security sector reform (SSR); economic growth; and service delivery.

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 6 March 2013 (S/PV.6931) with troop- and police-contributing countries to MONUSCO.¹¹⁰ Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Security Council **resolution 2098 (2013)** was unanimously adopted on 28 March 2013 (S/PV.6943) establishing the Council's first 'Intervention Brigade' and extending the mandate of MONUSCO until 31 March 2014. Strongly condemning the ongoing threat posed by the M23 and other armed groups in the country, the resolution re-establishes the MONUSCO mandate, using notably different language than the previous mandates for the mission. In

¹⁰⁹ Women, peace and security issues were addressed by the Secretary-General and DRC.

¹¹⁰ The meeting was held pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001).

a significant development, it outlines the role of the intervention brigade, a UN peacekeeping force that is for the first time explicitly authorized to “carry out targeted offensive operations.” Unfortunately, this new resolution loses key language from the previous mandate, SCR 2053 (2012), which spoke of necessary support for both women’s participation and civil society (OPs 15, 16).

Women, peace and security references are made on fourteen occasions throughout the document, including six preambular references and eight operative references. The first preambular reference is a relatively standard paragraph recalling all exiting resolutions on women, peace and security as well as those on children and armed conflict and the protection of civilians. Subsequent preambular references in the resolution address MONUSCO training including on the protection against sexual and gender-based violence for Congolese security institutions; justice and accountability for crimes of sexual and gender-based violence; demobilized combatants, including women and children; the Secretary-General’s report on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149); and condemns the widespread SGBV.

Within the operative sections, the resolution includes gender-specific language regarding protection concerns only. These include the accelerated implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) as well as the deployment of Women Protection Advisers (OP 12 a(iii)); the condemnation of human rights abuses by armed groups, including SGBV (OP 8); reduction of threat of SGBV (OP 11a); MONUSCO collaboration with the Government on ending and prevention sexual violence against children (OP 15h(i)); encourages cooperation between the Government and the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OP22); resource mobilization for humanitarian agencies and international organizations (OP 28); and Secretary-General reporting on progress on the ground (OP 34 a(i)).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to oversight and review of progress in the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation framework; security sector reform (SSR); political space and electoral processes; movement and transfer of small arms and light weapons (SALW). It is unfortunate that a gender perspective was not included with regards to national and international judicial processes; DDR and DDRRR; Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (STAREC) and the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSS); justice reform; MONUSCO military, civilian and police presence; inter-agency information sharing; MONUSCO interaction with civilian population; humanitarian access and assistance; request for the Secretary-General to update the mission concept, concept of operations, rules of engagement and other relevant UN planning documents; as well as the reconfiguration of MONUSCO.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard statements from a number of Council Members and four made reference to women, peace and security issues, specifically with regards to sexual violence; justice and accountability; the protection of women and children; the deployment of the intervention brigade; and violence against women and children.¹¹¹

May 2012

The Security Council met on 6 May 2013 (S/PV.6960) to discuss the situation in the DRC and to hear a briefing from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. The meeting focused on the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation for DRC and the Region and in particular on the Special Envoy’s “Framework of Hope.”¹¹²

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6960	6-May-2013	Yes

¹¹¹ Women, peace and security references were made by the UK, USA, Rwanda, Argentina and DRC.

¹¹² Framework for Hope, <https://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/undpa/shared/undpa/pdf/PSC%20Framework%20-%20Signed.pdf>

Women, peace and security issues were mentioned on four occasions throughout the meeting, including with respect to women’s rights; the Special Envoy’s consultations with women’s groups; the Pan-African women’s conference; and mobilization of women of the Great Lakes countries, including through work with Bineta Diop of Femmes Africa Solidarite.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with regards to oversight mechanisms and benchmarks for the implementation of the Framework; vetting and training of the Intervention Brigade; women’s participation in economic development initiatives; and efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in the region.

June 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 June 2013 (S/2013/387), principally addresses the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. Pursuant to resolution 2098 (2013), the report centers on recent regional initiatives in the region, the activities of the Special Envoy on the Great Lakes Region and progress on the implementation of the Framework as well as the establishment of regional benchmarks and follow-up measures.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/387	28-Jun-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/388	28-Jun-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on two occasions in the report, specifically with regards to the Special Envoy’s inclusion of women’s civil society in all her consultations in the region (para. 11); and her work on illuminating and promoting the roles of women in peacebuilding in the Great Lakes region (para. 52).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the regional context; the Secretary-General’s recommendations and observations, in particular with regards to ensuring the participation of women’s civil society organizations in oversight mechanisms.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 June 2013 (S/2013/388), is a quarterly report updating on the situation in the DRC, on the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the DRC and the Region as well as on progress made MONUSCO in the implementation of its mandate. The report covers developments since the previous report dated 15 February 2013 and is structured around five sections addressing major developments across a wide range of issues.¹¹³

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on a number of occasions throughout the report, including with regards to the release of abductees by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) (para. 10); MONUSCO training and refresher training of national police cadets, including women (para. 37); sex-disaggregated data on civilian deaths caused by clashes of armed groups (para. 43); and sexual violence, including reported data, medical and psychosocial assistance, visit by the Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, justice and accountability (paras. 4, 48, 49, 50, 51).

Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security concerns, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with regards to displacement; the visit of the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator to Goma and Bukavu; the humanitarian action plan and resource mobilization; preparations for the deployment of the intervention brigade; the deployment of community

¹¹³ S/2013/96. The report covers the implementations of the MONUSCO mandate; the extraction and trade of natural resources; stabilization and peace consolidation; mission reconfiguration and road map for the transfer of responsibility; efforts of the DRC in security sector reform (SSR); structural reform of Government institutions; reconciliation, dialogue and democratization; and concludes with observations of the Secretary-General

liaison officers and joint protection teams; troop composition and deployment; monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo; disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR); security sector reform (SSR); justice and correction institutions; stabilization and peace coordination; mission reconfiguration and the transfer of responsibilities; progress on the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the DRC and the region; and efforts towards reconciliation, dialogue and democratization.

July 2013

The Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/11)** at its first high-level open debate on the situation in the Great Lakes Region, held 25 July 2013 (S/PV.7011). The presidential statement discusses political and institutional developments in the region with a particular focus on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the region (PSC Framework) as well as the security situation. In addition, the statement discussed progress regarding the establishment of benchmarks to assess the implementation of the PSC Framework and reiterates the responsibilities of national, regional and international actors involved, including the United Nations, national Governments, as well as armed groups.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.7011	25-Jul-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/11	25-Jul-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on eight occasions throughout the statement, incorporating both participation as well as protection references. In particular, the statement discusses the inclusion of women and civil society; the full and effective participation of women in conflict-resolution and peacebuilding in the region; the demobilization of combatants; as well as sexual and gender-based violence, including prevention, response and accountability.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the statement include the development and establishment of benchmarks to assess the implementation of the PSC Framework; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; humanitarian assistance, access and delivery; as well as ensuring the inclusion of women as stakeholders in addressing the underlying root causes of the conflict.

Following the adoption of the presidential statement, the Council heard statements from the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Special Envoy for the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region, the President of the World Bank, Executive Secretary-General of the European External Action Service, as well as from all Council Members and interested Member States.

Women, peace and security references were made on a number of occasions throughout the meeting.¹¹⁴ Particularly notable was the Special Envoy's emphasis on women's groups and civil society, particularly regarding her recent meeting in Bujumbura with civil society and government representatives regarding ongoing peace efforts. This included women's perspectives in the development of benchmarks and indicators of progress for the implementation of the PSC Framework and encouragement of women-led initiatives and establishment of communications platform to support "framework of hope." Additional women, peace and security points raised in the meeting were the protection of women and children, including sexual violence, and SCR 2106; human rights violations and justice; women's participation in SSR and DDR; economic empowerment of women, including the long-term role of World Bank Group; and the need for basic health services for women and children.

¹¹⁴ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: Secretary of State of USA, President (USA), President of the World Bank, Special Envoy for the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes, Luxembourg, Guatemala, France, Togo, Morocco, Australia, Argentina, DRC, Pakistan, UK, and the Secretary-General.

Missed opportunities to explicitly address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with reference to: humanitarian access and assistance as well as displacement; roadmap and national oversight for the implementation of the Framework; 11 + 4 monitoring mechanism; the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; as well as inter-agency coordination in the promotion of their respective commitments.

Guinea-Bissau

Background

Guinea-Bissau has been on the agenda of the Security Council since 1998, after fighting erupted between the Government and factions of the military in response to the dismissal of high ranking military officers by the President.¹¹⁵ In response to the crisis, which displaced an estimated 413,000 people, the Council requested that the Secretary-General recommend options for ways in which the United Nations (UN) could support the Guinea-Bissau peace process.¹¹⁶ The United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) was established in 1999 with a mandate to assist with the country's ongoing peace consolidation efforts, including strengthening institutional capacities to maintain constitutional order; implementing security sector reform (SSR); addressing the growing challenge of drug trafficking; and respecting rule of law and human rights.¹¹⁷ In December 2007, Guinea-Bissau was placed on the agenda of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) on the request of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, in order to strengthen peacebuilding efforts in the country.

In order to enhance its ability to support peace consolidation efforts in Guinea-Bissau, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established in January 2010, replacing UNOGBIS.¹¹⁸ The shift to an "integrated mission" provided more resources for the mission, enabling the expansion of its mandate in order to support PBC and Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) efforts, as well as Government efforts to consolidate constitutional rule, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, implementation of SSR, and promote respect for human rights and the rule of law.¹¹⁹ UNIOGBIS has a mandate to mainstream a gender perspective into peacebuilding, in line with SCR 1325 (2000).¹²⁰ The mandate for UNIOGBIS is renewed on an annual basis, most recently until 31 May 2014, with the adoption of SCR 2103 (2013).¹²¹

In response to the 12 April 2012 military coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau, the Council called for targeted sanctions to be imposed on individuals who played a leading role undermining constitutional order and continue to contribute instability.¹²² Security Council resolution 2048 (2012), established a subsidiary body, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, to monitor the implementation of the resolution and the sanctions regime.

Summary

During the period under review, the Council was active in addressing the situation in Guinea-Bissau, meeting four times to discuss six reports and adopt two resolutions. The Council's general discussion on Guinea-Bissau focuses on three related aspects of the situation: (1) the implementation of UNIOGBIS' mandate; (2) progress in restoring order following the situation arising from the 12 April 2012 coup d'état, including through the implementation of SCR 2048 (2012); and (3) implementation of the sanctions regime, specifically its travel ban, as per SCR 2048 (2012).

¹¹⁵ AI, Guinea Bissau: Human Rights under Fire, 1998. <http://goo.gl/yvNmVG>

¹¹⁶ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2013, SCR 1216 (1998);

¹¹⁷ SCR 1233 (1999); UN, Secretary-General Report S/1999/232, 1999.

¹¹⁸ SCR 1876 (2009);

¹¹⁹ UN DPA, Guinea Bissau, 2013. <http://uniogbis.unmissions.org/>

¹²⁰ SCR 1876 (2009)

¹²¹ SCR 2103 (2013)

¹²² SCR 2048 (2012) (OP 3)

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
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Report	S/2012/704	12-Sep-2012	UNIOGBIS	No
Report	S/2012/887	27-Nov-2012	Situation	No
Report	S/2012/975	2-Jan-2013	Sanctions	No
Report	S/2013/26	16-Jan-2013	UNIOGBIS	Yes
Report	S/2013/123	28-Feb-2013	Situation	Yes
Report	S/2013/262	6-May-2013	UNIOGBIS	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6915	5-Feb-2013	UNIOGBIS	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6924	22-Feb-2013	UNIOGBIS	N/A
Meeting	S/PV.6963	9-May-2013	UNIOGBIS	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6968	22-May-2013	UNIOGBIS	N/A
SCR	S/RES/2092 (2013)	22-Feb-2013	UNIOGBIS	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2103 (2013)	22-May-2013	UNIOGBIS	Yes

The Council's consideration of women, peace and security in the context of the situation in Guinea-Bissau **improved** over the course of the year.

September 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 September 2012 (S/2012/704), discusses the situation in Guinea-Bissau with a particular focus on the restoration of constitutional order and UNIOGBIS' activities UNIOGBIS from 5 June

2012 to 17 July 2012. Called for pursuant to SCR 2048 (2012), the report is structured in five sections: the restoration and respect for constitutional order; the security situation; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; implementation of the travel ban; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.¹²³

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/704	12-Sep-12	UNIOGBIS

Women, peace and security issues, are not referenced in the report, which is uncharacteristic given the historical strength of reporting on Guinea-Bissau, rooted in its long standing mandate to mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issues in the work of the Mission. Missed opportunities to address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to the transitional arrangements and political reforms; justice and accountability; the role and activities of civil society; the security situation; as well as the development of an electoral roadmap and inclusive dialogue.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 27 November 2012 (S/2012/887), is a quarterly report discussing the restoration of and respect for constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau as well as the humanitarian situation in the country since the previous report.¹²⁴ Called for pursuant to SCR 2048 (2012), the report is structured around five sections: the

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/887	27-Nov-12	Situation

¹²³ The sections of the report include: restoration and respect for constitutional order, incorporating the political situation, efforts by national, regional and international stakeholder towards constitutional order, efforts towards a democratic electoral process; the security situation; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; the travel ban; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

restoration of and respect for constitutional order; the security situation; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; implementation of the travel ban; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.¹²⁵

Women, peace and security issues are **not referenced** in the report, continuing the negative trend established in the previous report of the Secretary-General pursuant to SCR 2048 (2012). Given the complete lack of reference to women, peace and security, missed opportunities to address key gender issues can be identified across most topics discussed. Particular topics which have clear relevance to women, peace and security, and thus are prime opportunities for mainstreaming gender, include discussion on the human rights situation and human rights violations; efforts at national, regional and international levels towards the restoration and respect of constitutional order; the importance enabling security environment for inclusive political dialogue and related efforts towards a democratic electoral process; SSR; demobilization of defense and security forces; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, including access to education and healthcare; abduction and unlawful detention; and civilian oversight over the defense and security sectors.

January 2013

The Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, dated 2 January 2013 (S/2012/975), discussed the implementation and monitoring of the sanctions regime from the period 18 May to 31 December 2012. The report is structured around five sections covering the background of the sanctions regime; the summary of the activities of the Committee; violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime; and ends with the Committee's observations and conclusions.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/975	2-Jan-13	Sanctions
Report	S/2013/26	16-Jan-13	UNIOGBIS

Women, peace and security issues were not addressed in the report, however, as previously stated, there is not an expectation that reports submitted from a sanctions committee would contain a great deal of gender-specific language, given they are primarily narrative in nature, accounting for activities undertaken by the committee, rather than discussing substantive issues.

Missed opportunities to reference gender-specific concerns include with respect to the designation of individuals subject to the measures; seeking from all States and international, regional and subregional organizations information considered useful regarding actions taken to effectively implement the measures imposed; to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures; as well as the consolidation of a list of individuals subject to the travel ban.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 11 January 2013 (S/2013/26), discusses the activities of the UNIOGBIS in the implementation of its mandate since its previous report.¹²⁶ Pursuant to SCR 2030 (2011), the report is structured around three sections, covering major developments in Guinea-Bissau; the implementation of the UNIOGBIS mandate; regional cooperation and broader UN system engagement; and observations of the Secretary-General.¹²⁷

¹²⁴ S/2012/704

¹²⁵ The sections of the report include: restoration and respect for constitutional order, incorporating the political situation, efforts by national, regional and international stakeholder towards constitutional order, efforts towards a democratic electoral process; the security situation; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; the travel ban; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

¹²⁶ S/2012/554

¹²⁷ The sections of the report include: major developments in Guinea-Bissau, including political developments, elections, rule of law and security sector reform (SSR) developments, socioeconomic developments; the implementation of the UNIOGBIS mandate, including strengthening the capacities of national institutions and support for inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation; support to police, internal security and the criminal justice system; SSR coordination; humanitarian mine action; human rights and gender monitoring, protection, promotion,

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on a number of occasions throughout the report, a significant change from previous reports on Guinea-Bissau. References are focused on support for gender equality and women’s empowerment efforts, including promoting women’s participation in conflict resolution and electoral systems (paras. 19, 33) and active engagement in the security sector, as well as protection and promotion of women’s rights, specifically. The resolution also addressed efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 32, 33, 35, 36), calling for increased sensitization within the community. Further references noted the importance of building capacity both within the Mission and in the local community to combat human trafficking and transnational crime.

Missed opportunities to reference gender-specific issues include with respect to the expected “roadmap” towards national reconciliation; the demobilization of military personnel; as well as judicial and SSR, including training;

February 2013

The Security Council met on 5 February 2013 (S/PV.6915) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the UNIOGBIS as well as to receive a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. Council Members also heard statements from the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the PBC, the representative of Brazil, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Mozambique.¹²⁸ The meeting focused on the political transition and the prospective elections in the country.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6915	5-Feb-13	UNIOGBIS
Meeting	S/PV.6924	22-Feb-13	UNIOGBIS
SCR	S/RES/2092 (2013)	22-Feb-13	UNIOGBIS
Report	S/2013/123	28-Feb-13	Situation

Women, peace and security issues were mentioned on one occasion, by the representative of ECOWAS, with regards to internal discussions regarding the joint mission’s meetings with civil society, including women’s organizations. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to inclusivity in transitional arrangements and roadmap; the forthcoming elections; justice and security reforms to address the impunity, the lack of access to justice, and the poor conditions for detainees in detention centers.

Security Council resolution 2092 (2013) was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 22 February 2013 (S/PV.6924) extending the mandate of the UNIOGBIS until 31 May 2013. The resolution does not significantly change the mandate, as laid out in previous resolutions, but rather calls for a report from the Secretary-General which provides options for the UN’s engagement with the intention of adjusting the mandate of UNIOGBIS at some point in the future.

Women, peace and security issues are not mentioned explicitly in the resolution, however, the mandate as originally articulated in SCR 1876 (2009), refers to gender mainstreaming as part of the mandate (OP 1(h)); thus there is an implicit reference in the resolution regarding gender-specific concerns.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include in reference to the Secretary-General’s reporting on the implementation of its mandate; the restoration of constitutional order; the holding of free, fair and transparent elections; as well as in condemning the violations of human rights, including women’s rights, in the country.

capacity-building and mainstreaming; support for national efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and human trafficking; support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission; regional cooperation, partnerships and resource mobilization; integration of the United Nations system; public information; staff safety and security; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

¹²⁸ S/2013/26

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 February 2013 (S/2013/123), discusses the restoration of and respect for constitutional order as well as the humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau, submitted to the Council on a quarterly basis pursuant to SCR 2048 (2012). The report is structured in four sections, covering the restoration of and respect for constitutional order; the security situation; the socioeconomic situation; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.¹²⁹

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on four occasions in the report; however, these references are confined to two paragraphs and primarily focus on efforts to promote women's participation in governance and electoral processes. Specifically, the report references consultations held by the Parliamentary Commission (para. 3) and in the Secretary-General's observations in which the Secretary-General encourages women's participation in peacebuilding as well as in the electoral and legal reform processes (para. 29).

Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security include with respect to SSR; development efforts; resource mobilization; and future reporting by the Secretary-General. Violence against women and/or other forms of gender-based violence are also not documented or addressed in the report.

May 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 6 May 2013 (S/2013/262), discusses the situation in Guinea-Bissau, focusing on the restoration of constitutional order and updates on the activities of the UNIOGBIS. Pursuant to SCR 2092, the report also reviews the findings of the inter-agency technical mission and provides possible recommendations on the future of UNIOGBIS.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/262	6-May-13	UNIOGBIS
Meeting	S/PV.6963	9-May-13	UNIOGBIS
Meeting	S/PV.6968	22-May-13	UNIOGBIS
SCR	S/RES/2103 (2013)	22-May-13	UNIOGBIS

The report is structured around four sections, covering major developments in Guinea-Bissau; the status of implementation of the mandate of the UNIOGBIS; the recommendations of the assessment mission; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.¹³⁰

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on a number of occasions throughout the report, continuing the upward trend noted in the previous report of the Secretary-General. References encompassed a range of issues on the women, peace and security agenda, including women's participation in peacebuilding efforts (paras. 47, 56h); the protection and promotion of women's rights (para. 48); and mainstreaming gender both within the work of the inter-agency technical assessment mission (para. 25) as well as any future configuration of UNIOGBIS (paras. 55, 64). Additionally, there is discussion regarding efforts to pass national legislation on female genital cutting and domestic violence (paras. 43, 47). (para. 48); recommended UNIOGBIS mandate changes (para. 55); and recommended adjustments of UN country team (para. 64).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the revision of the transitional and electoral roadmap; SSR; judicial sector reform and access to justice; human rights promotion and monitoring; and the structure and strength of UNIOGBIS.

¹²⁹ The report covered the following topics: the restoration of and respect for constitutional order, including an overview of the political situation, the human rights situation, regional and international efforts towards constitutional order, and efforts towards a democratic electoral process; the security situation; the socioeconomic situation; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

¹³⁰ The report is structured around four sections, covering major developments in Guinea-Bissau, including political developments, national, subregional, regional and international efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order; the security situation; drug trafficking and organized crime; the human rights situation; the socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; the inter-agency technical assessment mission; the status of implementation of the mandate of the UNIOGBIS; the activities of the peacebuilding fund; the status of the United Nations country team; the recommendations of the assessment mission, including adjustments to the mission, adjustments to the integrated approach to the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding fund in Guinea-Bissau, adjustments to the UN country team; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

The Security Council met on 9 May 2013 (S/PV.6963) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General, and in particular on the restoration and respect of constitutional order and the activities of the UNIOGBIS.¹³¹ The Council was also briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UNIOGBIS as well as from the Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the PBC, the representative of Brazil. The Council also heard statements from representatives of Guinea-Bissau, ECOWAS, and Mozambique.

Women, peace and security issues were mentioned on one occasion with respect to the SRSG's consultations with women's organizations, as the recent Secretary-General's report on Guinea-Bissau was so strong, the Council's almost complete lack of discussion of women, peace and security is disappointing. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards to development of a transitional roadmap; prospective legislative elections; State institutional reform, including security, judicial, and defense sectors reform; and the inter-agency technical assessment mission deployed to Guinea-Bissau in March.

Security Council **resolution 2103 (2013)** was adopted on 22 May 2013 (S/PV.6968), extending the mandate of the UNIOGBIS for a period of 12 months, to 31 May 2014. The mandate was adjusted in order to support an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to facilitate the return to constitutional order. UNIOGBIS is charged with assisting the Government in creating an environment conducive to holding free, fair and transparent elections, while helping to strengthen democratic institutions. As per the original mandate, UNIOGBIS is mandated to mainstream gender across all its activities. Additionally, the resolution calls on the Peacebuilding Office for strategic and technical advice on security and justice sector reform, as well as efforts to combat drug trafficking and transnational organized crime.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed in two areas of the resolution, first in the preambular paragraph and the second in the operative paragraph. The first reference emphasizes the important role of women in prevention and resolution of conflicts as well as in peacebuilding (PP 16), while OP 1(h) mandates gender mainstreaming into peacebuilding, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008). This paragraph is in line with the gender-specific language in previous resolutions.

Missed opportunities in the resolution include in references to inclusive political dialogue and return to constitutional order; the creation of an environment conducive to elections and strengthening democratic institutions; SSR and the rule of law; human rights protection, monitoring, and reporting; elections; violations of human rights; and the organization of an international pledging conference, which provides an opportunity for active engagement by women's organizations and civil society broadly, in key conversations which will have an impact on the future of the country.

¹³¹ S/2013/262

Haiti

Background

Haiti has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1989, when the Government of Haiti appealed to the UN to support the restoration of constitutional order following the coup d'état which deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.¹³² The current peacekeeping operation, the **United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)**, was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1542 (2004), adopted on 30 April 2004, to establish a secure and stable environment, to facilitate the protection of human rights, and to facilitate a transparent and fair political process.

MINUSTAH's mandate includes the following components: democratic development and consolidation of State authority; security, public order and development of the rule of law; human rights; humanitarian and development coordination; and support.¹³³ Gender is considered a cross-cutting issue in the work of MINUSTAH, as per previous mandate renewals, including SCR 1743 (2007) (OP 16).

Security Council resolution 2119 (2013), adopted on 10 October 2013, extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until 15 October 2014.¹³⁴ In line with recommendations made by the Secretary-General, the Mission's overall force levels continued to be reduced. Pursuant to resolution 2070 (2012), the Secretary-General reports on the situation in Haiti on semi-annual basis and as such submitted two reports over the course of the review period.

Summary

During the period under review, the Council adopted one resolution on Haiti, received two reports and held two corresponding meetings to discuss the reports.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/678	31-Aug-2012	MINUSTAH	Yes
Report	S/2013/139	8-Mar-2013	MINUSTAH	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6833	12-Sep-2012	MINUSTAH	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6842	3-Oct-2012	MINUSTAH	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6845	10-Oct-2012	MINUSTAH	N/A
Meeting	S/PV.6936	20-Mar-2013	MINUSTAH	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2070 (2012)	12-Oct-2012	MINUSTAH	Yes
Report	S/2012/678	31-Aug-2012	MINUSTAH	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in 100% of the Council's work on Haiti.

¹³² UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2013.

http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/subsidiary_organ/peacekeeping_missions.shtml#reg28

¹³³ Security Council resolutions modifying the mandate of MINUSTAH include 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007), 1780 (2007), 1892 (2009), 1927 (2010), 1944 (2010), 2070 (2012); A/66/745

¹³⁴ UN DPKO, MINUSTAH, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/>

August / September 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 31 August 2012 (S/2012/678), covers the developments in Haiti and outlines the implementation of MINUSTAH's mandate from 1 March 2012 to 31 August 2012. The report covers the political and security situation in Haiti; updates on the humanitarian and recovery conditions; the activities of the Mission in supporting the forthcoming elections, military operations and policing, in supporting state, justice and corrections institutions, promoting human rights, gender, and child protection; humanitarian, recovery and development activities; outlines the a reconfiguration and consolidation plan for the Mission; the financial aspects of the Mission; and concludes with observations of the Secretary-General.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/678	31-Aug-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6833	12-Sep-2012	Closed

The report addresses several tenets of the women, peace and security agenda with varying degree of substance. Specifically, women's political participation, including the introduction of a quota for women's political representation (para. 6); sexual and gender-based violence, including prevention and response efforts, as well as training and awareness-raising for legal professional and community leaders (paras. 25, 34); security sector reform (SSR) (para. 22); as well as efforts to address community violence (para. 26).

Missed opportunities to reference issues include with respect to the assessment of the security situation in Haiti; the humanitarian and recovery update, including in relation to displacement; forthcoming elections; detention; humanitarian recovery and development activities, including coordination between MINUSTAH and the UN Country Team.

The Security Council met on 12 September 2012 (S/PV.6833) for a closed meeting with the troop- and police-contributing countries to MINUSTAH. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

October 2012

The Security Council met on 3 October 2012 (S/PV.6842) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General, including the renewal of the Mission's mandate.¹³⁵ The Council was briefed by Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of MINUSTAH, followed by statements by Council members, including the representatives of Haiti and the European Union. Briefing focused on recent political progress in Haiti, restoration of security forces, steps taken to advance human rights and social/economic conditions, and stressing the need to strengthen rule of law. Council members showed support for MINUSTAH's efforts, some underscored the need to bolster efforts to build the capacity of the Haitian National Police force.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6842	3-Oct-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6845	10-Oct-2012	N/A
SCR	S/RES/2070 (2012)	12-Oct-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made on a number of occasions throughout the meeting, specifically with regard to the constitutional amendment on the 30 percent quota for women in public institutions; the need to combat sexual and gender-based violence; the need to recruit additional female police officers.

¹³⁵ S/2012/678

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to women’s political participation at present; multi-sectoral service provision for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; the work and composition of MINUSTAH.

Security Council **resolution 2070 (2012)** was adopted by the Council on 12 October 2012 (S/PV.6845) adjusting the size of MINUSTAH in accordance with the Secretary-General’s recommendations.¹³⁶ The resolution also raises political and security developments in Haiti, and underscores the steps that need to be taken for MINUSTAH’s eventual withdrawal, and decides that the Mission’s consolidation will be condition-based, contingent on a core set of tasks, benchmarks, and indicators assessing Haiti’s stability and recovery.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed in both the preambular and operative sections, specifically with regards to sexual and gender-based violence, including combating impunity and prosecution (PPs 24, 26; OP 18), as well as the protecting women as a vulnerable group (OPs. 6, 11, 16, 22). Acknowledging the importance of addressing protection concerns, it is unfortunate to note that this resolution represents a decrease in language on WPS from the previous resolution (S/RES/2012) in which preambular and operative references to women’s political participation, justice sector reform and combating impunity, and the need for reporting on women and children are made in addition to those relating to protection from sexual and gender-based violence.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the resolution, in line with NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with respect to women’s political participation; SSR; the protection and promotion of human rights; as well as the flow and transfer of small arms.

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 8 March 2013 (S/2013/139), updates on developments in Haiti and in the implementation of MINUSTAH’s mandate from 1 September 2012 to 12 March 2013. In particular, the Secretary-General update on the political and security situation; the humanitarian, recovery and economic situations; activities of the Mission; humanitarian, recovery and development activities; drawdown of military, police and civilian capabilities; financial aspects and resource mobilization; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/139	8-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6936	20-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions throughout the report, include with regards to protection of vulnerable groups, including from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); community violence reduction (para. 28); provision of support to State institutions, including gender-based violence training (para. 33); sexual and gender-based violence (para. 43); "gender"(para. 44); HIV and gender equality (para. 46); public information and outreach, including workshops for women's associations (para. 48); participation of women in MINUSTAH police force (paras. 55, 66, para. 6 of annex); rule of law (para. 12 of annex).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to political participation and representation of women in Haiti (para. 3); conduct and discipline of MINUSTAH personnel (para. 47); finances and resource mobilization (para. 59).

The Security Council met on 20 March 2013 (S/PV.6936) to discuss the situation in Haiti and recent Report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/139). The Council was briefed by the SRSG and Interim Head of MINUSTAH, followed by statements from Council members, including the representatives of Haiti and other States with a particular

¹³⁶ As outlined in the Report of the Secretary-General: S/2012/678.

connection to the situation. The briefing focused on challenges, both at the political level and for the people of Haiti, while emphasizing the need to hold elections in 2013. The SRSG presented a consolidation plan, devised by the Mission, which provided key objectives over the next three years to strengthen security, the rule of law, elections administration and institutional modernization.

Women, peace and security references were made in the meeting,¹³⁷ specifically with regards to sexual and gender-based violence, some calling upon the Government to establish mechanisms that protect women and children against such violence and combat impunity; provisions of healthcare assistance, and access to services is also discussed; and political participation.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to elections; and the humanitarian situation, including displacement.

¹³⁷ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: the United States of America, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Rwanda, the Republic of Korea, Guatemala, Australia, Uruguay, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Togo, Chile, and the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Iraq

Background

Iraq has been on the United Nations Security Council’s agenda since 1991, following Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait. The current special political mission, the **United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)**, was established via Security Council resolution 1500 (2003) to coordinate UN and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq and to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions.¹³⁸ The Mission’s mandate was expanded under Security Council resolution 1546 (2004) to assist in the formation of institutions for a representative government.¹³⁹

The mandate of UNAMI encompasses the provision of assistance, support and advice on advancing national reconciliation and State- building and peacebuilding processes, as well as promoting coordination and enhancing delivery in the humanitarian and development spheres in partnership with the United Nations country team.¹⁴⁰ The UN Security Council has continuously renewed UNAMI’s mandate, most recently until 31 July 2014 via resolution 2110 (2013).¹⁴¹ With this most recent renewal, the mandate of UNAMI was expanded to include the duties previously accorded to the High-Level Coordinator for Iraq/Kuwait Missing Persons and Property.

Note: The Council discusses a range of issues specific to Iraq which we do not analyze. These issues include the Iraq/Kuwait Missing Persons and Property and the United Nations Compensation Commission.

Summary

Over the course of the review period, the Security Council received two reports from the Secretary-General updating on the activities of UNAMI and held two corresponding meetings.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/848	16-Nov-2012	UNAMI	Yes
Report	S/2013/154	12-Mar-2013	UNAMI	Yes
Report	S/2013/408	10-Jul-2013	UNAMI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6875	29-Nov-2012	UNAMI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6937	21-Mar-2013	UNAMI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7002	16-Jul-2013	UNAMI	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7008	24-Jul-2013	UNAMI	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2110 (2013)	24-Jul-2013	UNAMI	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in 100% of the Council’s work on Iraq.

¹³⁸ UN, Répertoire, 2013. http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/middle_east.shtml#cat5

¹³⁹ UN, S/RES/1546, 2004.

¹⁴⁰ A/68/327/Add.5

¹⁴¹ UN, UNAMI Mandate, 2013.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 16 November 2012 (S/2012/848), updates on the activities of UNAMI, the implementation of the Mission's mandate, and political developments in Iraq from 11 July to 15 November 2012. Pursuant to resolution 2061 (2012), the report is structured

around five sections, covering a summary of key political developments; activities of the UNAMI and the UN Country Team (UNCT); security and operational issues; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/848	16-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6875	29-Nov-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on several occasions in the report, specifically in sections on political and human rights activities, as well as the final recommendations section. References encompass both issues related to women's participation, as well as protection and promotion of women's rights. References are made specifically in regards to women's participation in the High Electoral Commission (para. 24); actions taken by women's groups to promote the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) (paras. 44, 30); and relay information on gender-based violence specifically addressing honor killings. Sex-segregated data is provided in several cases, namely with regards to the implementation of the death penalty as well as a workshop on technical and vocational training (para. 38, 63).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to additional information regarding UNAMI's efforts to support women's participation electoral processes; support women's participation in reconciliation efforts; the conditions for female detainees; human rights activities and developments, particularly with regards to displacement; humanitarian access, assistance, and delivery including for Syrian refugees; and the work and composition of the Mission itself.

The Security Council met on 29 November 2012 (S/PV.6875) to discuss the first report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2012/848). The Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UNAMI and also heard a statement by the Representative of Iraq. The meeting focused on recent political, governmental and judicial processes, as well as security issues and concerns. Main topics in the meeting included upcoming elections, efforts to strengthen protection of human rights, security concerns associated with Arab-Kurdish rift, and the need for political dialogue towards a settlement.

Both speakers make references to the women, peace and security, specifically reiterating UNAMI's commitment to gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, as well as Government efforts to offer legal protection to widows. Both representatives also make noteworthy remarks that highlight the important role of civil society in governmental and legal process.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to women's representation in political institutions and challenges facing women in the electoral process; women's inclusion and contribution to peace processes; judicial developments aimed at advancing women's rights and/or the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 March 2013 (S/2013/154), describes the activities undertaken by the UNAMI, the implementation of the Mission's mandate, and political developments in Iraq from 16 November 2012 to 11 March

2013. Pursuant to SCR 2061 (2012), the report is structured around five sections covering a summary of key political developments pertaining to Iraq, including internal developments, regional and international developments; activities

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/154	12-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6937	21-Mar-2013	Yes

of the United Nations Mission for Iraq and the United Nations country team, including political activities, electoral assistance activities, human rights activities and developments, development and humanitarian assistance, and gender issues; security and operational issues; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Women, peace and security references are made with regards to women's participation in political processes as well as quotas (paras. 32, 76); gender mainstreaming within the electoral system, including announcing the future provision of data on the number of male and female voters (paras. 33, 39); violence against women (para. 44); and conflict-related sexual violence (para. 54).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to peace and reconciliations processes; the political, humanitarian and security ramifications of the civil war in Syria; detention, including the conditions of detainees; the composition of the Mission; as well as the humanitarian access, assistance and delivery, including for Syrian refugees.

The Security Council met on 21 March 2013 (S/PV.6937) to discuss the second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/154) and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of the UNAMI. The Council also heard a statement from the representative of Iraq. The meeting covers many topics, such as, the problematic quelling of peaceful demonstrations by the Iraqi Government; the deteriorating humanitarian situation for refugees from Syria and internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the country; improving relations between Iraq and Kuwait; youth development and empowerment; climate conditions; as well as human rights and the rule of law.

Women, peace and security references were made specifically with regards to the inconsistent respect for the rights of women; as well as the situation of female detainees. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to human rights; enhancing rule of law; political participation; humanitarian assistance; as well as in relation to the democratic transition.

July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 11 July 2013 (S/2013/408), updates on the situation in Iraq as well as activities undertaken by the UNAMI, the implementation of the Mission's mandate, and political developments in Iraq from 12 March to 10 July 2013. Pursuant to SCR 2061 (2012), the report is structured around five sections, covering key political developments pertaining to Iraq and updates on the activities of UNAMI.¹⁴²

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/408	10-Jul-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7002	16-Jul-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7008	24-Jul-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2110 (2013)	24-Jul-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made specifically with regards to the initiatives and actions of women activists (para. 11); the provision of sex-disaggregated data on Governorate council elections (paras. 12, 13); as well as actions made the UN country team to promote women's participation and women's rights (paras. 13, 34, 47); and addresses violence against women (para. 32).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the development of a national strategy to implement SCR 1325 (2000); access to justice; detention, including the situation of female detainees; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; humanitarian access, assistance and delivery, including for Syrian refugees; as well as the composition and composition of the Mission.

¹⁴² The report covered the following sections, including: internal developments, regional and international developments; update on the activities of the UNAMI and the United Nations country team, including political activities, electoral assistance, human rights developments and activities, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and development; security and operational issues; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

The Security Council met on 16 July 2013 (S/PV.7002) to discuss the third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to SCR 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408). The Council was briefed by SRS and Head of the UNAMI and heard a statement by the representative of Iraq. The briefing reports on increased violence in Iraq as a spillover of the ongoing conflict in Syria; on ongoing protest and UNAMI's efforts to promote peaceful dialogue between protestors and the Government; on the holding of successful provincial council elections; on relations between Iraq and Kuwait; on the influx of refugees from Syria and related human rights violations and humanitarian concerns in refugee camps; and concludes with an observation concerning the situation in the country, including the need to uphold the constitution.

Women, peace and security references are made specifically with regards to women's participation in the elections; the implementation of the national policy on women; the release of female detainees; as well as Iraq's annulment of its reservation on paragraph 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to justice and accountability for violence perpetrated against civilians; the humanitarian situation, including refugees from Syria; the security of camp Hurriya; as well as resource mobilization and allocation.

Security Council **resolution 2110 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 24 July 2013 (S/PV.7008) extending the mandate of the UNAMI for another year until 31 July 2014. The mandate for UNAMI, as laid out in SCR 1770 (2007), remains largely unchanged, with the exception of the added responsibilities regarding Iraq-Kuwait missing persons and property, pursuant to SCR 2107 (2013).

Women, peace and security references are made in three preambular paragraphs, maintaining the same language as contained in previous mandate renewals. References focus on reinforcing the role of UNAMI in promoting gender equality, as well as underscoring the importance of ensuring the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of society, in line with Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. In the context of protection, there is a reference to the need for all parties in Iraq to ensure the protection of civilians, including women, and recognition of the efforts of the Government of Iraq in the promotion and protection of human rights, including those of women.

The mandate of UNAMI does not contain any provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, thus a reoccurring missed opportunity is the lack of attention to gender as a cross-cutting issue in the mandate of the Mission, as per SCR 2122 (2013) (OPs 4, 5).

Kosovo

Background

Kosovo has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1998, when violence increased between the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), which demanded full independence for Kosovo, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).¹⁴³ In response to this conflict, the Security Council adopted resolution 1244 (1999) establishing the **United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK)** with the mandate to establish and oversee provisional governance institutions and assist in creating conditions for peace and stability.¹⁴⁴ UNMIK works alongside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led **Kosovo Force (KFOR)**, which was also established via resolution 1244 (1999), and initially comprised of 50,000 troops, but now stands at around 5,600.¹⁴⁵ Following the declaration of independence by the Kosovo authorities and the entry into force of a new constitution on 15 June 2008, the tasks of UNMIK were modified and its configuration changed.¹⁴⁶ The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2008/44) on 26 November 2008 asking the European Union (EU) to take on an increasing role in the administration, which led to the establishment of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).¹⁴⁷ In addition, KFOR took on most of the security sector related duties of UNMIK, including the creation of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF), and responsibility for the ongoing provision of security to UN and other entities.¹⁴⁸ Currently, UNMIK directs its focus towards monitoring and supporting local institutions like EULEX in maintaining peace and security.

Summary

During the course of the period under review, the Security Council received five report from the Secretary-General and three reports from the Deputy Secretary-General of NATO. The Council also held four meetings.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/603	3-Aug-2012	UNMIK	Yes
Report	S/2012/688	6-Sep-2012	NATO / KFOR	No
Report	S/2012/818	8-Nov-2012	UNMIK	Yes
Report	S/2012/873	23-Nov-2012	NATO / KFOR	No
Report	S/2013/254	30-Apr-2013	UNMIK	Yes
Report	S/2013/317	24-May-2013	NATO / KFOR	No
Report	S/2013/444	31-Jul-2013	UNMIK	Yes
Report	S/2013/72	4-Feb-2013	UNMIK	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6822	21-Aug-2012	UNMIK	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6872	27-Nov-2012	UNMIK	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6939	22-Mar-2013	UNMIK	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6979	14-Jun-2013	Quarterly debate on situation	Yes

Women, peace and security was reflected in most of the Council's work on Kosovo, with the exception of discussion regarding NATO's presence.

¹⁴³ UN, Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council: Kosovo, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/europe.shtml>

¹⁴⁴ UN, UNMIK: Background, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/background.shtml>

¹⁴⁵ NATO, NATO's Role in Kosovo, 2013. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48818.htm

¹⁴⁶ UNMIK, UNMIK Mandate, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/mandate.shtml>

¹⁴⁷ EULEX, What is EULEX, 2012. <http://www.eulex-kosovo.eu/en/info/whatisEulex.php>

¹⁴⁸ NATO, NATO's Role in Kosovo, 2012. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48818.htm

August 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 3 August 2012 (S/2012/603), describes the activities of UNMIK and developments related thereto, from 16 April to 15 July 2012; it also contains the report on the activities of EULEX.

The report discusses efforts made by UNMIK with the support of KFOR/NATO, the EU and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as UN agencies, funds, and programs, to prepare for and conduct parliamentary and presidential elections, to strengthen dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade, security, and rule of law, to speak to the situation of returns and communities, issues pertaining to religious and cultural beliefs, and the human rights situation. The Secretary-General recommends that attention be paid to the implementation of agreements between Pristina and Belgrade, that the international effort would be better served by a common understanding of tasks at hand, and that the experience of minorities be considered as the peacebuilding and reconciliation process continues.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/603	3-Aug-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6822	21-Aug-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made in the report, specifically with regards to the development of a Kosovo action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) (para. 40), and events and training on women's rights and equality (para. 41).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to reconciliation efforts; the security sector and security sector reform (SSR); the rule of law; as well as returns and communities

The Security Council met on 21 August 2012 (S/PV.6822) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIK (S/2012/603). The Council was briefed by the Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK, heard statements from the Prime Ministers of Serbia and Kosovo, followed by statements of Council members.

References to women, peace and security were made specifically with regards to an action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000). Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to peace negotiation; democratic processes including political participation; security concerns; accountability and the prosecution of war crimes; as well as and returnees.

September 2012

The Report of the Deputy Secretary-General of NATO, dated 6 September 2012 (S/2012/688), covers the operations of KFOR between 1 April and 30 June 2012, and briefs the Council on the security situation on the ground and the political climate in Kosovo. The report describes the varied activities of KFOR to ensure safe, free elections and to ascertain that the freedom of movement continues.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/688	6-Sep-2012	No

The report describes the varied activities of KFOR to ensure safe, free elections and to ascertain that the freedom of movement continues.

The report is brief and does not make any references to women, peace and security or to gender concerns more broadly. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with respect to the security situation on women; the protection of civilians; and women's role in conflict prevention.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 8 November 2012 (S/2012/818), describes the activities of EULEX from July to October 2012. Pursuant to resolution 1244 (1999), the report is structured around nine sections and covers an introduction and Mission priorities; political developments and northern Kosovo; engagement between Pristina and Belgrade and practical arrangements; security; rule of law; returns and communities; cultural and religious heritage; human rights; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2012/818	8-Nov-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/873	23-Nov-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6872	27-Nov-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made with regards war crimes and the security forces. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to war crimes; sexual and gender-based violence; SSR; rule of law; as well as the work and composition of EULEX (paras. 45, 49, 50).

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 8 November 2012 (S/2012/818), describes the activities of the UNMIK and related developments from 16 July to 15 October 2012. The Mission's priorities are to promote security, stability, and respect for human rights in Kosovo and the region, as well as intensify its constructive engagements with local Kosovar communities, regional and international actors. The report centers on political developments and northern Kosovo; security issues; rule of law; returns and communities; cultural and religious heritage; and human rights.

Women, peace and security references are made with regards to human rights and the development of a Kosovo National Action Plan (NAP) (para 49). Additionally, in the context of sexual violence, the report discusses the establishment of mechanisms to support survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (OP 50); as well as and actions taken to combat domestic violence (OP 45). Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to displacement, including refugee return; cultural and religious heritage; women's participation in peace processes and decision-making; and the work and composition of UNMIK.

The Report of the Secretary-General of the NATO, dated 26 November 2012 (S/2012/873), updates on the international security presence in Kosovo from 1 July to 30 September 2012. The report is brief and is structured around the security situation and operations and concludes with a summary.

There are no references to women, peace and security in the report. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the composition of the KFOR; the security situation; the work of the International Steering Group; KFOR coordination with EULEX in ensuring freedom of movement in Kosovo.

The Security Council met on 27 November 2012 (S/PV.6872) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIK (S/2012/818) and to receive a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.¹⁴⁹ The Council also heard statements Serbia and Kosovo, and followed by statements from other Council members. Statements made during the meeting focus mainly on ongoing negotiations between the parties, inter-ethnic tension and violence in northern Kosovo, safety of returnees and displaced persons, and actions being taken to combat organized crime, specifically referring to organ trafficking.

Two references are made to women, peace and security, specifically with regards to the action plan for the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000), and sexual violence –addressing the status of victims of conflict-related sexual violence and on preventing sexual violence.

¹⁴⁹ S/2012/818

Missed opportunities to reference to gender issues include with respect to the inclusion of women in peace negotiations and their political participation; the protection of human rights and human security; the rule of law; the safety of returnees; the gender dimensions sectarian violence; and the prosecution of sexual violence as a war crime, including the protection of witnesses.

February / March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 November 2013 (S/2013/72), submitted pursuant to SCR 1244 (1999) describes the activities of the UNMIK and related developments in Kosovo from 16 October 2012 to 15 January 2013.¹⁵⁰

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/72	4-Feb-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6939	22-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made in the report and are confined to the subsection on human rights and specifically address the development of an action plan for the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000) with a special focus on violence against women (para. 58); UN facilitated dialogue between women leaders (para. 59); efforts to address challenges to the effective investigation and prosecution of sexual violence-related war crimes (para. 60); violence against LGBT community (para. 61); and positive advancements concerning the Anti-Discrimination Law (para. 62).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to women's participation in peace processes and decision-making; displacement, including returnees; rule of law; and the work and composition of UNMIK.

The Security Council met on 22 March 2013 (S/PV.6939) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIK (S/2013/72) and to receive a briefing from the Secretary-General and Head of the UNMIK. The Council also heard statements from the representatives of Serbia and Kosovo, followed by statements of Council members. Statements made during the meeting focus mainly on ongoing negotiations between the parties, the issue of returnees and displaced persons, ongoing violence in the northern Kosovo including sectarian clashes, organized crime and rule of law.

Women, peace and security references are only referenced specifically with regards to challenges facing survivors of sexual violence.¹⁵¹ Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with regards to peace negotiations; protection of human rights; sectarian violence; and rule of law.

April / May 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 30 April 2013 (S/2013/254), submitted pursuant to SCR 1244 (1999), updates on activities undertaken by UNMIK from 16 January to 22 April 2013.¹⁵²

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/254	30-Apr-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/317	24-May-2013	No

Women, peace and security concerns are referenced on a number of occasions in the report specifically within the subsection on human rights and namely with regards to a report submitted by the Mission on the

¹⁵⁰ The report discusses: political developments and northern Kosovo; engagement between Pristina and Belgrade and practical arrangements; security; rule of law; returns and communities; cultural and religious heritage; human rights; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

¹⁵¹ The women, peace and security reference was made by the United Kingdom.

¹⁵² Pursuant to SCR 1244 (1999), the report is structured around nine sections and covers an introduction and Mission priorities; political developments and northern Kosovo; engagement between Pristina and Belgrade and practical arrangements; security; rule of law; returns and communities; cultural and religious heritage; human rights; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (para. 50); incidents affecting the LGBT community (para. 52); relevant national legislation, including monitoring of the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law as well as amendments to existing legislation to include survivors of sexual violence in conflict (para. 53, 55); as well as the drafting of the Kosovo Strategy and Action Plan for the implementation 1325 (2000) (para. 54).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to women’s participation in peace processes and decision-making; displacement, including returnees; rule of law; and the work and composition of UNMIK.

The Report of the Deputy Secretary-General of the NATO, dated 24 May 2013 (S/2013/317), updates the Council on the international security presence in Kosovo from 1 January to 31 March 2013. The report focuses on the security situation and operations and concludes with a summary.

No references are made to women, peace and security in the report. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the composition of the KFOR; the security situation; the work of the International Steering Group; KFOR coordination with EULEX in ensuring freedom of movement in Kosovo.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 14 June 2013 (S/PV.6979) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIK (S/2013/254). The Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of the UNMIK and heard statements from the officials of Serbia and Kosovo, followed by statements of Council members. The briefing focused on the signing of an agreement normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina; highlighting existing and recommending future efforts to implement the agreement while emphasizing that there are still threats to stability in the country.

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6979	14-Jun-2013	Yes

Three references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting,¹⁵³ specifically commending a piece of legislation that recognizes the status and rights to benefits of survivors of sexual violence during the conflict; the drafting of an Action Plan for the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000); as well as need for political reform allowing for women’s equal participation.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the prosecution of war crimes, specifically crimes of sexual violence, as well as the need to protect witnesses; the need to investigate attacks on women’s human rights defenders, as well as guarantee their right for freedom of expression; and addressing the status and the need to promote women’s rights; women’s participation in peace negotiations, reconciliation and peacebuilding process; as well as SSR.

July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 26 July 2013 (S/2013/444), submitted pursuant to SCR 1244 (1999), updates on the activities of UNMIK

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/444	31-Jul-2013	Yes

¹⁵³ References to women, peace and security were made by the following speakers: the SRSG, Rwanda, the United Kingdom (President).

and related developments from 23 April to 15 July 2013.¹⁵⁴

Women, peace and security references are made on three occasions in the report, specifically with regards to an United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) study on reparations for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence occurring during armed conflict (para. 49); the progress following the submission of the report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (para. 51); and the acquittal of a person of rape as a war crime, in section 2 of EULEX Activities.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to outreach and support to women's participation in the mission's ongoing support for mediation and conflict resolution processes in local community tensions; women's participation in the upcoming local elections; protection of women human rights defenders; displacement, including refugee return; and the work and composition of the Mission.

¹⁵⁴ The report is structured around nine sections covering an introduction and Mission priorities; political developments and northern Kosovo; engagement between Pristina and Belgrade and practical arrangements; security; rule of law; returns and communities; cultural and religious heritage; human rights; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Liberia

Background

Liberia has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1989, when the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) entered Liberia, led by former government official, Charles Taylor, and the country dissolved into civil war.¹⁵⁵ Supporting the various initiatives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement to the civil war, the United Nations appointed a Special Representative to assist in talks between the parties, established, with ECOWAS, the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) and imposed an arms embargo on Liberia.¹⁵⁶

The current peacekeeping operation, **United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)**, was established by Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process; protect United Nations staff, facilities and civilians; support humanitarian and human rights activities; as well as assist in national security sector reform (SSR), including national police training and formation of a new, restructured military.¹⁵⁷ UNMIL's original mandate laid out the importance of mainstreaming gender and women, peace and security across the work of the peacekeeping operation, pursuant to SCR 1509 (2003) (OP 11). Security Council resolution 2116 (2013), adopted on 18 September 2013, extended the mandate of UNMIL until 30 September 2014, initiating the second phase of the force drawdown originally called for in SCR 2066 (2012).¹⁵⁸

Summary

During the period under review, the Council received two reports, held four meetings, and adopted one resolution on UNMIL. Further, the Council received two reports, and adopted one resolution on sanctions.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/641	15-Aug-2012	UNMIL	Yes
Report	S/2012/901	4-Dec-2012	Sanctions	Yes
Report	S/2013/124	28-Feb-2013	UNMIL	Yes
Report	S/2013/316	31-May-2013	Sanctions	No
Meeting	S/PV.6828	6-Sep-2012	UNMIL	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6830	11-Sep-2012	UNMIL	No
Meeting	S/PV.6834	17-Sep-2012	UNMIL	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6884	12-Dec-2012	Sanctions	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6941	25-Mar-2013	UNMIL	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2066 (2012)	17-Sep-2012	UNMIL	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2079 (2012)	12-Dec-2012	Sanctions	No

Women, peace and security was discussed in **most of the Council's work on Liberia.**

¹⁵⁵ UN DPKO, *UNMIL: Background*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmil/background.shtml>

¹⁵⁶ UN DPKO, *UNMIL: Background*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmil/background.shtml>

¹⁵⁷ UN DPKO, *UNMIL: Mandate*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmil/mandate.shtml>

¹⁵⁸ UN DPKO, *UNMIL: Mandate*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmil/mandate.shtml>

August 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 August 2012 (S/2012/641), discusses activities of UNMIL since the last report submitted.¹⁵⁹ Pursuant to SCR 2008 (2011), the report updates on the situation on the ground, the coordinated strategies

and operations of UNMIL and UNOCI in border areas, and provides recommendations for the renewal of the UNMIL mandate. The report is structured around eight sections, covering major developments in the country, including the political situation, the security situation, regional issues, the humanitarian situation, human rights development, the economic situation; the development of national security and justice capacity; the extension of State authority throughout the country; the deployment of UNMIL; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/641	15-Aug-2012	UNMIL

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on a number of occasions with regards to sexual and gender-based violence, women's role in the security sector, and broadly, the importance of mainstreaming gender in UN activities within Liberia. There was one notable reference to the consideration of women's empowerment and gender equality in the development of the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2013-207 for Liberia (para. 47). Additional specific references recognized the problem of violence against women in the country, including sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 8, 31); efforts to expand training on women and children protection (paras. 29, 31); sexual exploitation and abuse (para. 52). There were also references in regards to women's participation in the police and army, as well as within UNMIL including notes on women in National Police Training Academy training (para. 29); as well as women in UNMIL civilian and components (paras. 57, 64); and the expansion of the gender unit of the National Elections Commission (para. 50). Given the minimal attention to gender in justice and SSR broadly within the UN Security Council, it is notable that this was mentioned in this report (para. 50).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect a recent workshop on national reconciliation, producing a strategic road map for national healing and reconciliation document planned to be validated and launched by October; women's political representation and presence in the Cabinet; the cross-border security situation, including around refugee camps and "Operation Restore Hope"; civilian participation in cross-border security meetings; the humanitarian situation and displacement; humanitarian assistance and delivery; national capacity to monitor and advocate human rights, including monitoring of conditions in correction facilities and police detention centers; national budgeting for SSR; Justice and Security Joint Programme; the armed forces; as well as financial aspects and resource mobilization.

September 2012

Pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001), the Security Council held a closed meeting on 6 September 2012 (S/PV.6828) with the troop- and police-contributing countries UNMIL. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6828	6-Sep-2012	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6830	11-Sep-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6834	17-Sep-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2066 (2012)	17-Sep-2012	UNMIL

¹⁵⁹ Previous report was S/2012/230; <http://undocs.org/S/2012/641>

The Security Council met on 11 September 2012 (S/PV.6830) to discuss the twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIL and to receive a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UNMIL.¹⁶⁰ The Council also heard statements from the Chair of the Liberian country configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (position held by the representative of Sweden) as well as from the Representative of Liberia. The meeting focused on the evolution of the United Nations engagement in Liberia, the progress of the Liberian political process, and highlighted continuing challenges facing Liberia in the transitional process.

Women, peace and security issues were not mentioned in the meeting, which is unfortunate in light of the extent to which these issues were referenced in the report under consideration. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the scaling down of UN operations and transition from UNMIL to UN support of the security sector to national management, the development of the justice sector and rule of law components, as well as measures to ensure a fully inclusive national reconciliation and constitutional reform.

Security Council **resolution 2066 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 17 September 2012 (S/PV.6834), extending the mandate of the UNMIL until 30 September 2013. The mandate of UNMIL, as laid out previously in SCR 2008 (2011), was modified slightly. The updated mandate clarifies UNMIL's primary responsibilities as supporting the Government's efforts to solidify peace and stability, protecting civilians, and supporting the transition of security responsibility to the Liberia National Police. The mandate also reflects the drawdown of UNMIL, as recommended in several reports of the Secretary-General, initiating the first of three phases of force reduction.¹⁶¹ Finally, the resolution requested a midterm report by the Secretary-General by 28 February 2013 and a final report by 15 August 2013 on the implementation of UNMIL's mandate.

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on four occasions in the resolution, one preambular reference and three operative references, in the context of both women's participation and protection, illustrating a relatively good example of the way in which a mandate can address the full women, peace and security agenda. All provisions related to gender previously contained in UNMIL mandate renewals, remain unchanged, however there is new language focused on the need for additional capacity within the Mission in order to carry out its mandate to support the Government of Liberia in developing strong institutions, including developing and implementing mechanisms to hold perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence, as part of larger justice and security sector reform efforts (OP 7). The preambular paragraph is a relatively standard paragraph which recalls previous women, peace and security resolutions. Remaining provisions in the operative paragraphs include maintaining the call for the Government of Liberia to continue combatting sexual and gender-based violence as well as impunity by providing redress, support and protection including through the strengthening of the national police capacity and raising awareness of existing national legislation on sexual violence in cooperation with UNMIL (OP 9). Finally, UNMIL is requested to continue supporting the participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding (OP 11).

Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security issues include with respect to addressing the importance of gender perspectives in SSR; national police force training; justice sector reform; as well as the shared border strategy with Côte D'Ivoire to facilitate disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR). The role of civil society is also neglected throughout the resolution. Further, the provision in the paragraph related to promoting women's full participation noting that all efforts should be done "within existing resources," undermines the ability of UNMIL to fully carryout this aspect of its mandate.

¹⁶⁰ S/2012/641

¹⁶¹ S/2012/230 and S/2012/641

December 2012

The Report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia, dated 4 December 2012 (S/2012/901), discusses the relevant sanction measures imposed most recently by resolution 1903 (2011) on the country. The report is structured around ten sections covering the methodology; Liberian small arms legislation and compliance with paragraph 6

of resolution 1903 (2009); arms embargo violations and cross-border attacks carried out by non-governmental entities and individuals; diamond mining and compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; alluvial gold sector; forestry sector; agriculture; assets freeze and travel ban; and concludes with the PoE recommendations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/901	4-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6884	12-Dec-2012	Sanctions
SCR	S/RES/2079 (2012)	12-Dec-2012	Sanctions

Women, peace and security references are made on three occasions, focused on both efforts to end impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, as it relates to the work of the PoE, and efforts by the PoE to ensure women are consulted in their work. One reference is in the main body of the report, while the following two are found in Annex 28. The first reference makes reference to the charging of four individuals for rape, among others (para. 27). Both references in the annexes mention PoE consultations with women leaders in the country. This is particularly laudable as it represents an improvement in the way the PoE is engaging with local communities and should be continued as good practice.

Missed opportunities to reference gender and gender issues include primarily in the context of the way in which women are impacted by cross-border attacks and what the security implications are for refugee and displaced communities, including women.

Security Council **resolution 2079 (S/RES/2079 (2012))** was unanimously adopted on 12 December 2012 (S/PV.6884), extending the sanctions regime on Liberia for 12 months from the date of the adoption of the resolution as well as extending the mandate of the PoE for the same period. The resolution renews previous measures on travel and on arms, which may be wholly or in part modified or lifted in light of progress achieved in the stabilization of throughout the country as determined by a midterm and 12 month review. The resolution does not make any references to women, peace and security issues. Missed opportunities to address gender issues, in line with the NGOWG MAP, include ensuring that the renewed mandate allows for the free flow of all relevant information between the UNMIL and the Group of Experts (GoE), particularly with regards to violations of women's human rights. The resolution also misses an opportunity to highlight the link between the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons and the incidences of sexual and gender-based violence in the country.

February 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 February 2013 (S/2013/124), discusses the activities of the UNMIL since the extension of its mandate in resolution 2066 (2012) with a particular emphasis on the drawdown of the

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/124	28-Feb-2013	Yes

Mission and the capacities of the Liberian Government. The report is structured around seven sections covering major developments, including the political situations, the security situation, the humanitarian situation, the human rights situation and the economic situations; the development of national security and justice capacities, including the transition plan and implementation, national security and architecture, national police, the bureau of immigration and naturalization, judicial, legal and corrections institutions, and the armed forces; the extension of State authority throughout the country; cross-cutting issues, including the integration of the UN system; public information, gender, HIV/AIDS, conduct and discipline, and the security of UN personnel; the deployment of UNMIL, including the

military component, the police component and the civil component; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on a number of occasions throughout the report. Particularly, the impact of sexual and gender-based violence and efforts to combat SGBV were references, as well as the role of women in SSR efforts as well as activities undertaken to ensure there is consultation with women’s organizations in processes surrounding legislative and electoral reform. including with regards to the National Elections Commission consultations with women’s groups (para. 4); violence against women and girls (para. 11); sexual violence (para. 11); women in national police force (para. 40); access to justice (para. 48); consultations on draft land rights policy (para. 60); gender mainstreaming in UNMIL including training on women, peace and security (paras. 48, 67); women’s leadership in peacekeeping transitions (para. 68); SSR (para. 36); justice sector reform (para. 47); United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) consultations on enhanced local ownership of transition (para. 68); women in UNMIL police component (para. 75); and women in UNMIL civilian component (para. 76).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to women in the sustainable return and reintegration of displaced persons; the humanitarian situation; women’s economic situation; women’s participation in reconciliation and rehabilitation processes; and specialized gender training for the police force.

March 2013

The Security Council met on 25 March 2013 (S/PV.6941) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of UNMIL. The Council also heard a statement by the Chair of the Liberian country configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and representative of Sweden. Key issues raised in the meeting included the ongoing challenges to peace consolidation in Liberia, and the changing responsibilities given UNMIL’s impending drawdown.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6941	25-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are addressed on a number of occasions throughout the meeting, in particular with regards to the vote of no confidence issued against two female judges; sexual and gender-based violence; the resolution achieved at the Commission on the Status of Women under Liberian Chairmanship, gender-based violence prevention; women’s participation in decision-making; the limited role of women in decision-making; and UN Development Programme gender advisers.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to constitutional reform; electoral reform; Land Commission public consultations; access to justice and accountability; cross-border Operation Restore Hope; displacement; the Agenda for Transformation and the National Reconciliation Roadmap; as well as security and justice sector reform.

May 2012

The Report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia, dated 31 May 2013 (S/2013/316), discusses small arms legislation and arms embargo violations in Liberia and its borders in addition to security issues in the region. The report is structured around six sections covering Liberian small arms legislation and compliance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1903 (2009); arms embargo violations and cross-border attacks carried out by non-State actors, including across the

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/316	31-May-2013	No

Liberia-Côte D'Ivoire border and the Liberia-Sierra Leone border; asset freeze and travel ban update; natural resources; and concludes with the Panel of Expert recommendations.

The report does not make reference to women, peace and security concerns, unfortunately regressing in comparison to the previous report, which did mention gender.¹⁶² Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to security issues along the border regions; as well as with regards to the causes and motivations for armed violence in the country and surrounding areas.

¹⁶² S/2012/901

Libya

Background

Libya has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1992, when the Security Council imposed sanctions on Libya following the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.¹⁶³ Nine years later, the Security Council adopted resolution 1973 (2011), enforced by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which condemned the violations of human rights carried out by Muammar al-Gaddafi's regime, demanded the protection of civilians, established a 'no-fly zone' over Libya except for humanitarian aircraft, enforced an arms embargo, decided to freeze assets of the Gaddafi network, designated travel bans for certain members of government, and established a Panel of Experts to assess the situation in Libya and make recommendations to the Council on further actors who should be targeted for sanctions.¹⁶⁴ Following the fall of the Gaddafi regime, subsequent Security Council resolution 2016 (2011) terminated the provisions of resolution 1973, allowing the use of force to protect civilians and ensuring the no-fly zone, effectively ending the authorization for the NATO military operation in Libya on 31 October 2011.

There are three primary instruments through which the Security Council discusses and engages on the situation in Libya: the **United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)**, the **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and its Panel of Experts**, and the ongoing ICC investigation of Saif Al-Islam Qadhafi.

UNSMIL was established via Security Council's resolution 2009 (2011) to assist the National Transitional Council (NTC) rebuild state institutions.¹⁶⁵ The current mandate of UNSMIL is focused on the following components: (a) democratic transition, including the electoral process; (b) human rights, transitional justice and rule of law; (c) public security, including the demobilization, integration or reintegration of ex-combatants; (d) proliferation of arms and border security; and (e) coordination of international support. Security Council resolution 2095 (2013) adopted on 14 March 2013 extended UNSMIL's mandate for twelve months. UNSMIL is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 2040 (2012).¹⁶⁶

In February 2011, the Council pursuant to Resolution 1970 (2011) referred the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), calling on the Prosecutor to address the Council every months. In June 2011 the prosecutor issued warrants for Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi for crimes against humanity.¹⁶⁷ The trial for Muammar Gaddafi was terminated due to his death, however the other two suspects are not in custody. The case against Abdudlah Al-Senussi was determined inadmissible before the ICC and is subject to domestic jurisdiction.¹⁶⁸

In order to monitor the implementation of sanctions, a subsidiary body, the Security Council Committee was established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. The mandate was last modified in March 2013 to further ease the arms embargo. The current sanctions measures include, an arms embargo, a travel ban, and an assets freeze.¹⁶⁹ A Panel of Experts assists the Committee in monitoring and implementation of these sanctions. Further, sanctions are designated to persons involved in or complicit in human rights abuses. Reporting on the sanctions

¹⁶³ UN, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council: Libya*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/africa.shtml#cat22>

¹⁶⁴ UN SC, *S/RES/1973*, 2011. <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=s/res/1973>

¹⁶⁵ UN SC, *S/RES/2009*, 2011. <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=s/res/2009>

¹⁶⁶ OP6 (a) (b); SCR 2095 (2013), OP7 (a) (b)

¹⁶⁷ http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/Pages/situations%20and%20cases.aspx

¹⁶⁸ http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/Pages/situations%20and%20cases.aspx

¹⁶⁹ [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1970\(2011\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1970(2011))

regime consists of one final report from the Panel of Experts, as well as an annual report from the Committee.¹⁷⁰ The mandate of the Panel of Experts was also adjusted and extended for another thirteen months.

Summary

During the period under review, the Council received four reports, held seven meetings and renewed the UNSMIL mandate once within two resolutions.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/675	30-Aug-2012	Situation	Yes
Report	S/2012/983	9-Jan-2013	Sanctions	No
Report	S/2013/104	21-Feb-2013	Situation	Yes
Report	S/2013/99	9-Mar-2013	Sanctions	No
Meeting	S/PV.6832	12-Sep-2012	UNSMIL	No
Meeting	S/PV.6855	7-Nov-2012	ICC	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6857	8-Nov-2012	UNSMIL	No
Meeting	S/PV.6912	29-Jan-2013	UNSMIL	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6934	14-Mar-2013	UNSMIL	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6962	8-May-2013	ICC	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6981	18-Jun-2013	UNSMIL	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2095 (2013)	14-Mar-2013	UNSMIL	Yes

Women, peace and security was discussed in most of the Council's work on Libya.

August 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 30 August 2012 (S/2012/675), covers the activities of the UNSMIL and developments in the country from 1 March 2012 to 30 August 2012. The report focuses on political and security developments; public security concerns such as arms proliferation and integration, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; as well as electoral support; human rights, transitional justice, and the rule of law; the humanitarian situation; the status of socioeconomic recovery; as well as the coordination of international assistance; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations and recommendation.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/675	30-Aug-2012	Yes

The report is particularly detailed in regards to the provision of sex-disaggregated data relating to the recent elections, and in references to the role of women in democratic processes (paras. 7, 21, 22, 24, 81). There is also brief mention of women in the context of the humanitarian situation, specifically pregnant women attempting sea crossings to Europe (paras. 61, 62). The gender specific information provided in the section on justice and human rights was regarding challenges in the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence and support for survivors (para. 34); as well as the Mission's efforts to tackle gender-based discrimination and violence (para. 72).

While the report makes a brief mention of the challenges women faced in the election process, missed opportunities to address gender issues include an analysis of challenges facing women candidates and voters;

¹⁷⁰ <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/>

the inclusion of women in ongoing reconciliation efforts; and gender-sensitive training to security and justice personnel.

September 2012

The Security Council met on 12 September 2012 (S/PV.6832) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and a statement from the representative of Libya.¹⁷¹ The meeting followed an assault on the United States diplomatic compound in Benghazi. The briefing focused on details for the report, while also including a call to action on behalf of international efforts to assist the Libyan people in consolidating their transition towards lasting stability and democracy.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6832	12-Sep-2012	No

No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting, despite multiple references of relevance being made in the report, as well as discussion of relevant issues by the briefers. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the role of civil society in national reconciliation and governance; as well as the security situation and the need to address sexual violence.

November 2012

The Security Council met on 7 November 2012 (S/PV.6855) to discuss the fourth report on the implementation of resolution 1970 (2011), by which the situation in Libya is referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC), and receive a briefing from the Prosecutor of the ICC, followed by statements from Member States.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6855	7-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6857	8-Nov-2012	No

Women, peace and security issues were referenced by nine speakers with regards to the investigation of sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated in the conflict, as well as the need for protection and assistance to survivors.¹⁷²

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the mistreatment of detainees; justice sector reform, strengthening of rule of law and the advancement of human rights and humanitarian law; as well as the democratic transition.

The Security Council met on 8 November 2012 (S/PV.6857) to discuss the situation and Libya, and receive briefings from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for UNSMIL and from the Representative of Portugal, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011). The SRSG addressed political processes, particularly recent elections; UNSMIL's support of security sector reform (SSR) and transitional justice; the cooperative relationship that the Mission has with the new government, aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and the security sector; and security challenges, particularly violence and fighting that are still prevalent in certain areas of the country.

No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the role of civil society in post-conflict State-building processes; the development of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy; women's participation in political processes,

¹⁷¹ S/2012/675

¹⁷² Speakers that referenced women, peace and security include: Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court; United States; United Kingdom; Azerbaijan; Guatemala; Portugal; Germany

reconciliation or reconstruction efforts; the security situation, including sexual violence; SSR; as well as civilian casualties.

January 2013

On the topic of sanctions, the report of the Security Council Committee, dated 9 January 2013 (S/2012/983) covers the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya from 1 January to 31 December 2012. The committee

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/983	9-Jan-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6912	29-Jan-2013	Yes

was established oversee the relevant sanctions measures and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011). The sanctions measures currently in effect include an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze.

No reference is made to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the protection of civilians; human rights violations; as well as the flow of small arms and light weapons.

The Security Council met on 29 January 2013 (S/PV.6912) to discuss situation in Libya and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of the UNSMIL. The Council also heard a statement from the representative of Libya. The meeting focused on constitution-making processes, efforts to reform the security sector, institutional reform processes, national dialogue processes, all in the midst of serious challenges to the stability of the country. Women, peace and security issues are referenced with regards to women's representation in the drafting of the constitution; women's rights and political participation.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to civil society participation in conflict reconciliation and State-building; SSR; as well as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).

February 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 21 February 2013 (S/2013/104), updates on the activities of the UNSMIL from 30 August 2012 to 21 February 2013. The report is structured around seven sections covering political and security developments, including the democratic transition, the situation in Bani Walidi, Eastern Libya, security incidents, regional security concerns, international assistance to Libya, and the constitution drafting process; activities of UNSMIL, including electoral support, human rights, transitional justice and rule of law, security sector, socioeconomic recovery, the coordination of international assistance, and the humanitarian situation; the deployment of UNSMIL; the safety and security of staff; and concludes with Secretary-General's observations and recommendations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/104	21-Feb-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues in the report reflect both women's participation and protection concerns. Report highlights women's political participation, in the Cabinet (paras. 4, 21); and UNSMIL's efforts to raise awareness of and promote women's rights (para. 21) The report also details the near total absence of services for survivors of SGBV, and notes the inauguration of a national multi-sectoral working group on gender-based violence (para. 37). Finally, the report mentions the mission's work to ensure SSR and the rule of law are responsive to women (para. 40). As in the previous report, the section on the humanitarian situation includes language on women, including information on women migrating to Liberia, often via the sea (para. 70).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); the protection of civilians; emergency humanitarian assistance, access and delivery; cross-border security concerns; the development of an electoral management body; the treatment of detainees; the coordination of international assistance; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; the deployment and composition of UNSMIL; as well as resource mobilization and allocation for the Mission.

March 2013

On the subject of sanctions, the report of the Panel of Experts, dated 9 March 2013 (S/2013/99), presents an analysis of the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1970 (2011), including the arms embargo and asset freeze, and the modifications contained in subsequent resolutions.¹⁷³ The report also outlines the Panel's findings and presents eight recommendations to improve the implementation of the relevant measures.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/99	9-Mar-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6934	14-Mar-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2095 (2013)	14-Mar-2013	Yes

The report does not make any reference to the women, peace and security agenda. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with respect to the composition of the PoE, including the importance of the presence of gender expertise; disarmament initiatives, the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons and the occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence; as well as with regards to human rights violations.

The Security Council met on 14 March 2013 (S/PV.6934) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to vote on the adoption of resolution renewing the mandate of UNSMIL.¹⁷⁴ The Council was briefed by the Special Representative to the Secretary-General and Head of UNSMIL, and by the representative of Rwanda, in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee, and heard a statement from the Prime Minister of Libya. All three speakers paint a picture of a Libya in which it is trying to establish rule of law and transition into democracy. They highlight human rights and SSR as two areas where improvements have been made, but some gaps remain.

However, there is no discussion of women, peace and security concerns. Missed opportunities include addressing women's human rights, providing a gender dimension to the harm of weapon proliferation and when discussing security sector reform, and referencing to the role of women in reconciliation and State-building processes.

Following these statements, Security Council **resolution 2095 (2013)** on Libya was adopted, extending the mandate of UNSMIL by twelve months. The resolution articulated the primary tasks for UNSMIL as managing the democratic transition and included technical advice and assistance to the electoral process and the drafting of a new constitution; rule of law promotion and human rights protection; restoration of public security; countering weapons proliferation; and supporting efforts to promote reconciliation. This largely maintains the mandate of UNSMIL as laid out in SCR 2040 (2011), with slight modifications in order to align the mission with national priorities and focus on areas which have become higher priorities as country moves towards a democratic transition.¹⁷⁵ The resolution also adjusts the arms embargo, discusses the freezing of assets, and extends the mandate of the Panel of Experts established in accordance with SCR 1970 (2011).

Women, peace and security references remain largely unchanged as compared to UNSMIL's previous mandate renewal. Gender-specific provisions are made in both the preambular and operative paragraphs, serving as good practice due to not only the strength of the language, but also for addressing the range of

¹⁷³ Subsequent resolutions 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2016 (2011) and 2040 (2012)

¹⁷⁴ S/2013/104

¹⁷⁵ S/2013/104

women, peace and security issues. The preambular paragraphs, in particular, focus on promoting the full and equal participation of women in all parts of society, however, one operative paragraph, in the context of laying out UNIFIL's mandate to manage the process of democratic transition, articulates the role of the Mission in promoting the participation of women in the political system (OP 6(a)). The resolution emphasizes the role of UNSMIL in restoring public security, highlighting the Mission's role in supporting the development of strong security institutions which are responsive to human rights generally, as well as specifically to the rights and concerns of women (OP 7(c)). Finally, UNSMIL is mandated to promote rule of law and protect human rights in a way which addresses the rights and concerns of women both through institutional and legal reform (OP 7(b)). Of note, is the reference to UNSMIL's role developing Libyan civil society, which, although it doesn't mention women's organizations specifically, has the potential to impact, in a positive manner, women's civil society organizations.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the mandate include gender-specific considerations in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes (DDR); the role of women and women's civil society organizations in countering illicit proliferation of small arms (SALW) as well as the impact of SALW on women; and promotion of women's participation in national reconciliation and peace processes.

May 2013

The Security Council met on 8 May 2013 (S/PV.6962) to discuss the fifth report on the implementation of resolution 1970 (2011), by which the situation in Libya is referred to the ICC and to receive a briefing from the Prosecutor of the ICC, followed by statements from Member States. All speakers recognized the significance of justice being brought to Libya through the ICC and its mechanisms. The Security Council expressed hope for Libya's transition to a democracy and establishment of rule of law, and recognized the ICC proceedings as the first step in achieving a peaceful, post-conflict Libya. The Security Council also pushed for further investigations on crimes against civilians and detainees.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6962	8-May-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made with regards to the need for further investigations into sexual and gender-based crimes. Missed opportunities include the failure to address current incidents of gender-based violence; women's rights and the disproportionate toll of conflict on women; as well as the role of women in conflict resolution and State-building.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 18 June 2013 (S/PV.6981) to discuss the situation and Libya, and receive briefings from SRSG and Head of the UNSMIL and from the representative of Rwanda, in his capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011). The SRSG addressed recent political and security challenges in Libya, including the deteriorating security situation in Benghazi and the growing polarization on the Libyan political scene. Speakers also addressed need to adopt a transitional justice law, and the need for political dialogue; the controversy regarding the role of the UN in Libya; the issue of detainees; concerns over the situation of migrants and internally displaced; and the weak state of the security sector. The representative of Rwanda gives a short briefing on the work of the committee.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6981	18-Jun-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced with regards to a new bill intended to provide assistance to survivors of sexual violence; and women's participation in constitution drafting process. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to violations of human rights; the investigation and prosecution

of sexual and gender-based crimes; displacement, including the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons; the role of the security sector; the flow of small arms and light weapons; and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).

Mali / Sahel

Background

The situation in Mali appeared on the United Nations Security Council's agenda in 2012 following the forcible seizure of power from the democratically-elected government by some elements of the Malian armed forces.¹⁷⁶ Currently there is no peacekeeping mission serving in Mali. However, the UN has welcomed efforts by the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and international partners to monitor the situation in Mali.¹⁷⁷

In light of the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian situation, particularly in the north of the country, the Council adopted resolution 2071 (2013) on 12 October 2012 declaring its readiness to respond to a request from Mali regarding an international military force to assist the Malian armed forces pending the report of the Secretary-General. On 20 December 2013, the Council subsequently adopted resolution 2095 (2013) authorizing the deployment the **African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA)**.

AFISMA's functions were later subsumed under the **United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**, established by Security Council resolution 2100 (2013), unanimously adopted on 25 April 2013, to be deployed by 31 July 2013 for an initial period of twelve months. Regular reporting by the Secretary-General on the security situation and political processes, particularly the transitional road map, electoral process, human rights and international humanitarian law.¹⁷⁸ MINUSMA is mandated to support political and security processes, including civilian protection, human rights monitoring, humanitarian assistance, and good governance.¹⁷⁹ MINUSMA is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 2100 (2013).¹⁸⁰

The Security Council first turned its attention to Sahel following problems developing in the region related to spillover effects of heavy weapons from Libya. Following the March 2012 coup in Mali, critical issues of a potential humanitarian crisis, cross-border threats and terrorism became key concerns of the Council. Sahel is discussed under Peace and Security for Africa, debates on transnational organized crime in West Africa and the Sahel, and briefings are heard by the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.¹⁸¹

The Council adopted resolution 2056 on 5 July 2012 calling for a UN integrated strategy focusing on governance, development, human rights, and humanitarian issues for the Sahel region and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council on progress by mid-September 2012.¹⁸² In 2012 the Council adopted Resolution 2071 appointing Romano Prodi as the Special Envoy to lead the development and implementation of the UN strategy and work towards a comprehensive solution to the Malian crisis.¹⁸³

Summary

The Security Council discussed Mali frequently during the period under review. They received five reports; held 12 meetings; and adopted two presidential statements and three resolutions, eventually mandating a new peacekeeping operation: MINUSMA.

¹⁷⁶ UN, *Security Council Press Statement on Mali Crisis*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sc10590.doc.htm>; UN, *Peace and Security in Africa (S/PRST/2012/7)*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/PRST/2012/7>

¹⁷⁷ UN, *Security Council Press Statement on Mali Crisis*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sc10590.doc.htm>

¹⁷⁸ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2013/582

¹⁷⁹ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusma/background.shtml>

¹⁸⁰ OP16 (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)

¹⁸¹ <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2012/09/briefing-and-consultations-on-the-sahel.php>

¹⁸² [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2056\(2012\)](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2056(2012))

¹⁸³ [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2071\(2012\)](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2071(2012))

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/894	28-Nov-2012	AFISMA	Yes
Report	S/2013/189	26-Mar-2013	UN multidimensional response	Yes
Report	S/2013/338	10-Jun-2013	MINUSMA	Yes
Report	S/2013/354	14-Jun-2013	Sahel	Yes
Report	S/2013/359	18-Jun-2013	Sahel	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6820	8-Aug-2012	Situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6836	17-Sep-2012	Sahel	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6846	12-Oct-2012	Situation / Regional response	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6879	5-Dec-2012	Situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6882	10-Dec-2012	Sahel	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6898	20-Dec-2012	AFISMA	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6905	22-Jan-2013	UN multidimensional response	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6944	3-Apr-2013	UN multidimensional response	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6952	25-Apr-2013	MINUSMA	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6985	25-Jun-2013	MINUSMA	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6988	26-Jun-2013	Sahel	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7001	16-Jul-2013	Sahel	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/26	10-Dec-2012	Sahel	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/10	16-Jul-2013	Sahel	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2071 (2012)	12-Oct-2012	Situation / Regional response	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2085 (2012)	20-Dec-2012	AFISMA	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2100 (2013)	25-Apr-2013	MINUSMA	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made in all of the Council's work on Mali.

August 2012

The Security Council met on 8 August 2012 (S/PV.6820), under the formal agenda item "Peace and Security in Africa" with a particular focus on Mali. The Council also heard a briefing from the Secretary-General, ECOWAS, the African Union (AU), and Mali. The primary focus of the meeting was on the deteriorating situation in Mali, particularly in the north following the rebellion on 17 January 2012. Key themes discussed include the collapse of the political system and restoration of constitutional order; the worsening humanitarian situation; continuing human rights violations; the prevailing security situation in the north; and the threat of terrorism, extremism and transnational organized crime in the north.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6820	8-Aug-2012	Yes

Considering the worsening situation in the north, the meeting also includes calls for a UN stabilization force. Women, peace and security issues were mentioned on two occasions in the meeting, once in relation to violations of human rights in the north, including rape, and the imposition of a dawn-to-dusk curfew on women in the occupied territory.¹⁸⁴

Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security in the meeting, include with respect to the initiation of a national dialogue process and the establishment of a National Transition Council calls for an inclusive government; as well as the humanitarian situation, including displacement. Gender-disaggregated data is essential to ensuring that humanitarian assistance, delivery and programs include a concrete gender focus.

September 2012

The Security Council met on 17 September 2012 (S/PV.6836), under the formal agenda item “Peace and Security in Africa” with a particular focus on Mali. The Council received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and ECOWAS. The primary focus of the meeting was on the deteriorating humanitarian situation, United Nations efforts to develop an integrated regional strategy for the Sahel region, as well as progress made in the political and security spheres.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6836	17-Sep-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on one occasion, by Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, in the meeting with regards to the lack of accountability for discriminatory practices against women and minorities. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the trafficking of drugs, persons and small arms and light weapons; the development of a UN integrated strategy; the humanitarian situations; and the holding of free, fair and transparent elections.

October 2012

Security Council **resolution 2071 (2012)** was unanimously adopted on 12 October 2012 (S/PV.6846). The resolution demands that all armed groups cease human rights abuses and humanitarian violations in northern Mali and states the Council’s readiness to consider requests for international military force in the country. The resolution addresses the restoration of constitutional order; calls for credible negotiation process and the territorial integrity of the country; the cessation of human rights abuses; requests reporting on the implementation of the resolution; and calls on international support and coordinated assistance, including expertise, training and capacity-building for National Armed and Security forces of Mali.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6846	12-Oct-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2071 (2012)	12-Oct-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on three occasions, including one preambular reference and two operative references. The preambular reference strongly condemns human rights violations against civilians, notably against women and children (Par. 14). The first operative reference demands the cessation of all human rights violations, including sexual violence (OP 5) while the second recalls relevant resolutions on women, peace and security (OP 5).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the humanitarian situation; the development of a transitional roadmap and the electoral process; discussion on proposed

¹⁸⁴ Women, peace and security references were made by: Ms. Salamatou Hussaini Suleiman, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of the Economic Community of West African States; Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon

sanctions; resource mobilization; and ensuring the deployment of gender expertise as part of international support and assistance. Following the unanimous adoption of the resolution, the Council heard a statement from Mali and Côte D'Ivoire. No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 29 November 2012 (S/2012/894), discusses the situation in Mali and was submitted to the Council pursuant to SCR 2071 (2012). The report is structured around three sections covering

developments since January and United Nations response to the crisis, including major political and security developments, the humanitarian situation, the human rights situation and the protection of civilians, development; the implementation of Security Council resolution 2071 (2012), including the provision of support to the political process, national dialogue and development of a transitional roadmap, negotiations with armed groups, elections; support to the security process, strategic cooperation framework, mandated tasks of the African-led international operation, composition and generation of the African-led operation, composition and capabilities of the defense and security forces, command, control and coordinated mechanisms; logistical support requirements; analysis of the strategic operational framework and proposed operation; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations and recommendations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/894	28-Nov-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on a number of occasions throughout the report, focusing on both women's empowerment and capacity-building, and on women's particular protection concerns, most specifically regarding sexual violence. These references include concerns regarding the curtailment of the rights of women and children (para. 21); conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence and "requisition", i.e. systematic gang-rape (para. 23); forced marriage (para. 24); psychosocial and legal support to survivors (para. 25), sexual exploitation and abuse (para. 68); security sector reform (SSR) and strengthening women's civil society organizations (para. 74).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the participation of women as political agents and stakeholders, security and judicial sector reform, the provision of a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes (DDR), and the deployment of a gender expert as part of any prospective international mission in Mali.

December 2012

The Security Council met on 5 December 2012 (S/PV.6879) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali and receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Council also heard statements from ECOWAS and the AU.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6879	5-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6882	10-Dec-2012	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/26	10-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6898	20-Dec-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2085 (2012)	20-Dec-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made once, specifically with regards to the human rights situation in Mali, including reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with regards to women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution; necessary upscaling in gender-based violence service delivery. The speakers also miss an important opportunity to discuss the gender dimensions of displacement and the broader humanitarian impact of the violence in Mali.

The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/26) on 10 December 2012 (S/PV.6882) on “Peace and Security in Africa,” with a particular focus on the Sahel. The presidential statement affirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries in the Sahel region; expresses serious concern and condemnation for the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the region and in northern Mali in particular; and discusses the need for a swift, comprehensive and integrated response on the part of the international and regional communities.

The statement makes one reference to women, peace and security condemning violence against civilians, notably against women and children. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the statement include with respect to humanitarian assistance and delivery; the strengthening of regional mechanisms for early warning and disaster risk reduction; the strengthening of State institutions; and ensuring that gender is mainstreamed across a comprehensive and coordinated international response.

The primary focus of the meeting was on the Sahel broadly and Mali in particular, including political dialogue and need for development of good governance, need for substantial resources, including for humanitarian aid, challenge of internally displaced people and refugees, challenge of potential growth of terrorism, multi-dimensional nature of crisis including food insecurity.

During the meeting, women, peace and security references were made on three occasions during the meeting: twice with regards to violence against women and women and children’s vulnerability in northern Mali and once with respect to the inclusion of women in open dialogue with the international community.¹⁸⁵

Missed opportunities for reference to gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include ensuring Malian women’s participation in conflict prevention and resolution; ensuring strong gender expertise as part of a comprehensive and integrated response; ensuring gender-sensitive humanitarian response; and providing gender-disaggregated data and analysis regarding displacement and reported incidents of sexual violence.

Security Council **resolution 2085 (2012)** was unanimously adopted on 20 December 2012 (S/PV.6898) determining that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security and authorizing the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA). Acting under Chapter VII, the resolution addresses the political process; the security process; the deployment of AFISMA; international support; human rights; funding; as well as United Nations presence and reporting.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced three times in the resolution, including one preambular reference and two operative references. The preambular reference condemns violence against civilians, notably against women and children (PP. 6). The first operative reference recalls the Council resolutions on women, peace and security in the context of human rights as well as other thematic resolutions on the protection of civilians and children and armed conflict (OP 17). The second operative reference requests the Secretary-General to, *inter alia*, advise on ways to mitigate adverse impacts of military operations on the civilian population, including women and children (OP 18).

Unlike previous resolution 2056 (2012), which specifically noted the importance of supporting women’s role in conflict prevention and resolution, missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the development of a transitional and electoral roadmap; EU training of national and international forces; humanitarian assistance and delivery; displacement and the return of displaced populations; the development of benchmarks for monitoring and reporting; SSR; women’s role and participation in AFISMA; planning of AFISMA’s military operations; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); rule of law; and funding and resource mobilization.

¹⁸⁵ References to women, peace and security in the meeting were made by: the President (Morocco); the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General for the Sahel; and Togo.

January 2012

The Security Council met on 22 January 2013 (S/PV.6905) to discuss the situation in Mali and to receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. Convened at a potential turning point in the crisis, the meeting

provides an update on recent developments and the present situation in Mali; emphasizes the importance of the swift deployment of AFISMA; highlights the need for a holistic response to the crisis, including parallel military and political tracks; and stresses the need for international financial support.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6905	22-Jan-2013	Yes

One women, peace and security reference was made in the meeting, specifically with regards to the use of sexual violence as a tool of war in Mali reflecting escalating protection concerns in the country. Missed opportunities to reference gender concerns, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, including with regards to the deployment of AFISMA and the implementation of the Mission's mandate; progress towards a prospective political process and elections; the mobilization of international resources to support AFISMA, including financial resources.

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 26 March 2013 (S/2013/189), discusses the implementation of all aspects of resolution 2085 (2012). The report is structured around eight sections covering an update on political and security developments;

the humanitarian situation; the human rights situation; the development situation; the implementation of SCR 2085 (2012), including the establishment of the UN Office in Mali, support to the political process, support to the security process; options for the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including key findings and options for a UN operation; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/189	26-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on nine occasions throughout the report, in the areas of protection, prevention, sexual and gender-based violence, and importantly on continuing support for Malian women's engagement in the peace process. Specific references in the report include to scaling-up to meet protection needs, such as prevention and support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (para. 12); reports of grave violations of human rights by non-state actors, including sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 28, 36); the establishment of a core group of women leaders to contribute to the Malian peace process (para. 29); the participation of women in the electoral process (para. 41); the promotion of respect for international human rights, international humanitarian and refugee law, including with respect to women and children (paras. 71, 94); the support and promotion of the engagement of women and youth in the political process (para. 71); and the mainstreaming of gender concerns and prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence throughout the policies and functions of the Office (para. 71).

As detailed in the NGOWG MAP, missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the provision of gender-disaggregated data; displacement and humanitarian assistance; the security and justice sectors; as well as ECOWAS mediation efforts.

April 2013

The Security Council met on 3 April 2013 (S/PV.6944) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali and to receive a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on recent political and security developments in the country.¹⁸⁶ The representatives of Mali and Côte D'Ivoire (on behalf of ECOWAS) also made statements at the meeting.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6944	3-Apr-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6952	25-Apr-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2100 (2013)	25-Apr-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made on two occasions, specifically with regards to the appointment of a woman as a vice-chair of the National Commission for Dialogue and Reconciliation as a foundation block for an inclusive political process and with respect to the promotion of respect for human rights, including those of women and children.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to weak State institutions and provision of basic services; humanitarian situation and displacement; humanitarian access and assistance; human rights monitoring and reporting; justice and accountability; national security and justice sectors; legislative and presidential elections; gender mainstreaming in the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA); international/EU training of Malian national forces; the implementation of the transitional roadmap and the importance of women's participation at all levels of conflict resolution.

Security Council **resolution 2100 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 25 April 2013 (S/PV.6952) establishing the **United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)** and outlining the Mission's mandate for an initial period of 12 months. The mandate of the Mission, as laid out in the resolution, includes stabilization and support for the re-establishment of State authority throughout the country; supporting the implementation of the transitional roadmap, including national political dialogue and the electoral process; the protection of civilians and United Nations personnel; the promotion and protection of human rights; support in humanitarian assistance; support for cultural preservation; and support for national and international justice.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on nine occasions in the resolution, including one preambular reference and eight operative references, with particularly strong issue-specific and mainstreaming language, stronger than in previous resolutions on the situation. The preambular reference strongly condemns human rights violations in the country, including sexual and gender-based violence (PP 9). In the operative sections of the resolution, addresses the participation of civil society, including women's organizations in national dialogue and reconciliation process (OP 16 b(iii)); the deployment of women's protection advisers (OP. 16c(ii)); monitoring and responding to conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (OP 16 d(iii)); the provision of expertise and training on, *inter alia*, the protection of women and children (OP 23); recalls all existing Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (OP 24); the need to mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issue (OP 25); protection of civilians, in particular women, children and displaced persons (OP 26); as well as the need to ensure MINUSMA's full compliance with the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 30). It is also noteworthy that references to women in the resolution reflect and promote women's political agency in the country, as well as the need to ensure their protection.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to humanitarian assistance and delivery; the composition and training of MINUSMA personnel; the illicit trafficking of persons and small arms and light weapons; the convening of a Support and Follow-Up Group on the

¹⁸⁶ S/2013/189

situation in Mali; as well as the forthcoming Secretary-General reporting on the deployment of MINUSMA and the situation in the country.

June 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated the 10 June 2013 (S/2013/338), discusses the situation in Mali and was submitted to the Council pursuant to resolution 2100 (2013). The report is structured around several sections, covering an update on major developments, including political, security, humanitarian, economic development and human rights developments; establishment of the Mission; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/338	10-Jun-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/354	14-Jun-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/359	18-Jun-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6985	25-Jun-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6988	26-Jun-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned on five occasions in the report, ranging from protection concerns to women's political participation. Specific references include in regards to the participation and representation of women in elections (para. 16); training for Malian armed forces on the protection of women and children (para. 33); sexual violence in conflict (paras. 42, 43); and participation of women in national police units (para.73).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to dialogue, reconciliation and the transitional roadmap; force deployment, including within the MINUSMA military components; broader security and the rule of law sectors; displacement and access to basic services; the development of draft concepts of operations for the Mission's military, civilian and security components; resource mobilization; and the Secretary-General's development of an integrated strategy for the Sahel.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 14 June 2013 (S/2013/354), discusses the situation in the Sahel Region. Pursuant to resolution 2056, the report is structured around six sections, covering the background of the situation in the region, including governance and security challenges, development and humanitarian challenges, and the way forward; existing national, regional and international initiative to address the challenges in the Sahel; the rationale for a regional approach and United Nations principles of engagement in the Sahel; the activities of the Special Envoy for the Sahel; and concludes with observations and recommendations of the Secretary-General.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on a number of occasions throughout the report and its annex, including with regards to human rights violations, including sexual violence against women and children (para. 2); repeated discriminatory practices against certain vulnerable groups, including women (para. 10); consultations with people of the region, including women (para. 30); ensuring gender concerns are included in all regional and national efforts, including the free, active and meaningful participation of women and their organizations in decision-making (para. 33, annex); the Special Envoy's meetings with civil society representatives, including women (para. 36); Special Envoy and UN-Women conference on women's leadership in the Sahel (para. 36); giving voice to women in fighting corruption in the region (para. 44); and the prevention of election-related conflict, including gender-based violence (annex).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to the humanitarian situation, including displacement and food insecurity; cross-border trafficking, including of persons and firearms; the drafting of a development strategy; as well as resource mobilization and distribution.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 17 June 2013 (S/2013/359), discusses transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking in West Africa and the Sahel Region and was submitted to the Council pursuant to presidential

statement issued on 21 February 2012.¹⁸⁷ The report is structured around five sections, covering a situation analysis, including security trends in West Africa and the Sahel, recent developments; the international response, including the United Nations system (policy level), the United Nations system (operational level), regional platforms, national strategies and responses, transatlantic cooperation; progress and challenges; and concludes with the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed on two occasions in the report with regards to the trafficking of women in the region, including noting the increased vulnerability to trafficking in contexts of armed conflict and conflict-induced displacement (para. 12), as well as in relation to gender-responsive security sector reform (para. 31).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to development, good governance, human rights and rule of law; piracy; displacement; the proliferation and flow of weapons; the development of a comprehensive and balanced United Nations framework centering on prevention, capacity-building, shared responsibility, regional and interregional cooperation, and the protection of public health, human rights and the rule of law; gender expertise on transnational crime in the Peacebuilding Commission; the joint UN assessment mission; the UN Action Plan for Resilience-Building in the Sahel; the development of an integrated regional strategy for the Sahel, encompassing security, governance, development, human rights and humanitarian issues; conference on impunity, justice, and human rights in West Africa and the adoption of the Bamako Declaration and Strategic Framework on Impunity, Justice and Human Rights; as well as resource mobilization.

The Security Council met on 25 June 2013 (S/PV.6985) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali and to receive a briefing from the SRSG and Head of MINUSMA; the USG for Peacekeeping Operations; as well as from the USG for Field Support.¹⁸⁸ The Council also heard from the representative from Mali. The primary focus of the meeting was on developments in the security situation, preparations for the elections and presidential polls; the role and activities of MINUSMA; as well as continued challenges facing the transition.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced with regards to gender mainstreaming throughout the Mission's activities; the Mission's support for the national strategy for women's participation in the elections, as well as advocacy of a women's quota in the electoral process; mechanisms to address and prevent conflict-related sexual violence and SSR; and the establishment of an international commission of inquiry to investigate, *inter alia*, crimes of sexual violence.¹⁸⁹

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to women's participation in SSR; the humanitarian situation and assistance, including displacement; the National Commission on Dialogue and Reconciliation; the human rights situation; as well as the training of national and international police and defense forces.

The Security Council met on 26 June 2013 (S/PV.6988) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region and to hear a briefing from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the Sahel.¹⁹⁰ They key issues discussed in the meeting include the international efforts to securing peace and stability in the Sahel in particular the need for a four-pillared approach incorporating governance, security, humanitarian requirements and development; the activities of the Special Envoy; and requirements looking forward.

¹⁸⁷ S/PRST/2012/2

¹⁸⁸ S/2013/338

¹⁸⁹ References made by Albert Koenders, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali,

¹⁹⁰ S/2013/354

Women, peace and security references were made on one occasion with regards to the Special Envoy's consultations with, *inter alia*, civil society representatives, including women leaders.

Missed opportunities to reference issues in the meeting include with respect to the four-by-four approach to the Sahel; the need for all-inclusive political dialogue; humanitarian assistance and delivery; commitments to good governance and security; resource mobilization and allocation; as well as the development of a research institute on the Sahel to be based in Paris.

July 2013

The president of the Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/10)** on 16 July 2013 (S/PV.7001) on peace and security in Africa, with particular reference to the recent report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region.¹⁹¹

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.7001	16-Jul-2013	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2013/10	16-Jul-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on one occasion in the statement with regards to the Security Council's condemnation of abuses of human rights and violence against civilians, notably women and children.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the humanitarian situation and challenges in the region; threats to peace and security posed by armed conflict, the proliferation of arms, and transnational organized crime; the strengthening of State institutions; inclusive economic and social development; respect for human rights and the rule of law; the mobilization of resources; in stressing the importance of a coordinated approach by all relevant UN entities in the implementation of the United Nations strategy; border control cooperation; as well as in requesting reporting on the progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.

¹⁹¹ S/2013/354

Middle East

Explanatory note:

As the Security Council discusses the situations in Golan Heights, Israel / Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen under the agenda item of the Middle East, this report considers them within the following sections.

Golan Heights

Background

The situation in the Golan Heights has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda generally since 1948, following the Arab-Israeli war that year, but more specifically in the context of the conflict between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Suez Canal area, and the Sinai and Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights.¹⁹² The current operation, the **United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)**, was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 350 (1974), and adopted on 31 May 1974 to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria, oversee the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces, and supervise the areas of separation and limitation, as provided in the May 1974 Agreement on Disengagement.¹⁹³

Security Council resolution 2108 (2013) adopted on 27 June 2013, extended the mandate of UNDOF for six months until 31 December 2013, and noted with concern that the situation in the Middle East remains tense. The Secretary-General is asked to report on UNDOF every 90 days, as per SCR 2103 (2013).¹⁹⁴

Summary

During the period under review, the Council received three reports, held four meetings and renewed UNDOF's mandate twice within two resolutions.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/897	30-Nov-2012	UNDOF	Yes
Report	S/2013/174	19-Mar-2013	UNDOF	No
Report	S/2013/345	12-Jun-2013	UNDOF	No
Meeting	S/PV.6883	12-Dec-2012	UNDOF	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6893	19-Dec-2012	UNDOF	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6978 (closed)	13-Jun-2013	UNDOF	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6991	27-Jun-2013	UNDOF	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2084 (2012)	19-Dec-2012	UNDOF	No*
SCR	S/RES/2108 (2013)	27-Jun-2013	UNDOF	No*

Women, peace and security was discussed in **none** of the Council's public work on Golan Heights.

¹⁹² UN, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/index.shtml>; UN DPKO, *UNDOF: Background*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/background.shtml>

¹⁹³ UN DPKO, *UNDOF: UNDOF Facts and Figures*, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/facts.shtml>

¹⁹⁴ Previous reporting was every 6 months; this increase in frequency of reporting is due to the crisis in the region;

* There was a reference in each resolution to sexual exploitation and abuse, however this does not count in our methodology as rising to the level of “women, peace and security.”

November / December 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 27 November 2012 (S/2012/897), updates on the implementation of UNDOF's mandate and the Mission's activities from 1 July to 31 December 2012.¹⁹⁵ The report mentions firing from both sides of the ceasefire line, as well violent clashes between Syrian security forces and members of the Syrian opposition in the areas of limitation and separation. Services, including humanitarian and operations that UNDOF has been providing and assisting with on either side are also mentioned, as well as the security threat faced by UNDOF's personnel and other humanitarian organizations due to the violence in Syria.¹⁹⁶ It is also emphasized that the Syrian conflict has major implications for the ceasefire with Israel, security for civilian populations in the area of separation, and the operations of UNDOF.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/897	30-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6883	12-Dec-2012	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6893	19-Dec-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2084 (2012)	19-Dec-2012	No

The report makes one, albeit significant, mention of issues related to women, peace and security, specifically in the context of commenting on the impact of the situation on civilians, there is an assertion that hundreds of local civilians, primarily women and children, are affected by ongoing military activities on the separation line (para. 7). This is an improvement in comparison to previous reports, which have been almost completely devoid of any information related to the situation for women in the Golan Heights. This practice should be continued and built upon in future reports. This reference is also in line with MAP recommendation that the Council consider the impact of the situation in Golan Heights on civilians, particularly women, and provide more information in this regard.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the way in which UNDOF is addressing the rights and concerns of women affected by the ongoing military activities in the area of separation, and what efforts are being undertaken to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance is done in a gender-sensitive way. Further, details regarding the gender-sensitive components of any ongoing training that UNDOF troops receive was also missing.

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 12 December 2012 (S/PV.6883), with the troop-contributing countries to the UNDOF, pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001). Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Security Council **resolution 2084 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 December 2012 (S/PV.6893), extending the mandate of the UNDOF for six months to 30 June 2013.¹⁹⁷

The resolution did not change the mandate of UNDOF, thus in line with previous mandate renewals, no references to women, peace and security are made in the resolution, however there was one reference to sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 4).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to support to the civilian population; women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts. Further, in line with past MAP recommendations, there is no specific language on mandatory comprehensive gender training for UN troops

¹⁹⁵ UNDOF was established under the provision of Security Council resolution 350 (1974) in order to supervise a disengagement agreement between Israeli and Syrian forces (S/11302/Add. 1) and maintain the ceasefire between the parties.

¹⁹⁶ It is worth noting the increasing request for UNDOF to provide humanitarian services, ranging from the provision of food and water to facilitating the safe passage

¹⁹⁷ [http://undocs.org/S/RES/2084\(2012\)](http://undocs.org/S/RES/2084(2012)) and <http://undocs.org/S/PV.6893>

monitoring the cease-fire, which, in the context of their increased interaction with the civilian population as part of their daily duties, seems like an important issue to be addressed. Finally, given the increased reporting cycle and also the ongoing crisis in the region, the Council should ensure that all country reports and mandate renewals evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women's human rights, as per SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), 1960 (OPs 6, 13), 2106 (OPs 5, 6), and 2122 (OP 2(d)). This continues to be an ongoing gap in the Council's consideration of the situation in the Golan Heights.

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 19 March 2013 (S/2013/174), updates on the implementation of UNDOF mandate and the Mission's activities from 1 January to 31 March 2013. The report describes incidents in the area of separation and around the ceasefire line; mainly focused on increased violence due to escalating conflict and Syria and its implications on the ceasefire agreement, including a breaking of protocol by Israel by performed strikes over Syria.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/174	19-Mar-2013	No

No references to women, peace and security are made in the report, which is unfortunate given the negative impact of the situation on the civilian population, and the particular concerns for women, as stated in previous reports, as one of the populations most impacted by ongoing military activity in the area of separation. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to observing the impact of violence on civilians; the provision of sex-disaggregated data, particularly when referencing civilians impacted by the situation; efforts to ensure humanitarian assistance, access and delivery is gender-sensitive; as well as efforts to ensure ongoing, gender-sensitive training within UNDOF, including for local personnel.

June 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 June 2013 (S/2013/345), updates on the implementation of UNDOF mandate and the Mission's activities from 1 April to 30 June 2013. The report focuses on the deteriorating security situation on the ground, its effects on UNDOF personnel, and recommends the Security Council to extend the Mission's mandate while adjusting its posture and operations in accordance with the situation on the ground.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/345	12-Jun-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6978	13-Jun-2013	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6991	27-Jun-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2108 (2013)	27-Jun-2013	No

There is one mention of women in the context of observed civilians moving along the route from Syria to Lebanon (para. 11). Missed opportunities to address women, peace and security issues remain the same as previous reports, with gaps in attention to the gender-specific considerations of the impact of the situation on women; provision of humanitarian assistance; and efforts to ensure ongoing training within the mission is comprehensive and addresses women, peace and security issues.

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 13 June 2013 (S/PV.6978), with the troop-contributing countries to the UNDOF, pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001). Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Security Council **resolution 2108 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 27 June 2013 (S/PV. 6991) extending the mandate of the UNDOF for six months, until 31 December 2013. The mandate of UNDOF remains unchanged with the exception of stronger language regarding the safety and security of peacekeeping personnel. This

additional language reinforces UNDOF's self-defense capabilities by endorsing the Secretary-General's recommendations on this topic in his latest report, as well as requesting that UNDOF has the capacity to fulfill its mandate. There is additional language regarding logistical aspects of UNDOF's operations, and the resolution ends with a request for more frequent reporting by the Secretary-General – every 90 days, contrasting with the previous 6 months cycle.

There are no references to women, peace and security are made in the resolution. However, in line with past mandate renewals, there was one reference to sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 6). Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to support to the civilian population; women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts. Further, in line with past MAP recommendations, there is no specific language on mandatory comprehensive gender training for UN troops monitoring the cease-fire, which, in the context of their increased interaction with the civilian population as part of their daily duties, seems like an important issue to be addressed. Finally, given the increased reporting cycle and also the ongoing crisis in the region, the Council should ensure that all country reports and mandate renewals evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women's human rights, as per SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), 1960 (OPs 6, 13), 2106 (OPs 5, 6), and 2122 (OP 2(d)). This continues to be an ongoing gap in the Council's consideration of the situation in the Golan Heights.

Lebanon

Background

Lebanon has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1978, when the Lebanese Government submitted a protest to the Security Council against the 14 March Israeli invasion. The Council subsequently adopted resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), calling upon Israel to cease its military action and withdraw its forces from all Lebanese territory.

It was during this time that the Security Council established the **United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**, with the mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. The mandate has been renewed subsequently to continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in maintaining territorial integrity. Following the Israeli withdrawal from the area on 16 June 2000, the situation between Israel and Lebanon remained relatively stable until fighting along the Blue Line with Hizbollah in July 2006.¹⁹⁸

On 11 August 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1701 (2006), calling for a full cessation of hostilities, permanent ceasefire, and a comprehensive solution to the crisis, significantly enhancing and expanding UNFIL's mandate. In order to assist with implementation of SCR 1701 (2006), the position of **United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)** was established, serving as a coordinator for much of the UN's engagement in Lebanon.

The Council also discusses the situation in Lebanon in the context of relations between Syria and Lebanon in the context of Separate from the Council's consideration of the mandate of UNIFIL is discussion of the situation regarding Syrian – Lebanese relations. In response to alleged interference, by Syria, in Lebanon's 2004 presidential elections, the Security Council adopted resolution 1559 (2004), calling for the withdrawal of all remaining foreign forces; declaring its support for a free and fair election process; and calling for the disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias.¹⁹⁹ The Secretary-General appointed a **Special Envoy on the implementation of SCR 1559 (2004)** to follow-up on adherence by all parties and keep the Council informed.

In February 2005, former Prime Minister Hariri and 20 others were killed in a bombing in Beirut, triggering the establishment of the UN International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIICC) as per SCR 1595 (2005), and later the **Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)** with the adoption of SCR 1757 (2007). Follow-up regarding the investigation into Hariri's assassination is done in the context of reporting on SCR 1559 (2004).

Security Council resolution 2115 (2013) adopted on 29 August 2013, renews UNFIL's mandate until 31 August 2014. The Secretary-General reports on the implementation of UNIFIL's mandate every six months, as called for in SCR 1701 (2006). The Secretary-General reports on the implementation of SCR 1559 (2004) every six months.

¹⁹⁸ UN DPKO, *UNIFIL*: Background, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/background.shtml>; The "Blue Line," as determined by the UN, demarcates the border between Lebanon and Israel, however it is not a legal international boundary.

¹⁹⁹ 1-2 sentence regarding what happened

Summary

UNIFIL was discussed by the Council through reviewing five reports, holding three meetings, adopting one PRST, and one resolution, which renewed the UNIFIL mandate.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/773	17-Oct-2012	SCR 1559 (2004)	No
Report	S/2012/837	14-Nov-2012	UNIFIL / SCR 1701 (2006)	No
Report	S/2013/120	27-Feb-2013	SCR 1559 (2004)	Yes
Report	S/2013/234	18-Apr-2013	SCR 1559 (2004)	No
Report	S/2013/381	26-Jun-2013	UNIFIL / SCR 1701 (2006)	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6823	21-Aug-2012	UNIFIL	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6825	30-Aug-2012	UNIFIL	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6994	10-Jul-2013	UNIFIL	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2013/9	10-Jul-2013	Syrian crisis / Lebanon	No
SCR	S/RES/2064 (2012)	30-Aug-2012	UNIFIL	No

Women, peace and security was discussed to a **minimal** degree in the Council's work on Lebanon.

August 2012

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 21 August 2012 (S/PV.6823), pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001), with the troop- and police-contributing countries to the UNIFIL. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6823	21-Aug-2012	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6825	30-Aug-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2064 (2012)	30-Aug-2012	No

Security Council **resolution 2064 (2012)** was unanimously adopted on 30 August 2012 (S/PV.6825) extended the mandate of the UNIFIL to 31 August 2013. There were no changes to the UNIFIL's mandate, however there was interest expressed by Council members to consider ways in which to adapt UNIFIL's presence in light of the impact of the Syrian conflict on the Mission.

There are no references to women, peace and security in the resolution, which is, unfortunately, consistent with previous resolutions renewing UNIFIL's mandate. There is, however, a clause referring to the importance of implementing the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 9). There was Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the humanitarian situation in Syria and its regional implications in Lebanon, in particular relating to displacement and sexual and gender-based violence; gender-sensitive training; as well as women's participation in peace and political processes. No statements were made following the adoption of the resolution.

October 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 17 October 2012 (S/2012/773), updates on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004).²⁰⁰

Covering the period from 21 April to 16 October 2012, the report focuses on challenges facing the

State due to the presence of several armed groups, as well as the implications of the conflict in Syria. The report also addresses the need to reconvene the National Dialogue to address the issues in Lebanon, in addition to the issue of Palestinian refugees, including humanitarian concerns.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/773	17-Oct-2012	No

No references are made to women, peace and security in the report. Missed opportunities, as noted in the MAP recommendations, include in reference to gender issues with respect to displacement, including instances of sexual and gender-based violence; as well as with regards to women's participation in political and peacebuilding processes, particularly the National Dialogue.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 14 November 2012 (S/2012/837), updates on the implementation of SCR 1701 (2006), including actions taken by the UNIFIL, from 29 June to 30 October 2012.²⁰¹ The report states that the

situation along the Blue Line has remained fairly calm, that parties affirmed their commitment to the resolution, but that no substantive progress has been made on its implementation. It reports on the effects of the Syrian conflict, including the influx of refugees and subsequent humanitarian concerns.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/837	14-Nov-2012	No

Women, peace and security issues are not referenced in the report. However, one reference is made to women, peace and security stating the number of women in UNIFIL military and civilian forces (para. 57), representing good practice in the provision of gender-disaggregated data.²⁰² Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the humanitarian situation, including on the border, displacement and sexual and gender-based violence; women's participation in national dialogues in Lebanon; as well as ensuring gender-sensitive training on the ground. In future reports, as per SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), 1960 (OPs 6, 13), 2106 (OPs 5, 6), and 2122 (OP 2(d)), the Council should ensure that all country reports evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women's human rights,

February 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 27 February (S/2013/120), updates on the implementation of SCR 1701 (2006), including actions taken by the UNIFIL, from 30 October 2012 to 28 February 2013.²⁰³ The report states

that despite the situation in Syria and rising tension due to the outbreak of conflict in the Gaza Strip and Southern Israel, the situation along the border of Lebanon and Israel remains fairly stable, while violent incident continue to

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/120	27-Feb-2013	Yes

²⁰⁰ SCR 1559 (2004) demanded the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, and supports Lebanon's sovereignty

²⁰¹ SCR 1701 (2006) called for Israel's withdraw from Lebanon, disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, and full cessation of hostilities.

²⁰² As noted in the methodology detailed in "About this report," gender disaggregated alone is insufficient to reach the women, peace and security content threshold for the NGOWG report.

²⁰³ SCR 1701 (2006) called for Israel's withdraw from Lebanon, disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, and full cessation of hostilities.

occur along the Lebanon-Syria border with the number of casualties decreasing substantially. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General expresses concern over the lack of progress towards a permanent ceasefire. The report also addresses the influx in Syrian refugees and subsequent humanitarian concerns.

The report makes several references relevant to the women, peace and security agenda, including a notable reference which calls for enhanced representation of women in the upcoming elections (para 64). Additionally, sex-disaggregated data is provided in terms of on refugees entering from Syria and on the Mission's composition (paras. 47, 55). This is a good practice which should be continued. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to displacement and refugee camps; and gender training to UNIFIL personnel. In future reports, as per SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), 1960 (OPs 6, 13), 2106 (OPs 5, 6), and 2122 (OP 2(d)), the Council should ensure that all country reports evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women's human rights,

April 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 18 April 2013 (S/2013/234), reviews and assesses the process of the implementation of SCR 1559 (2004).²⁰⁴ Covering the period from 17 October 2012 to 17 April 2013, the report highlights

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/234	18-Apr-2013	No

concerns due to continued threats to Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence caused by the ongoing crisis in Syria. The report addresses the need to implement past decision as well as resume the National Dialogue to address the issues in Lebanon, as well as the situation facing of Palestinian and Syrian refugees.

No references are made to women, peace and security in the report, which is, unfortunately, consistent with previous reporting on the implementation of SCR 1559 (2004). Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to displacement, including the sexual violence-displacement nexus; as well as women's participation in political and peacebuilding processes, including the National Dialogue. In future reports, as per SCRs 1325, 1820 (OP 9), 1888 (OP 11), 1889 (OP 5), 1960 (OPs 6, 13), 2106 (OPs 5, 6), and 2122 (OP 2(d)), the Council should ensure that all country reports evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women's human rights,

June 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 26 June 2013 (S/2013/381), updates on the implementation SCR 1701 (2006), including actions taken by the UNIFIL, from 1 March to 28 June 2013. The report states that despite the

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/381	26-Jun-2013	Yes

situation in Syria and heightened tension elsewhere in Lebanon, the situation along the border of Lebanon and Israel remains fairly stable, while violent incident continue to occur along the Lebanon-Syria border with the number of casualties decreasing substantially. The report also addresses the influx in Syrian refugees and subsequent humanitarian concerns; specifically, the report points out that there has been increased tension within the Palestinian refugee camps. The Secretary-General expresses concern over the involvement of Lebanese citizens in the fighting in Syria, as well as over the maintenance of weapons in the hands of non-state armed groups.

Women, peace and security references are made on several occasions in the report. In line with past reports on the implementation of SCR 1701 (2006) and UNIFIL's mandate, references focus primarily on UNIFIL

²⁰⁴ SCR 1559 (2004) demanded the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, and supports Lebanon's sovereignty.

projects aimed at promoting women’s participation and empowerment (para. 21). Additionally, sex-disaggregated data continues to be provided in terms of displaced persons (para. 21) and composition within the Mission (para. 49). Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to women’s full and equal participation in national dialogues and elections; displacement, including the conditions in refugee camps; the situation along the border; and UNIFIL training. In future reports, as per the Council’s own resolutions on women, peace and security, the Council should ensure that all country reports evaluate the level of protection and promotion of women’s human rights,

July 2013

The Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/9)** on 10 July 2013 (S/PV.6994) addressing the situation in Lebanon following reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of SCR 1701

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6994	10-Jul-2013	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2013/9	10-Jul-2013	No

(2006). The presidential statement expressed the Council’s concern regarding violations of Lebanon’s territorial integrity, as well as by increased cross-border fire, arms trafficking and abductions, and other violations across the Lebanon-Syria border in light of the ongoing conflict in Syria. Furthermore, the Council expresses concern while calling Lebanese parties to stop their involvement in the conflict in Syria, as well as concern over the influx in Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The presidential statement also calls for the holding of democratic elections in Lebanon, and stresses the need to combat impunity in respects to acts of violence and for cooperation with the STL.

No references to women, peace and security were made in the presidential statement, despite clear opportunities to discuss the rights and concerns of women in Lebanon. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the full and equal participation of women in elections, national dialogue and peacebuilding efforts; impunity for sexual and gender-based crimes; the humanitarian situation, including displacement and violence against civilians.

Israel and Palestine / Regional

Background

The situation in Israel and Palestine has been an agenda item for the United Nations Security Council since 1947, when hostilities erupted between the newly established State of Israel and its Arab neighbors. The Security Council called for cessation of violence and subsequently established the first peacekeeping mission to monitor the negotiated armistice, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), with the adoption of resolution 50 (1948).²⁰⁵ Since then, UNTSO has performed various tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council, including the supervision of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 between Israel and its Arab neighbors; the observation of the ceasefire in the Suez Canal area and the Golan Heights following the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967; and the assistance to the UN Interim Force in South Lebanon to fulfill its mandate.²⁰⁶

UNTSO is headquartered in Jerusalem and operates in five Middle Eastern countries—Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt.²⁰⁷ Further, UNTSO's military observers and administrative staff support the peacekeeping operations in Lebanon and the Golan Heights, as well as provides a monitoring team to patrol the Sinai in Egypt and Israel, and maintains liaison offices in Beirut, Lebanon (UNLOB), and Damascus, Syria (UNLOD).²⁰⁸ The Council receives monthly briefings and holds periodic open debates on the issue.²⁰⁹

Summary

The Council held regular monthly briefings on the Middle East, but did not adopt any outcome documents.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/701	12-Sep-2012	Situation	No
Meeting	S/PV.6824	22-Aug-2012	Regular briefing on Middle East	No
Meeting	S/PV.6835	17-Sep-2012	Regular briefing on Middle East	No
Meeting	S/PV.6847	15-Oct-2012	Open debate on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6863	14-Nov-2012	Situation	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6869	21-Nov-2012	Situation	No
Meeting	S/PV.6871	27-Nov-2012	Regular briefing on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6894	19-Dec-2012	Regular briefing on Middle East	No
Meeting	S/PV.6906	23-Jan-2013	Open debate on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6926	26-Feb-2013	Regular briefing on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6940	25-Mar-2013	Regular briefing on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6950	24-Apr-2013	Open debate on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6957	30-Apr-2013	Situation	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6969	22-May-2013	Regular briefing on Middle East	No
Meeting	S/PV.6986	25-Jun-2013	Regular briefing on Middle East	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7007	23-Jul-2013	Open debate on Middle East	Yes

Women, peace and security was discussed to a minimal degree in the Council's work on Israel / Palestine.

²⁰⁵ UN, *Middle East Region*, 2012. http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/subsidiary_organ/peacekeeping_missions.shtml#reg32

²⁰⁶ UN DPKO, *UNTSO: Mandate*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/untso/mandate.shtml>

²⁰⁷ <http://www.betterworldcampaign.org/un-peacekeeping/missions/israel-syria-lebanon.html>

²⁰⁸ <http://www.betterworldcampaign.org/un-peacekeeping/missions/israel-syria-lebanon.html>

²⁰⁹ <http://unispal.un.org/unispal.nsf/sc.htm>

August 2012

The Security Council met on 22 August 2012 (S/PV.6824) to discuss the current situation in the Middle East. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The briefing focused on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation and Syria, and Lebanon and current developments and issues related thereto. On the topic of Israel and Palestine, the briefing focused on the need for a two-State-solution for the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, economic data on the West Bank and Gaza, Settlement activity in East Jerusalem, concern over demolition of Palestinian homes, and factions among Palestinians. On the situation in Syria, the briefing addresses growing humanitarian concern for the civilian population, as well as its impact on neighboring countries, particularly Lebanon.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6824	22-Aug-2012	No

Women, peace and security concerns are mentioned on one occasion specifically in the provision sex-disaggregated on the number of Palestinian injured in an Israeli operation. There are many missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting, given the broad agenda item, and it is disappointing that women, peace and security remains unaddressed in Council discussions on the topic. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

September 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 September 2012 (S/2012/701), was submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/17 concerning a two-State solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and includes observations of the Secretary-General on the current state of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and on international efforts to move the peace process forward with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement, covering the period from September 2011 to August 2012. The report is comprised of responses from countries regarding their views on the topic, followed by observations from the Secretary-General.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/701	12-Sep-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6835	17-Sep-2012	No

There are no references to women, peace and security in the report. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect the Quartet’s efforts to restart the political process, and in other efforts to broker peace in which it would have been entirely appropriate to support the participation of women as well as civil society in the political process and in promoting peace; as well as the humanitarian situations.

The Security Council met on 17 September 2012 (S/PV.6835) to receive a briefing from the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation in Syria, and Lebanon. The briefing reaffirmed the need to negotiate a two-State solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, while expressing concern over political obstacles and a range of human rights violations perpetrated against the civilian population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.²¹⁰ In regards to Syria, the briefing reflects concern over ongoing violence and human rights violations, while expressing the need for a political solution. It also

²¹⁰ The report covers the following sections: the building of settlements, attacks on Palestinians, and violence between Palestinians and Israelis. It reports on an Israel Security Forces (ISF) operation in the West Bank resulting in arrests and injuries, concerns over demolitions of residential structures, on the upcoming local elections in the West Bank, concerns over population growth in Gaza the firing of rockets into Israeli territories, as well as on obstacles in efforts to promote Palestinian reconciliation.

addresses the impact of the conflict in Syria on Lebanon and on cessation of violence within Lebanon, and on the importance of the upcoming National Dialogue in Lebanon

The meeting makes no references to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to women’s actions to promote peace and call for the full and equal participation of women in peace negotiations, national dialogues, and political processes. Furthermore, the briefing does not offer a gender perspective on the ongoing violence and violations of human rights in Syria, including references to sexual and gender-based violence, and concerns for the growing number of women refugees. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response in this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

October 2012

The Security Council held its quarterly open debate to discuss the situation in the Middle East on 15 October 2012 (S/PV.6847). The Council was briefed by the Special Coordinator of the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority on the situation in Syria Lebanon, heard statements from the Israeli and Palestinian representatives, followed by statements from Member States. The briefing focused on the lack of progress in peace negotiations while reiterating the need for a two-State solution, tension and violence on the ground, outbreak of violence in the Gaza strip and Israeli operations in the West Bank, as well as positive developments towards the 20 October Palestinian elections. Turning to the situation in Syria, the briefing focused on concerns over the escalation of violence and rise in the number of casualties and displaced persons, as well as the effects along the Lebanese and Turkish border.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6847	15-Oct-2012	Yes

Overall, the several speakers made a number of references to women, peace and security throughout the meeting, a welcome improvement from previous open debates.²¹¹ Specific references focused on violations of women’s human rights in Palestine and Syria; the role and importance of SCR 1325 (2000) in the context of the protection of civilians, particularly women; as well as the need to promote women’s participation in the forthcoming elections in Palestine.

Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with in reference to the need to ensure there is justice and accountability for human rights violations, including crimes of sexual and gender-based violence; as well as in discussions regarding the humanitarian situation, and ways to address the unique concerns of women who are displaced.

Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with in reference to the need to ensure there is justice and accountability for human rights violations, including crimes of sexual and gender-based violence; as well as in discussions regarding the humanitarian situation, and ways to address the unique concerns of women who are displaced.

November 2012

The Security Council held a closed meeting 14 November 2012 (S/PV.6863) to discuss the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6863	14-Nov-2012	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6869	21-Nov-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6871	27-Nov-2012	Yes

²¹¹ References were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs; Permanent Observer of Palestine; Israel; South Africa; Lebanon

The Security Council met on 21 November 2012 (S/PV.6869) for a briefing from the Secretary-General following his visit to Egypt, Israel, the occupied Palestinian territories and Jordan. The Secretary-General addressed the violence and recent ceasefire declared between Israel and Hamas, and expressed his appreciation for Egypt's role in brokering the ceasefire. The briefing referenced civilian casualties on both sides, and addressed the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, while asserting that both parties need to uphold international humanitarian law by ensuring the protection of civilians. The Secretary-General emphasized that a broader ceasefire and lasting peace would ensure the security of both sides.

The briefing did not include women, peace and security references. Missed opportunities to incorporate gender issues include recognizing the specific impact of the crisis on women and ensuring violations of international human rights and humanitarian law do not go unaddressed. Further, when discussing displaced persons, there was no reference to the gender-specific concerns of displaced women; nor was there reference to the role of women in conflict resolution and peace processes. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women's participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council's deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

The Security Council met on 27 November 2012 (S/PV.6871) to discuss the current situation in the Middle East and to receive a briefing from the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation in Syria and Lebanon. The briefing focused on the escalation in Gaza and its regional implications, humanitarian concerns in the Gaza strip, the Palestinian's request for non-member observer status, and escalation of violence in Syria, including humanitarian concerns, the issue of refugees, and the impact on Lebanon.

There was only reference to women, peace and security, to note the gender disaggregated data of attacks on Palestinian populations, with no attendant analysis.²¹²

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the humanitarian situation, including displacement; along with women's participation in political processes as well as in conflict prevention and resolution. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women's participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council's deliberation and response to this situation. The lack of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

December 2012

The Security Council met on 19 December 2012 (S/PV.6894) and was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the situation in Syria. The briefing focused on tensions

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6894	19-Dec-2012	No

between Israel and Palestine and incidents of violence between the two, Israeli settlements and the displacement of Palestinians, as well as the humanitarian impact of violence and a dysfunctional economy in Gaza and the West Bank. The briefing also included a brief description of the armed conflict in Syria, the resulting refugee crisis affecting neighboring countries, the effects on UNDOF's operations in the area, and the cross-border smuggling of arms.

²¹² References to women, peace and security were made by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

No references were made to women, peace and security during the meeting. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

January 2013

The Security Council met on 23 January 2013 (S/PV.6906) to discuss the current situation in the Middle East. The Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation in Syria and Lebanon, heard statements from the Israeli and Palestinian representatives, followed by statements from Member States. The issues highlighted in the meeting include Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Israel’s operations within the West Bank, clashes between Israel and Palestine, escalating violence and humanitarian concerns over Syria, and the conflict’s effect on Lebanon.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6906	23-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made with regards to the effects of violence against women and the protection of women as a minority.²¹³ Missed opportunities to incorporate gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the need for inclusive national dialogue in Syria; elections in Israel as well as their contribution and participation in peace talks; women’s rights situation in Israel and Palestinian territories; the humanitarian and security situations in the region, including as these relate to displacement. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

February 2013

The Security Council met on 26 February 2013 (S/PV.6926) to discuss the situation in the Middle East and to receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation in Syria, and in Lebanon. The briefing focused on growing tension between Palestinians and Israelis in conjunction with an absence of negotiation effort, the issues of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli custody, operations of Israeli security forces in the West Bank and concern over increased use of live fire, unlawful building of settlement, the political divide between Gaza and the West Bank, and rocket attacks from the Gaza strip. Other issues discussed included humanitarian concerns and the large number of casualties in Syria, the need to ensure accountability for perpetrators of serious crimes, as well the regional implications of the conflict in Syria.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6926	26-Feb-2013	Yes

Although there are three occasions in which statements provided sex-disaggregated data regarding injured civilians, there is no contextualization for this data, such as particular risks for women, women’s rights defenders, etc. Therefore this meeting is not considered to meet our women, peace and security threshold.

²¹³ Women, peace and security was referenced by: Palestine, Israel, France, Special Coordinator of the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority,

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards to women’s participation in peace and political processes; as well as the humanitarian situation in Syrian, including displacement in the region. The lack of women, peace and security content is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

March 2013

The Security Council met on 25 March 2013 (S/PV.6940) and was briefed by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the current situation in Palestine,

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6894	19-Dec-2012	No

Israel, Syria, and Lebanon. The briefing updates the Security Council on the ongoing tension and clashes between Israel and Palestine, and focuses mainly on violence between Israeli settlers and Palestinians. He also describes the humanitarian situation in Syria and the resulting influx of refugees into the rest of the region; and, he briefly mentions the political tension and transition currently occurring in Lebanon, and due, in part, to the Syrian crisis.

One reference is made to women, peace and security in the meeting highlighting the activities of women’s human rights organizations. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to women’s participation in peace and political processes; the protection of women’s right; and the humanitarian and security situations, particularly in Syria. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

April 2013

The Security Council met on 24 April 2013 (S/PV.6950) for its quarterly open debate on the situation in the Middle East. Speakers included the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Palestinian and Israeli representatives, and other Member States. The briefing reports on developments on the ground, including on the building of settlements, demolitions of homes, on a fragile situation in Gaza. The briefing also raised several issues that discussed in previous meetings held on the region, including the situation in Syria, the continued instability in the Golan Heights, and the spillover of the conflict in Syria to Lebanon. Despite the discussion on Palestine and Israel, the Security Council focused mostly on Syria—referring to the humanitarian and refugee crises, the potential use of chemical weapons by the Government, the brutal abuse and violation of human rights, and the urgent need of a political solution.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6950	24-Apr-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6957	30-Apr-2013	Closed

Women, peace and security issues are referenced in relation to women’s human rights violations in the Syrian and Palestinian contexts.²¹⁴ Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the discussion of the blockade in Gaza; the humanitarian situation, including displacement; women’s

²¹⁴ Women, peace and security references were made in statements by: League of Arab States, Israel, France United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Rwanda

participation in peace and political processes, or in conflict prevention and resolution efforts in the region; as well as the impact of the transfer and flow of small arms and light weapons in the region on civilians, including women. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

The Security Council met on 30 April 2013 (S/PV.6957) for a closed meeting to consider ‘The situation in the Middle East’ within the context of the impact of the situation in Syria on neighboring countries, particularly Jordan.²¹⁵ The representative of Jordan delivered a briefing to members of the Security Council and an exchange of views ensued. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

May 2013

The Security Council met on 22 May 2013 (S/PV.6969) to discuss the current situation in the Middle East and to hear a briefing from the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation and Syria, and Lebanon. The meeting focused on the status of negotiations in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and efforts to develop a meaningful initiative on a two-State solution.²¹⁶

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6969	22-May-2013	No

There are no references to women, peace and security throughout the meeting. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to women’s participation in peace and political processes; accountability for human rights violations in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; as well as the humanitarian challenges, including displacement in the region. The lack of women, peace and security reference is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women’s participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council’s deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 25 June 2013 (S/PV.6986) to hear a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6986	25-Jun-2013	Yes

²¹⁵ S/2013/247

²¹⁶ Other issues referenced include: negative trends on the ground, including the building of settlements and tension over access restrictions in Jerusalem, clashes during Al-Nakba day, and demolitions of Palestinian homes in area C and East Jerusalem; the condition of Palestinian prisoners; ceasefire in the Gaza strip; closures on Gaza and programs to combat the shortage in drinking water; reconciliation agreement between Fatah and Hamas; the situation in Syria and its effects on Syria’s Palestinian refugees; the situation in Syria focus on the use of chemical weapons; the effects of the conflict in Syria on Lebanon; and tension between Lebanon and Israel

on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the situation in Syria, the Golan Heights, and Lebanon.²¹⁷

Although there are three occasions in which statements provided sex-disaggregated data regarding injured civilians, there is no contextualization for this data, such as particular risks for women, women's rights defenders, etc. Therefore this meeting is not considered to meet our women, peace and security threshold. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards to women's participation in peace and political processes; as well as the humanitarian situation in Syrian, including displacement in the region. The lack of women, peace and security content is, unfortunately, a trend in discussion on the Middle East. There are numerous aspects of the women, peace and security agenda – from women's participation in conflict resolution and peace processes to efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence to gender-specific considerations in humanitarian assistance efforts – that are salient to the Council's deliberation and response to this situation. The absence of such reporting, discussion, and policy content is a significant gap.

July 2013

The Security Council met on 23 July 2013 (S/PV.7007) for its quarterly open debate on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question and to hear a briefing from the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council also heard statements from all Council members as well as from the Permanent Observer of the Observer State of the Holy See, the representative of the observer of the delegation of the European Union (EU), and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.7007	23-Jul-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions in the meeting, including with regards to the impact of Israeli practices in killing innocent women and children, including the provision of sex-disaggregated information on civilian deaths and injury following Internal Security Forces (ISF) operations; the precarious situation of Palestinian women and children; Palestinian attacks of Israel men, women and children; the situation in Syria (III); expression of solidarity to the Egyptian people, especially women and young people; continuing systematic violence against women and children and referral of the Syrian situation to the International Criminal Court (ICC); report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry to Syria and report of continued human rights violations, including sexual violence.²¹⁸ The only reference to women's political participation in the meeting is made by Israel with regards to the pre-screening of presidential candidates in Iran and highlights some of the high-level and systemic challenges facing women's political participation. This is, however, not a matter on which the Council in seized.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the Council include with respect to women's participation in peace negotiations, including in Israel/Palestine and the Middle East as well as international efforts to revive meaningful negotiations; improving the humanitarian and security situations; as well as humanitarian needs and delivery of assistance in Syria; and displacement.

²¹⁷ Other issues referenced include: the revival of the Arab Peace Initiative; concern over the building of settlements, political disagreements on the Palestinian side, Palestinian growing government debt. It reports on growing tensions between Palestinians and settlers, on UN efforts to address the humanitarian and development needs of Palestinians in Area C, Internal Security Forces operation in the West Bank resulting in arrests and injuries, and on the fact that the situation in Gaza is relatively calm; concern over the state of human rights in Gaza, particularly in relation to executions. With regards to Syria: the situation is deteriorating, and the number of refugees continues to rise, while stressing that the Secretary-General insists that there can only be a political solution to the ongoing conflict; concern over the fact that the conflict in Syria continues to affect Lebanon as shells and rockets are being fired over the border and armed Lebanese groups are becoming involved in the fighting in Syria, as well as over ongoing violence within Lebanon.

²¹⁸ S/HRC/23/58

Syria

Background

Syria has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 2011, when a significant intensification of Syrian repression of demonstrations occurred, including by military forces with armored units, followed the lifting of Syrian emergency laws in place since 1963 but not of other more recent repressive measures. In February 2013, as per A/RES/66/253, the Secretary-General appointed Kofi Annan as Joint Special Envoy to promote a peaceful solution to the Syria crisis. The United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS), was established by United Nations Security Council resolution 2043 (2012), initially for a 90-day period, to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and to monitor and support the full implementation of the Joint Special Envoy's Six-Point Proposal to end the conflict in Syria. Intensified armed violence across the country forced UNSMIS to suspend its activities on 15 June 2012. On 20 July 2012, the Security Council decided to extend the Mission for a final 30 days, stressing that any further extension would be possible only "in the event that the Secretary-General reports and the Security Council confirms the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence sufficient by all sides" to allow the UNSMIS monitors to implement their mandate.²¹⁹ As those conditions were not met, the Mission's mandate came to an end at midnight on 19 August 2012.²²⁰ During the period under review, in August 2012, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Lakhdar Brahimi as Joint Special Representative for Syria. Mr. Brahimi, a former UN envoy in Afghanistan, Iraq, Haiti and South Africa, replacing Joint Special Envoy Kofi Annan.²²¹ The Special Envoy continues to update the Security Council regularly and in a timely manner given the ongoing crisis in Syria.

Summary

The Council discussed Syria largely in closed consultations over the course of the year, with the exception of three meetings which were focused on the humanitarian situation.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6821	9-Aug-2012	UNSMIS	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6826	30-Aug-2012	Humanitarian situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6949	18-Apr-2013	Humanitarian situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7000	16-Jul-2013	Humanitarian situation	Yes

Women, peace and security was discussed in **most** of the Council's work on Syria.

August 2013

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 9 August 2012 (S/PV.6821) with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, pursuant to annex II, sections A and

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6821	9-Aug-2012	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6826	30-Aug-2012	Yes

²¹⁹ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unsmis/>

²²⁰ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unsmis/>

²²¹ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unsmis/>

B of resolution 1353 (2001). Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP recommendations were addressed.

The Security Council met on 30 August 2012 (S/PV.6826) to discuss the Middle East, specifically with a focus on the humanitarian situation in Syria, including displacement as well as the regional implications. The Council received a briefing from the Deputy Secretary-General and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and heard statements from the representatives of Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, and Iraq, followed by statements of Member States. Consistent points that were raised in the meeting included the need to increase funding for humanitarian assistance for the civilian population as well as to assist neighboring countries supporting/hosting refugees from Syria. In the meeting, there was a general consensus that a demilitarized international approach to Syria needs to include a stronger humanitarian response as well as a political track. Council members disagreed on how recognize the sovereignty of the Syrian Government in such a politicized humanitarian crisis.

References to women, peace and security principally address the particular vulnerability of women and children as part of the civilian population, as well as sexual violence and the arbitrary arrests of women. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the MAP recommendations, include with regards to calls to investigate and prosecute violations of international law, including sexual violence; UN monitoring of detention sites; resource mobilization and distribution; as well as humanitarian assistance, and delivery.

April 2013

The Security Council met on 18 April 2013 (S/PV.6949) to discuss the situation in the Middle East, specifically the humanitarian crisis in Syria and to receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on sexual violence in conflict (SVIC), and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. The Council also heard statements from the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, and Turkey. The speakers highlighted the worsening of the humanitarian crisis in Syria, in particular reports of indiscriminate killings of civilians; torture; displacement and the regional implications of the refugee crisis; and the movement and transfer of arms.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6949	18-Apr-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made in the meeting, primarily by the SRSG on SVIC but also the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Syrian Arab Republic. References focused on reports of sexual violence, including in contexts of detention and displacement; the need for services for survivors; as well as accountability and justice. The Syrian Arab Republic also noted the nature of women's position and safety in Syrian society prior to the conflict and the ways in which this has been jeopardized by external actors, particularly armed actors.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards to displacement, principally in the provision of sex-disaggregated data; humanitarian assistance, access and delivery; women's participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peace negotiations.

July 2013

The Security Council met on 16 July 2013 (S/PV.7000) to discuss the situation in the Middle East, focusing on Syria, and to receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.7000	16-Jul-2013	Yes

Coordinator, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The Council also heard statements from representatives of Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, followed by statements of Member States. Key themes discussed included the escalating conflict in Syria and the resulting humanitarian crisis; displacement both across the Syrian border as well as internally; current humanitarian assistance and delivery.

Women, peace and security were mentioned on a number of occasions throughout the meeting with regards to displacement and the disproportionate impact on women and children; and the particular vulnerability of women and children within the conflict. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to sexual violence in Syria; as well as humanitarian assistance, access and delivery.

Yemen

Background

Yemen has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 2011, when a wave of anti-government social protests started in the country.²²² There is no current peacekeeping mission. Security Council Resolution 2014 (2011), however, called for an end to violence, acceptance of the Gulf Cooperation Council Peace Plan and an orderly transfer of power.²²³ Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe called on Yemen's government and political opposition to "live up to their responsibilities" to reach a settlement without further delay, while Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon has repeatedly expressed his concern about the escalation of violence in recent months and continues, through the efforts of the UN Special Adviser on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, to support talks between Yemenis aimed at a peaceful political transition in the country.²²⁴

Summary

The Council discussed Yemen in three four meetings, one of which focused on the Security Council's mission to Yemen in early 2013. In the aftermath of that mission, the Council adopted a presidential statement.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6878	4-Dec-2012	National Dialogue Conference / Situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6916	7-Feb-2013	SC Mission	No
Meeting	S/PV.6922	15-Feb-2013	National Dialogue Conference / Situation	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6976	11-Jun-2013	National Dialogue Conference / Situation	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/3	15-Feb-2013	National Dialogue Conference / Situation	Yes

Women, peace and security was discussed in **most** of the Council's work on Yemen.

December 2012

The Security Council met on 4 December 2012 (S/PV.6878) to discuss the situation in Yemen and to receive a briefing from the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, followed by statements from Member States.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6878	4-Dec-2012	Yes

The Special Adviser and Member States all stressed the efforts of the National Dialogue to be inclusive, for military and security to gain stability and act more unilaterally, and commented on the developments towards establishing civil society.

²²² UN *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 2012. http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/studies/middle_east.shtml

²²³ UN, *Middle East Situation (S/RES/2014)*, 2011. [http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/RES/2014%20\(2011\)](http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/RES/2014%20(2011))

²²⁴ UN DPA, *UN urges Political Solution to Crisis in Yemen*, 2012.

Women, peace and security references were made with regards to the National Dialogue and other forms of political and civic participation. These references improved upon past discussion on Yemen, which often lacked discussion on the role of women in social and political life despite the request in SCR 2104 (2011) regarding women’s participation. This reflects a key NGOWG WPS recommendation for Security Council members to consistently follow up on women, peace and security requests they have previously made.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards the security situation; social and civil developments; as well as humanitarian assistance, access and delivery.

February 2013

The Security Council met on 7 February 2013 (S/PV.6916) to receive a briefing on the Security Council field mission to Yemen. The Council was briefed by the co-leads of the Security Council field mission on Yemen’s current political climate, development for a National Dialogue to assist in transitioning, and humanitarian situation. The speakers praised the stability of the security situation and the provision of basic services, and also maintained confidence that Yemen’s transition dialogue will be transparent.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6916	7-Feb-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6922	15-Feb-2013	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2013/3	15-Feb-2013	Yes

No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting, a stark gap given the relative strength in reporting and resolution noted above. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the ensuring the transitional justice efforts are gender-sensitive, the role and participation of women in the National Dialogue; the impact of the humanitarian situation on women; civil society, including women’s organizations in confidence-building measures; women’s participation in the referendum on the constitution; and efforts to ensure women are engaged both as candidates and voters in electoral processes.

The Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/3)** on 15 February 2013 (S/PV.6922) focusing on the situation in the Middle East, and in particular Yemen. The statement addresses the Security Council’s stance on transitional steps taken towards political stability in Yemen, emphasizing the need for an inclusive National Dialogue leading to democratic elections in February 2014. The statement also expresses concern over report of interference in the transitional process, as well as the need to respect and promote human rights in the country.

Women, peace and security issues are mentioned with regards to the representation of women and youth in national dialogues as well as the need to ensure respect for human rights. Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security include with respect to women’s participation in political processes, including the prospective elections.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 11 June 2013 (S/PV.6976) to discuss the situation in Yemen and hear from the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen as well as the representative of Yemen. The focus of the meeting was the transitional state of Yemen and a timeline that includes the drafting and confirmation of a new Constitution, followed by general elections for a new government. Topics discussed include briefing on the National Dialogue Conference (NDC); attacks aimed at undermining the transition and the need for the international community to support the transitional process; protest due to unaddressed grievances in South of Yemen; and report on the humanitarian crisis in Yemen noting that more than half of the population is in need of assistance in terms of food, health care, safe water and sanitation.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6976	11-Jun-2013	Yes

The only reference to women, peace and security was made in relation to the participation of youth and women in the NDC. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include with respect to women's political participation in governmental bodies; women's role in securing peace and stability; gender aspects of the humanitarian crisis; security sector reform (SSR); and the need to promote the rights and equality of women.

Sierra Leone

Background

Sierra Leone has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1995, following the civil war caused by attacks carried out by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) from within Liberia.²²⁵ While Sierra Leone's army, supported by the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), at first defended the government from RUF attacks, the army itself overthrew the government the following year.²²⁶ The United Nations established multiple peacekeeping missions, beginning in 1999 with United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), which was followed by United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), which operated from 2005 to 2008.²²⁷

The current political mission, the **United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)** was established via Security Council resolution 1829 (2008), replacing UNIOSIL, with a mandate on both political and development activities integrating the activities of all UN programs and agencies within the country.²²⁸ Most recently, Security Council SCR 2097 (2013), adopted on 26 March 2013, extended the mandate of UNIPSIL for an additional twelve months until 31 March 2014, when the mission will drawdown. UNIPSIL is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 2005 (2011).²²⁹

Summary

The Council considered three reports (one on the Special Court of Sierra Leone), held six meetings, and adopted two presidential statements (one on the SCSL) and two resolutions on Sierra Leone.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/679	31-Aug-2012	UNIPSIL	Yes
Report	S/2012/741	5-Oct-2012	SCSL	Yes
Report	S/2013/118	27-Feb-2013	UNIPSIL	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6829	11-Sep-2012	UNIPSIL	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6831	12-Sep-2012	UNIPSIL	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6844	10-Oct-2012	SCSL	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6876	30-Nov-2012	Elections	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6933	13-Mar-2013	UNIPSIL	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6942	26-Mar-2013	UNIPSIL	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/21	10-Oct-2012	SCSL	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/25	30-Nov-2012	Elections	No
SCR	S/RES/2065 (2012)	12-Sep-2012	UNIPSIL	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2097 (2013)	26-Mar-2013	UNIPSIL	Yes

Women, peace and security was discussed in **most of the Council's work on Sierra Leone, with the exception of one presidential statement.**

²²⁵ UN, *Repertoire of the Practice of the SC*, 2013.

²²⁶ UN, UNIPSIL: *History*, 2013. <http://unipsil.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=9612&language=en-US>

²²⁷ PeaceWomen, *Sierra Leone*, 2012. http://www.peacewomen.org/security_council_monitor/resolution-watch/country/sierra-leone

²²⁸ UN, UNIPSIL: *Mandate*, 2012. http://unipsil.unmissions.org/portals/unipsil/media/documents/scres/scres_2005_2011.pdf

²²⁹ OP2 (iv).

August 2012

The report of the Secretary-General, dated 31 August 2012 (S/2012/679), covers the developments and activities of UNIPSIL from 1 March 2012 to 31 August 2012. The report is structured around ten sections covering major developments across political, security, economic and social fields; and progress made and remaining challenges in the context of peacebuilding, peace consolidation, institution building, protection and promotion of human rights and rule of law, and gender equality; and concludes with the observations of the Secretary-General. Overall, the report states that a significant amount of progress has been made in the strengthening of political and democratic institutions and peacebuilding initiatives. Yet, the Secretary-General cautions that more challenges remain in the transition from a post-conflict to a development phase within Sierra Leone. The report recommends the Council to renew the UNIPSIL mandate and for continued efforts in addressing unemployment, strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, promoting a culture of tolerance and non-violence among political actors, combating corruption and managing the country's natural resources (paras. 62, 64, 66, 67).

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/679	31-Aug-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security is referenced in the context of both women's participation in political processes as well as in terms of addressing sexual and gender-based violence. The report addresses the importance of promoting women's political participation in the upcoming elections; women's empowerment; the national gender equality bill (paras. 21, 43, 56, 57); peacebuilding (para. 34); and police training on gender-based violence (para. 55).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, including with respect to ensuring women's safety and security in the forthcoming elections; justice sector reform and access to justice; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); as well as in the provision of sex-disaggregated data.²³⁰

September 2012

The Security Council met on 11 September 2012 (S/PV.6829) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the UNIPSIL and to hear a briefing from the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UNIPSIL.²³¹ The Council also heard statements from the permanent representative of Canada, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Sierra Leone country-specific configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, as well as Sierra Leone. Speakers discussed progress and political developments in Sierra Leone, including forthcoming elections in November, and giving much emphasis to necessary electoral processes while highlighting continued challenges to peacebuilding.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6829	11-Sep-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6831	12-Sep-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2065 (2012)	12-Sep-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on three occasions in the meeting, specifically with regards to the gender equality bill and the country's Agenda for Change; women's healthcare issues; and women's political participation, including challenges to electoral participation.

²³⁰ http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-MAP_March2012.pdf

²³¹ S/2012/679

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting, as laid out the NGOWG MAP recommendations, in particular with respect to political dialogue; resource mobilization, especially as part of the transition; as well as justice sector reform.

Security Council **resolution 2065 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Council on 12 September 2012 (S/PV.6831) extending the mandate of UNIPSIL until 31 March 2013. The mandate remains largely unchanged and reinforces the Mission’s mandate to provide political support; entrenching democratic institutions and the rule of law; consolidating good governance reform; ensuring close coordination with the PBC; as well as the promotion of human rights. The resolution also outlines UNIPSIL’s continued activity in the areas of: police and security mobility and preparedness, political and electoral reform, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and development, political participation and inclusiveness.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on six occasions, including in the preambular and the operative sections. Preambular references discuss women’s equal participation in the forthcoming elections; the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution; Government efforts to promote gender equality; as well as efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence. The operative references call for women’s participation in the electoral process, as candidates and as voters (OP. 5); call upon UNIPSIL to promote the role of women in conflict prevention (OP 6); and encourage the Government to continue to implement the National Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence along with the National Gender Strategic Plan and the Agendas for Change and Prosperity (OPs 10, 13).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include with regards to peacebuilding efforts; the deployment of an inter-agency technical assessment mission and subsequent reporting by the Secretary-General, including with respect to the provision of a recommended timeline for the transition, drawdown and exit strategy of UNIPSIL

Following the adoption of the resolution, Sierra Leone made a statement asserting the political will of the country to consolidate peace and move towards its development goals. No references were made to women, peace and security.

October 2012

The Report on the Special Court for Sierra Leone, dated 5 October 2012 (S/2012/741), covers the progress and current status of the Special Court for Sierra Leone from 16 July 2009. The report focuses on activities carried out by the Special Court, including judicial activities; achievements in the fulfillment of its mandate; and preparations for closure on completion of its mandate on 30 September 2013.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/741	5-Oct-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6844	10-Oct-2012	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2012/21	10-Oct-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made throughout the report, specifically with regards to the impact of armed conflict on women; the development of gender-sensitive justice mechanisms (paras. 24, 25), including regarding women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (para. 25); the full participation of women in post-conflict justice and reconciliation (para. 24); women’s empowerment, including education, training, and access to justice (para. 24, 27); in the creation of a women’s prison (54); as well as in recognizing the importance of civil society organizations, in particular women’s organizations (para. 26). These references represent good practice in recognizing the role of women in rule of law and transitional justice mechanisms and should be maintained.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include in regards to the specific needs of women prisoners; in monitoring and reporting on conditions of detention, and ensuring a gender perspective in all memorialization efforts

The Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/212/21)** on 9 October 2012 (S/PV.6844) addressing the situation in Sierra Leone, and the Special Court for Sierra Leone in particular. In the meeting, the Council discussed the recent report on the Special Court for Sierra Leone and was briefed by the President of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.²³² The Council also heard statements from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone as well as Member States. The presidential statement expresses strong support for the Special Court for Sierra Leone and acknowledges its contribution to strengthening stability in the country and sub-region. The statement urges the international community to continue to support the Special Court in the final stages of its work, drawing particular attention to its urgent need for financial support. It commends the outreach activities of the Special Court to the people of Sierra Leone and Liberia. The Statement welcomes the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Security Council recognizes this as necessary to address residual matters such as supervising the enforcement of prison sentences, protecting witnesses and preserving the archives of the Special Court. The statement is brief and focuses mainly on the need for financial support. The presidential statement expresses strong support for the Special Court for Sierra Leone and acknowledges its contribution to strengthening stability in the country and sub-region.

There is one reference to women, peace and security in the statement broadly recognizing the work of the Special Court in the area of women, peace and security.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with regards to the residual work of the Special Court. Further, considering the numerous references to women, peace and security in the recent report (S/2012/741), the presidential statement lacks a gender perspective when discussing witness protection, and fails to acknowledge the important of women's full participation in judicial processes and access to justice, as well as, necessary support services for women survivors of sexual and gender based violence.

In the meeting, the Council discussed the recent report on the Special Court for Sierra Leone and was briefed by the President of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.²³³ The Council also heard statements from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone as well as Member States.

Women, peace and security references were made on a number of occasions throughout the meeting, including with respect to the court's contribution to gender justice within the framework of resolution 1325 (2000), specifically on issues of sexual violence, forced marriage, and sexual slavery. The issue of protection of witnesses, specifically in the context of sexual violence was also addressed, as well as pointing out the existence of gender related trauma. Furthermore, in her briefing, although not specifically referring to victims of sexual violence, the court's prosecutor stressed the importance of protecting witnesses even after the completion of the court's mandate. The president of the special court also pointed out that all four principals of the court are women.

Missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security include, the gaps that remain in addressing the national judicial system's response to sexual and gender-based violence in light of the courts achievements on these issues. Particularly, the meeting failed to emphasize the importance of women's participation and access to justice, and stress the need for special protections and support for women witness, particularly of sexual and gender-based violence, after the end of the court's mandate.

November 2012

²³² S/2012/741

²³³ S/2012/741

The Council issued a **presidential statement** (S/PRST/2012/25) on 30 November 2012 (S/PV.6876) concerning the situation in Sierra Leone. The statement commends Sierra Leone on holding successful elections and calls upon all political parties and candidates to accept the results of the elections and work with the Government through national dialogue and reconciliation. The statement underscores the significance of the elections as a key benchmark of consolidating peace in Sierra Leone while stressing that more work should be done, both in the local and international levels, towards securing peace. It concludes by recalling the request made in Resolution 2065 (2012) for the Secretary-General to deploy an inter-agency technical assessment mission to Sierra Leone to recommend an exit strategy for UNIPSIL.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6876	30-Nov-2012	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/25	30-Nov-2012	No

Although the statement makes no references to women, peace and security, it should be noted that it does acknowledge the role played civil society organizations in recent elections. Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective include referencing to the need to assure women's political and electoral participation, as well as their inclusion within dialogue and reconciliation processes as a way of guaranteeing security democracy, peace and security following the civil war. Moreover, gender aspects to the technical assessment mission should be considered.

February 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 27 February 2013 (S/2013/118), covers developments and activities of UNIPSIL for the period of 1 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, as well as recommendations concerning

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/118	27-Feb-2013	Yes

residual tasks and timelines for the current transition and forthcoming drawdown and exit strategy of UNIPSIL. The key event during the reporting period was presidential, parliamentary and local council elections in Sierra Leone on 17 November 2012, which were deemed a success overall. The report is structured around ten sections, covering major developments, including political and security developments; socioeconomic developments and activities of the UNCT; advancing peacebuilding; main risks to peacebuilding human rights and rule of law; regional cooperation; the inter-agency technical assessment mission, including residual tasks and transitional arrangements in Sierra Leone; and concludes with the observations and recommendations of the Secretary-General.

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions in the report, showing good practice in addressing WPS-related concerns. More specifically, it addresses women's participation in the electoral process (paras. 15, 16, 41); government prioritizing of gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as mission's assistance on those issues (paras. 10, 50, 51, 73); current cases of sexual violence and assistance to past victims of sexual violence (paras. 37, 42). The report also discusses the role of women's groups, and the emphasis it places on the role of civil society in democratic processes (paras. 40, 44, 58), in addition to resources and consideration placed on advancing gender equality, specifically in the context of transitioning its responsibilities (para. 52).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with reference to security sector reform (SSR), including disarmament and destruction of small arms; In addition, the report could have further recommended specific measures and mechanisms to protect women's human rights and ensure their security through the disarmament process, as well as specifically acknowledge the role and need to include women in peace and dialogue processes.

March 2013

The Security Council met on 13 March 2013 (S/PV.6933) to discuss the tenth report of the Secretary-General on the UNIPSIL and to hear a briefing from the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNIPSIL on the report.²³⁴ The Permanent Representative of Canada/Chairperson of the Sierra Leone country-specific configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Representative of Sierra Leone/Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone also made statements.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6933	13-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6942	26-Mar-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2097 (2013)	26-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on three occasions, specifically with regards to the constitutional review to address major political and social issues, including gender equity; efforts to promote the enactment of the gender equality bill to enhance women's participation in decision-making processes; declaration of National Women's Day; and the Agenda for Change and the Agenda for Prosperity.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP recommendations, include references to the justice and security sectors; provision of public services; conflict prevention and mediation; UNIPSIL drawdown and transition to a United Nations country team, including resource mobilization; and the Peacebuilding Commission.

Security Council **resolution 2097 (2013)**, adopted unanimously by the Council on 26 March 2013 (S/PV.6942), extends the mandate of the UNIPSIL until 31 March 2014, at which time the will be fully drawn down, and its responsibilities transferred to the United Nations Country Team. UNIPSIL's mandate includes providing political support, entrenching democratic institutions and the rule of law, and consolidating good governance reform. The mandate calls for close coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission and all national and international stakeholders in mitigating threats of potential conflict. Issues such as promoting human rights and combating crime are also integral to the mandate. The resolution mainly focuses on transitional procedures in light of UNIPSIL's drawdown, and measures which strengthen political institutions, democratization, and rule of law.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed in four areas of the resolution: one preambular reference and three operative references pertaining to the passing and implementation of women's rights in national legislation. The first operative reference urges the passing of the Gender Equality Bill to enhance the rights of women and to increase their political participation (OP 11). The second encourages the continued implementation of the National Gender Strategic Plan and the Sierra Leone National Action Plan to address Gender-Based Violence (OP 12), while the third reference emphasizes resource mobilization for the Agenda for Prosperity (OP 20). Although not indicated in the resolution, the Agenda for Prosperity is gender-sensitive across a number of key issues, thus it is vital that resources be dedicated to implementing of these gender-sensitive components of the agenda (OP 20).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the Secretary-General's finalization of a Transition Plan (OP 4); gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue in the United Nations Country Team (OP 5); security sector support (OP 6); and the political and electoral process, including the fostering of an inclusive political environment (OP 10). Sierra Leone made a statement assuring the Council of the country's cooperation and commitment to fully implementing SCR 2097.

²³⁴ S/2013/118

Somalia

Background

Somalia has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda the early 1990's, following the outbreak of civil war and the failure of the opposing clans to unite around a replacement leader after the President was driven from the country.²³⁵

There are two key international peacekeeping and political missions in Somalia: **United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)** and the **African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)**. Further, there is a sanctions regime in Somalia managed by the **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea**, which is supported by a **Monitoring Group** and **UN Emergency Relief Coordinator**

The **United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)** was established on 2 May this year by resolution 2102 (2013) for an initial period of one year, replacing the UN Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS). UNSOM's mandate is centered on five key areas: "good offices" functions; providing advice to the government and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on peacebuilding and state-building; assisting the government with donor coordination; capacity-building in the areas of human rights and protection of civilians; and human rights monitoring and reporting. The Secretary-General reports on UNSOM every 90 days as per SCR 2102 (2013). UNSOM is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 2102 (2013).²³⁶

The **African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)**, established in February 2007 with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1744 (2007), is the peacekeeping mission operated by the African Union with the approval of the United Nations.²³⁷ In November 2013, the Security Council extended the authorization of AMISOM through 31 October 2014 and increased the mission's force strength from 17, 731 to a maximum of 22, 126 uniformed personnel. The African Union reports to the Security Council on AMISOM's progress every 90 days.

In regards to the sanctions regime, in July 2013, the Security Council reviewed and subsequently renewed the mandate of the **Monitoring Group** until 25 November 2014 with the adoption of resolution 2111 (2013). This resolution slightly altered the arms embargo and the scope of its applicability, deciding that until 6 March 2014 it shall not apply to the provision of weapons or training intended for the development of the national Security Forces. Both the **Monitoring Group** and the **Emergency Relief Coordinator** in Somalia are charged with reporting to the Council on compliance with the sanctions regime. The Committee which oversees the Monitoring Group is charged with briefing the Council every four months, in addition to providing regular reports.

Summary

The Council discussed the situation in Somalia in terms of sanctions, AMISOM, piracy and the new UN presence. On AMISOM, there were five reports, three meetings, and 2 resolutions adopted. For sanctions, there were four reports, and one meeting during which they renewed the sanctions regime. In the context of piracy, the Council considered one report, held two meetings and adopted one presidential statement and one resolution on the subject. The remainder of the Council's work was focused on a new UN presence in Somalia and included a technical assessment mission and the establishment of a new mission, UNSOM.

²³⁵ UN, *SC Repertoire*, Somalia 2013. <http://goo.gl/X1V2ZC>

²³⁶ OP2 (d) (i) (iii) (iv), OP2 (e) (iii).

²³⁷ UN AMISOM, 2013. <http://amisom-au.org/about/amisom-background/>

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/412	29-Aug-2012	Sanctions	No
Report	S/2012/643	22-Aug-2012	Situation	Yes
Report	S/2012/666	3-Aug-2012	AMISOM	Yes
Report	S/2012/764	12-Oct-2012	AMISOM	Yes
Report	S/2013/56	25-Jan-2013	AMISOM	Yes
Report	S/2012/783	22-Oct-2012	Piracy	No
Report	S/2012/856	19-Nov-2012	Sanctions	Yes
Report	S/2013/239	19-Apr-2013	Technical assessment mission	Yes
Report	S/2013/326	31-May-2013	UN Presence	Yes
Report	S/2013/371	24-Jun-2013	AMISOM	Yes
Report	S/2013/413	17-Jul-2013	Sanctions	Yes
Report	S/2013/440	29-Jul-2013	Sanctions	No
Report	S/2013/56	25-Jan-2013	AMISOM	Yes
Report	S/2013/69	31-Jan-2013	UN Presence	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6837	18-Sep-2012	Situation / UN presence	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6848	16-Oct-2012	UN presence	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6853	31-Oct-2012	AMISOM	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6854	7-Nov-2012	AMISOM	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6865	19-Nov-2012	Piracy	No
Meeting	S/PV.6867	21-Nov-2012	Piracy	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6921	14-Feb-2013	Situation	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6929	6-Mar-2013	AMISOM	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6955	25-Apr-2013	Technical assessment mission	No
Meeting	S/PV.6959	2-May-2013	UNSOM	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6975	6-Jun-2013	Situation / UNSOM	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7009	24-Jul-2013	Sanctions	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/24	19-Nov-2012	Piracy	No
PRST	S/PRST/2013/7	6-Jun-2013	Situation / UNSOM	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2067 (2012)	18-Sep-2012	Situation / UN presence	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2072 (2012)	31-Oct-2012	Technical Rollover	N/A
SCR	S/RES/2073 (2012)	7-Nov-2012	AMISOM	No
SCR	S/RES/2077(2012)	21-Nov-2012	Piracy	No
SCR	S/RES/2093 (2013)	6-Mar-2013	AMISOM	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2102 (2013)	2-May-2013	UNSOM	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2111 (2013)	24-Jul-2013	Sanctions	Yes

The Security Council addressed women, peace and security in **most** of its work on Somalia, though in **none** of its work on piracy.

August 2012

The report of the Secretary-General, dated 22 August 2012 (S/2012/643), issued pursuant to SCR 2010 (2011) updates on the situation in Somalia from 1 May 2012 to 15 August 2012. The report provides an update on significant developments in Somalia on three major tracks of the United Nations engagement: political; security; humanitarian, recovery and development, and human rights.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/666	3-Aug-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/643	22-Aug-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/412	29-Aug-2012	No

Both women's participation in critical sectors and the promotion and protection of women's human rights are mentioned in the report, continuing a positive trend from the previous reports by the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia. Specifically, issues of women, peace and security are referenced in regards to women's efforts to promote political inclusion and participation (para. 74); women's participation in the National Constituent Assembly (para. 8); an agreement on a 30 percent representation quota for women in the Assembly and Parliament (paras. 9, 10); provides information on humanitarian aid delivered to women (para. 54); offers sex-disaggregated data with regards to access to justice, community-based reintegration programs, and vocational training and micro grants (paras. 46, 61, 62); the links between rape and sexual violence and the intensification of violence in southern and central Somalia (para. 71); violence against women, including a police adopted gender-based violence strategy (para. 66), improved access to justice for internally displaced persons, including on reported cases of gender-based violence (para. 46); mentions financing of a gender and mediation project (para. 82); women's groups support of a roadmap (para. 88); a recommendation to focus on the special needs of women as a vulnerable group (para. 91); as well as on gender-based violence (para. 95).

Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective in the report include with regards to the humanitarian situation, including refugees and internally displaced persons; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), security sector reform (SSR); women's role in advancing and securing peace and peacebuilding, including their participation in all aspects of peace negotiations.

The third progress report of the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission, dated 23 August 2012 (S/2012/666), focuses on the implementation of the mandate AMISOM. Pursuant to SCR 2036 (2012), the report is structured around nine sections covering key developments across a range of issues under the purview of AMISOM.²³⁸

One reference was made to women, peace and security specifically with regards to the establishment of a gender police unit and the convening of a gender-based violence workshop (para. 19). Previous reports contained stronger references to women, peace and security issues, however, the establishment of this unit is notable and in line with the NGOWG MAP. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to humanitarian concerns, including displacement; as well as other ways in which gender is being incorporated into security sector reform efforts.

September 2012

Security Council **resolution 2067 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 18 September 2012 (S/PV.6837), marking the "completion of Somalia's transition to stable

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6837	18-Sep-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2067 (2012)	18-Sep-2012	Yes

²³⁸ The report covered the following sections: political developments; the security situation; the deployment of the AMISOM; command and control; the protection of civilians; support to the Somalia security sector; other aspects of the African Union support to Somalia; and concludes with the Chairperson's observations.

and accountable governance.” The resolution stresses the importance of good governance through political, constitutional and electoral reform, and welcomes the newly selected national Parliament and President. The resolution covers the following key issues: security and justice systems; rule of law; political and electoral processes; piracy and crime; protection of civilians; human rights; peacebuilding; and international law.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed both in the preambular and operative sections of the resolution. Preambular references women’s political participation and representation in Parliament (PP 14), as well as recognize women’s integral role in conflict prevention and resolution (PP 18). The operative clauses advocate for women’s equal participation in all aspects of peacebuilding and underscore the importance of women’s participation in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security (OP 8); women’s involvement in building sustainable peace within the context of transition and condemn acts of sexual and gender-based violence (OP 18).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the security situation, specifically its impact on women; strengthening the rule of law; as well as with regards to the international and humanitarian law. The resolution misses the opportunity incorporate a gender perspective in discussion of the security situation, strengthening the rule of law, and international and humanitarian law.

October 2012

The Fourth Progress Report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission, dated 5 October 2012 (S/2012/764), focuses on the implementation of the mandate of the AMISOM, and was submitted pursuant Security Council resolution 2036 (2012). The report provides an update on the main developments during the period from August to October 2012, focusing on a range of issues related to AMISOM’s operations.²³⁹

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/764	12-Oct-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6848	16-Oct-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/783	22-Oct-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6853	31-Oct-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2072 (2012)	31-Oct-2012	N/A

Women, peace and security issues across the range of the agenda are referenced throughout the report. Specific references include the failure to achieve the 30 percent quota in the new Federal Parliament; the need to support and promote gender-responsive legislation; women’s rights and political participation in accordance to resolution 1325 (2000) (paras. 4, 43); the impact of conflict on women as a vulnerable group (para. 37); local police training on gender-based violence (para. 33); gender-sensitive training to non-governmental organizations by AMISOM (para. 38); and the prospective establishment of an AMISOM protection, human rights and gender section (para. 36).

Missed opportunities to incorporate a gender perspective in the report include with respect to displacement, including refugees and internally displaced persons; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); security sector reform (SSR), as well as efforts by women’s groups to advance women’s rights and political participation.

The Security Council met on 16 October 2012 (S/PV.6848) to discuss the situation in Somalia following the forth progress report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and to hear a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of UNPOS.²⁴⁰ The Council also heard statements from Member States. Key

²³⁹ political developments, security situation, deployment of the AU mission in Somalia, support to stabilization and governance, disengaged combatants, support to national security forces, protection of civilians, humanitarian and community support, engagement with civil society, diaspora and media, and concludes with the Chairperson’s observations

²⁴⁰ S/2012/764)

issues discussed included the need to build effective State institutions to pursue national reconciliation; provide for the rule of law; revitalize economic activities; and restructure and strengthen security forces; to counter Al-Shabaab and piracy forces; and to address issues concerning transparency in the management of public funds and of the aid it receives for reconstruction and development. The SRSG called for extended support to AMISOM.

Women, peace and security concerns are referenced multiple times, notably in terms of women’s participation in political processes as well as in terms of concerns regarding combatting sexual and gender-based violence.²⁴¹ Specifically with regards to widespread violence against women despite increased constitution protection and campaigns by Somali human rights defenders; persistent sexual violence in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps; the role of women in public and political spheres, including the 30 percent quota for women in Parliament; the promotion of women’s rights; and the role of women in the reconciliation processes. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting, include with respect to the humanitarian situation; rule of law; as well as security sector reform (SSR).

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 22 October 2012 (S/2012/783), updates on the piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia as well as on the progress on the implementation of SCR 2020 (2011) since 25 October 2011.²⁴² The report is structured around eleven sections covering a range of issues related to developments in the efforts to address piracy off the coast of Somalia at a national, regional and international level.²⁴³

The report makes no references to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to the gendered dimensions of piracy, notably the general insecurity piracy creates for women, including the socioeconomic ramifications for women, and the role piracy plays in fuelling transnational crime, including trafficking of drugs, arms, and people.

Security Council **resolution 2072 (2012)** was unanimously adopted on 31 October 2012 (S/PV.6853) extending the mandate of the AMISOM until 7 November 2012 in light of the exceptional circumstances in New York caused by Hurricane Sandy. The resolution recalls relevant resolutions but does not state the mandate of the Mission. Given that this resolution is a technical rollover, we did not evaluate for women, peace and security content.

November 2012

Security Council **resolution 2073 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 7 November 2012 (S/PV.6854) authorizing the extension of the mandate of the AMISOM until 7 March 2013. In addition to maintaining a presence in all four sectors set out in the AMISOM Strategic Concept of 5 January 2012, the resolution decides on an exceptional basis to extend the UN logistical support package for AMISOM civilian personnel for a further 50 civilian personnel and calls for regular reporting from the African Union to the Council, specifying every 60 days.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6854	7-Nov-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2073 (2012)	7-Nov-2012	No
Report	S/2012/856	19-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6865	19-Nov-2012	No
PRST	S/PRST/2012/24	19-Nov-2012	No
Meeting	S/PV.6867	21-Nov-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2077(2012)	21-Nov-2012	No

²⁴¹ Statements were made by the SRSG and the representatives of Togo, Portugal and Finland

²⁴² S/2011/662

²⁴³ The report has the following sections: main developments on piracy off the coast of Somalia, efforts by authorities, International cooperation to address piracy off the coast of Somalia, naval activities off the coast of Somalia, legal issues, including human rights considerations, addressing the root causes of piracy off the coast of Somalia, allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of Somalia; targeted sanctions; the coordination of the role of the United Nations; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations. The report emphasizes the need for a strong coordinated and comprehensive approach that addresses law enforcement, root causes within Somalia and across border fronts, as well as judicial implications

There are no references to women, peace and security in the resolution. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the deployment and composition of AMISOM and supporting civilian personnel; dialogue and reconciliation efforts; the implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan; the provision of technical management and expert advice from the Secretary-General; as well as future reporting on the implementation of AMISOM's mandate.

The Report of the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, dated 19 November 2012 (S/2012/856), updates on the implementation of paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 2060 (2012) from July to October 2012. The report focuses on the regions of Somalia affected by Al-Shabaab, outlines constraints to humanitarian access and their operational implications, and the mitigation measures put in place to address the politicization, misuse and misappropriation of humanitarian assistance. The report covers the following: security situation; humanitarian situation and response; constraints on humanitarian access and operational implications; risk mitigation measures; impact of resolutions 1916 (2010) and 1972 (2011); and closes with concluding remarks.

One reference is made to women, peace and security with regards to humanitarian assistance and specifically in relation to immunization programs reaching children and women of child-bearing age (para. 6). This does slightly contrast with previous reports which provided detailed information regarding the situation of women in the context of humanitarian assistance. Missed opportunities to address gender concerns include with respect to the security and humanitarian situations; humanitarian access, assistance and delivery, specifically with regards to services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; as well as with regards to the impact of funding delays.

The President of the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/24) on 19 November 2012 (S/PV.6865) on the maintenance of international peace and security, focusing on the threat of piracy and armed robbery at sea in particular. The President urged for a comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and tackle its underlying causes, reaffirming international law and calling on the cooperation of all States, the International Maritime Organization, and the International Labour Organization.

There are no references to women, peace and security in the statement. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the security, humanitarian and judicial implications of piracy and armed robbery at sea. Particularly, in tackling the underlying causes of piracy, the full participation of women and civil society is essential for a holistic and sustainable solution to the problem.

The Security Council met on 21 November 2012 (S/PV.6867) to discuss the situation in Somalia and in particular the Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783). The Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General and heard statements from Member States. Key issues discussed in the meeting included the effects of piracy, the need for comprehensive action to eradicate piracy and condemned in the strongest terms hostage-taking and the increased violence employed in the crime. Speakers also mentioned the need to provide assistance to victims, regulations for private security contracts and declaration of a maritime economic zone for Somalia and emphasized the need to avoid complacency.

There were no references to women, peace and security in the meeting. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the direct and indirect effect on women, such as the socioeconomic impacts and security threats, including sexual violence; as well as the role of women and civil society organizations in addressing piracy in Somalia.

Security Council **resolution 2077 (2012)** was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 21 November 2012 (S/PV.6867) renewing the authorizations for international action to fight sea crimes in cooperation with the newly established Somali Government for additional twelve months. The resolution calls for the deployment of naval vessels, arms and military aircraft along with seizures and disposition of boats, vessels, and weapons used to commit those crimes.

There are no references to women, peace and security in the resolution, which is, unfortunately, consistent with previous resolutions. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the impacts of piracy on women, in particular its socioeconomic ramifications; the role of piracy in fuelling crime in Somalia; the general insecurity caused by piracy; as well as with regards to the link between the flow of small arms and light weapons and sexual and gender-based violence. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard statements from South Africa and Togo contextualizing piracy within the conflicts impacting Somalia. No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting.

January 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 25 January 2013 (S/2013/56) updates on the implementation of the mandate of the AMISOM. Pursuant to resolution 2073 (2012), the report is structured around seven sections covering main political and related developments; the security situation; AMISOM deployment; AMISOM support to the Federal Government of Somalia; AMISOM strategic review; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/56	25-Jan-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/56	25-Jan-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/69	31-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made specifically with regards to women's political participation (para. 4); the AMISOM Gender Unit's efforts to empower Somali women across the country (para. 28); as well as plans to establish a Caucus on the implementation of an Action Plan to promote women's issues (para. 29). Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with regards to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR).

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 31 January 2013 (S/2013/69), updates on major developments in Somalia from 16 August 2012 to 15 January 2013. Pursuant to SCR 2010 (2011), the report is structured around six sections covering political and security developments; activities of the United Nations in support of peace consolidation, including support to the political process and governance, immediate support to recovered areas, the security sector; logistical support to the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM, human rights and rule of law; and the relocation of the United Nations in Somalia; coordination, including coordination of international efforts, and resource mobilization; United Nations strategic review, including the methodology, major findings, and next steps and options for the future United Nations presence in Somalia; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Women, peace and security references are highlighted multiple times in the report, both in the context of women's participation in political processes and the police, as well as ways in which women's rights are being protected and promoted. Specific mentions include provision of sex-disaggregated data on the participation and representation of two women in the Cabinet (paras. 3, 18); women's representation in the National Constituent Assembly and the Federal Parliament (para. 18); recruitment and training of women in the Mandhera Police Training Academy (para. 28); access to justice and legal aid provided to women (para. 41); sexual and gender-based violence, including the number of reported cases of rape (800), and the opening of 13 cases on charges of rape by the military courts (para. 42); gender and natural resources (para. 51); and monitoring, reporting and technical advice and capacity-building on human rights, including sexual, gender-based and conflict-related violence (para. 72).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to the establishment of a gender unit in the Somali Police Force and security sector reform more broadly (para. 27); the roles and participation of females in AMISOM or a future United Nations presence in the country (paras. 31, 32, 34, 36, 75); the humanitarian situation and displacement (paras. 45, 46); resource mobilization (para. 59); as well as the findings of the United Nations Strategic Review (paras. 65-69).

February 2013

The Security Council met on 14 February 2013 (S/PV.6921) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/69) on developments in Somalia and to receive a briefing from the Assistant-Secretary-General for Political Affairs

as well as the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia. The focus of the meeting was on developments since the finalization of the present report, focusing on the security situation in particular.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6921	14-Feb-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made specifically with regards to sexual violence perpetrated against journalists (paras. 3, 5, 6). Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with regards to political developments; peacebuilding; threats posed by Al-Shabaab; and the overall security and humanitarian situations.

March 2013

The Security Council met on 6 March 2013 (S/PV.6929) and unanimously adopted Security Council **resolution 2093 (2013)**, extending the mandate of the AMISOM to 28 February 2014. Providing a framework for the

integration and strengthening of the United Nations presence in Somalia, the resolution restates the AMISOM mandate; dissolves the UNPOS; agrees that it should be replaced by a new Special Political Mission; reaffirms the human rights and protection of civilian's mandate of the Mission; and partially lifts the arms embargo.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6929	6-Mar-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2093 (2013)	6-Mar-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made in the resolution specifically with regards to violence against women and women's protection (OP 13, 26); the prevention of sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 14, 15); monitoring, reporting and capacity-building including with regards to sexual and gender-based violence (OP 22 (d)); domestic responses to sexual violence, including through the Task Force on Sexual Violence (OP27); sexual violence in IDP camps (OP 28); the importance of women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding (OP 31); and accountability for violations of international law, including various forms of violence against women (OP 43 (c)).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with reference to AMISOM assistance with the protection of individuals involved in the peace and reconciliation process; humanitarian assistance; mission funding, including fund-raising; Secretary-General and Federal Government reporting on the situation and AMISOM progress; detention; Somali's National Program for Handling Disengaged Combatants; and AMISOM's provision of strategic and policy advice on security, stabilization and state-building, including security sector reform (SSR).

April 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 19 April 2013 (S/2013/239), discusses the findings of the technical assessment mission deployed pursuant to resolution 2093 (2013) calling for the replacement of the United Nations Political

Office for Somalia (UNPOS) with the United Nations Assessment Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). The report is structured around three sections, covering key findings; the proposed new United Nations mission, including core substantive functions of the new mission, coherence and effectiveness, leadership and international coordination, an

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/239	19-Apr-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6955	25-Apr-2013	No

expanded physical presence, personnel and funding arrangements, as well as security arrangements; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced throughout the report, specifically with regards to the promotion of human rights including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related violence, as well as the development of Somalia’s national capacity to prevent conflict-related sexual violence, with monitoring systems that meet international standards (para. 4, 10). There are references to the ways in which gender is going to be mainstreamed throughout the new mission, such as using gender as a criteria for core substantive functions of the new mission, including the appointment of a Senior Gender Adviser (para. 13); and the inclusion of an expert on women’s human rights and sexual violence in conflict to assist the UN country team (para. 17). Additionally, the report points to a positive development in the creation of a Government task force and national strategy to combat sexual violence (para. 18).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the political and constitutional review processes; as well as security sector and judicial sector reforms.

The Security Council met on 25 April 2013 (S/PV.6955) to discuss the situation in Somalia and to receive a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the findings of the Secretary-General’s technical assessment mission to Somalia, established pursuant to SCR 2093 (2013). In addition to addressing the situation in the country, the speakers also discussed a possible reconfiguration of the AMISOM.

The speakers did not make any reference to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include references to an AMISOM reconfiguration; the rule of law and security sector reform; and a future framework for coordination.

May 2012

Security Council **resolution 2102 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 2 May 2013 (S/PV.6959) establishing the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)**. The resolution outlines the mandate of the Mission for an initial period of twelve months, with the intention to renew for further periods as appropriate in accordance with recommendations of the Secretary-General. The UNSOM mandate encompasses the provision of “good offices” functions; of strategic policy advice on state-building and peacebuilding, including governance, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the constitutional review process, the coordination of international donor support; and underlines the importance of Somali ownership.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6959	2-May-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2102 (2013)	2-May-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/326	31-May-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made in both the preambular and operative sections. References in the preambular paragraphs express concern at reports of violations of human rights, including violence against women as well as sexual and gender-based violence and underscore the need to end impunity. Operative paragraphs mandate that UNSOM to promote women’s empowerment, including through the provision of Gender Advisers (OP 2 (d)(iii)); to prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including through the provision of Women’s Protection Advisers (WPAs); to strengthen Somalia’s justice institutions and to help ensure accountability; and monitor and investigate to report on and prevent violations and abuses committed against women and children, including SGBV in armed conflict (OP 8).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the resolution, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to the inclusion of women in reconciliation and peacebuilding processes; security sector reform (SSR); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); constitutional review processes; and election

preparation for prospective elections in 2016. Following the adoption of the resolution, Somalia made a statement expressing support for the resolution. No references were made to women, peace and security.

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 31 May 2013 (S/2013/326), updates on the situation in Somalia from 16 January to 15 May 2013. Pursuant to SCR 2010 (2011), the report is structured around six sections covering political and security developments and the activities of the UN System in Somalia.²⁴⁴

Women, peace and security references are made with regards to women’s representation, including the UNPOS/UN-Women joint strategy on gender and mediation (para. 22); as well as sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 48, 77). Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the humanitarian situation; security sector reform; and the political and security situations.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 6 June 2013 (S/PV.6975) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on Somalia and to receive a briefing from the Secretary-General.²⁴⁵ The Council also heard statements from Council Members as well as Somalia and Ethiopia. Key issues discussed include efforts of AMISOM; the

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6975	6-Jun-2013	Yes
PRST	S/PRST/2013/7	6-Jun-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/371	24-Jun-2013	Yes

launch of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM); the Conference on Somalia held in the United Kingdom on 7 May 2013; plans for peacebuilding and state-building; and the political transition including the drafting of a provisional Constitution and elections to be held in 2015.

Women, peace and security references were made by seven speakers in the meeting.²⁴⁶ Speakers focused on primarily on issues related to women’s protection, expressing concern regarding the use of sexual and gender-based violence against women, children and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the need to prevent violations. Speakers welcomed the Joint Communiqué of the UN and Somalia on the prevention of sexual violence and reinforced the need for the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and programs ensuring legal protection for women against sexual violence and exploitation.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to women’s representation within the upcoming electoral and Constitutional drafting processes, an issues that has been highlighted before in past Council discussion on Somalia; the protection of civilians; the humanitarian situation; strengthening of the rule of law; as well as security and judicial sector reforms.

The President of the Security Council issued **presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/7)** on 6 June 2013 (S/PV.6975) addressing the situation in Somalia, specifically the launch of UNSOM on 3 June 2013, as mandated in SCR 2102 (2013).

Women, peace and security issues are referenced within the presidential statement, must notably in calling for the full inclusion of women in all political processes in Somalia (para 10). Sustained human rights violations and SGBV against women, children and IDPs are noted as causes for deep concern, and the Council

²⁴⁴ The report covers the following sections: activities of the United Nations in support of peace consolidation, including support to the political process and governance, targeted sanctions, security sector, logistical support to AMISOM, human rights and the rule of law, the humanitarian situation, and socioeconomic recovery and development; coordination and resource mobilization; establishment of the new United Nations mission, including UNPOS drawdown and preparations for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

²⁴⁵ S/2013/326

²⁴⁶ Statements containing gender-specific references were made by the speakers from Argentina, Australia, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Somalia, United Kingdom, and the United States.

welcomes the Government of Somalia’s signing of a Joint Communiqué with the UN on the prevention of sexual violence in Somalia (paras. 14, 15).

There are several areas in which the women, peace and security agenda is notably absent, including the discussion of comprehensive security sector reform and establishing the rule of law, and in reference to the attacks on civilians supporting the peace and reconciliation processes in Somalia. The discussion of humanitarian assistance supporting sustainable peace and economic development is absent a gender lens, particularly a cultural focus regarding the delivery and nature of services, and well as engaging women and civil society in these processes.

The Report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission, dated 21 June 2013 (S/2013/371), updates on the implementation of the mandate of the AMISOM. Pursuant to SCR 2093 (2013), the report is structured around seven sections covering main developments in Somalia and implementation of AMISOM’s mandate.²⁴⁷

Women, peace and security considerations are referenced several times throughout the report specifically with regards to women as a vulnerable humanitarian population (para. 21); efforts of AMISOM to combat sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 52, 54); efforts of AMISOM to mainstream gender considerations into all aspects of its operations (paras. 24, 53); and circulating information on the nature of Somali culture relevant to the protection of women’s rights (para. 52). It is notable that there were three specific sections focused on issues related to gender – this is good practice and should be continued.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to the political, security and overall humanitarian situations, and the role of women in the reconciliations process.

July 2013

The Report on Somalia of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, dated 12 July 2013 (S/2013/413), covers the activities of the Group and details the security situation in Somalia; violations of the arms embargo; obstruction of humanitarian assistance; violations of international humanitarian law; violations of the ban on charcoal; and other relevant details related to the work of the Group.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/413	17-Jul-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7009	24-Jul-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2111 (2013)	24-Jul-2013	Yes
Report	S/2013/440	29-Jul-2013	No

Women, peace and security issues, specifically sexual and gender-based violence, is addressed throughout the report. Given the purpose of the report is to provide information regarding violations in line with the mandate of the Monitoring Group, the information is extremely detailed and provides a sobering picture of the situation in Somalia for women. The report articulates the fact that any military operation – Al-Shabaab, Government, or international – has an impact on women (para. 11), not only by increasing civilian casualties but as a result of lack of command and control it results in acts of gender-based violence perpetrated by any of these forces (para. 139). Gender-based violence targets internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the highest numbers (para. 138), and despite public statements to the contrary, there is little demonstrated political will by the Government to address the problem (this is compounded by the failure of the authorities to fairly prosecute a high profile case of alleged rape in 2012) (para. 140, Annex). Further, there are ongoing accusations of sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated by AMISOM forces, and similarly a lack of an

²⁴⁷ The report covers the following sections: the deployment of AMISOM; the implementation of the AMISOM mandate; other relevant aspects outlined in Security Council resolution 2093 (2013); United Nations logistical support package for AMISOM; and concludes with the Chairperson’s observations.

established system to methodologically investigate charges (para. 141). There is an annex focused entirely on documenting Gender-based violence in Somalia which provides significant detail on the situation.

Missed opportunities to discuss women, peace and security include in discussions related to arms control, specifically small arms and light weapons (SALW). Women's organizations, including civil society have the ability to contribute to community efforts to control the flow of SALW, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP.

Following up on the discussion of the Monitoring Group's report, Security Council **resolution 2111 (2013)** was unanimously adopted on 24 July 2013 (**S/PV.7009**), renewing the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until 25 November 2014. The mandate was slightly altered in three ways. First, the resolution eased funding and equipment restrictions on the United Nations and European Union Training Mission (EUTM) in Somalia or Member States combatting piracy of Somalia's coast. Second, the resolution also provides that until 6 March 2014, the arms embargo on Somalia would not apply to weapons, military equipment, training or advice intended to develop Somalia's security forces. Finally, the resolution articulated the need to ensure that humanitarian aid was being provided with all due haste, thus restrictions on the provision of that aid would continue to be relaxed.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed once within the resolution in a preambular paragraph pointing to pervasive sexual violence and violence against women in Somalia, including in camps for internally displaced persons, and calling to end impunity and bring perpetrators to justice (PP 7). No operative paragraphs address women, peace and security concerns.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the humanitarian situation; humanitarian aid, access and delivery; as well as the movement and transfer of small arms and light weapons.

The Council also discussed the situation in Somalia as it relates to the current sanctions regime. The Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, dated 24 July 2013 (**S/2013/440**), focuses on Eritrea and was submitted to the Council pursuant to SCRs 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009), and in accordance with SCR 2060 (2012). The report discusses issues related to the implementation of the Monitoring Group's mandate, providing data regarding violations and also information on challenges to fulfilling their mandate.²⁴⁸

No references are made to women, peace and security in the report. Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the arms embargo; human trafficking; and in the concluding recommendations.

²⁴⁸ The report covers the following sections: internal and regional context; support for spoiler networks in Somalia; Eritrean regional intelligence operations; violations of the general and complete arms embargo; revenue collection outside Eritrea; revenues from the mining sector and due diligence; acts that obstruct the implementation of resolution 1862 (2009); obstruction of the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group; and concludes with the Monitoring Group's recommendations.

Sudan / South Sudan

The Council's work on the situation between Sudan and South Sudan is divided up in three primary tracks: **Darfur**, relations between **Sudan and South Sudan (including Abyei)**, and **South Sudan**.

Darfur

Background

Darfur, a region in western Sudan, has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 2004, following the eruption of civil war in February 2003 between the Government of Sudan and its allied militia, and other armed rebel groups.²⁴⁹ During the initial conflict, tens if not hundreds of thousands of people were killed and it is estimated that 1.8 million people are now internally displaced.²⁵⁰

In 2004, the Council called for the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of atrocities in Darfur.²⁵¹ The report of the Commission concluded war crimes and crimes against humanity had been committed, triggering the adoption of resolution 1593 (2004), **referring the situation in Darfur to the International Criminal Court (ICC)**.²⁵² As per the resolution, the Prosecutor of the ICC reports on the progress of the investigation every six months to the Security Council; the most recent briefing was in June 2013.²⁵³

In light of the ongoing deterioration of the situation in Darfur, the Security Council also adopted resolution 1591 (2005), on 29 March 2005, applying targeted sanctions, specifically an arms embargo, travel ban, and assets freeze, on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in Darfur who have carried out violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.²⁵⁴ In order to monitor the implementation of the sanctions, a subsidiary body, the **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan**, was established, along with a **Panel of Experts**, which carries out information gathering to support the work of the Committee. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was renewed until 17 February 2014, with the adoption of Security Council resolution 2091 (2013). Reporting on the sanctions regime consists of two reports from the Panel of Experts, one midterm and one final; as well as an annual report from the Committee on their activities.²⁵⁵

As the situation continued to worsen, the Security Council decided to establish the **African Union - United Nations Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)** on 31 July 2007 via Security Council resolution 1769 (2007), with the mandate to support the effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, monitor the security situation, deter violence and protect civilians, support the establishment of rule of law and governance institutions, promote and protect human rights, and effectively facilitate humanitarian assistance.²⁵⁶ Security Council resolution 2113 (2013), adopted on 30 July 2013, extended the mandate of UNAMID until 31 August 2014. Reports on UNAMID's activities are

²⁴⁹ UN DPKO, UNAMID: Background, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid/background.shtml>

²⁵⁰ UN DPKO, UNAMID: Background, 2012. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid/background.shtml>

²⁵¹ <http://goo.gl/3MxY97>

²⁵² <http://goo.gl/MHT4wf>

²⁵³ <http://www.iccnw.org/?mod=darfur>; <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/chronology/sudan-darfur.php>

²⁵⁴ <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/>; SCR 1591 (2005)

²⁵⁵ SCR 1591 (2005)

²⁵⁶ UN, Repertoire of the SC, 2012. http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/subsidiary_organ/peacekeeping_missions.shtml#reg17

submitted to the Council every 90 days.²⁵⁷ UNAMID is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 1881 (2009).²⁵⁸

Summary

On Darfur, the Council discussed UNAMID by considering three reports, holding seven meetings, and adopting one resolution. In terms of sanctions, the Council reviewed two reports, held one meeting and renewed the sanction regime. On the ICC investigation, the Council held two meetings which updated on the process.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/771	16-Oct-2012	UNAMID	Yes
Report	S/2012/978	31-Dec-2012	Sanctions	Yes
Report	S/2013/22	10-Jan-2013	UNAMID	Yes
Report	S/2013/225	10-Apr-2013	UNAMID	Yes
Report	S/2013/420	12-Jul-2013	Situation	Yes
Report	S/2013/79	12-Feb-2013	Sanctions	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6851	24-Oct-2012	UNAMID	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6887	13-Dec-12	ICC	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6910	24-Jan-13	UNAMID	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6910	24-Jan-2013	UNAMID	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6920	14-Feb-2013	Sanctions	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6956	29-Apr-2013	UNAMID	No
Meeting	S/PV.6974	5-Jun-13	ICC	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7005	18-Jul-13	UNAMID	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.7010	24-Jul-13	UNAMID	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7013	30-Jul-2013	UNAMID	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2091 (2013)	14-Feb-2013	Sanctions	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2113 (2013)	30-Jul-13	UNAMID	Yes

The Security Council received information on women, peace and security in **all** of the reports on Darfur adopted; and discussed the issue in **most** of the relevant meetings.

October 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 October 2012 (S/2012/771) updates on the progress made in implementing the mandate of the UNAMID in the period 16 July to 30 September 2012. Pursuant to SCR 2063 (2012),

the report discusses political developments including the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), peace negotiations and the internal Darfur dialogue on the peace process; the protection of civilians; the humanitarian situation; rule of law, governance and human rights; and UNAMID's deployment and operations. The report also updates on the development of an integrated strategic framework for United Nations system-wide support

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/771	16-Oct-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6851	24-Oct-2012	Yes

²⁵⁷ SCR 2113 (2013)

²⁵⁸ OP14), SCR 1935 (2010), OP18; SCR 2113 (2013), OP25.

to the DDPD and revised benchmarks and indicators against which the Council may assess progress made in the implementation of UNAMID's mandate.

Women, peace and security references were made on 9 occasions throughout the report with regards to political developments (para. 5); the rule of law, governance and human rights (para. 44, 50, 52); UNAMID deployment and operations (para. 52, 56); and the integrated strategic framework for support to the DDPD (para. 73). Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the protection of civilians and the humanitarian situation.

The Security Council met on 24 October 2012 (S/PV.6851) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID and to receive a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.²⁵⁹ The Council also heard statements from Sudan. Key areas discussed included: the implementation of the DDPD; UNAMID's protection of civilians mandate; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and the security situation.

There was one brief reference to women, peace and security when noting that 25% of all attendees at workshops facilitated by the UN technical assessment mission were women. Regardless of whether this was intentional or not, it is positive that women were able to participate in the technical assessment mission process. Given the relevance of the themes discussed in the meeting to the WPS agenda, it is unfortunate that speakers did not incorporate a gender perspective in their discussion.²⁶⁰

December 2012

The Security Council met on 13 December 2012 (S/PV.6887) for a briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and heard statements from all Security Council members as well as the Representative of Sudan.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6887	13-Dec-12	Yes
Report	S/2012/978	31-Dec-2012	Yes

It worth noting that eight Council Members present in the meeting are not signatories to the Rome Statute, and, in some cases, do not recognize the ICC.²⁶¹ As a whole, speakers express a concern with the lack of progress made on the hand in the implementation of the DDPD, the full provisions of Resolution 1593 (2005), as well as in arresting individuals indicted by the ICC.

With regards to women, peace and security, a number of speakers do make reference to gender related concerns, focusing exclusively on the protection of civilians from sexual and gender-based violence.²⁶² Speakers fail to include a gender perspective when discussing the DDPD, reconciliation and political processes, and the participation of civil organizations.

January 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 10 January 2013 (S/2013/22), discusses progress made in the implementation of the mandate of UNAMID was issued pursuant to SCR 2063 (2012) during the period 1 October to 31 December 2012. The report is structured around multiple sections covering political developments; protection of civilians from physical violence; the security situation

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/22	10-Jan-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6910	24-Jan-13	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6910	24-Jan-2013	Yes

²⁵⁹ S/2012/771

²⁶⁰ http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PV.6851

²⁶¹ Sudan does not recognize the International Criminal Court Azerbaijan, China, India, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Togo, and United States of America.

²⁶² Speakers who referenced gender-specific issues include: Togo, South Africa, Colombia, Germany and the United States of America

and freedom of movement; the humanitarian situation; rule of law, governance and human rights; UNAMID deployment and operations; assesses progress against benchmarks; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced in regards to both women's participation and the promotion and protection of women's human rights. The report mentions women's participation in various workshops regarding conflict management, resolution, and reconciliation (paras. 3, 33); calls for greater participation of women and women's organizations in the peace processes (para. 16); and in humanitarian aid delivery (para. 41). The report also mentions SGBV (paras. 43, 46, 63); security sector reform, particularly for female prisoners; and training and capacity-building for police (paras. 47, 48, 52).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) initiatives in Darfur; as well as forced displacement and voluntary return.

The Security Council met on 24 January 2013 (**S/PV.6910**) to discuss the situation in Darfur. The meeting focuses on the current negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and JEM of Mohammed Bashir. The Council was briefed by Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and heard an exchange between the Assistant Secretary-General and the Representative of Sudan.

One reference was made to women, peace and security in relation to the presence of gender expertise within UNAMID. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect the protection of civilians; justice for human rights violations; displacement, including resettlement; as well as overall safety and security.

South Sudan

Background

South Sudan first appeared on the Security Council's agenda on 13 July 2011, following its independence from the Republic of Sudan four days earlier on 9 July 2011.²⁶³

The current peacekeeping mission, the **United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)**, took up many of the duties of UNMIS, and was established via Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) on 8 July 2011 to consolidate peace and security and to help establish the conditions for development with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbors.²⁶⁴ Security Council resolution 2109 (2013), adopted on 11 July 2013, extended the mandate of UNMISS for an additional twelve months through to 15 July 2014. The Secretary-General reports on the implementation of UNMISS' mandate every four months, as per SCR 2109 (2013). UNMISS is mandated to mainstream issues of women, peace and security pursuant to SCR 1996 (2011).²⁶⁵

Summary

On South Sudan, the Council considered three reports, held five meetings and adopted one resolution.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/820	8-Nov-2012	UNMISS	Yes
Report	S/2013/140	8-Mar-2013	UNMISS	Yes
Report	S/2013/366	20-Jun-2013	UNMISS	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6874	28-Nov-2012	UNMISS	No
Meeting	S/PV.6938	21-Mar-2013	UNMISS	No
Meeting	S/PV.6989	27-Jun-2013	UNMISS	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6993	8-Jul-2013	UNMISS	No
Meeting	S/PV.6998	11-Jul-2013	UNMISS	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2109 (2013)	11-Jul-2013	UNMISS	Yes

The Security Council received information on women, peace and security in **most** of the reports it received on South Sudan; **50%** of the reports; and in **none** of the relevant meetings.

November 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 November 2012 (S/2012/820), was submitted pursuant to SCR 2057 (2012) and focuses developments in South Sudan, as well UNMISS' activities.²⁶⁶

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/820	8-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6874	28-Nov-2012	Yes

²⁶³ UN SC, *Security Council Actions*, 2012. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2011.htm>

²⁶⁴ UN DPKO, *UNMISS: Mission*, 2013 <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/background.shtml>; UN, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 2013. <http://goo.gl/4kz0V0>

²⁶⁵ OP3 (a)(ii).

²⁶⁶ S/2012/486; The report covers the following sections: political developments, including the establishment of national institutions and anti-corruption measures; the economic situation; regional issues; the implementation of the mission's mandate, specifically, mission consolidation, the military component, the police component, the riverine capability, the quick-impact projects, protection of civilians, child protection, sexual

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on a number of occasions throughout the report, and includes a paragraph on UNMISS' work on women, peace and security in conjunction with UN-Women (para. 73). In addition, the report makes reference to women's political participation, specifically with regards to the women's parliamentary caucus of the National Legislative Assembly (para. 6); the release and return of women and children who were abducted as part of inter-communal violence (para. 26); the establishment of special protection units for women and children (para. 39); sexual violence and the protection of women, specifically regarding training provided to armed forces and monitoring conducted by women protection advisers (para. 47); justice sector, specifically UNMISS support in remand cases focusing on juveniles and women (para. 4); and UNMISS' joint work on WPS with UN-Women, including awareness-raising, training for government officials and civil society, as well as women's participation in political processes (para. 73).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the humanitarian situation and displacement; the inter-communal peace process; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and security sector reform.

The Security Council met on 28 November 2012 (S/PV.6874) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to receive a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.²⁶⁷ The Council also heard a statement from the representative of South Sudan. Key issues discussed in the meeting included sustained inter-community tensions and border security, as well as the UNMISS operations and activities.

Women, peace and security issues were not referenced in the meeting. However there was a minimal note regarding the fact that violations of human rights, namely rape and torture, have occurred in the area.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with regards to peacebuilding and state-building efforts; the development of the transitional constitution and a constitutional review process; the establishment of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Council; and security sector reform.

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 8 March 2013 (S/2013/140), provides an update UNMISS and the situation in South Sudan for the period of 8 November to 8 March 2013. Pursuant to SCR 1996 (2011), the report is structured around nine sections covering developments in South Sudan as well as UNMISS' implementation of their mandate.²⁶⁸

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/140	8-Mar-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6938	21-Mar-2013	No

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on three occasions in the report, namely with regards to conflict-related sexual violence (para. 48); the provision of sex-disaggregated data regarding civilian deaths (para. 53); and UNMISS's work on women, peace and security, which included the provision of technical support to women's organizations and UN-Women training on gender mainstreaming (para. 70).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to national reconciliation; political participation and representation in the National Assembly; the participation of women in peace processes; women's role or participation in UNMISS activities; rule of law and detention; the humanitarian

violence and protection of women, justice and corrections, human rights, DDR, SSR, mine action, implementation of the Peacebuilding Support Plan; the humanitarian situation, recovery, returns and development; cross-cutting issues in UNMISS, including women, peace and security; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations.

²⁶⁷ S/2012/820

²⁶⁸ The report covers the same sub-sections as S/2012/486

situation and displacement; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); as well as security sector reform.

The Security Council met on 21 March 2013 (S/PV.6938) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General UNMISS and to receive a briefing from SRSG and the Head of UNMISS.²⁶⁹ The Council also heard statements from South Sudan. Key issues discussed in the meeting included recent operational developments and key political considerations related to mandate implementation within a context of uneven progress towards South Sudan's transition towards a stable and viable state.

No references to women, peace and security were made in either statement. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the protection of civilians; displacement; arbitrary detention; national reconciliation and healing; security sector reform; and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes. Given the breadth of women, peace and security issues discussed in the report of the Secretary-General, the lack of reference to any women, peace and security issue is disappointing.

June 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 20 June 2013 (S/2013/366), provides an update on UNMISS since the previous report.²⁷⁰ Pursuant to SCR 1996 (2011), the report is structured around nine sections covering issues related both to political and socioeconomic developments in South Sudan as well as the status of UNMISS' implementation of their mandate.²⁷¹

Type	Code	Date	WPS
Report	S/2013/366	20-Jun-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6989	27-Jun-2013	Closed

Women, peace and security considerations are referenced on a number of occasions throughout the report, specifically with regards to women's participation in the National Reconciliation (para. 11); civilian casualties and deaths (paras. 28, 55); protection of civilians (para. 42); conflict-related sexual violence, specifically awareness-raising sessions and UNMISS case investigations (para. 48); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes (para. 59); and UNMISS' work on women, peace and security, including the provision of technical support and training; the provision of technical support to women's organizations to hold the first ever women's conference on constitutional developments and political participation (para. 76).

Missed opportunities to address gender issues include with respect to the Constitutional Review Commission; preparations for the forthcoming 2015 elections; donor and resource mobilization; inter-mission cooperation; Mission consolidation, notably with regards to the civilian, military and police components, early warning and conflict mitigation strategies, security sector reform, the implementation of the Peacebuilding Support Plan, and quick-impact projects; the humanitarian situation and displacement; the review of the Mission's mandate implementation; and the financial aspects of the Mission.

The Security Council held a private meeting on 27 June 2013 (S/PV.6989) with troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), pursuant to annex II, section A and B of resolution 1325 (2001). Consequently, there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP, recommendations were addressed.

²⁶⁹ S/2013/140

²⁷⁰ S/2013/140

²⁷¹ The report covers the same sub-sections as S/2012/486

July 2013

The Security Council met on 8 July 2013 (S/PV.6993) to discuss the situation in South Sudan and the progress of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and heard a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS. The Council also heard a statement from South Sudan. The key issues discussed included the unstable security situations in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bar El Ghazal, and sustained human rights violations on behalf of armed groups and national security forces.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6993	8-Jul-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6998	11-Jul-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2109 (2013)	11-Jul-2013	Yes

No women, peace and security references were made in the meeting. Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the formation of the National Reconciliation Committee; the constitutional review and drafting processes; rule of law and security sector reform; human rights violations; and inter-communal violence. Given the breadth of women, peace and security issues discussed in the report of the Secretary-General, the lack of reference to any women, peace and security issue is disappointing.

Security Council resolution 2109 (2013) was unanimously adopted on 11 July 2013 (S/PV.6998), extending the mandate of UNMISS for an additional year until 15 July 2014. The resolution notes an increase in the level of violence and conflict against civilians, the corresponding deterioration of the humanitarian and security situations, and underscores the priority of the Mission's protection of civilians mandate set forth in SCR 1996 (2011). The resolution requests the Secretary-General continue to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS, coordinate all activities of the UN system in the Republic of South Sudan, and reconfigures UNMISS' military and asset deployment geographically to focus on volatile high-risk areas and associated protection requirements.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on a number of occasions in the resolution, including three preambular references, and eight operative references. The first preambular reference addresses the need to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian experts, including women; the second recalls state responsibility to protect civilians including, *inter alia*, from sexual and gender-based violence; and the third reaffirms all existing women, peace and security resolutions and emphasizes women's participation in all stages of peace processes. The first operative reference demands the cessations of all forms of violence and human rights violations, in particular gender-based violence and demands time bound commitments to combating sexual violence (OP. 14). The resolution subsequently addresses South Sudan's accession to international human rights instruments, including those relating to women and children (OP. 18); expresses concern at the increasing violence, including the abduction of women (OP. 20); women's participation in post-independence arrangements, public decision-making, constitutional review, and supporting women's organizations (OP. 21); ensuring equal protection and equal access to justice for survivors of sexual violence, particularly women and girls (OP. 22); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) (OP. 24); gender expertise, women protection advisers, training in the mission, the establishment of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence (OP. 40); and requests the Secretary-General to consider HIV-related needs, including of women and girls.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the resolution include with respect to the development of a protection of civilians strategy and early warning and early response strategy; a reconfiguration of UNMISS; humanitarian access, assistance and delivery; detention, including conditions; Secretary-General reporting; the prospective joint review of UNMISS and the United Nations Country Team; the revision and update of benchmarks for progress; resource mobilization; as well as with regards to preparations for national elections in 2015.

Sudan – South Sudan Relations

Background

The Security Council's current discussion of the relationship between Sudan and South Sudan is in the context of outstanding issues surrounding the independence of South Sudan, which occurred on 9 July 2011. The Council's first discussion is in the context of Abyei, the disputed region between the two countries.

In June 2011, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) was established in response to renewed violence and displacement in the Abyei region pursuant to SCR 1990 (2011). UNISFA is mandated to provide civilian protection, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid, provide human rights monitoring, and border normalization. Regular reporting by the Secretary-General on violations of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex), and provides an update on progress made in additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council SCR 2024 (2011) related to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM).

The Council is also concerned with the negotiations and aftermath of the 2011 violence that erupted between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement / Army (SPLM/A) in response to disputed state-level elections. The conflict arose as a result of the Government's attempt to remove the popularly elected governor, was a member of SPLM-N and popularly elected. Additionally, territorial disputes over the final status of the Abyei Area and limited progress related to the establishment of the Abyei Area joint institutions continues. Further, the lack of humanitarian access in South Kordofan and Blue Nile is of high concern, as fighting persists between the Sudan Armed Forces and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). The AU High-level Implementation Panel continues to facilitate dialogue between the two countries, and since the signing of the 27 September 2012 Agreement relations have improved.

Summary

On relations between Sudan and South Sudan, the Council considered seven reports, held three meetings, and adopted one presidential statement and two resolutions.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/722	27-Sep-2012	UNISFA	No
Report	S/2012/890	23-Nov-2012	UNISFA	Yes
Report	S/2012/877	26-Nov-2012	Sudan-South Sudan relations	Yes
Report	S/2013/59	25-Jan-2013	UNISFA	Yes
Report	S/2013/198	28-Mar-2013	UNISFA	Yes
Report	S/2013/294	17-May-2013	UNISFA	No
Report	S/2013/450	31-Jul-2013	UNISFA	No
Meeting	S/PV.6827	31-Aug-2012	Sudan-South Sudan relations	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6864	16-Nov-2012	UNISFA	Adoption
Meeting	S/PV.6970	29-May-2013	UNISFA	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/19	31-Aug-2012	Sudan-South Sudan relations	No
SCR	S/RES/2075 (2012)	16-Nov-2012	UNISFA	Yes
SCR	S/RES/2104 (2013)	29-May-2013	UNISFA	Yes

The Security Council addressed women, peace and security inconsistently when discussing the situation between Sudan and South Sudan.

August 2012

The Security Council issued a **presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/19)** on 31 August 2012 to discuss the recent developments and outstanding issues from SCR 2046 (2012), and follow-up on the African Union Roadmap between the Sudan and South Sudan. The

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6827	31-Aug-2012	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/19	31-Aug-2012	No

statement acknowledges key developments between the two countries, however, also stresses that the 2 August 2012 deadline imposed by SCR 2046 (2012) to finalize critical concerns remains outstanding on the issues of: the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ), activation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM); the status of nationals; and border disputes including the final status of Abyei.

Overall, the presidential statement was empty of any reference to issues of women, peace and security, despite MAP recommendations requesting the Security Council address key gender issues including the promotion and protection of women's human rights, SGBV programming, and the needs of internally displaced and refugee women and girls.

September 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General dated 27 September 2012 (**S/2012/722**) was submitted pursuant to SCR 2047 (2012), and provides an update on the implementation of UNISFA's mandate since 25 July 2012.²⁷² The Secretary-

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/722	27-Sep-2012	No

General provided summary updates on UNISFA's progress on the areas of: the security situation; political developments; the humanitarian situation; the protection of civilians; the deployment of UNISFA; the status of the JBVMM; Mission support; financial implications; and the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Despite the Secretary-General's discussion and recommendations on the issues requested from the Security Council as displayed in UNISFA's mandate, the report was completely devoid of a women, peace and security component. All sub-sections of the report lacked a gender perspective and the Secretary-General made no attempts to mainstream gender into his recommendations. However it should be noted that the Security Council did not request that the Secretary-General include an integrated gender perspective into his report. The report also did not reflect the NGOWG MAP recommendations for September, though these recommendations were solely focused on the report of the Secretary-General on the status of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile.

November 2012

Security Council **resolution 2075 (2012)** was adopted on 16 November 2012 (**S/PV.6864**), extending the mandate of the UNISFA through 31 May 2013, and urging Sudan and South Sudan to implement all peace agreements and all previous mandates on border control, land reconfiguration, oil infrastructure, and policing.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6864	16-Nov-2012	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2075 (2012)	16-Nov-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/890	23-Nov-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/877	26-Nov-2012	Yes

²⁷² S/2012/583

The Council recalled all previous commitments made by the Governments of Sudan and of South Sudan in regards to the cessation of hostilities, border monitoring and security, redeployment of military and police forces, and the movement of goods and peoples.

All resolutions pertaining to women, peace and security are recalled in a preambular reference (PP 5), and one operative reference calls attention to sexual exploitation and abuse including those abused committed by peacekeepers and UN actors (OP 15). Even though the Council did bring the WPS policy agenda to the fore it does so only in one preambular – rather than operative – paragraph, which diminishes its strength. It also does not elaborate or extrapolate key ways in which to apply WPS to the situation in Sudan or to the larger issue of maintaining international peace and security.

The report of the Secretary-General, dated 23 November 2012 (S/2012/890), provides an update on the operations of UNISFA since the previous report.²⁷³ The report considers any violations of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex), and provides an update on progress made in additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under SCR 2024 (2011) related to the JBVMM. The report covers the following areas: Security situation; political developments; status of the JBVMM; humanitarian situation; protection of civilians; deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; mission support; and observations.

Women are referenced once in the report, noting the participation of Ngok Dinka women and children in a gathering at UNISFA headquarters to demand the removal of Misseriya from the headquarters (para.7).

Women, peace and security is notably missing from discussion of the general security situation and security relating to internally displaced persons (IDP) populations, humanitarian and social needs, and the operationalization of human rights monitoring.

January 2013

The report of the Secretary-General, dated 25 January 2013 (S/2013/59), provides an update on the situation in Abyei and the operations of UNISFA since the previous report.²⁷⁴ The report covers the following areas: security situation; political developments; status of the JBVMM; humanitarian situation; protection of civilians; deployment of UNISFA; mission support; and observations and recommendations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/59	25-Jan-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security is referenced once within the report, noting an increase in sexual and gender-based violence in and around the Agok town area (para. 28). Women, peace and security is notably missing from discussion of the general security situation and security relating to IDP populations, humanitarian and social needs, and the operationalization of human rights monitoring.

March 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 17 May 2013 (S/2013/198), provides as update on the situation in Abyei, and the implementation of UNISFA.²⁷⁵ The report covers the security

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/198	28-Mar-2013	Yes

²⁷³ S/2012/722

²⁷⁴ S/2012/890

²⁷⁵ The report considers any violations of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex), and provides an update

situation, political developments, status of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism, humanitarian situation, protection of civilians, deployment and support of UNISFA, mandate review, and concludes with observations and recommendations for a possible reconfiguration of the mandate of UNISFA.

Women, peace and security is referenced once regarding the increasing number of sexual and gender-based offenses occurring in the Agok area, as reported to UNISFA by the Agok prison services. The report notes that no new developments regarding the operationalization of human rights monitoring as called for under SCR 2075 (2012) (OP 14) have taken place.

Missed references to women, peace and security include the general discussion of the security situation and the peaceful migration of IDPs, the protection of civilians and failure of local policing and judicial systems, the overall humanitarian situation, and the reports concluding observations and recommendations.

May 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 17 May 2013 (S/2013/294), provides an update on the situation in Abyei and on the operations of UNISFA since its previous report on 28 March 2013. The report considers any violations of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex), and provides an update on progress made in additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council resolution 2024 (2011) related to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/294	17-May-2013	No
Meeting	S/PV.6970	29-May-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2104 (2013)	29-May-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security is missing entirely from the report. The lack of a consideration of a gender perspective is particularly problematic in the humanitarian context, with the absence of any consideration of the gender-specific concerns for females among the refugee and IDP populations. Women, peace and security considerations are also needed within the security context, particularly in reference to the increasing hostility in the Abyei area posed by the Misseriya migration and return of Ngok Dinka displaced persons. No information is given regarding sexual violence in the region, and the report makes no reference to the inclusion of women within the peace process at the local, and governmental levels.

Security Council **resolution 2104 (2013)** was adopted on 29 May 2013 (S/PV.6970) renewing the mandate of UNISFA until 30 November 2013, and increasing the 4,200-strong troop presence to 5,326 peacekeepers as requested by Sudan and South Sudan through the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed in three preambular references, and one operative reference. The preambular references recall all resolutions pertaining to women, peace and security, emphasize the importance of the full participation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, and stress the need for effective monitoring on sexual and gender-based violence (PPs 6, 8, 23). The operative reference requests the Secretary-General ensure the full compliance of UNISFA personnel with the UN zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation (OP 19).

July 2013

The report of the Secretary-General, dated 29 July 2013 (S/2013/450), provides an update on the situation in Abyei and the operations of

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/450	31-Jul-2013	No

on progress made regarding additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council resolution 2024 (2011) relating to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

UNISFA since the previous report.²⁷⁶ The report covers the following areas: security situation; political developments; status of the JBVM; humanitarian situation; protection of civilians; and deployment of and support for UNISFA.²⁷⁷

Women, peace and security issues are not referenced in this report. The most critical missed opportunities to reference women, peace and security include, the operationalization of human rights monitoring, and the security situation relating to IDP populations, and humanitarian and social needs of women.

February 2013

The final Report of the Panel of Experts on Darfur, dated 12 February 2013 (S/2013/79), updates on the work of the Panel, particularly during their fieldwork from 10 May to 19 December 2012, on the implementation of SCR 1591 (2005), and further provides finding and recommendations for the Council's consideration.²⁷⁸

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/79	12-Feb-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6920	14-Feb-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2091 (2013)	14-Feb-2013	Yes

Women, peace and security issues are referenced in the report, primarily in the context of sexual and gender-based violence. As per SCR 2035 (2012), the Council requested that the Panel assess progress toward removing impediments to the political process, threats to regional stability, and violations of international humanitarian or human rights law including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Accordingly, the report contains a section on SGBV, highlighting barriers toward accurate reporting of cases (para. 129), and making observations regarding the prevalence of SGBV (paras. 25, 99), particularly among displaced persons (para. 131). The panel notes that SGBV occurs predominantly as opportunistic attacks, fueled by the proliferation of small arms, insecurity, and absence of rule of law and impunity. The reference to the relationship between the proliferation of SALW and SGBV is notable and good practice that should be continued. In terms of noting women's participation in political and social life, there is one additional reference to capacity-building and career development for women (para. 169), as well as reference to women participating in student protests (para. 113) and looting (para. 93).

The Panel misses the opportunity to integrate women, peace and security considerations in their concluding recommendations, including the sections on human rights reporting and investigation, humanitarian access, and attacks on UNAMID.

The Security Council **adopted resolution 2091 (2013)** on 14 February 2013 (S/PV.6920), extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts for 12 months to the 17 February 2014. The resolution addresses some the obstacles faced by the Panel of Experts impeding the progress of its work. In addition, SCR 2091 emphasizes the importance of the political process as part of a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the conflict and demands the cessation of violence against civilians, in particular women and children, by all parties to the conflict, as per their obligations under international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and relevant Security Council resolutions.

Women, peace and security is referenced three times, including one operative reference (OP 6). Language on gender, and women more specifically, is only incorporated in relation their protection from violence,

²⁷⁶ The previous report considered by the Council was dated 17 May 2013 (S/2013/294)

²⁷⁷ The report considers any violations of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex), and provides an update on progress made in additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council resolutions 2024 (2011) and 2104 (2013) relating to the JBVM.

²⁷⁸ The report covers the following sections: Programme of work; operating environment; methodology, general political context; security situation in the Darfur states; arms embargo; aviation assets and offensive military overflights; acting as a source of information on individuals who commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities; financing of armed opposition groups; implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze; political progress towards removing impediments to the peace process; and recommendations.

including sexual and gender-based violence. Although SGBV is recognized as an impediment to the political process (PPs 8, 18), the singular focus on women as victims of sexual violence denies Sudanese women of their agency.

The resolution addresses a number of issues pertinent to the women, peace and security agenda, inter alia, the political process and small arms and light weapons trade. The failure of the Council to adopt a gender perspective across these issues represents a significant missed opportunity vis-à-vis the work of the UN mission in the country.

April 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 10 April 2013 (S/2013/225), updates on progress made in the implementation of the mandate of UNAMID in the period 1 January to 31 March 2013. Pursuant to SCR 2063 (2012), the report is structured around ten sections covering developments in Darfur, as well as the status of implementation of UNAMID's mandate.²⁷⁹ The report also includes an assessment of developments against the updated benchmarks and indicators contained in the Secretary-General's report dated 16 October 2012.²⁸⁰

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/225	10-Apr-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6956	29-Apr-2013	No

Women, peace and security references are made on three occasions in the report, including with regards to reporting on and initiatives combating sexual and gender-based violence (para. 48, 49), one reference regarding girls within DDR initiatives (para. 53), and one acknowledgement of female UNAMID personnel and police officers (para. 57).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to political developments; the peace process; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR); the humanitarian situation, including displacement; humanitarian assistance and delivery; UNAMID deployment and operations; and resource mobilization.

The Security Council met on 29 April 2013 (S/PV.6956) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID, and to discuss the peace process, and humanitarian and security situations.²⁸¹ The Council was briefed by the USG for Peacekeeping Operations and heard a statement from the Representative of Sudan.

No references were made to women, peace and security in the meeting. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include the recent donor conference on Darfur; the security situation, including displacement; humanitarian assistance; the political and peace processes; as well as the justice and accountability processes.

June 2013

The Security Council met on 5 June 2013 (S/PV.6974) to discuss the situation in Darfur, specifically in the context the ICC as per SCR 1593 (2005). The Council was briefed by the Prosecutor for the International Criminal Court, and heard statements from all Council Members as well as the representative of Sudan. The key issues discussed included ending impunity regarding continued violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by the Government of

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6974	5-Jun-13	Yes

²⁷⁹ The report covers the following sections: political developments, protection of civilians from physical violence; security situation and freedom of movement; humanitarian situation; rule of law, governance and human rights; UNAMID deployment and operations; progress against benchmarks; financial aspects; and observations.

²⁸⁰ S/2012/771, annex I

²⁸¹ S/2013/225

Sudan and Sudanese armed forces, the humanitarian crisis and barriers to aid delivery imposed by Sudanese Armed Forces.

Women, peace and security references were made by eleven speakers, primarily focusing on sexual and gender-based violence, including efforts by Sudanese armed forces to prevent the investigation of sexual and gender-based violence, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) references against women, children, and internally displaced persons (IDP) populations.²⁸² Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, include with respect to, the humanitarian situation, including threats to female humanitarian workers.

July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 12 July 2013 (S/2013/420), updates on the implementation of the mandate of UNAMID during the period 1 April to 30 June 2013. Pursuant to SCR 2063 (2012), the report is structured around ten sections covering political developments, the security situation, and implementation of UNAMID’s mandate.²⁸³ The report discusses the limited results in securing a comprehensive peace agreement; setbacks in implementing the Doha Document; increased violence that resulted in deaths, injuries, and a rise in refugees and internally displaced; and an increase in the number of recorded human rights violations.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/420	12-Jul-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7005	18-Jul-13	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.7010	24-Jul-13	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.7013	30-Jul-2013	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2113 (2013)	30-Jul-13	Yes

Women, peace and security references are made on four occasions throughout the report. The report provides statistics on incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 42, 46), and training conducted on human rights and gender-based violence (para. 44). Further, the provision of sex-disaggregated data in regards to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (paras. 42, 46), UNAMID’s civilian police force (para. 53), and UNAMID’s delivery of unexploded ordnance risk education training are examples of good practice and should continue.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to the role and participation of women in peace negotiations; the humanitarian situation; and the establishment of benchmarks for progress.

The Security Council held a closed meeting on 18 July 2013 (S/PV.7005), with the troop- and police-contributing countries to UNAMID, pursuant to annex II, sections A and B of resolution 1353 (2001). Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP, recommendations were addressed.

The Security Council met on 24 July 2013 (S/PV.7010) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General and to receive a briefing from the Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID.²⁸⁴ The Council also heard a statement from Sudan.

²⁸² Speakers who referenced gender in their statements include: the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Togo, Luxembourg, United States of America, Rwanda, Guatemala, Argentina, Republic of Korea, China, France, and Sudan.

²⁸³ The report additionally covers the following sections: the protection of civilians from physical violence; the security situation and freedom of movement of UNAMID and humanitarian aid personnel; the humanitarian situation; rule of law, governance and human rights; UNAMID deployment and operations; progress against benchmarks; financial aspects; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

²⁸⁴ S/2013/420

Women, peace and security references were made once by the Head of UNAMID, highlighting the need to conduct reporting, monitoring and evaluations on human rights abuses including sexual and gender-based violence.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, include with respect to the security situation; the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; and the engagement of civil society actors in addressing the root causes of conflict.

Security Council **resolution 2113 (2013)** was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 30 July 2013 (**S/PV.7013**) extending the mandate of UNAMID until 31 August 2014. The resolution expresses deep concern over the worsening security situation, including and the increase in displacement; condemns all human rights violations; and calls all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law.

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions throughout the resolution in the preambular as operative sections. The first preambular reference represents a fairly standard paragraph recalling all women, peace and security resolutions alongside other thematic resolutions on the protection of civilians and children and armed conflict. SCRs 1325 (2000) and 2106 (2013) are further recalled in the operative section (OP 25). Operative references include supporting the inclusion of women in internal dialogues as well as women and women civil society organizations in all stages of peace processes and peacebuilding (OPs 10, 25); sexual and gender-based violence as a human rights violations (OP 17); includes sexual and gender-based violence as part of the missions responsibilities and requests that UNAMID include such violations, as well as an assessment program on the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence in its report (OP 25); and calls for an appointment of gender advisers which will report to the Council (OP 25).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the resolution include with respect to services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; the development of the benchmarks; as well as the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.

Timor-Leste

Background

Timor-Leste has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1975, when the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) declared Timor-Leste independent.²⁸⁵ The first political mission, the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) (June – October 1999) was mandated to organize and conduct a popular consultation to ascertain whether or not the East Timorese people accepted a special autonomy within Indonesia.²⁸⁶ Following three peacekeeping missions, the most recent of which, the UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET), ended in May 2005, the United Nations established the political mission in Timor-Leste, UNOTIL.

The **United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)**, which was established by Security Council resolution 1704 (2006), replaced UNOTIL.²⁸⁷ UNMIT's mandate was to provide policy, political, technical and financial support to the government to help achieve peace and democratic governance.²⁸⁸ Security Council resolution 2037 (2012), adopted on 23 February 2012 extended the mandate of UNMIT for the last time until 31 December 2012, marking the deadline for the mission's drawdown. Timor-Leste and UNMIT are generally considered a success story by the Council, as reflected in the December 2012 presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/27).²⁸⁹

Summary

The Council concluded its drawdown of UNMIT during the period under review, considering two reports and holding three meetings which concluded in the adoption of one presidential statement.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/765	15-Oct-2012	UNMIT	Yes
Report	S/2012/889	28-Nov-2012	SC Mission	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6858	12-Nov-2012	SC Mission	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6859	12-Nov-2012	UNMIT	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6892	19-Dec-2012	UNMIT	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/27	19-Dec-2012	UNMIT	No

The Security Council addressed women, peace and security in **100%** of the reports submitted and meetings held on Timor-Leste

October 2012

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 15 October 2012 (S/2012/765), updates on major developments in Timor-Leste and updates on the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). Pursuant to

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/765	15-Oct-2012	Yes

²⁸⁵ UN DPKO *UNMIT Background*, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmit/background.shtml>

²⁸⁶ UN DPKO *UNMIT Background*, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmit/background.shtml>

²⁸⁷ UN DPKO *UNMIT Background*, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmit/background.shtml>

²⁸⁸ NGOWG, *Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council*, 2010. <http://goo.gl/UP7vid>

²⁸⁹ Security Council Report, *Timor-Leste Presidential Statement*, 2012. <http://goo.gl/lbXacZ>

SCR 2037 (2012), the report is structured around eight sections and covers political developments, including support for dialogue and reconciliation, enhancing democratic governance, maintenance of public security; support for and institutional strengthening of security institutions, and support for a comprehensive review of the security sector; the promotion of human rights and justice, support for the national priorities program, socioeconomic development, and humanitarian assistance; transition preparation; post-UNMIT United Nations role; financial aspects; and concludes with the Secretary-General's observations and recommendations.

Women, peace and security references are made throughout the report including with regards to the provision of sex-disaggregated data; women's participation in elections and representation in Parliament, including actions taken to support women voters and candidates in the elections; gender mainstreaming the promotion of gender equality; combating sexual and gender-based violence, including through training local police and the justice sector, UNMIT personnel, while stressing the need to enhance mechanisms to address and monitor sexual and domestic violence; the socioeconomic needs of women; as well as reproductive health and family planning.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the NGOWG MAP, recommendations, include with respect to the transition; humanitarian assistance; and the investigation and prosecution of violations of international law committed in 1999.

November 2012

The Security Council met on 12 November 2012 (S/PV.6858) to discuss the recent report of the Security Council Mission to Timor-Leste and to hear a briefing by the Mission (1 to 7 November 2012).²⁹⁰ The meeting focused on current developments and challenges in the country, particularly in light of the drawdown of the UNMIT.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6858	12-Nov-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6859	12-Nov-2012	Yes
Report	S/2012/889	28-Nov-2012	Yes

Women, peace and security references were made on several occasions throughout the meeting, specifically with regards to the need to improve implementation of the national plan of action against gender-based violence; and women's participation as part of the a local United Nations police mission.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the need to support the full and equal participation of women in political, economic, and social spheres; security sector reform (SSR); addressing women's economic development; in relation to the challenges facing efforts to prosecute past crimes, including crimes of sexual and gender-based violence; as well as with regards to ensuring the presence of robust gender expertise during and in the aftermath of the transition.

The Security Council met on 12 November 2012 (S/PV.6859) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on the UNMIT (S/2012/765). The Council was also briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIT and heard a statement from the Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. The main focus of the meeting was on the force drawdown of UNMIT, recent elections, progress made in several areas towards stabilization of Timor-Leste, and the need further advancements and strengthening of democratic and legal institutions.

Women, peace and security references were made by nine speakers specifically with regards to the establishment of a quota and the percentage of women elected to political positions; the participation of women in state-building processes; efforts made to combat domestic and gender-based violence; as well as

²⁹⁰ S/2012/889

efforts to address the needs of women in rural areas while pointing to discrimination facing women in the country.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with respect to the roles and participation of women in peace processes; women's participation in elections; investigations into crimes against humanity; and ensuring robust gender expertise during the transition and in its aftermath.

The Report of the Security Council Mission to Timor-Leste, dated 28 November 2012 (S/2012/889), presents the findings of the Mission sent to Timor-Leste from 1 November to 7 November 2012.²⁹¹ The report updates on recent developments in Timor-Leste and provides recommendations for the completion of the drawdown of the UNMIT, including progress and remaining challenges with regards to political climate, local police force, and justice sector, and the countries relationship with the United Nations following the drawdown.

Women, peace and security references are made throughout the report and the agenda is presented as central to the purpose of the Mission (para. 2). Women, peace and security references are also made in relation to the high percentage of women elected to Parliament (para. 9); women as key stakeholders (paras. 12, 38, 39); reducing and preventing domestic and sexual violence, including ensuring accountability for past and current crimes (para. 16); security sector reform (SSR), including the participation of women in the national police force (para. 22); the participation of women in peace and security efforts (para. 22); emphasizing women's empowerment and political participation as issues to be addressed (para. 38). It is also noteworthy that women's roles in peacebuilding and reconciliations processes are also referenced in the Annex.

Missed opportunities to address gender issues in the report include with respect to training provided to local police; and ensuring strong human rights and gender expertise following the transition.

December 2012

The Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/27) on 19 December 2012 (S/PV.6892) addressing the situation in Timor-Leste with a particular focus on the impending drawdown of the UNMIT. The

presidential statement also commends the progress made in the building of State institutions, including security, justice and governance, as well as the holding of successful presidential and parliamentary elections.

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Meeting	S/PV.6892	19-Dec-2012	Adoption
PRST	S/PRST/2012/27	19-Dec-2012	No

There are no references to women, peace and security. Missed opportunities to address women, peace and security include with respect to women's participation in the political and economic sectors, particularly in the recent elections; the promotion of gender equality; sexual and gender-based violence; as well as ensuring robust gender expertise as part of the Mission drawdown and its aftermath. No other statements were made in the meeting.

²⁹¹ S/2012/793

West Africa

Background

The situation in West Africa has been discussed by the Security Council since 2001, following an effort by the United Nations to increase sub-regional cooperation and support for capacity-building and peace consolidation in conflict-affected areas.

As part of this effort, the **United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)** was established by the Security Council on 29 November 2001 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.²⁹² UNOWA's mandate was focused on a number of priorities: encouraging recovery efforts in countries affected by crisis, consolidating good governance and the rule of law, promoting human rights and gender mainstreaming, and raising awareness of the imperative need for economic growth and the fair distribution of wealth.²⁹³ As a regional entity, UNOWA works in cooperation with UN missions based in the region, including Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), and Liberia (UNMIL).²⁹⁴

The mandate of UNOWA has been renewed for three-year periods at a time, most recently in 2010 pursuant to a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/66) until 31 December 2013.

Summary

The Council received two reports and held two meetings on the topic of West Africa during the reporting period.

Type	Code	Date	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2012/977	31-Dec-2012	UNOWA	Yes
Report	S/2013/384	28-Jun-2013	UNOWA	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6911	25-Jan-2013	UNOWA	No
Meeting	S/PV.6995	10-Jul-2013	UNOWA	No

The Security Council addressed women, peace and security in the majority of its work West Africa.

December 2012 / January 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 31 December 2012 (S/2012/977), discusses the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA). The report was submitted pursuant to a letter from the Council to the

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2012/977	31-Dec-2012	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6911	25-Jan-2013	No

Secretary-General and reports on the period 1 July to 31 December 2012.²⁹⁵ The document is structured around four sections, covering developments and trends in West Africa as well as UNOWA's activities.²⁹⁶

²⁹²UN, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*. 2013.

²⁹³ UN, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 2013. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/2000-2003/CHAPTER%208/Africa/00->

²⁹⁴ UN, *UNOWA: Mandate*, 2012. <http://unowa.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=806>

²⁹⁵ Letter (S/2010/661);

²⁹⁶ including political trends, economic, social and humanitarian trends, security trends; activities of UNOWA, including UN good offices and activities in the areas of peace consolidation and conflict and crisis prevention, enhancing subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, including, *inter alia*, security sector reform (SSR), the promotion of good governance, respect for the rule

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on seven occasions, highlighting both women’s human rights promotion and protection concerns, women’s participation in critical sectors; and gender mainstreaming efforts. Particularly, the report includes references to sexual violence (para. 17); women and children as the primary and disproportionate victims of armed conflict (para. 17); UNOWA and UN-Women training of 40 Malian women on mediation and negotiation techniques (para. 37); high-level national conference to promote the full involvement of women in mediation and negotiation processes (para. 37); gender mainstreaming and training for trainers for the Senegalese defense forces of gender, peace and security (para. 59); open day on women, peace and security, including meeting on the participation of women in election processes and the ECOWAS Regional Plan of Action for the implementation of resolutions 1325 and 1820 (para. 60); and UNOWA, UNOHCR and UN-Women conference on the ratification of international human rights instruments and agreed statement submitted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to the African Commission underlining new areas of focus and approaches.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to women’s participation in electoral processes and electoral funding and reforms; the humanitarian situation in the region, including displacement; resource mobilization and distribution; security sector reform (SSR); the development of a Strategic Operation Framework for Military Intervention in Mali; transnational crime and the West African Coast Initiative; inter-institutional cooperation; ECOWAS Mediation and Facilitation Division; and the development of the Joint Strategic Framework for Cooperation for Peace and security.

The Security Council met on 25 January 2013 (S/PV.6911) to discuss the recent report of the Secretary-General on UNOWA and to hear a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of the UNOWA.²⁹⁷ The particular focus of the meeting was on the situation in Mali, including on the security situation and the progress in the political process.

No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the meeting include with regards to the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA); prospective elections and conflict reconciliation; cross-border trafficking and the movement of small arms and light weapons; security sector reform; as well as civil society engagement.

June / July 2013

The Report of the Secretary-General, dated 28 June 2013 (S/2013/384), discusses the activities of UNOWA from 1 January to 30 June 2013. The report provides an overview of national, cross-cutting and cross-border developments in

Type	Code	Date Issued	WPS
Report	S/2013/384	28-Jun-2013	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6995	10-Jul-2013	No

West Africa and outlines the activities undertaken by UNOWA in relation to preventive diplomacy, early warning and capacity-building to address emerging threats and challenges to regional peace and security. The report is structured around four sections, covering developments and trends in West Africa on a range of issues.²⁹⁸

of law, human rights and mainstreaming gender, inter-institutional cooperation; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations and recommendations.

²⁹⁷ (S/2012/977)

²⁹⁸ The report consisted of the following sections: political trends, security trends, economic, social and humanitarian trends, trends relating to good governance, rule of law and human rights; activities of UNOWA, including in peace consolidation and conflict prevention, enhancing subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security; the promotion of good governance, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender mainstreaming; inter-institutional cooperation; and concludes with the Secretary-General’s observations.

Women, peace and security issues are referenced on five occasions throughout the report, including with regards to the engagement of women's organization in defusing tensions, promoting a culture of good governance and preventing conflict at local levels (para. 19); the Working Group on Women, Peace and Security in West Africa (para. 19); gender mainstreaming (para. 48); a regional workshop on strategic planning and the adoption of a joint program on gender, peace and security in West Africa and the establishment of associated national institutions (para. 49); and the participation of women in facilitation efforts in Guinea and the establishment of a consultative mechanism of women leaders.

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the political processes and elections in the region; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); economic, social and humanitarian trends; good governance, rule of law and human rights; security sector reform (SSR); the West Africa Coast Initiative; as well as the development of a United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

The Security Council met on 10 July 2013 (S/PV.6995) to discuss the recent Report of the Secretary-General on Peace consolidation in West Africa (S/2013/384) and to hear a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UNOWA. Key issues discussed in the meeting include the situation in Mali and updates on the work of UNOWA in the region.

No references to women, peace and security were made in the meeting. Missed opportunities to reference gender issues include with respect to the humanitarian situation in Mali; presidential elections, inclusive peace talks in Mali, and elections-related tensions; resource mobilization and distribution; the security-development nexus; regional vulnerability indicators; capacity-building in areas of counter-terrorism; human rights, management of disaster and humanitarian emergencies; and security sector reform.

Western Sahara

Background

The situation in Western Sahara has been on the United Nations Security Council's agenda since 1976, following the withdrawal of Spain in 1976 and the ensuing conflict over the territory between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), supported by Algeria.

In the intervening years, the situation has become entrenched. The current peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), was established on 29 April 1991 pursuant to Security Council resolution 690 (1991) in accordance with the settlement agreed to on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. MINURSO has been mandated to monitor the ceasefire, verify the reduction of Moroccan troops, implement a repatriation program for refugees, identify and register qualified voters, and organize and ensure a free and fair referendum on Western Sahara's independence from Morocco. Security Council resolution 2099 (2013) adopted on 25 April 2012 extended the mandate until 30 April 2014.

Summary

The Council's consideration of Western Sahara took place through the consideration of one report, and two meetings, one of which was closed and the other was to adopt the resolution renewing the mandate of MINURSO.

Type	Code	Date Issued	Focus	WPS
Report	S/2013/220	8-Apr-2013	MINURSO	Yes
Meeting	S/PV.6945	11-Apr-2013	MINURSO	Closed
Meeting	S/PV.6951	25-Apr-2013	MINURSO	Adoption
SCR	S/RES/2099 (2013)	25-Apr-2013	MINURSO	No

The Security Council largely neglected women, peace and security in its work on Western Sahara.

April 2013

The report of the Secretary-General, dated 8 April 2013 (S/2013/220), describes the situation on the ground, the status and progress of the negotiations and the existing challenges to the operations of MINURSO as requested by resolution 2044 (2012). The Mission's priorities are to oversee procedures that promote security and stability during a transitional period for the preparation of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. The report is structured around eight sections, covering recent developments in Western Sahara; activities of the Secretary-General's personal envoy; civilian and military action on the ground; safety and security issues; assistance to refugees; confidence-building measures; human rights; cooperation with the African Union, challenges to the Mission's operations; and concludes with the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Women, peace and security references are made on a number of occasions throughout the report, specifically with regards to the participation of women in protests social assistance (para. 3); the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy's consultations with a widening circle of stakeholders, including women's organizations as well as presenting some of the findings from the consultations (paras. 18, 21, 22, 32b, 112); the Special Representative meeting with women's organizations (para. 49); MINURSO leadership meeting with women's organizations (para. 50); supplementary feeding and educational program for children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (para. 68); vocational courses for young women (para. 70); the inclusion

of women in confidence-building programs (para. 75); gender balance in the Mission (paras, 37, 74); and the failure to investigate allegations of torture and mistreatment, including sexual violence (para. 88).

Missed opportunities to reference gender issues in the report include with respect to the role of women in negotiation processes and the need to guarantee that women's voices are represented at the decision-making level. Furthermore, reports on human rights violations do not specify violations of women's rights, nor the need to monitor and promote the rights of women in Western Sahara.

The Security Council met on 11 April 2013 (S/PV.6945) for a closed meeting with the troop- and police-contributing countries to MINURSO. Consequently there is no available information readily available on whether references to women, peace, and security objectives and the NGOWG MAP, recommendations were addressed.

Security Council resolution 2099 (2013) was unanimously adopted on 25 April 2013 (S/PV.6951) extending the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2014. The resolution mainly focuses on the need to find a political solution to the conflict, ongoing dialogue efforts, and promotion of human rights.

Women, peace and security issues are addressed on one occasion in the resolution, specifically with regards to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (OP 12). Missed opportunities to reference gender issues, as laid out in the recent NGOWG MAP, include with regards to the participation of women in the fifth round of negotiations as well as the expansion of confidence-building measures. No statements were made following the adoption of the resolution.