

MONTHLY ACTION POINTS

ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL: MAY 2014

NGO | WORKING GROUP
ON WOMEN, PEACE
AND SECURITY

PRESIDENCY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR MAY: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Republic of Korea's priorities as an elected member of the Security Council include transparency and accountability in the Council's work; nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament; and engagement on peacekeeping issues.

Republic of Korea's relevant international commitments include: Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (*Ratified 13 November 2002*); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): (*Acceded 27 February 2001*); Optional Protocol to CEDAW (*Acceded 18 October 2006*)

RECOMMENDED SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION POINTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Women, Peace and Security

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)). Member States should inquire about any lack of such reporting.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council is expected to discuss the **reports** of the High Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and EUFOR/NATO. Political obstacles and lack of resources continue to impede the process of investigating and prosecuting crimes under international law, including crimes of sexual violence. The Security Council should call on the High Representative to mainstream gender throughout all areas of work. The Council should call on the EU Special Representative to incorporate a gender perspective in regards to the training and capacity building within the EU mission. Further, the Security Council should call on BiH to: take concrete steps to ensure services are accessible to survivors of sexual violence; provide financial and other practical measures to NGOs and public institutions that can deliver support to survivors; and ensure adoption and full implementation of the Programme for Victims of Wartime Rape, Sexual Abuse and Torture, and their Families in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013-2016; and ensure state-level discussions are aimed at adopting the draft Law on the Rights of Victims of Torture and Civilian Victims of War and the draft Strategy for Transitional Justice. Finally, Security Council members should encourage BiH to adopt and implement the newly drafted SCR 1325 NAP for 2014 – 2017.

Burundi

The Security Council will continue to discuss the **situation** in Burundi, particularly in the context of the deterioration of the political and security situation. As the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) is set to drawdown by 1 January 2015, these developments are concerning. The Security Council should ensure that gender is a crosscutting issue in its discussions, and is a core part of the transition process. Specifically, the Council should also continue to take additional measures to ensure effective human rights monitoring and justice for survivors of crimes, including crimes of sexual violence, and as part of its efforts towards inclusive and participatory transitional justice, should support the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a special chamber for prosecution of international crimes. To prevent more politically motivated violence and reprisals, the Council should support dialogue between the government and the opposition, with the meaningful participation of women.

Cote d'Ivoire

In its discussion of the expected **report** and **mandate renewal** of the UN peacekeeping mission in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the Council should ensure comprehensive information is provided on ongoing impunity, in particular for sexual and gender-based violence, and on barriers to women's full participation in justice and reconciliation processes, as per SCR 2106 (OP 16c) and SCR 2122 (OP 2c). In addition, the Council should enquire into progress made as to women's participation in DDR programs as mandated by SCR 2112 (OP 6c), including the socio-economic factors affecting female ex-combatants and associates of ex-combatants, as detailed in SCR 2106 (OPs 16a, b). The Security Council should also promote women's full participation and protection in security sector and judicial sector reform, as well as land reform, per SCR 2122 (OP 4).

Guinea-Bissau

The Security Council is expected to discuss a **report** of the Secretary-General on the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and potential options for readjustment of the scope of the mission's mandate. Past reporting on UNIOGBIS has served as good practice for the way in which a mission can report on efforts to mainstream women, peace and security across all work within the mission. The current report should follow this good practice by reflecting the ongoing challenges to and giving support for women's participation in conflict prevention, political processes, peacebuilding efforts, as well as women's role in security sector reform. The Security Council should support greater space for women's engagement in efforts to build trust following the coup. The Security Council's discussion should also discuss gender-specific analysis and recommendations in the context of conversations surrounding revisions to the mandate, ensuring that gender and women, peace and security maintain a cross-cutting issue in any future mission.

Sudan – Abyei

The Council is expected to renew the **mandate** and consider a **report** for the UN mission in Abyei (UNISFA). When renewing the mandate, the Council must ensure effective implementation of the human rights monitoring mandate in accordance with SCR 1990 (2011) and reinforce and expand upon the critical language in SCR 2126 (2013), which emphasizes "the importance of the full participation of women in the implementation of the agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly." There should be continued follow-up regarding gender training for security forces, and the status of senior gender expertise for UNISFA. The Council is strongly urged to call on the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan to resume the implementation of the Cooperation Agreements. As per SCR 2122 (2013), the Council should call for the full representation of women in all aspects of these cross-border agreements, including as chairs and members of committees, and part of all implementation mechanisms. Of particular importance as it relates to the crisis in South Sudan, the Council should urge the Government of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan to:

- Fully implement the four freedoms included in the Cooperation Agreement on the Status of Nationals of the Other State and Related Matters between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan.
- Facilitate the work of civil society organizations to provide humanitarian aid to refugees in border areas.

Of critical priority, the Council should encourage the Government of Sudan to implement a national dialogue process that is inclusive and representative of the country. The Council should highlight the importance of embedding mechanisms for civil society inclusion and consultation in the design of the national dialogue, particularly regarding women's participation as reaffirmed in SCR 2122 (2013).

Syria

The Council is expected to remain engaged on the **situation** in Syria, particularly as it discusses the expected report on its resolution 2139(2014) on humanitarian access. Rather than being implemented, parties to the conflict are in many cases preventing necessary humanitarian services, and the situation in Syria continues to deteriorate, with the civilian population continuing to be subjected to a broad range of human rights violations. The refugee crisis in neighboring countries also continues to worsen. The humanitarian community must continue to appropriately meet the specific needs of refugees created by the non-camp settings, where over 85% of refugees reside. Without adequate service provision and support services, displaced women and girls', particularly those with disabilities and those separated from their families, remain at greater risk of GBV and of not being able to meet their basic needs. In Jordan, there are knowledgeable and effective women's groups who could greatly assist in this work. In addition to following up on SCR 2139, the Council should call for the implementation of SCR 2122(2013) by applying effective measures to ensure women's participation in all political efforts to resolve this conflict, including the inclusion of women mediators in the next rounds of peace talks, assigning capable gender advisers to mediators, and a better involvement of grassroots women groups and civil society representatives with a clear and meaningful role in the negotiations.

NGOWG ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY RESOURCES

PeaceWomen: free iPhone application, *Women, Peace & Security Handbook* [\[link\]](#)