

UN: UN Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security

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On 5 October 2009, the UN Security Council held an Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security entitled "Responding to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations for sustainable peace and security". Viet Nam, the current President of the UN Security Council, invited the Council, Member States and other organizations to exchange and discuss the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) and related documents.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL OPEN DEBATE

ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Responding
to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations for sustainable
peace and security

5 October 2009

Concept
Paper

1. With the adoption in 2000 of Resolution 1325, the Security Council recognized the importance of gender mainstreaming at all stages of peace process, including peacekeeping, peace building, and post-conflict reconstruction. The Resolution provides impetus for actions by the Council, Member States, U.N. entities, civil society and other stakeholders to address peace and security matters in a coherent manner and with gender sensitivity. Since the Resolution's adoption, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports to the Council reviewing the process of its implementation, and the Council has adopted 08 Presidential Statements and Resolution 1820 (2008). These and other related documents emphasized that for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, actions had to be undertaken to address women's needs and ensure women's equal participation and full involvement in mediation and negotiation processes, in all aspects of peacekeeping, in the management of humanitarian assistance, and in the process of post-conflict reconstruction.

2. The implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, the Security Council Presidential Statements and other related documents has achieved significant gains, particularly in enhancing the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including women and girls and promoting the participation of women in peace and security processes. However, the situation is far from satisfactory with gaps and challenges remaining, particularly in the post-conflict period, where women's potential contribution to peacebuilding is constrained owing to their exclusion from decision-making process and inadequate recognition of and financing for their needs. Recent reports and studies, including those by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), reveal that there is a substantial gap in financing for women's needs in post-conflict situations. UNIFEM's review of almost 17,000 projects in Consolidated and Flash Appeals for 23 post-conflict countries over the three years from 2006 to 2008 indicates that less than 3% of projects submitted for

funding explicitly target gender issues. Another study of provisions for women's needs in Post-Conflict Needs Assessments for eight countries reveals that just 8% of proposed budget included specific elements addressing women's needs.

3. A deficit in post-conflict funding for women's needs may reflect the inadequate participation of women in peace-building process, in particularly in post-conflict planning, and their under-representation in peace negotiations, mediation, security and justice reform. Also according to UNIFEM, women averaged just 7% of negotiators on official negotiating delegations, and since 1992, only 2.4% of signatories to peace agreements have been women.

4. The Secretary-General, in his 2009 report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, notes that threats to peace are often most imminent in the earliest post-conflict stages. This period offers a crucial window of opportunity to ensure the full and effective implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325.

5. In order to enhance and promote a coherent and effective response to women's needs in post-conflict reconstruction, women's participation in peacebuilding, planning and monitoring must be prioritized and supported from the earliest possible stages. Women's priorities must be addressed in conflict mediation, conflict resolution, peace negotiations and in early recovery initiatives. Neglect of women's needs in planning processes in conflict and post-conflict situations - in particular their needs for physical security, productive asset and income control, access to basic services, and access to decision-making - can impose serious costs on recovery and undermine the efforts to reassert the rule of law and restart the economy.

6. For their essential role in peace process, until women's needs, priorities and concerns in conflict situations are addressed and resourced in a timely and systematic way, post-conflict reconstruction would continue to fall short of delivering effective and sustainable peace and development dividends. The Vietnamese Presidency of the Security Council will convene on 5 October 2009 an open debate on "Responding to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations for sustainable peace and security", in order to provide a forum for the Security Council, Member States and other organizations to review the implementation of Resolution 1325(2000) and related documents and discuss further measures to respond to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations with a view to enhancing their participation and involvement in peace processes, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and security. The open debate will be presided over by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Pham Gia Khiem.

7. In this regard, Viet Nam, current President of the UN Security Council, invites the Council, Member States and other organizations to exchange and discuss the following:

- Review of the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) and related documents;
- Evaluation of the impacts of conflicts on women and girls and assessment of their needs in post-conflict situations;
- Identification of ways and means to promote and sustain women's role in post-conflict

reconstruction and reintegration, election, justice, security sector reforms;
and women's participation in nation-building, governance and policy-making
bodies for socio-economic development, especially those for policies benefiting
women and girls;

- Coordinated
and coherent support by the U.N. system for national capacity development
initiatives in addressing the security, recovery and development needs of women
and girls in post-conflict situations, with due respect for local
particularities;

- Role of
Member States in ensuring women's empowerment, both political and economic,
protection of women and girls' rights, and measures to promote women's
participation in all post-conflict activities and gender mainstreaming in
post-conflict strategies.

- Preparations
for the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325.