

Scan the Code to Watch  
the Video of the Event



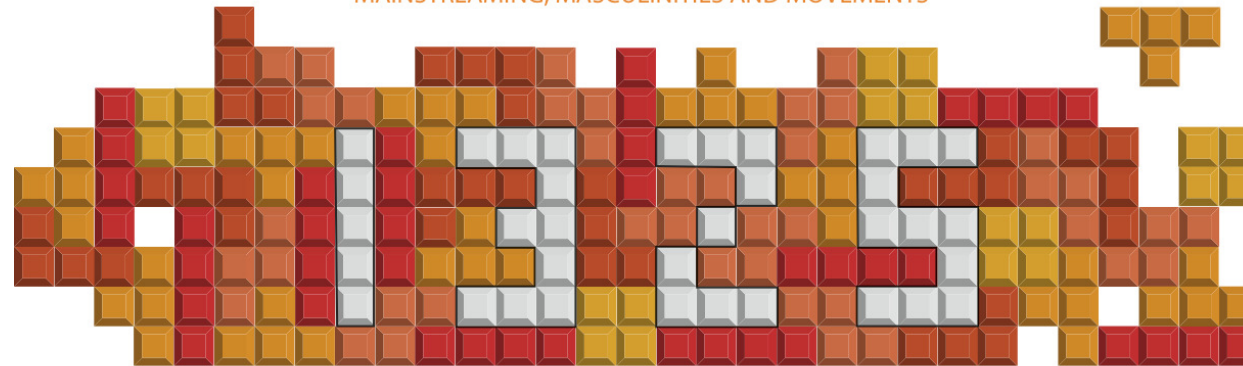
[youtu.be/In\\_e3Sz\\_No](https://youtu.be/In_e3Sz_No)

## Report and Recommendations

# TAKING UNSCR 1325 TO THE NEXT LEVEL

## GENDER, PEACE & SECURITY

MAINSTREAMING, MASCULINITIES AND MOVEMENTS



**1-3 PM, OCTOBER 30, 2013**

at Permanent Mission of the Netherlands



## Introduction

On October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted the landmark Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), recognizing women as agents of change in conflict prevention and resolution, acknowledging the different impact of conflict on men and women and advocating for the inclusion of women in peace processes to achieve sustainable peace.

On the occasion of the 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNSCR 1325, the Women Peacemakers Program (WPP), the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and Conciliation Resources, organized a public event on gender, peace and security. The discussion provided insights and new opportunities for the advancement of UNSCR 1325, including in the light of the newly adopted UNSCR 2122 calling on specific actors to enhance women's leadership in conflict prevention. The public event took place on October 30, 2013 and was hosted by the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations in New York. Over 80 representatives of Permanent Missions, the United Nations and civil society organizations attended the event.

With their extensive experience in the peacebuilding field, representatives of WPP, GPPAC and Conciliation Resources and partner organizations SAMYAK (India), FemLINKPACIFIC (Fiji) and CIASE (Colombia) reflected on the importance of being attentive to gender dynamics in peacebuilding and conflict prevention and what a gender-sensitive approach to peace and security entails. This included a discussion on hegemonic masculinities and active involvement of men as partners of women peace activists. Sarah Taylor, Executive Coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, moderated the panel discussion.

This report outlines the most important recommendations for taking UNSCR 1325 to the next level, formulated during the panel discussion. In addition, it provides an overview of the highlights of the public event, with key contributions, besides the panelists, of Karel van Oosterom, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN,

and Anne-Marie Goetz, Chief Advisor to the Peace and Security Section of UN Women.

With special thanks to:



## Acronyms

GPS	- Gender, Peace and Security
UNSCR 1325	- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
WPS	- Women, Peace and Security

## Key Recommendations Panel Discussion

The following recommendations were voiced during the event:

- Develop a comprehensive understanding of the gender dimensions of armed conflict and peace processes: a holistic, context-specific gender analysis

A holistic gender analysis of conflict gives insights in the highly gendered nature of violence; power relations between men and women, men and men, and women and women; and the different experiences and roles of men and women in conflict-affected areas and their relevance for sustainable prevention of conflict. Specific contexts need to be understood to ensure appropriate strategies, rather than stereotype informed ones.

- Change the rules of the game, not just the actors: approach the process of conflict prevention and peacebuilding in a different way

Instead of focusing mainly on conflicting parties, the core approach of peacebuilding should be based upon an inclusive process, which goes beyond merely adding women to the negotiation table. Building peace requires a transformation of all of society, with a focus on human security as central to security paradigms.

- Maintain the space for women, and support spaces for men to partner with women peace activists: a two-track approach

Working with men and transforming hegemonic masculinities is gaining momentum within the WPS agenda. Though this can lead to broadening the constituency for UNSCR 1325, critical reflection on the risks of this development remains needed. In order to avoid the side-lining of women, the focus should be on a two-track approach: on the one hand, further creating and maintaining space for women's experiences and agency and, on the other hand, connecting men as partners to the existing WPS agenda.

- Connect, learn and strengthen: build bridges within and between social movements and civil society organizations

Social justice movements and civil society organizations have much to gain from building bridges, and soliciting the specific expertise of feminists and women peace activists. Joint reflection and sharing frameworks of analysis lead to increased understanding of the gendered nature of conflict, peacebuilding, and, indeed, of movement building itself. Through self-reflection and cooperation with complementing ideas and organizations, innovative approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding can be further developed for mutual benefit.

- Advocating the transformative agenda: the need for continuous accountability and monitoring

All efforts for transforming conflict prevention and peacebuilding into inclusive processes should be monitored continuously. Monitoring does not only ensure effectiveness, it also enhances accountability to and by the women's movement; which is after all a key initiator and driver of the women, peace and security agenda. In addition, critical monitoring helps to safeguard the transformative agenda, in order to avoid instrumentalization and co-option.

## Taking UNSCR 1325 to the Next Level: Gender, Peace and Security - Event highlights

**Karel van Oosterom**, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, welcomed the attendants, speakers and panellists and expressed his enthusiasm for seeing so many people interested in the women, peace and security agenda. He underlined that women are playing an important role in all three dimensions of the work of the Netherlands at the UN: Peace, Justice and Development. According to Karel van Oosterom:



*“It is a no-brainer that women are vital for all key dimensions of security and peace.”*

Given the importance of women’s leadership, he called for more international political and financial efforts to implement UNSCR 1325.

Opening speaker **Anne-Marie Goetz**, Chief Adviser to the Peace and Security Section of UN Women, stressed the transformative values of UNSCR 1325, going beyond the notion of adding women to the negotiation table.

*“UNSCR 1325 is not just about changing the players at negotiations, it is about changing the nature of peace processes.”*

In her view, nothing will change unless both men, women and society as a whole changes. She also cautioned for the risk of women’s issues disappearing or being diluted in peace processes – and the use of ‘gender’ can be part of this dilution. A gender lens must not obscure the problem of serious and structural discrimination against women. This gender lens should be used to look at all inequalities, between women and men, but also between women themselves and between men.

Finally, Anne-Marie Goetz emphasized that the WPS agenda is driven by two principles: “women’s voices matter”; and the need to transform the

way conflict is handled. Women should be present in order to voice their wishes and demands for transformation.

**Sarah Taylor**, Executive Coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, moderated the panel discussions. She emphasised that this was one of the rare panels at the UN Headquarters that includes patriarchy as part of the discussion around gender, peace, and security.



*“We are all grappling with the specificity of operationalizing the distinct realities of who all the players are in peace and security efforts, how they need to be addressed, et cetera. We need to contextualise this with what gender means. The question is now, how do we bring this slightly academic discussion into our civil society practice and everyday reality, including our work with these different actors.”*

In the next section you can find the contributions of the following panel speakers:

- **Sanne Tielemans**  
*On the need of a holistic gender analysis*  
Policy Analyst, Conciliation Resources, United Kingdom
- **Rosa Emilia Salamanca**  
*On the need to include women for a change of perspective*  
Executive Director, CIASE (Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica), Colombia
- **Peter van Tuijl**  
*On the need of inclusive peace processes*  
Executive Director Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), The Netherlands

- Sharon Bhagwan Rolls

*On the need of linking community and international level*

Executive Director of femLINKPACIFIC, Fiji, GPPAC Gender Liaison and member of UN Women's Civil Society Advisory Group on Women Peace and Security

- Isabelle Geuskens

*On the need to analyze violence through a gender lens & the importance of investing in nonviolent alternatives to address conflict*

Executive Director of the Women Peacemakers Program (WPP), The Netherlands

- Anand Pawar

*On the need for women's leadership in transforming hegemonic and violent masculinities*

Executive Director of SAMYAK, India; member of the WPP Asia Network, and member of the South Asian Network to Address Masculinities (SANAM)





## Sanne Tielemans, Conciliation Resources

*...On the need for gender analysis*

---

“If we are serious about 1325 and care about effective peacebuilding and conflict prevention, we need to start talking gender.”

---

“In current WPS discussions and implementation efforts the terms ‘gender’ and ‘women’ are used interchangeably. There is little attention for men, or merely for men as perpetrators. Men are not seen as gendered beings. There is also limited attention for masculinities and femininities more generally. The approach taken is not one of power and transformation; rather, it is one of ‘add women and stir’. If we do not take 1325 to the next level, if we do not start talking about gender as a power system, we risk failing to address the root causes of exclusion of, and violence against, women. We also risk furthering gender stereotypes – of the vulnerable, peaceful woman versus the aggressive male perpetrator.”

---

“Gender analysis shows that peace and conflict are gendered constructs. Peace processes, like all other social processes, are gendered; they reproduce inequalities. Official negotiations tend to be limited to those with arms and political power, excluding those who decided not to resort to violence or those who belong to marginalised groups.”

---



---

“Peace processes currently focus on ending conflict. While peace agreements are important, they are not enough to bring about sustainable peace. More issues need to be discussed and more people involved. What is required is a broadening and deepening of peacemaking practice.”

---

“We have to avoid working on the basis of assumptions. The current approach to WPS risks furthering gender stereotypes – of the vulnerable, peaceful woman versus the aggressive (savage) male perpetrator.. A thorough analysis of a specific context, including attention for the intersection of gender with for example class and religion as well as for existing peace efforts, is required.”

---

## Rosa Emilia Salamanca, CIASE

*...On the need to include women for a change of perspective*

---

“The peace negotiations in Colombia are currently conducted without any women present at the negotiation table. This means that only half the population is represented in the peace process. We call for the recognition of women as political actors, which is key to Colombia’s women’s movement and the peace process. At this stage, we are asking for women to be included in the delegations of the government and FARC.”

---



---

“We have to make a shift in our approach - from winning the war to winning the peace.”

---

“The proposals from women’s organizations cover society as a whole, not only women. We question the patriarchal power system and aim to transform it via social, cultural and economical changes. We can do this together with men sharing the same vision.”

---

“UNSCR 1325 provides the opportunity not just to include women, but also to change the way we see and understand issues like peace and security. It means we have to change security into a human security concept.”

---

---

“Women have to recognize their own authority, as many women still do not believe in themselves and feel limited by the patriarchal system.”

---



The Salamander was deliberately chosen as the symbol of the Women, Peace & Security think tank in Colombia, representing specific characteristics of the women of the think tank.

The think tank is comprised of women coming all from different backgrounds, but working for one goal: to achieve peace. Similarly, there is a wide variety in salamander species. Besides that they are terrestrial animals, they have magical abilities, like crossing fire. Although they are all around, one must pay attention to see them. They are not aggressive, but resilient animals.

The white color of the salamander in the logo stands for achieving peace.

Read about the 15-step Pact for Peace for Colombia on the [Conciliation Resources website](#) and [sign](#) the petition.

## Peter van Tuijl, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

*... On the need of inclusive peace processes*

---

“At the heart of gender issues are differences in power distribution. If we want to prevent violence, we need inclusive peace processes. Otherwise inequalities, such as on the basis of gender, will remain with the risk of the conflict flaring up again.”

---



---

“There is a difference between participation and inclusion in peace processes. Participation is an entitlement, a right bestowed on someone. Inclusiveness is a must, a vital element for peace processes to succeed.”

---

---

“We need to understand identities and interests within peace processes. An important aspect of identity is made up by gendered power relationships. If we understand those, we can build towards inclusive peace processes.”

---

---

“Work on inclusive peace processes does not only happen at international levels, but also at regional and local levels. GPPAC, as a global network, has the structure in place to address all these levels simultaneously and exchange insights and information.”

---

### Gender and Social Movements: GPPAC case study

GPPAC features as a case study in a resource that takes gender mainstreaming in global movements and networks to a new level: The [BRIDGE](#) team at the Institute of Development Studies has just launched its new Cutting Edge Pack on [Gender and Social Movements](#).

This exciting resource is the result of a three year collaborative program involving over 150 activists and scholars from a range of social movements and global regions. It combines new insights, experiences and strategies on the integration of women's rights and gender justice into the external agendas and internal cultures of progressive social justice movements. Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, Executive Director of [femLINKPACIFIC](#) and Gender Liaison of GPPAC's International Steering Group, contributed the GPPAC case study.

## Sharon Bhagwan Rolls, femLINKPACIFIC

*...On the need of linking community and international level through UNSCR 1325*

---

“Peace and security is encompassing. Therefore it needs an intersectional approach, linking it to different fields of power, such as gender, and to topics like climate change and mining.”

---



---

“As a women's media organization and a member of GPPAC, we are able to collect local perspectives on human security from rural women and feed them into policy advice produced by a global network. This practice has three immediate results: it helps educate GPPAC members on gendered notions of human security; it connects femLINK as a women's organization into a broader peacebuilding movement; and it strengthens policy response from political actors, on issues influencing the lives of women and men in our region.”

---

---

“We have to target policy writers within the government and critically monitor how they implement CEDAW and UNSCR 1325. This includes scrutinizing the government's expenditure on arms. On the other hand, we have to work with government to help them understand the meaning of UNSCR 1325.”

---

---

“To include men in women, peace and security, we collaborate with men in communities and point out the importance of transformation on personal and political level. We need to link them with the feminist movement.”

---

---

“A good practice is to give men and women separate spaces for them to share their experiences and to recharge their agency, after which both groups come together to discuss pressing issues. FemLINK organizes cross-gender dialogues in communities. The challenge is to keep a safe space for women, but also giving the space to women to talk to the men.”

---

## Isabelle Geuskens, Women Peacemakers Program (WPP)

*...On the need to analyze violence through a gender lens & the importance of investing in nonviolent alternatives to address conflict*

---

“Men have a stake in changing cultures of violence. To connect them to the WPS agenda, it is hence important to also address the topic through their own gendered experiences of violence and war. Apart from looking at their privilege, we have to take into account how men are loosing out from the current hegemonic male gender roles in society; how this exacerbates during armed conflict; and how these roles are closely linked to the use of violence (against themselves and/or others).”

---



---

“We can change cultures of violence if we focus our efforts on three levels: Supporting women to be part of peace processes; involving more men as partners in our work for gender-sensitive peacebuilding; and addressing the gendered nature of violent conflict itself.”

---

Since 2009, WPP incorporates a masculinities perspective in its work on gender-sensitive active nonviolence. This is based on the rationale that for sustainable change of cultures of violence, men also need to be allies to the women’s peace movement. Bringing the concept of *masculinities* into the WPS agenda’s gender focus, and how it relates to war and peace, not only contributes to increasing men’s understanding of, support for, and involvement in addressing gender justice issues, it also exposes the deeply gendered nature of armed conflict.

WPP has organized international and regional trainings for men and women on this topic.

Read about the results of this work via WPP’s [May 24 Pack of 2010](#) and [May 24 Pack of 2013](#).

---

“For successful WPS implementation, it is important to go beyond “adding women” to existing peace and security paradigms, by working for the transformation of society’s peace and security paradigm altogether, through the use of a holistic gender lens.”

---

---

“It is therefore also important to invest in alternative ways of addressing conflict, which the WPP does by, amongst others, training women and men in gender-sensitive active nonviolence.”

---

---

“I highlight in this regard that academic research has shown that nonviolent campaigns are more successful in terms of reaching their goals than violent campaign approaches, the first having a 53% success rate, compared to 26% for the latter.”

---

## Anand Pawar, SAMYAK

*...On the need for women’s leadership in transforming hegemonic and violent masculinities*

---

“There is a difference in working with men and boys, and working on masculinities. Working with men and boys has not stopped them from beating their wives or sisters. Working on masculinities has a transformative agenda and addresses the root of violence.”

---



---

“I want to stress the importance of using a feminist approach in peace and security. The Training of Trainers of WPP opened my eyes in this regard and the way I work with men. Women have started the transformative peace agenda and should remain leading it.”

---

---

“Engaging with large political institutions is only one way of achieving a transformative peace agenda. But looking at the effectiveness, how many resources do we want to keep on spending on this? We can also chose an alternative and invest these resources in a peoples approach.”

---

---

“Lets not talk about masculinities without feminisms. We have to deconstruct the term ‘feminist’ and realize that men can be feminists too.”

---

---

“A sharp analysis of patriarchy, militarization and hegemonic masculinities is currently the missing link. It seems to be difficult to address several political aspects of masculinity. In addressing these linkages, we can actually look at conflict prevention instead of (and not just) prevention of sexual assault during a conflict.”

---

