Resolution 1325 - An introduction
PEACE? Resolution 1325 - an introduction
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CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE
On October 31 2000, the UN Security Council adopted a historic and unique resolution on women, peace and security; UNSCR 1325 that stresses women’s active roles as peace agents. The aim of the resolution is to increase women’s participation in all activities that deal with conflict prevention, peace keeping, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction. This was the first time that the UN member states took action to actively incorporate a gender perspective in all peace keeping and conflict preventive measures.

UNSCR 1325 is a result of decades of active and devoted work by organisations working for women’s rights. The efforts made generated an increased awareness on the importance of using a gender perspective in order to achieve sustainable peace. As pointed out by the former UN Secretary General, Mr Kofi Annan;

"Only if women play a full and equal part can we build the foundations for enduring peace, development, good governance, human rights and justice."

In 2003, a number of Swedish women and peace organisations came together to learn more about UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security. This resulted in the establishment of Operation 1325 which today is an umbrella organisation, shared by five women’s organisations working for the universal implementation of UNSCR 1325.
Operation 1325 is an umbrella organisation consisting of:

- Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF, the Swedish section IKFF)
- Women for Peace (the Swedish section, KFF)
- The National Committee of UNIFEM
- The National Organisation for the Organisations for Immigrant Women (RIFFI)
- The Swedish Ecumenical Women’s Council (SEK).

Operation 1325 works in close collaboration with the Swedish Women’s Lobby (SWL). Together with its member organisations in Sweden and abroad, Operation 1325 mobilises approximately one million people.
PLATFOrM fOR acTIOn

The foundation for Operation 1325’s work is the understanding that peace is a human right and that conflicts must be dealt with through peaceful and democratic means. This requires a strong civil society where people and organisations participate actively for change. Without the inclusion of women in these forums a sustainable peace is not possible.

INFOrmatIOn AND advOCACy

An important part of Operation 1325’s work is to inform about UNSCR 1325 and the roles and conditions of women in war and armed conflict. Information can arouse commitment and thus create opinion for change of the prevailing situation. Through information dissemination and political advocacy Operation 1325 operates on local, national and international levels.

Operation 1325:
- Arranges seminars
- Publishes newsletters
- Informs the media through press releases
- Writes debate articles
- Takes part in reference groups and responds to government circulations
- Writes open letters
- Holds lectures
- Takes part in fairs and other events where we can spread information on issues related to women, peace and security.
Active agent
Operation 1325 is an active agent in national and international networks and conferences. The organisation collaborates with other organisations on various issues, conduct advocacy campaigns and capacity building trainings.

General awareness about resolution 1325
Operation 1325’s work on information targets the general public as well as decision-makers. Even though the awareness about UNSCR 1325 has increased in certain groups, the general awareness about UNSCR 1325 is still fairly low. This is the case not only for the general public but also for politicians and parliamentarians, peace keepers and security personnel and policy makers around the globe.
Close dialogue with the Swedish parliament
Operation 1325 has a close and ongoing dialogue with representatives of the Swedish parliament and has since 2003 initiated numerous seminars in association with the Swedish Parliaments Association of Women Against War (SÄRK). Sweden, being one of the first countries to adopt a national action plan for UNSCR 1325 in June 2006, started the work of revising a second national action plan in 2008. Operation 1325 was involved in both these processes.

Organising seminars and debates
In addition to this, Operation 1325 is realising a major part of its advocacy work towards the international community, both regionally and globally. By organising seminars and debates within the Council of Europe and the European Union, Operation 1325 puts pressure on member states to adopt national action plans and works to raise the awareness of the topic women, peace and security. Within the nordic countries Operation 1325 is taking an active role in pushing UNSCR 1325 into the political agenda. Through the member organisations and the wide international network they thereby constitute, Operation 1325 is able to collaborate, exchange information and network with a wide range of women’s organisations and peace agents in the international community.

Photo: Operation 1325
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In most conflict and post-conflict societies women and women’s groups are marginalised and often face the risk of imprisonment, physical violence and threats for carrying out their work. The freedom of expression and the right to organise in civil society organisations as well as the right to assembly are crucial elements in a democratic and peaceful society. Operation 1325 therefore sees international cooperation and support to women’s organisations as one of the most important aspects of UNSCR 1325. Through capacity building and trainings, Operation 1325 works at strengthening women in their work on peace and security, to provide a forum for exchange of experiences, to build international solidarity and to empower women in their own agency.
Operation 1325 - training and courses

Operation 1325 has a broad approach to the topic of women, peace and security and the layouts of trainings vary, depending on level, target group and specific aims and goals. The trainings are based upon the experiences of the participants and their active participation in discussions, exchanges, exercises, role-plays and evaluations. As of today, Operation 1325 has held several courses and trainings for women in Sweden, Sudan and the Middle East.

The courses include among other skills sections on gender, women's human rights, equality, values, conflict analysis, communication and non-violence. They focus on “Training of Trainers” methods, implementation exercises and on drawing up action plans for work on women, peace and security.

Photo: Operation 1325
**Reaches a wide network**

Operation 1325 is actively seeking cooperative schemes in order to create a strong platform for these trainings and reach a wide network both nationally and internationally. In Sweden Operation 1325 is working in close cooperation with Sida Civil Society Center, a resource and training centre for global development and cooperation connected to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Operation 1325 also has a close cooperation with Sensus, an adult educational association working on adult capacity training throughout the country.

In addition to cooperation and activities within the realm of the national context Operation 1325 is active in conducting trainings, bridge-building seminars and network building collaborations with peace and women’s organisations mainly in the Sudan and the Middle East. Capacity building trainings are organised together with local organisations focusing on different aspects of women, peace and security and agendas developed in dialogue with local partners.
OUR BOARD AND WORK GROUPS

The board of Operation 1325 is composed of representatives from all the member organisations and is elected annually by members of the member organisations. An important and vital part of the organisation is constituted by the working groups of volunteers from the member organisations.

These groups are divided into different agenda areas such as the Sudan Working Group, the Working Group for the West Bank/Gaza and the Working Group on Political Advocacy. Together with board representatives and the staff at the secretariat they provide their expertise and strong commitment for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and are of immense importance for the work of Operation 1325.

The organisation operates a dual leadership system in which the Chair person and Coordinator runs the operation on assignment of the Board.
Researchers and organisations have for a long time stressed the importance of an increased understanding on how modern day warfare affects civilian populations in general, and women in particular. Today, it is a well known fact that an increasing rate of casualties during conflict are civilians. Among these, women often belong to the segments of the population that suffer the most as a result of e.g. campaigns of ethnic cleansing and during increments of internally displaced people. Rape and sexual slavery of women are, during these incidents, often used as a weapon of war to humiliate and debilitate the enemy.

**Female agency**

However, studies also show that women in a number of ways are active agents during conflicts. The term female agency refers to the different roles that women often play in these situations. This include not only the increased responsibilities that women take on during conflicts as heads of households and communities as well as women’s roles as organisers of humanitarian assistance, but also as combatants and unarmed participants of armed forces. Women have served as peace educators for generations in their families and societies. Their role as active peace agents before, during and after conflicts is today widely recognised.
WE WANT
POWER
NO MORE
FLOWERS

Photo: Nicole Farnsworth for the Kosova Women’s Network
Women often marginalised

Despite the fact that women are disproportionately affected by conflicts and neglected in their capacity as peace builders, they are often marginalised in preventive interventions, peace negotiations as well as in post-conflict phases of state reconstruction on all levels. Women’s knowledge and experiences are not taken into account during these efforts which hinders reconstruction processes. It limits women’s possibilities to claim their rights as these seldom are protected in the following peace agreements.

The exclusion of women from the negotiating table is reflected in reconstruction efforts which often produce a backlash on gender equality. As post conflict societies stabilise, women are increasingly marginalised. This means that they risk facing less decision making power in the post conflict period than they had before the conflict erupted.

As a result, unjust and unstable societies are established, which in turn creates a breeding ground for unresolved conflicts and continued high levels of violence. In order to avoid a situation of prolonged instability it is crucial that women are fully included in all measures taken to prevent and solve conflicts. ⁴
Several measures have been taken
As the awareness of the negative consequences of neglecting women when trying to prevent and solve conflicts has increased in the international community during recent years, several important measures have been taken to increase women’s involvement in these processes. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, provides together with UN women conferences, a crucial foundation for this work which have resulted in a number of important achievements.5

The Beijing Declaration
The fourth women conference in Beijing, 1995, led to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Women’s central role as peace agents was stressed in both these documents, and one of the prioritised focal areas of the action plan, to stop the discrimination against women, focused on the discrimination that takes place against women during armed conflict.

Resolution 1265 and 1296
The UN Security Council Resolutions 1265 (1999) and 1296 (2000), both stress the importance of applying a gender perspective when trying to protect civilians during armed conflict. This can be seen as a further recognition of the importance of a gender perspective in peace and security related issues. Finally the Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multi-Dimensional Peace Support Operations (2000) cleared the way for the Security Council’s adoption of UNSCR 1325 on the 31st of October in the same year during the fifth women’s conference in New York.6
Another important document to mention is the UNSCR 1820 that was adopted by the UN Security Council in June 2008. The purpose of UNSCR 1820 is to stop sexual violence against civilians during armed conflict. It condemns rape and other forms of sexual violence committed during conflicts and states that rape can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide.

While some believe that there is a risk that UNSCR 1820 changes focus from women’s active participation as stipulated in UNSCR 1325 to women’s vulnerability, others believe that UNSCR 1820 actually strengthens UNSCR 1325 and that violence against women and women’s lack of influence must be seen as integral to one another.
A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF RESOLUTION 1325

The introductory preamble paragraphs of UNSCR 1325 recalls earlier resolutions, documents and statements made on the issue of gender and conflict in order to remind member states and other organisations about earlier efforts and previous commitments. The paragraphs following the preamble can roughly be divided into five categories:

Women’s representation
Paragraph 1-4 are concerned with the issue of increased representation and influence of women and urges member states to ensure increased representation of women at all decision making levels and in all mechanisms that deals with conflict prevention, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction. The Secretary General has the chief responsibility to make sure that the representation and influence of women is enhanced within the UN system.

Integrating a gender perspective
Paragraph 5-8 emphasise the need for gender mainstreaming within peacekeeping and peace building operations, as well as in negotiation and reconstruction processes. The Secretary General is requested to offer training and guidelines for gender mainstreaming and the member states are asked to allocate the necessary funding for this task. All actors involved in peace negotiations and implementation of peace agreements are additionally requested to apply a gender perspective in these processes.
Women’s rights in conflicts
Paragraph 9-12 are concerned with the protection of women’s rights during conflicts. Parties of armed conflicts are requested to uphold international law and are obliged to ensure that women and girls are protected from gender-based violence during conflicts. They are further expected to attend to women’s and girls’ special needs in refugee camps and settlements. Paragraph 11 particularly stresses that all warring parties and the international community ought to end impunity for crimes against humanity, including all forms of violence and sexual exploitation of women.

Gender perspective during disarmament
Paragraph 13-15 deal with the areas where special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls during disarmament; for example female combatants. The Security Council is urged to ensure that women’s groups are consulted when planning and conducting peace keeping missions and to take gender as a legitimate humanitarian exemption from sanctions affecting civilians during armed conflicts.

Reporting mechanisms
In the final paragraphs, 16-18, recommendations are given on what kind of studies that are needed on the topic of women, peace and security and how to promote gender mainstreaming in UN implementation mechanisms and reporting systems.
UNSCR 1325 has brought the issue of women, peace and security on the agenda of the international community including the UN system, and the Security Council. It has further proved to be an efficient tool for civil society organisations working with issues relating to women’s rights, peace and conflict. In the following text, some concrete examples will be given on what actions have been taken by women’s groups in conflict and post conflict countries to implement UNSCR 1325. A more general description of some of the important accomplishments made on the international, regional and national level will then follow.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONFLICT STRICKEN COUNTRIES

Rwanda

The peace process that followed the genocide in Rwanda was largely influenced by the active involvement of women’s groups in reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. In the immediate aftermath of the genocide, 70 percent of the population was female. Given the demographic imbalance and women’s active agency, women took on multiple roles as heads of households, community leaders and financial providers to meet the needs of their families and communities. Women were the ones who buried the dead, who built shelters and found homes for approximately 500,000 orphans. Women were also actively involved in the genocide.
MADRE’s sister organisation in Rwanda; BENIPUHWE, is a concrete example of how Rwandese women who survived the genocide, together with female perpetrators, managed to reconcile and come together to find joint solutions on how to deal with the problems that confronted them in their war-torn society. Women’s active involvement in the peace process and the promotion of women as peace agents in UNSCR 1325 has most certainly had effects on the new constitution adopted by the government in 2003. According to the new constitution, at least a third of the representation in the parliament must be female. Women currently constitute 55 percent. Today, this figure represents the highest female parliamentarian representation in the world.
Women’s organisations in the Democratic Republic of Congo have arranged a number of activities to increase the Congolese’s awareness of UNSCR 1325 and its importance for the peace negotiations. Several workshops and conferences have been held on the topic and women have participated in a national TV debate and on the radio to spread information and promote UNSCR 1325 and to help promote it. In 2002, a workshop was organised to build the capacity of Congolese women, preparing them to join the peace negotiations during the Inter-Congo- lese Dialogue in Sun City.

Women’s groups later managed to distribute copies of UNSCR 1325 to all the delegates and experts that participated in the Dialogue. In 2008, a meeting was arranged between the Permanent Framework of Dialogue for Congolese Women (CAFCO) and the UN mission in DRC (MONUC) to discuss security questions and how the Congolese women can participate in the prevention and settlement of the conflict.

**Liberia**

Since peace was officially sealed in Liberia in 2003, the occurrence of sex crimes have continued to be persistent after fourteen years of civil war. With the support of UNSCR 1325, a law was passed in 2005 that prohibit rape. Despite the adoption of the rape law, the number of reported rape cases has continued to increase according to civil society organisations. During the last two years, Liberian women’s group have thus been advocating for setting up a special court that is able to enforce the law and deal with other forms of violence against women. A campaign backed by the United Nations supported their efforts and in March 2008, their demands were listened to and the Liberian government decided to establish a special court for this purpose.
Serbia and Kosova

The Serbian Women in black Network have together with the Kosova Women’s Network created the Women’s Peace Coalition. The primary basis for the work of Women’s Peace Coalition is UNSCR 1325 and the goal is to achieve just and sustainable peace by striving to include women in all peace building processes as equal partners. The Coalition stresses the importance of solidarity between women across divisions of ethnicity, religion, as well as state borders and support the idea of women as dynamic actors in peace movements, not only as survivors of war.

During the monitoring negotiations on Kosova’s final political status, the Coalition advocated for the inclusion of women in the negotiations and sought to inform the negotiators, as well as the citizens in Kosova and Serbia, about the Coalition’s stance on the protection and preservation of cultural heritage. The Coalition has also, among other things, actively supported witnesses and victims that testified in court proceedings against suspected war criminals. 14
South Caucasus

Women’s organisations in Georgia are making extensive efforts to achieve peace in South Caucasus. In collaboration with women’s organisations from Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Armenia, Azerbaijani and Russia, they have educated women in negotiation technique, conflict resolution in the region and analysed peace plans. The aim has been to prepare women in joining the ongoing negotiations between Georgia, South Ossetia and Abkhazia. With the support of UNSCR 1325 these women have urged the UN, EU and the Georgian President to get permission to join the talks. However, so far, there are still no positive responses to their requests. The Caucasian women’s movement still constitutes one of very few communication channels for political cooperation in the region.15

Photo: Ann-Sofie Hellgren
ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

On the international level, UN INSTRAW, (the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women) has supported the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through the Gender, Peace and Security Programme. Key recommendations are given on how to promote UNSCR 1325 within the UN system by national governments and non-state entities.\textsuperscript{16} Even though the number of women represented in UN bodies and other institutions dealing with conflict prevention, resolution and peace building have increased during recent years, women are still universally underrepresented in this work.

**Gender advisors in peace keeping missions**

The persistent advocacy for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 by women’s organisations is crucial in order to steadily increase women’s representation and to ensure that a gender perspective is included in all operations dealing with peace and security. A concrete example of the result of this work is the use of gender advisors in peace keeping missions. In May 2008, 12 out of the 20 UN peace keeping missions had a full-time gender advisor capacity, which means either a formalised unit with a number of staff working on gender issues, or a single gender advisor post.\textsuperscript{17} Six of the remaining peace keeping missions had a Gender Focal Point. The aim of the latter function is to assist in improving the gender balance in peacekeeping operations.\textsuperscript{18}
On the European level, a number of documents have been produced by the European Union. Among these it is important to mention resolution 2000:2025 on the participation of women in peaceful conflict resolution and resolution 2005:2215 on women in armed conflicts and their role in post conflict reconstruction. An action plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 was developed within the European Security and Defence Policy, ESDP, in 2005. During the following year, the action plan was complemented by a check-list to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into the planning and implementation process of all ESDP operations.

A handbook for planning and conducting operations within this framework has been developed to support the implementation process. The
The use of gender advisors in EU missions is becoming more frequent. The European Commission has also, together with UNIFEM and IT-Cilo (The International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation), been involved in an initiative to integrate gender equality and women’s human rights in new aid modalities in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness with a special focus on the role of women in conflict and post-conflict settings.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

On the national level, national action plans to support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 have so far been adopted by eleven countries; Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain, Spain, Austria and the Ivory Coast.

The national action plans are a result of joint efforts between women’s organisations and governments in these countries that hopefully will lead to similar initiatives in other countries. In the national action plans more concrete strategies are put forth on how to implement UNSCR 1325 in the national context, but also on the regional and international level. Although positive steps have been taken by these countries, it is crucial that more countries adopt national action plans since UNSCR 1325 puts a great part of the responsibility of the implementation process in the hands of the member states.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITHIN THE SWEDISH CONTEXT

Sweden was among the first countries to adopt a national action plan. A three year plan was approved in June 2006 and the ambition, according to the government, has been to adopt a holistic approach in the implementation process. Cooperation between agencies, ministries and governmental offices has been initiated in order to develop knowledge, methods and preparatory training that can facilitate implementation efforts. One concrete example of such a cooperation is the project Genderforce shared by the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Rescue Service Agency, the Swedish National Police Board, the Swedish Women’s Voluntary Defence Organisation and the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation with the aim to develop a common approach on how to implement UNSCR 1325.

Genderforce also organises specific training sessions on the code of conduct for all Swedish personnel that is preparing for and participating in international missions. In 2008 the process of developing a new action plan started. Consultative meetings with representatives from Operation 1325 and other NGOs were held to discuss this issue.
Even though many efforts have been made on different levels to implement UNSCR 1325, a vast number of actions still need to be taken to reach the stage of complete realisation. We are still in the beginning of a process that requires a long term commitment in order to be successful.

Challenges on the structural level
The challenges on the structural level are connected to deeply entrenched norms about women’s and men’s roles in society. The resistance of involving women in politics has throughout history been strong in most societies, particularly in security politics that traditionally have been one of the most male-dominated spheres within politics. The conventional understanding of security in politics has been focused on how to secure the state from external threats, such as the risk of being invaded by other states, and how to maintain state sovereignty.

Men have traditionally taken on the chief responsibility for securing the state while women have been responsible for the private domain. Behind this conventional division of duties lies an unequal distribution of power that usually favours men and marginalises women from important decision-making forums. Women’s perspectives on security and experiences from war have, consequently, often been neglected.
Human security concept

During the last fourteen years, a new concept of security has emerged that focuses on human security rather than state security and regards “constant threats of hunger, disease, crime and repression” as the biggest risk for the health and lives of human beings.

The human security concept has gradually gained ground within the international community and UNSCR 1325 is highly influenced by its scope. The challenge is yet to move beyond the policy level and to ensure that the human security concept also permeates the actual practice in all operations that deal with conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict reconstruction. In this process it is crucial to convince member states of the strong connections between human security and women’s security. If the welfare of individuals is not taken into account in peace building efforts, sustainable peace will not be possible. Women’s active involvement in these processes is essential. Research
has shown clear linkages between the promotion of women’s human rights, gender equality, socio-economic development and peace.23

**UN and implementation of UNSCR 1325**

Another challenge relates to the UN’s inability to put tangible pressure on the member states that fail to implement UNSCR 1325. This problem is further aggravated by the fact that UNSCR 1325 lacks clear criteria and timeframes on how it should be implemented. State governments and civil society actors therefore need to put efforts into making sure that the action plans adopted are detailed concerning the issue of how the implementation process should proceed on national, regional and international level. Clear targets need to be put forth for the different stages of this process so that all actions taken can be measured. It is a necessity to set out fixed quotas on how many women that should be represented within the UN system and in different peace keeping missions, to be able to know when the goal of increased female representation has been reached.

**Few countries with national action plans**

An additional challenge that is closely related to the previous is to make sure that an increasing number of member states adopt national action plans. As all Security Council resolutions, UNSCR 1325 is a formally legally binding document that all member states are obligated to act in accordance with. However, with no formal sanctions tied to UNSCR 1325 there is very little pressure on member states to adopt and implement national action plans in order to implement UNSCR 1325. So far, there are only eleven countries that have national action plans and the quality of these varies. It is therefore necessary that more countries develop such plans and that those countries that do have them continuously work to improve to create more effective tools in the implementation process.
Women’s influence on all levels

Another key challenge is to enhance women’s influence on all levels during the negotiation phase of conflict resolution. It is vital that women and women’s organisations are represented in these forums in order not to lose the gender perspective in the agreements that follow. These agreements are instrumental in the reconstruction of societies and if women’s rights and needs are neglected, there is a great risk for a backlash in gender relations during the post conflict phase. With the support of a large number of women and women’s organisations, dedicated governments and UN bodies, progress has been made in this area. Women around the globe are however still underrepresented in these processes.

There are a great number of organisations on grassroot level that do fantastic work in preventing conflicts and strengthening women’s position in conflict stricken countries. A few concrete examples of this were given earlier in this compendium. These organisations need more

Interchange Georgia and Armenia. Photo: Stina Magnuson, The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation.
support from other organisations, states and institutions to be able to carry out their work more effectively.

UNSCR 1325 clearly states that all actors involved in the implementation process are responsible for giving the support needed for this task, including whilst there is an ongoing conflict. It obliges all actors to make sure that aid programmes in conflict areas are gender sensitive. The challenge for civil society organisations in this context is to put pressure on member states and other key actors to ensure that they allocate the resources necessary for this work.

The last challenge that will be mentioned here, although there are undeniably more at hand, is the general lack of a sense of responsibility for the implementation process among member states. As with many other UN Resolutions, it is difficult to make member states motivated enough to take concrete action, partly because of the lack of sanction
mechanisms as mentioned above. Donor driven reconstruction efforts after conflicts are often short-termed, ad hoc and uncoordinated. Even though conflict prevention, peace building and the establishment of justice for both men and women are time and resource demanding efforts that can not be properly addressed or solved in short-term projects, this is how most states and donors engage in peace building.

**Civil society need to be more effektive**
By convincing member states of the long term benefits of working for sustainable and just peace in the increasingly globalised world where the dependency between nations steadily grows, it is possible to
change this pattern. Civil society organisations can play an important role in giving concrete examples of positive correlations between long-term and holistic commitments and a just peace. They can serve as reminders to member states and other key actors about the positive spin off effects that will occur in other parts of the world when people in war torn societies get opportunities to escape conflicts, poverty and repression and is allowed to develop and prosper. Together we can build the foundations for a more secure, just and peaceful world. It is only through the full inclusion of women and gender equality that we can achieve sustainable peace throughout the world today.

Do you want to know more about Operation 1325?
If you would like to receive information about Operation 1325, attend one of our trainings or get involved in any of our other projects, please contact us at: info@operation1325.se.
ANNEX

Books and Reports


Söderberg Jacobson, A., 2005. Security on whose terms? If men and women were equal. Kvinna till Kvinna

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What is Operation 1325?

Operation 1325 is an umbrella organisation comprised over five Swedish women’s and peace organisations; The Swedish section of Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (IKFF), Woman for Peace, The Federation of International Associations (RIFFI), UNIFEM Sweden and Swedish Ecumenical Women’s Council.

Together we work for the realisation of UN resolution 1325 through political influence, information and education in Sweden as well as internationally.

Do you want to know more about Operation 1325?
Please visit our website www.operation1325.se or send an e-mail to info@operation1325.se.