



“The work is immeasurable and being able to do it makes us feel important, redouble our desire and strength, as well as improve ourselves every day and surprise us with the achievements. Every little task is a giant action against the vulnerability of the population, women and children ”.

UN SC Resolution 1325

on

Women, Peace and Security,

applied to

Capacity Building, Training and Education for Peacekeeping & Peacebuilding Operations

Presented by
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ALCOPAZ Adviser
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Uruguay



Resolution 1325 (2000)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on
31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and *recalling also* the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,



Agenda

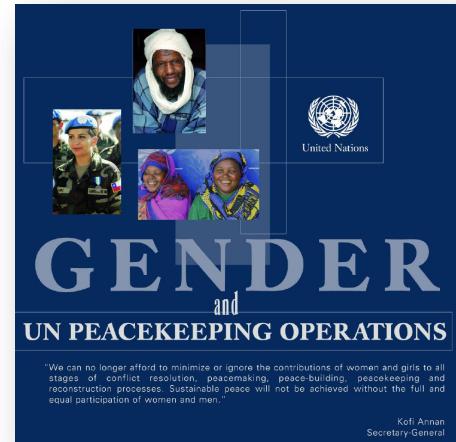
- **Introduction**

- **Documentary References**

- (2015-06) **HLIPPO** - Uniting our Strengths for Peace - Politics, Partnership & People
- (2018-02) **DPKO / DFS Policy** on Gender Responsive UN PKOs
- (2018-09) **A4P** - Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN PKOs
- (2019-09) **Action for Peacekeeping**: one year into the Implementation of the Declaration of Shared Commitments
- (2020-01) **United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM)** Second Edition
- (2020-02) **Priorities for the 2021 PK Ministerial**: Reflections from an Expert Roundtable
- (2020-02) Challenges Forum - **Recommendations to advance** the Action for PK agenda
- (2020-04) **Protection of Civilians** in UN PKO Handbook
- (2020-06) **Uniformed Women in Peace Operations**: challenging assumptions and transforming approaches

- **The core business of training and education for WPS in PKO**
Statistics – Troop Contributing Country profile and procedures

- **Food for thought !!!!!**



(2015-06)

HLIPPO

Uniting our Strengths for Peace - Politics, Partnership & People



16 JUNE 2015

UNITING OUR STRENGTHS FOR PEACE - POLITICS, PARTNERSHIP AND PEOPLE

Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED
to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought
untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and
worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from
treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress
and better standards of life in larger freedom.

AND FOR THESE ENDS to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another
as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security; and
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall
not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the
promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE
AIMS Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city
of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have
agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international
organization to be known as the United Nations.

(2015-06)

UN GA Report (A-7095)

UN SC Res (S-2015-446)

Comprehensive review of the whole question of PKO

With respect to implementing the **WPS agenda**, the **Panel recommends**:

1. The **Secretariat and missions** should **carry out gender-sensitive analysis** throughout the analysis, planning, implementation, review, evaluation and mission drawdown processes.

2. Missions should integrate gender expertise within all functional components requiring gender knowledge and experience.

The **Mission Senior Gender Adviser** should be located in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, **reporting directly to the SRSG** and advising the SRSG and senior mission leadership at the strategic level on integrating a gender perspective in mission activities.

3. **Missions** should have full access to the **policy, substantive and technical support from UN Women** on implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 and successive resolutions, together with support currently received from the Departments of Political Affairs and Peacekeeping Operations..

4. The **Secretariat** should ensure that compacts between the Secretary-General and **Heads of mission** specify **performance indicators relating to gender**.

Central goal of gender equality, scope grounded in the **UN SC's Resolutions** to implement the **WPS mandates**.

STRATEGIES

- Gender Mainstreaming / Integration / Parity,
- Prevention and response to Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV).

Decisive GOAL

- **All DPKO & DFS work is gender responsive.**
- All staff, required to integrate gender in daily work, in line with the gender equality and WPS principles, to achieve tangible and measurable results.
- Policy aimed at increasing operational effectiveness and efficiency of PKOs by responding to the differentiated needs, concerns & contributions of women & men.

PRINCIPLES

- **Accountability:** ensuring that all uniformed & civilian staff personnel & senior leadership advance the principles of gender equality & WPS mandates, in PKOs, priorities and functions.
- **Inclusiveness:** making women & men's priorities, needs and contributions equally valued in all PKOs.

Gender Parity: the staffing profile at HQ and in the missions, reflects institutional commitments to the equal representation of women and men, in all positions, ranks and levels, and in the recruitment and procurement policies & practices.

(2018-02)

DPKO / DFS

Policy on

Gender Responsive

United Nations

Peacekeeping

Operations

UNCLASSIFIED

United Nations
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Department of Field Support
Reference Number: 2018.01



Policy

Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Approved by: Jean-Pierre Lacroix, USG DPKO
Atul Khare, USG DFS
Effective date: 1 February 2018
Contact: DPKO-DFS Gender Unit / OCOS
Review date: 1 February 2021

(2018-09)
“A4P”

Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations

ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING

Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations

1. We, Member States of the United Nations (UN), in our respective and various capacities as members of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as troop, police and financial contributors to UN peacekeeping operations, as host governments, and as members of international, regional and sub-regional organizations and arrangements, together with those organizations and arrangements, and the Secretary-General of the UN, issue this Declaration of Shared Commitments, which represents the renewal of our collective engagement with UN peacekeeping operations.
2. Today, peacekeeping faces critical challenges, and success depends on all stakeholders playing their part in a renewed collective commitment. We support the Secretary-General's vision for reforming the peace and security pillar of the UN Secretariat and his commitment to improving the ability of the UN to deliver on its mandates through management reform, which will enhance the impact of peacekeeping.
3. We affirm the primacy of politics in the resolution of conflict and the supporting role of peacekeeping operations therein, and reaffirm the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate. We recall the importance of peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools available to the UN in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security. We collectively reaffirm our continued and strong support for peacekeeping to play a critical role in preventing, containing and resolving conflicts where peacekeeping operations are deployed and for its role in promoting compliance with international law and building peace.
4. We collectively commit to stronger engagement to advance political solutions to conflict and to pursue complementary political objectives and integrated

 **TO ADVANCE
POLITICAL SOLUTIONS
TO CONFLICT AND ENHANCE THE
POLITICAL IMPACT OF PEACEKEEPING**

5. As Member States, we commit to pursue clear, focused, sequenced, prioritized and achievable mandates by the Security Council matched by appropriate resources; to seek measures to enable greater coherence between mandates and resources; and to support the implementation of Security Council resolutions through our bilateral and multilateral engagements.
6. The Secretary-General commits to report to the Security Council using a comprehensive analysis with frank and realistic recommendations, to propose parameters for the sequencing and prioritization of mandates, and to enhance measures to share the findings of Secretary-General- commissioned reviews and special investigations, as appropriate.
7. To strengthen consultation between peacekeeping stakeholders on mandates and their implementation, we collectively commit to implement existing intergovernmental commitments on triangular cooperation between uniformed personnel contributing countries, the Security Council and Secretariat, and to consider options for further direct engagement between host governments and the Security Council.
8. We collectively commit to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda and its priorities by ensuring full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all stages of the peace process and by systematically integrating a gender perspective into all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting. We further recommit to increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping at all levels and in key positions.



**TO ADVANCE
POLITICAL SOLUTIONS
TO CONFLICT AND ENHANCE THE
POLITICAL IMPACT OF PEACEKEEPING**

8. We collectively commit to implement the **Women, Peace and Security agenda** and its priorities by ensuring **full, equal and meaningful participation** of women in **all stages of the peace process** and by systematically **integrating a gender perspective** into **all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting**.

We further recommit to **increasing the number** of civilian and uniformed **women** in peacekeeping **at all levels and in key positions**.

- The **UN**, trying to transform the **political attention** generated by the **A4P initiative** into **tangible actions** by **Member States**.
- Of the **45 commitments**, **7** are the responsibility of **Member States**, **12** that of the **Secretary-General**, and **26** are “shared,” requiring action on the part of both the **UN and Member States**.
- Commitments related to the **WPS agenda**, which were included under the **theme of politics**, were spun out **into a distinct theme** as part of implementation efforts.
- Other **Secretariat entities** like the **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** and **UN Women** have been less involved than intended but are reportedly starting to participate more.
- In advance of the **UN PK Ministerial on Uniformed Capabilities, Performance and Protection** in March 2019, **three preparatory meetings** were organized on **A4P themes**: one on **training and capacity building** in Montevideo, one on **protection and performance** in The Hague, and one on **women, peace, and security** in Addis Ababa.
- Reducing fatalities, saving civilian lives, producing clearer mandates, **increasing the number of women peacekeepers**, and shifting to more data-driven performance assessments are all worthwhile goals.

(2019-09)

Action for Peacekeeping: one year into the implementation of the Declaration of Shared Commitments



Action for Peacekeeping:
One Year into the Implementation
of the Declaration of Shared
Commitments

Jake Sherman

SEPTEMBER 2019

Introduction

One year after the Declaration of Shared Commitments, the UN is still trying to transform the political attention generated by the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative into tangible actions by member states. Since September 2018, 152 member states and other international organizations have signed onto the declaration, which includes forty-five commitments in five different areas: advancing political solutions and implementing the women, peace and security agenda; strengthening protection; improving safety and security; supporting effective performance and accountability; improving partnerships; strengthening the impact of peacekeeping on sustaining peace; and strengthening conduct.¹

The declaration was intended to rally member states to individually and collectively address urgent challenges facing contemporary peacekeeping operations—from stalled political agreements and peacekeeper casualties to failures to protect civilians and sexual abuse scandals—and to remind them of their responsibilities. It also provides an opportunity for dialogue between the Secretariat, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, and member states—including Security Council members, troop and police contributors, financial contributors, and host governments—on how they work together to respond to these challenges.

This issue brief aims to take stock of progress by the UN and member states in implementing the declaration, and to look at where there is momentum and where additional political attention is needed. There is consensus that A4P has helped reaffirm the value of peacekeeping as a brand, provided a roadmap for incremental improvement, and offers a potential platform for sharing good practices among member states. There is also broad agreement that A4P provides a useful, transparent framework for identifying efforts to improve peacekeeping and creates space to keep talking about progress and challenges within the Secretariat and between the Secretariat and member states.

Yet broad political support for the declaration has not yet translated into concrete action by member states, limiting tangible results for missions on the ground. While the Secretariat has been slow to provide guidance to member states on how to fulfill their joint commitments, neither have member states



Jake Sherman is Director of IPI's Brian Urquhart Center for Peace Operations.

This publication is based on over thirty interviews with UN officials and diplomats from the Security Council, major troop and police-contributor countries, and other financial donors to the United Nations. The author would like to thank all of those individuals willing to share their views on Action for Peacekeeping and to acknowledge everyone who provided comments on the draft report, including Daniel Forti and Youssouf Mahmoud at IPI and several UN staff.

The views expressed in this publication represent those of the author and not necessarily those of the International Peace Institute (IPI). IPI welcomes comments from a wide range of perspectives in the pursuit of a well-informed debate on critical policies and issues in international affairs.

IPI owes a debt of gratitude to its many generous donors, whose support makes publications like this one possible. This project was funded by the governments of Norway and the Republic of Korea.

(2020-01)

United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM)

Second Edition



United Nations
Infantry Battalion Manual
(UNIBAM)

Second Edition
January 2020



DEPARTMENT OF PEACE OPERATIONS

The term **WOMEN** is quoted **63 times**, referring to various **administrative and operational situations and duties to perform**:

- Presence, Posture and Profile
- Analysis of the **Operating Environment - Actors Evaluation**
- UN Military **PK Intelligence** - Mobility & Maneuver - Sustainment actions
- **Engagement and dialogue** with representatives of the population and other government & non-government actors
- Treatment and **Evacuation of Casualties**
- Conduct of a **Convoy / Escort**
- Establishment / Conduct of a **Checkpoint**
- Conduct of **Cordon & Search**
- Establishment / Operation of an **Operating Base**
- **Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)**
- **Information Gathering, Reporting, Dissemination and Sensitization**
- Control of **Civil Disturbance**
- **Gender and Protection Focal Point (FP)**
- Gender mainstreaming
- **UN Inf Bn Organizational Structure**
 - Battalion HQ Staff (S9) **CIMIC Staff Section**
 - **Engagement Platoon:** the mission is to enhance the **situational awareness** of the of the battalion, mapping the **demography of the AO**, to identify vulnerable areas and at-risk populations.
 - **EPs** shall have a **minimum of 50% women personnel.**
 - **TCCs** may establish teams with more than 50% women.



United Nations Stabilization Mission in
the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)

The Statement of Unit Requirement for
a Rapidly Deployable Battalion

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Office of Military Affairs
Military Planning Service

Statement of Unit Requirement

Lt Gen Carlos H. Loitey
Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations

February 2018

The need to continue building on the success of efforts to incorporate the **WPS agenda into PKOs**, which can be seen in part in the **increased levels of female participation across missions**.

- **UN SG** has prioritized the **recruitment and training of female PK staff**, including the creation of “talent pipelines” to recruit **mid - and senior - level women into peacekeeping**.
- how **structural barriers** in the **security institutions of major TCCs and PCCs** can **hinder the training and retention** of qualified female candidates.
- **Mission Leadership** often confines **female staff to stereotypically “feminine” roles**, such as community liaisons.
- **success in this area is often measured solely by the number of female peacekeepers** without analyzing how inclusion can help missions achieve their mandated goals.
- **possible reforms** the UN could undertake to address **structural barriers** to increasing women’s participation in PK, including investing in **gendered training for mission leadership** to address bias in staffing choices for female peacekeeping staff.
- the **Ministerial** as a space for **Member States** to discuss and examine the **structural barriers** facing men & women within **domestic security institutions**; potential goal of committing **MS** to generating new **national action plans**.

(2020-02)

Priorities for the 2021 Peacekeeping Ministerial: Reflections from an Expert Roundtable



Priorities for the 2021 Peacekeeping Ministerial: Reflections from an Expert Roundtable

FEBRUARY 2020



Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

Introduction

The Republic of Korea will host the next United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference in April 2021. In the context of the secretary-general's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative, the objective of the 2021 ministerial is to strengthen UN peacekeeping, in part by improving the performance and impact of UN peacekeeping operations, closing capability gaps through concrete pledges, facilitating new partnerships and strengthening existing ones, and promoting systemic changes that will improve operations.

The ministerial will also be a forum for member states to reaffirm their commitment to peacekeeping and highlight concrete progress in implementing the Declaration of Shared Commitments and other reform initiatives. Past ministerials have highlighted progress on related issues, such as the women, peace, and security agenda; protection and performance; partnerships; and safety and security.

To provide early input into planning, this expert-level roundtable identified potential themes and outcomes for the ministerial and preparatory meetings, including areas that would benefit from in-depth, concrete analysis. The meeting focused on eight issues: (1) protection of civilians (POC); (2) safety and security; (3) technology; (4) performance; (5) training and capacity building; (6) women, peace, and security (WPS); (7) conduct of UN peacekeepers; and (8) sustaining peace, including during peacekeeping transitions. The roundtable brought together representatives of the co-chairs of the ministerial, the UN Secretariat, and relevant civil society organizations and think tanks.

Protection of Civilians

There was general agreement among participants that UN peacekeeping operations need to be more effective in protecting civilians. Participants suggested linking assessments of the threat of violence against civilians to operational planning, increasing missions' capabilities related to POC, strengthening accountability mechanisms for POC, minimizing the harm missions inflict on civilians, and engaging local communities safely and effectively for a more people-centered approach to peacekeeping and protection.

One proposal was for member states to work with the secretary-general to develop a compact in advance of the ministerial endorsing key civilian, police,

The 2021 peacekeeping ministerial is an opportunity for member states not only to reaffirm but to expand their commitment to UN peacekeeping by addressing systemic challenges facing missions.

(2020-02)

Challenges Forum

Recommendations to advance the Action for Peacekeeping Agenda



CHALLENGES FORUM

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADVANCE THE ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING AGENDA

The Challenges Forum is a global partnership that uses its convening power to generate innovative ideas and promote results for more effective peace operations. As part of that effort the Challenges Forum has over the past two years focused its convening power to provide tangible and concrete recommendations to support the implementation of the UN's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) agenda. Close to the second anniversary of the launch of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres' initiative A4P this document offers a consolidated and prioritized list of key recommendations that have been formulated collectively by the Challenges Forum partnership and its international stakeholders to catalyze and support further action by Member States, the UN Secretariat, and Field Missions in their efforts to advance the A4P agenda and deliver more effective peace operations.

These recommendations align with the two strategic objectives that the Challenges Forum partnership has agreed to implement from 2019 to 2023. The first is focused on the effective implementation of the development and reform of UN peace operations and related regional partnerships. The second objective has a more specific focus on ensuring that the UN and regional partners have more effective mission leadership and strategic and operational management capacity.

These recommendations are intended to support the holistic implementation of A4P through mutually reinforcing recommendations, drawing on the commitments made in the Declaration of Shared Commitments by Member States, regional organizations and the UN Secretariat. Since these recommendations have emerged from discussions among the Challenges Forum over the last two years in parallel with the A4P agenda, some of them may already be partly implemented (for example, measures have been put in place to strengthen performance and training through the Light Coordination Mechanism, as well as the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System). The recommendations in this paper are intended to complement those already being implemented by the Secretariat and Member States as part of the A4P agenda. This list is categorized according to the eight thematic areas guiding the A4P agenda.

Efforts to advance WPS through “A4P” agenda focused on:

- the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace processes,
- integrating gender perspectives into all stages of peace operations, and
- increasing the number of women in uniformed and civilian roles at all levels in peace operations.

Key recommendations

- **Gather, analyze and apply gender disaggregated data.**
 - The UN Secretariat, with the support of think tanks, should gather and analyze gender disaggregated data across UN peace operations at different phases of missions in order to identify women's roles and contributions to peace operations and ensure this data is included in reporting to the UN SC.
 - Such data would assist in understanding the participation of in different leadership positions throughout the mission lifecycle.
 - Mission personnel & leadership team should be accountable for including gender disaggregated data in their reporting and analysis.
- **Increase the participation of women in peace operations.**
 - Member States and think tanks should undertake a comprehensive analysis of uniformed women's participation at different stages in the cycle of a peace operation to identify the barriers to their participation and mechanisms to encourage T/PCCs to increase the deployment of women to the field.
- The Secretariat should revise and assess the selection criteria for mission leadership positions, in order to address barriers to women's participation.

Integrating Gender Equality & WPS in POC

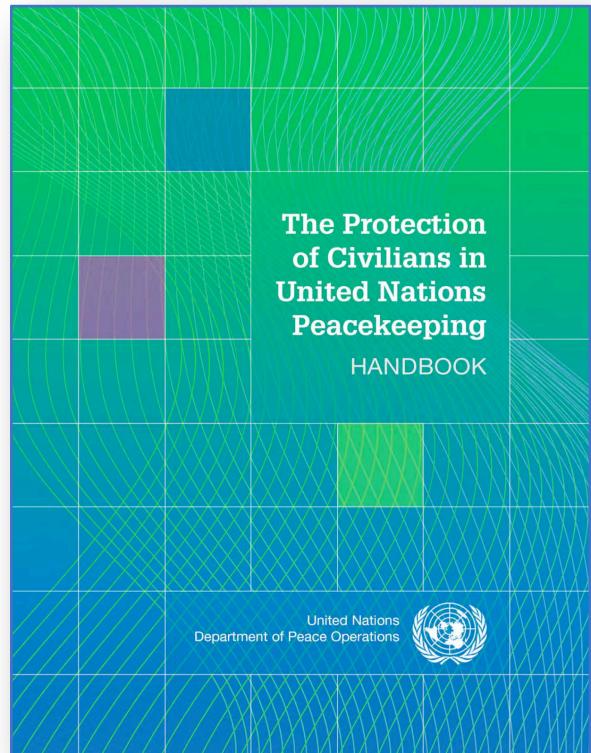
- POC, gender equality and the WPS mandates
- Gender integration for more effective protection
- Guidance for gender-responsive POC
- WPS indicators related to POC

Gender integration for more effective protection

- POC mandate extends to all civilians in the mission's area of responsibility, thus PK must have a nuanced understanding of the full range of threats faced by the diverse members of the civilian population to respond adequately.
- This includes recognizing how gender shapes individuals' vulnerability, their capacities to respond to threats and the various type of threats.
- A gender-sensitive approach also means recognizing the varied gendered roles in peace and conflict.
- Women and girls can be a driving force for violence, whether as active supporters or perpetrators of violence.
- They also play critical roles in de-escalating conflict and promoting security and stability.
- Without taking gender into consideration, POC activities may overlook certain forces underlying or driving threats, as well as valuable resources for strengthening local protection mechanisms.

(2020-04)

Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping Handbook



(2020-06)

Uniformed Women in Peace Operations: Challenging Assumptions and Transforming Approaches

IPI

INTERNATIONAL
PEACE
INSTITUTE

Unified Women in Peace Operations: Challenging Assumptions and Transforming Approaches

Gretchen Baldwin and Sarah Taylor
Executive Summary

Gretchen Baldwin is a Senior Policy Analyst at the International Peace Institute. Sarah Taylor is a Non-resident Senior Adviser at the International Peace Institute and a Director at Inclusive Peace. She was formerly a Senior Fellow at the International Peace Institute.

The views expressed in this publication represent those of the authors and not necessarily those of the International Peace Institute. IPI welcomes consideration of a wide range of perspectives in the pursuit of a well-informed debate on critical policies and issues in international affairs.

The authors would like to thank Nina Bowbridge, Rachel Grimes, Ingrid Munch, Laisanne Ingabire Nsengimana, Callum Watson, and Sophie Branson for their invaluable insights as external reviewers, and Lotte Vermeij for her input on the final draft. And, of course, thank you to the irreplaceable Albert Trithart and Meredith Harris for above-and-beyond editing assistance.

IPI would like to acknowledge its generous donors, whose support makes publications such as this possible. IPI is grateful to the Government of Canada's Else Initiative for Women in Peace Operations for funding this project.

Women's participation in PK: looking beyond the numbers

- Key **Areas for Research**
- **Strategies for Integrating Women** into Peace Operations
- **Taboos, Stigmas, & Barriers** facing Women Peacekeepers
- **Women's Roles** in Protection & Host-Community Engagement
- **Emerging findings**
- **Grounding Integration Strategies** in evidence
- **Transforming Missions** to improve the experiences of women peacekeepers
- Implementing a gendered approach to **Community Engagement & Protection**
- **Looking ahead: The COVID-19 Pandemic & beyond**

The core business of training & education on WPS in PKO

(1995-02)
UN GA Resolution 49-37 -
Comprehensive review of
the whole question of PKO

UNITED
NATIONS



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/49/37
9 February 1995

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 79

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) (A/49/621)

49/37. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 48/42 and 48/43 of 10 December 1993,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its recent sessions,

Convinced that peace-keeping operations constitute a considerable part of the efforts by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in this regard,

Recognizing that the peacemaking activities of the Secretary-General and of organs of the United Nations, which are actions to bring hostile parties to agreements essentially through peaceful means such as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

A



DPKO/DFS GUIDELINES
INTEGRATING A GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO
THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY
IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

March 2010

United Nations
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
and Department of Field Support



DPKO/DFS

**GENDER FORWARD
LOOKING STRATEGY**

2014-2018

United Nations
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
and Department of Field Support



Training

47. Recognizes that, while the **training of personnel for peace-keeping operations is essentially the responsibility of Member States**, the **United Nations** should establish **basic guidelines** and **performance standards** and provide **descriptive materials**.

The core business of training & education on WPS in PKO

UN DPO Integrated Training Service (ITS)



United Nations

Core Pre-deployment Training Materials

for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

CPTM 2017

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support

- Pre- Deployment Training
- In Mission Training
- National Training Centers
- Regional & International Training Organizations

Lesson 2.4

Women, Peace and Security

Lesson at a Glance

Aim
To explain the duties of UN peacekeeping personnel in supporting the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda of the Security Council.

Relevance
As UN peacekeeping personnel, the UN expects you to protect and promote human rights, including the human rights of women and girls.

You have a duty to protect the human rights of women and girls affected by conflict. This includes protecting women and girls from sexual violence, and helping victims.

This lesson explains why it is important to promote the UN standard of equality between men and women, boys and girls – especially after conflict. You must be a role model and promote gender equality in your conduct – in your work and private life.

Learning Outcomes
Learners will:

- Explain the different impact that conflict has on women and girls, men and boys
- Explain how women are both victims of conflict and key partners for peace in the activities of UN peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs)
- Explain “gender equality”, “gender mainstreaming”, and their importance to effective mandate implementation
- List actions to take to protect women and girls, and support gender equality

Generic & Standardized Training Modules (Incl. Gender & WPS)



Comprehensive Protection of Civilians Training Materials

for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Military Version

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support



Standard Operating Procedure

Training Recognition

Approved by: Mr. Alain Le Roy, Under-Secretary-General, DPKO
Effective date: 1 October 2016
Contact: UN DPO Integrated Training Service - Policy, Evaluation and Training Division, DPKO
Review date: 1 October 2017

The core business of training & education for WPS in PKO

Statistics, TCC profile and actions

Data & Statistics

- Women serving the Armed Forces since 1921 (Medical Personnel) 1972 (all Forces/Branches)
- Women in the Armed Forces these days 4222 out of 22316 = 19%
- Military Academies open to women since 1997
- Military service: voluntary, commissioned officers, contract junior ranks
- Women in PKO since 1987

Legal Framework

- Constitutional Charter (1830 & 1967)
- Law 10.783 "Civil capacity of women" (9/18/1946)
- Military Organic Law 14.157 (2/21/1974).
- Law 16.045 "Labor Activity" (2/6/1989).
- Law 18.104 "Equal rights and opportunities between men and women (12/19/2005)
- Law 18.650 "National Defense Framework" (2/19/2010)



The core business of training & education for WPS in PKO

Statistics, TCC profile and actions



Summary of Troops Contributing Countries by Ranking: Police, UN Military Experts on Mission, Staff Officers and Troops

Ranking	country name	Male	Female	Total	report_date
18	Uruguay	1042	83	1125	30/06/2020
120 TCC	Grand Total	76982	5327	82245	



7,4%

6,8%

Uruguay		MINUSCA		
		staff	2	0
			2	2
MONUSCO			contingent	842
			experts	5
			staff	10
				13
				930
UNDOF			contingent	165
			staff	3
				3
				173
UNIFIL			staff	1
				1
				2
UNMOGIP			experts	3
				0
				3
UNVMC			experts	3
			police	8
				11
				15

- **Gender National Policy.**
- **Gender Policy of the Armed Forces**, no limits for female candidates.
- **Force Generation System** - Voluntary.
- Since 2004, an average of **4.5% to 7% female participation** in all roles.
- In 2019, **Female Engagement Teams** (FET), into the Battalion in DRC
- Improvement in the **interaction** with the entire population,
- **National Tng. Center** (ENOPU) developed the **1st. Course**
- In 2020, following the **doctrinal evolution**, the **Liaison function** is assimilated, and the name is changed to **Engagement Platoon (EP)**.
- Based in the the experiences gathered by the FET, the **2nd course** was carried out.
- The **new specialty**, formally incorporated into the Battalion, will increase the percentage of female participation.

Food for thought !!!!!!

A gendered approach should address the diversity of women's experiences and perspectives. It should also avoid placing the burden of change on women as individuals.

The conflation of women and children underlines the reductive view that women do not have agency in their own safety and protection and thus need to be protected.



Women have a right to deploy in any capacity and at every level of UN peace operations.

Even if the rate of women's participation increases exponentially, this increase in numbers will not be transformative if isolated from other efforts.

There is a need for in-depth, nuanced research aimed at sustainably increasing women's participation in ways that do not essentialize gender and place women into situations where they are simply expected to act like men.